

VIRGINIA

ROCKINGHAM

County Agent

Annual Report

1940

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REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

EXTENSION WORK

IN

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

BY

S. M. COX, COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1939 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1940

ASSISTANT AGENT

P. M. CARPER

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Rockingham County, located in the very heart of the Shenandoah Valley, with Harrisonburg as the County Seat, is widely advertised as the leading turkey center of the east with Harrisonburg as the turkey capital of the world. The County is purely agricultural, and the City of Harrisonburg is primarily a big distributing center for a fertile agricultural area. It is claimed that Harrisonburg is the trading center for approximately 80,000 people.

Rockingham County is regarded as one of the wealthiest agricultural counties of the nation. It is a county in which good farming practices have been carried on, due to the fact, that it was settled by a thrifty group of people, who, while conservative, are yet most progressive in every way. An article appearing in the Washington Post a little more than a year ago, gave Rockingham as the home of more successful cooperative associations to which a larger percentage of the rural people belong, than any other county in America. It is estimated that approximately 95 per cent of the farmers of Rockingham County belong to one or more cooperative associations. The people of this area have found that by group action they can provide for themselves many things that would be otherwise impossible for them to enjoy.

Our people have realized for many, many years, that their wealth comes from the soil, and, as a result, have taken good care of this their one great asset. For generations past, they have carried out a system of farming that would preserve and maintain the fertility of this great basic heritage. They have recognized the importance of good roads and the part they play in enabling them to carry on their farming operations. As a result, the county has one of the best systems of hard-surfaced roads to be found in Virginia. These roads have been paid for as they were constructed, and the county has

today, no bonded indebtedness incurred for highway construction purposes. In fact the county has practically no obligations. Only a small amount of money has been borrowed due to the recent expansion of school facilities, occasioned by one large fire, and by necessary additions to two or three of the leading schools of the county.

While the splendid highway system has been in existence for several years prior to the time when all highways were taken over by the State, the tax rate of the county has remained among the lowest of the Nation with very reasonable assessments, which makes it inviting to outsiders who have lived in sections where tax rates have been high.

The people of the county not only recognize the important work which may be done by cooperative action, but the people of the City of Harrisonburg also recognize this fact, and, as a result, the city has its own generating power plants and electric system. The City of Harrisonburg has experienced a satisfactory growth during the past year, as shown by the fact that forty-one new homes have been constructed, while all building contracts have reached a total of \$458,663.00. The growth is substantial yet not sensational. It is characteristic of the people of the city and the county, practically all of whom are conservative in business.

In Rockingham County we have eight banks, all of which have enjoyed a successful and satisfactory growth from the time they were organized. Bank failures are almost unknown in the history of Rockingham County. Our banking institutions are in splendid financial condition and give service to the people of the county and the city of Harrisonburg in a most satisfactory manner.

Rockingham is a land of plenty--a land in which the farm people work together-- in which they maintain many successful cooperative associations--

in which they produce not one agricultural commodity, but many agricultural commodities. It is a diversified farming area, with splendid schools and churches, fine highways, good homes, well kept homes; a land of green pastures, fields of rustling corn and golden grain.

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

In the formulation of the Agricultural Extension Program, a group of outstanding individuals, who make up the County Agricultural Board, makes recommendations. The recommendations that this Board makes are of a general nature, covering what might be called a long-time program. The more detailed part of the program is worked out in the County Agent's Office in cooperation with a few members of the Board and representatives of other Federal Agencies. The members of this Board are men of vision who have recognized the changing conditions which have developed in recent years, and who have made recommendations to keep pace with changing conditions and developments.

More and more our people, through the leadership of outstanding citizens, realize that rural America is rapidly changing. The members of the Board are the people who have played an important part in building the progress of the county on a sound basis. One of the leading Agricultural Economists of the United States Department of Agriculture was so impressed with the stability of the people and their farming system, that he recently purchased a large farm in this county. He is a man who has been in practically every section of the United States, and who has studied conditions in European countries. To him, our County presents good future possibilities and opportunities.

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Rockingham County Agricultural Conservation Association has its office in the County Agent's quarters in the Court House at Harrisonburg. The County Agent acts as Secretary of the Association. This program is administered largely by the County Committee and went through a most successful year during 1940. Approximately 76 percent of the cropland of the county is participating in the program. The percentage would perhaps reach 95 percent if one religious group, most of whom are substantial farmers of the county, participated in the program. Up to this time, however, only a small number of this group has taken part.

In this county we have always taken the position that committeemen, especially the County Committee, should do a ~~very~~ large amount of work in the handling of the Agricultural Conservation Program. We have taken this position because we are convinced that for the best final results, many of the details should be handled by the farmers themselves, that is, through their elected representatives. Most of the farmers in the county are, apparently, well pleased with the manner in which the program has been handled, and this, in part at least, is due to the fact that the Committeemen have given a considerable amount of time to the administrative details.

For the year 1940, the costs in the handling of the program have been substantially reduced. The figures given up to October 31, and on which deductions from payments are computed, showed that the average cost per work sheet was \$3.37 for the State, \$3.10 for the District average in which Rockingham County is located, and \$3.07 as the county average for this county. Approximately 1,750 applications for payment will be submitted from this county. Approximately 50 per cent of the applications will be submitted to the State Office by January 1,

1941, and the total amount of payments which will be and has been received, is approximately \$120,400.00 for the 1940 program year. The A. A. A. program of the past years has meant much to Rockingham county. To begin with the payments came at a time when they were sorely needed by the farmers. The Grant of Aid Program, through which lime and superphosphate has been furnished, has meant much to our farm people from the standpoint of future production. Many of our farmers have known for a long time that the use of lime and the use of fertilizer for top-dressing clovers, legumes and pastures were proper practices in a good farming program, but since 1930 they have been unable to use these materials because of their diminishing incomes. The low prices of farm products in the early thirties, coupled with the severe drought that affected this area in 1930, 1932, and again in 1934, had made it necessary for many of our farmers to spend large amounts of money for feed, and this had so reduced their finances that they were unable to buy lime and fertilizer. Many of our farmers had never recognized the importance and necessity of top-dressing pasture lands. Since, however, they have been able to obtain materials under the Conservation Program, practically all of them are beginning to see the importance of carrying out such practices, and more of them are using these materials, in an effort to increase the productivity of their lands for their own use as well as for future use. This program of conservation carried on under the A. A. A. Program together with the work that has been done in a demonstrational way by the Soil Conservation Service has caused our farm people to become conservation conscious.

A. Crop Insurance

Under the 1940 program, the county had 1,398 wheat allotments, 313 insurance policies and premium payments of 2,259 bushels. For the year 1941,

522 farms have insurance with premium payments of 4,635 bushels. Few losses have been experienced in the county since the Insurance Program started. However, there is an increasing interest in Crop Insurance as shown by the figures. Many of our farmers would like to see Crop Insurance extended to cover barley as well as wheat.

B. Grants of Aid

Grants of Aid in liming and fertilizing material under the Program substantially increased the use of lime on cropland and pasture and phosphate on pasture. Many farmers participating in the Program did not order material through this office as a Grant of Aid but purchased it outright and claimed credit for the materials used.—A final check of soil building practices shows the following: 12,162 tons of Commercial Ground Limestone, 4,508 tons of ground limestone furnished as a Grant of Aid under the Program, 374 tons of Commercial 16% Superphosphate and 399 tons of Triple Superphosphate and 140 tons of 20% Superphosphate furnished as a Grant of Aid under the Program were used. In addition 21,225 acres were seeded to legumes and grasses. The 21,225 acres is a smaller acreage than that reported under the 1939 Program. This, however, is due to the fact that no grasses seeded in the fall of 1940 were counted under the 1940 Program because August 31 was the deadline for carrying out Soil Building Practices in the 1940 Program year. Had the clover and grasses seeded in the fall of 1940 been counted the total number of acres seeded to grasses and legumes would have exceeded the figure for 1939. A total of 39,060 units of Soil Building Practices were carried out by the farmers qualifying for a payment. Expressed in terms of acres, the lime used under the Program would have covered 8,494 acres at the rate

of two tons per acre, and the phosphate used would have covered approximately 33,833 acres if the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16% Superphosphate were used per acre.

The Grant of Aid Program answers a need that is felt throughout Rockingham County. It enables many of our farmers to use lime and phosphate who, otherwise, would have been unable to do so. This, in our opinion, is a very important part of the A. A. A. Program and should be further encouraged and used. As more and more of the farmers become better acquainted with the Program, more of them will no doubt take advantage of this phase of Conservation.

G. Wheat Loans

Under the 1940 Wheat Loan Program, 107 loans were made in this county on a total of 31,882 bushels of wheat, amounting to a total of \$24, 549.00. This exceeded the number of loans made in 1939 by almost two to one.

If storage were available more conveniently, the loan program would mean more to the farmers of Rockingham County than it has in past years. Due to the fact that storage within the county has not been available, the number of loans made each year has been held down considerably. Many of our farmers would like to take advantage of the loan program. They have felt, however, that all of the charges made in connection with the storage of the wheat has been rather high and for this reason have not used the program. We are convinced after this year's experience, that a farm storage program in the county can perhaps be worked out in a satisfactory manner for 1941. We believe that it will mean a much greater participation in the program by farmers.

Practically all of our farmers feel that the loan program has contributed substantially toward the stabilization of wheat prices at high levels, and, for this reason, are heartily in favor of its continuation. Our agricultural leaders are convinced that it has meant much to wheat producers, even though many of them have not used the program.

A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation Service began its work in Rockingham county in 1937 in a demonstration area which was located in the southeastern section

of Rockingham, including approximately 40,000 acres. At the time that the group was active in this demonstration, fifty-five farmers signed agreements and have carried out the program of the Soil Conservation Service in such a way as to make the farm real demonstrations of Soil Conservation work. The farmers of this entire area are now seeing the real benefits of the work which was done two years ago. The people have been vitally interested in this program, and as more and more of our farmers have had an opportunity to see the work that was done in a demonstrational manner, they have become interested in doing work on their own farms. As a result of this interest in Rockingham County and the interest which also developed in Augusta, a Soil Conservation District has been set up here in the Shenandoah Valley including these two counties. This District is known as the Shenandoah Valley Conservation District, and many applications for service are now coming in from farmers of both Rockingham and Augusta Counties. As yet we have not received the signal to go ahead full speed with this work, although it is expected any day from the Washington Office.

Under the new set up, any farmer in Augusta or Rockingham county is eligible for the service which may be rendered by the new organization. The demand for the district set up is a direct result of the work done in the demonstration area. During the past year, many of the farmers of the county and outside the county have visited the farms on which the Soil Conservation Service has worked. Practically all of those who have seen the work have made most favorable comments.

Petitions were circulated in sections of Rockingham and Augusta Counties for the setting up of the District and these were sent in to the State Committee. Mr. C. E. Hildebrand, of Fishersville, and S. M. Cox, of

Rockingham County, were appointed as Supervisors of the District by the State Office. In Rockingham County, Mr. J. J. Nicholas and Harry J. Garber were elected in the special election held for this purpose. Mr. C. W. Good of Augusta County was also elected.

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on July 19, in the County Agent's Office at Harrisonburg, Mr. C. W. Good was named Chairman of the Board and S. M. Cox, Secretary. Since that time a plan and program of work for the District has been worked out and submitted to the State and Washington offices for approval. In the development of the plan and program of work for the District, meetings were held in ten main community centers in Rockingham County, to which outstanding farmers, recognized as leaders in their communities, were invited. These meetings were held after other meetings had been held and the setting up of the Soil Conservation District had been fully discussed. How the work would be carried on or had been carried on in other Districts was also discussed. This enabled those who were asked to attend the community meetings later, at which recommendations were to be made for their particular areas, to discuss the program with the people of their community in an effort to determine what should be included in this plan. When these meetings were called, a number of recommendations were thoroughly discussed and finally submitted from the ten main community centers as essential in any well-rounded Soil Conservation Program that might be carried out in the county. Substantially all of these recommendations were included in the program and plan of work that was finally submitted from this District. Since all of this has been done, our farmers are now becoming impatient to get the program of work in full swing in the District, and it is hoped that final approval and the word to start will be forthcoming from the Washington Office at an early date.

B. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The sixteen farm unit demonstrations, on which T. V. A. Super-phosphate was used, were continued through 1940. All of these farms, except one, showed noticeable increases in hay and pasture yields due to the use of phosphate. In this exception, however, heavy applications of poultry manure have been made for a number of years, and this is no doubt the reason no increase was evident on this farm.

Readjustments have been made in farming operations, rotations, fertilizing programs, etc. on practically all these farms since they started into this program, and, in many instances still further changes are being made. All are taking an active part in the A. A. A. Programs, and the operators are doing their part in boosting better farming practices. Outstanding of these practices are increased use of legumes and alfalfa, retirement from rotations of steep land, increased use of lime on the farm and phosphate on pasture and hayland, use of shorter rotations, use of higher analysis fertilizer and greater diversification with better "Live at Home Programs," raising what they feed and feeding what they raise.

The improvement in hay and pasture yields is reflecting itself in less pasture rent, less hay bought and increases in numbers of livestock.

The farm of Mr. L. C. Blose, located on both sides of Route 33 east of Harrisonburg, is a fine example of maximum improvement and greater erosion control at the least expense. This farm is so situated that these improvements are quite noticeable from the highway.

The rotation on this farm has been changed from five years to three years. Land too steep for conservative cultivation has been retired

to permanent pasture. Erosion has been controlled by strip cropping and contour tillage, with the use of meadow strips to carry off excess water safely. Through the improved practices used, he has improved his yields so as to produce more crops on less acres, since retiring some acreage to permanent pasture. During the past year, all recommendations made by Dr. Maxton as to farming practice changes were carried out. These included the use of more lime, which he did by applying 154 tons, increasing his poultry enterprise to 1000 layers, slightly increasing his dairy herd, and handling around 100 head of hogs each year. Blose buys only his concentrates and grinds and mixes his own feeds for his poultry, dairy herd and hogs.

The house and farm buildings are kept in a fine state of repair. All modern conveniences are enjoyed in the home, such as lights, water, heat, refrigeration and power.

C. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

During the past year, the Farm Security Administration, through the local representatives Mr. Clyde Moorehead and Miss Alice Tatum, has made a number of loans to deserving farmers in this area and has also done a considerable amount of work on the Tenant Purchase Program.

This office has cooperated with the representatives of the Farm Security Administration in every way possible in connection with the loans made through Mr. Moorehead and Miss Tatum, and also with the Homestead Project in Elkton. Specialists from the College have worked with the Homestead Project in connection with the farm families located in the Homestead Project. The farm families, located in this project, were brought out of the Blue Ridge Mountain when their homes were taken over by the Shenandoah National Park. Apparently most of these families are doing well and give good promise of one day owning the new homes which they are purchasing through the Homestead Project located at Elkton. Mr. Moorehead and Miss Tatum are the farm and home Supervisors under the Farm Security Program for Rockingham and Page Counties.

In Rockingham County there are a total of 230 borrowers. A total of \$127,635.00 has been loaned in the county. Of this amount \$35,375.00 has been collected. In this connection it should be pointed out that \$41,341.00 in loans were in 1940. The figures above represent what we usually refer to as Rehabilitation Loans and do not include the money loaned under the Tenant Purchase Program. To date eleven Tenant Purchase Loans have been made, amounting to \$104,092.00.

In connection with the Tenant Purchase Loans that have been made, extreme care has been taken in this county. The Committee has been very careful in the selection of clients and we feel confident that the loans that have been made will be repaid in a satisfactory manner. Many applications for these loans have been made, but it has not been an easy matter to find the type of farm

desired, or find farms that could be appraised at a figure that would be fair to the purchaser and the seller and still satisfy the seller. A number of Tenant Purchase Loans are in the process of clearing, while others are looking for farms that may be purchased for them. We regard the Farm Security Program as a most important one. We feel confident that it is helping many farmers, who might ultimately be on relief, to be self-sustaining, and that it will finally enable a substantial number of farmers who are now tenants to become home owners.

D. EMERGENCY SEED LOANS

A few Emergency Seed Loans have been made during the year 1940, although the demand for this type of service has perhaps decreased. Mr. James B. Brooks, with headquarters at Culpeper, served Rockingham County for part of the year, but about the middle of the year was transferred to the Richmond area and Mr. J. K. Andrews was given this territory. The representative of the Emergency Seed Loan visits the county every two or three weeks and meets the farmers, in the County Agent's Office, here, at Harrisonburg, who may want to make loans or who have made loans in the past and desire to make payment, or discuss the loans with the representative of the Seed Loan Office.

The farmers of this county generally are repaying the Seed Loans in a very satisfactory manner, and while a very considerable amount of loans were made from 1930 to 1934, most of these loans have been paid, or, are being paid in such a manner as to keep the loans in a satisfactory standing with the Seed Loan Office. Judgment has been taken against only one or two farmers in the county since Seed Loans were made.

A few who made substantial loans in the early stages of the Seed Loan Program, are gradually taking care of those loans, and in most cases have paid them off. These loans answer a need that cannot be taken care of by any other agency, and while a large number of loans have never been made and may never be made by this Agency in this county, there is always a group that this type of loan will help.

Mr. Brooks, who was here, and Mr. Andrews, the present representative, are both fine men and it seems to me, are the right type to handle loans of this type. Those with whom they do business have the very highest respect for them, and, as a result, try to cooperate in a whole-hearted manner in taking care of their loans.

F. SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

In 1940 the Surplus Marketing Corporation, replacing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, purchased apples in Rockingham county, and it is our understanding that this corporation will soon handle storage apples. Including apples moved from storage during January, February and March in 1940, and the apples moved from the county before they went in storage in the fall of 1940, a total of 104 carloads was moved under the Surplus Movement Program. Assuming that the average car contains 504 bushels of apples, a total of 50,616 bushels of apples were moved under this Program. Assuming that these apples averaged a price of 70¢ per bushel, the total quantity moved would be \$35,431.20.

When the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation first began to move apples, some of our growers had the feeling that the work of this agency would not help the apple dealer. We believe, however, that this situation has practically cleared and that most of our growers are convinced that the moving of surplus products through relief channels has helped substantially in the handling

of the apple crop in this county. Growers have always felt that this agency should set the price a little bit higher than the market in an effort to strengthen the market for all apples. Our growers have always felt, however, that even though the price was not set as high as they thought it should be, that the Surplus Marketing Agency should continue to function whenever the apple market is congested to such an extent that reasonable prices cannot be secured. In fact our people have felt, even though they may not have shipped as many apples as some counties, that the Surplus Marketing Program is proper and beneficial to all producers of apples. In other words, they have felt toward this program somewhat like the wheat growers of this section have felt toward the Wheat Loan Program. Those of us who have worked with the Marketing Agency are convinced that the benefits from the Program have been substantial.

F. NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

During the year 1940, the National Youth Administration has cooperated with this office by supplying, from time to time, individuals needing and wanting experience in office work. In practically all cases the type of individual sent to the office by the National Youth Supervisor, have been youngsters with pleasing personalities and a sincere desire to get worth while experience and training that would help them to get into permanent work. The experience which they have had in this office has been worth while and should be of great help to them in securing permanent work. Some of those who have worked in this office have already secured other employment. The work which they have done here has also been of assistance in handling the large volume of work connected with the A. A. A. Program and the Extension Program carried on through this office.

G. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Rural Electrification is still a problem that occupies the active interest of those connected with the Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative whose generating plant and office is located at Dayton, five miles southwest of Harrisonburg. The growth that this Shenandoah Valley Rural Electrification Project has made has already surpassed the dreams and expectations of those who were active in promoting the Rural Electrification Program as it was developed through loans for the construction of lines and the generating plant made by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Up to the present time a total of \$1,364,000 has been loaned to the Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative for the purpose as stated above. In

the generating plant, three motors were first installed. A fourth diesel engine was installed more than a year ago which had a capacity almost equal to the three engines that were installed to begin with, and now a still larger engine is being installed to take care of the needs for the present and anticipated future developments.

The project here is in splendid financial condition. The cooperative is succeeding in making its payments to the R. E. A. for the ~~many~~ loans promptly and even prior to the time ~~it is~~ due. This project is regarded by the Washington Office as one of the best in the entire Country. Soon after the generators were started and current was being supplied to a small number of people on the lines that were constructed, I wired the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, asking if this was not the first generating plant built with funds secured through the R. E. A. A reply came back worded in about this manner "You are correct. The Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative Generating Plant is the first plant financed through R. E. A. to start the generation of current. Let us hope it is the first to start paying." It must be most gratifying for the officials in Washington, who made the loans under the Rural Electrification Law, to find this project in such good financial condition. It certainly gives all of us who have promoted and worked with this project, the greatest pleasure and a feeling of pride when we see what has been accomplished, and think of the future possibilities of this great project. What it means to the people of the three counties of Rockingham, Augusta and Shenandoah, can never be properly evaluated. We can see that it means the lifting of the burdens of drudgery from many of the housewives in this county; we can see that many of the farmers will use current and motors

to do much of the hard work that once had to be done in the hard way; we can see better lighted homes, and as a result, more attractive homes; we can see light around the farm yards and farm buildings, including poultry operations, which is the best guard against thievery; we can see the farm people enjoying many of the things that the people living in the cities have enjoyed for many years; but many of the blessings that this project has brought to the farm are invisible when we look about us. We often fail to see better health; the feeling of self-satisfaction that comes from a little more leisure time in which to enjoy good reading and pleasant conversation. These are among the things that we often over-look in connection with a project of this kind. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the people of our nation and our state will regard electric lines as being just as essential as our highways, just as necessary in our modern and complex social life as are the roads over which automobiles and trucks travel. When this time comes, every rural home will be electrified, and as a result, we will have a finer and better rural citizenship. "Electricity in Every Rural Home" should be the slogan of the Rural Electrification Program in America.

During the past year, 168 miles of line have been built and money has been allocated for the construction of an additional 80 miles of line in connection with this project. In addition, \$ 60,000.00 were allocated for the addition of a large diesel motor to the generating capacity of the plant, and a new office building was constructed at the plant where all of the business of the Cooperative is now carried on.

This office has done everything it could in the past years to promote this project. It has continued to cooperate with the Shenandoah

Valley Electric Cooperative in every way possible to assure its continued success. The people of the Shenandoah Valley through their cooperative spirit have shown through this great project what can be done if the people of a section pull together in an effort to provide for themselves. This Cooperative Association has a Utilization Specialist employed who works with the farmers in an effort to solve some of their problems connected with the use of electricity and new devices, and for the purpose of load building on the lines that have been constructed.

Those who have had the full responsibility of handling this project are due much credit for the splendid manner in which they have handled this work.. The success which their efforts have brought is a splendid tribute to their judgment and foresight.

During the past year, the Rural Electrification Administration has put on, what might be referred to, as an Electrical Circus. It was in reality a traveling electric show. In the winter months it started its operations in Texas and came north as the spring season opened up. It reached Rockingham County in April, 1940 and pitched its tents in a field near the generating plant at Dayton. In these tents local firms had exhibits of electrical appliances. Feed mills and all kinds of machinery that could be operated with electric motors were in the tents as well as outside. Some of the Electrical Manufacturing Companies had trucks on which equipment had been built standing all around the tents, while others had large displays inside. During the three days that the show was here, it was estimated that approximately 35,000 people visited the displays.

One large tent was held open for the program which consisted of demonstrations and talks dealing with the use of electrical devices.

Specialists, in their fields, were here to discuss these things with the rural people who came to see and to hear. Specialists from the college were here; Representatives from the Extension Division taking part in assisting with the program. It was a pleasure for this office to render any assistance possible in connection with this event.

During the latter part of the year, a special Shenandoah Valley Defense Council was set up around this Rural Electrification Project. Mr. L. E. Long, the Manager of the Cooperative, was made Chairman for the three counties. G. G. Dickenson, County Agent of Shenandoah County, was made Chairman for Shenandoah County; General Perry Miles, U. S. A. Retired, was made Chairman for Augusta County, and S. M. Cox, County Agent, was made Chairman for Rockingham County.

The purpose of setting up this organization was to make a survey of the area served by this Electric Cooperative, including the three counties mentioned, to determine how much machine shop equipment was available, what housing facilities were available, and how much skilled labor would be available, in case industries connected with National Defense would decide to move into this area, or "Farm Out" certain types of work which might be done in small machine shops and other types of local plants. The first thing done through this survey was to determine how much machine shop equipment was available, and when the report went in, everyone, including those making the survey and those in the Washington Office to whom this information went, were astounded at the large amount of machine shop equipment found. This along with much other information, including power sites, possible landing fields, storage facilities, and many other things of importance have been found out. in this survey which has not been entirely completed. The information which

has been gathered has been submitted to the Washington Office, and the work done here is apparently attracting wide-spread attention. Representatives from the Department of Agriculture in Washington have visited the county and made a study of the type of survey we were making with the thought that such work might be attempted elsewhere. Just what may come of the work which has been done in connection with this survey and will continue to be done, we are not in a position to say, but we do feel that if a policy of decentralizing industry and "farming out" such work as can be done in small communities in connection with the production of defense equipment, that this area, as a result of the survey, is in a position to receive first consideration.

COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Rockingham County has been referred to as a section that is most highly developed from the standpoint of Cooperatives. It has been pointed out that approximately 95% of the farmers in the county belong to one or more associations. All of these associations have gone through a splendid year of service for the people of this area.

A. Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative

The Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative has already been discussed in connection with the Shenandoah Valley Rural Electrification Project. That organization is experiencing a splendid development and is operating on a sound financial basis.

B. Rockingham County Cooperative Farm Bureau

The Rockingham County Cooperative Farm Bureau during last year sold for its members \$373,392.00 worth of livestock and other farm products, including \$32,000.00 worth of wool. This organization has approximately

27,000 members, and plays a most important part in holding down costs of many of the supplies that farmers of the county must purchase. This organization has experienced a rapid development in this county, and its influence has been felt not only in the Shenandoah Valley but throughout Virginia. It is perhaps the most successful organization of its kind functioning in Virginia or in any other single county in the eastern part of the United States. This organization did a total business in 1940 of \$1,684,830.00.

C. Valley of Virginia Milk Producers Association

The Valley of Virginia Milk Producers Association has just completed one of its most successful years. It sold for its members last year \$550,000.00 worth of dairy products. This organization has done much to improve the quality of the milk used in this area, and it manufactures products that have gained an outstanding reputation for the organization. Most of the members of this association live in Rockingham County. A few members, however, live in Augusta and Shenandoah. The Valley of Virginia Milk Producers Association is to be congratulated on its splendid management. Although a cooperative association, it has the good will of practically all the independent operators engaged in the same business. This organization is doing practically all of the retailing of milk that is done in the City of Harrisonburg, and is shipping its manufactured products to northern and southern markets. Good management, good service, loyalty of its members, and fair dealing have played an important part in making this one of the most successful cooperatives of its kind to be found in the eastern part of the country.

D. Mutual Cold Storage

The Mutual Cold Storage, at Broadway, which became a cooperative organization in 1938, continues to render an important service to the fruit growers of that section of the county and to a number of fruit growers located in Shenandoah County.

In the fall of 1940, the storage was practically filled to capacity. This storage also operates a modern locker system which has now been in operation for two years, and practically all of the lockers that have been installed are now being used by people located in that area.

This organization has a butchering service, and while it is not an elaborate set up, it is doing a large amount of butchering for the farmers of the Timberville and Broadway areas.

This organization acts as a selling agency for many of the apples that are stored, and in this respect has rendered good service.

Since a large and modern Poultry Dressing Plant has been located very near the Mutual Cold Storage, it is quite probable that the storage service and the sharp freeze service may be expanded to take care of large amounts of poultry going through this new and modern dressing plant. The Mutual Storage Association was most helpful in the development of the new Poultry Dressing Plant, practically donating the land on which this plant was located. The fact that the two are so close together should work to the mutual advantage of both associations.

E. United Wool Growers Association

The United Wool Growers Association, handling the wool of the farmers of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and sometimes from other

States, has its headquarters located here at Harrisonburg. During the year 1940, it handled for its members 700,000 pounds of wool. This organization has played an important part in the development of better wool markets and in obtaining better prices for our Virginia wool. It has also been active in the program put on by the Extension Division to improve the quality of the wool produced here. In most sections of Virginia, we do not know the selling price of wool until the United Wool Growers Association makes its sale. It usually sells directly to mills, rather than consigning wool for future sales, although the producer can sell outright or consign his wool. In most cases, however, local pools are sold through the United and only a very small amount of wool is consigned. We often hear of wool being bought at prices ranging from six to fifteen cents per pound less than the pool sells for prior to the time that the United announces the price obtained for the pool in Virginia.

The local pool in this county, is handled through the Rockingham County Farm Bureau and to date Rockingham pools more wool than any other county in Virginia. This office works closely with the United Wool Growers and the Farm Bureau in the handling of the local pool. We feel that under the efficient management of Mr. K. A. Keithly that the United Wool Growers Association has rendered invaluable service to the wool-growers of Virginia. Without such a set up for a selling agency, our efforts to secure better prices would probably be of much less value. Mr. Keithly knows the wool market; he has the confidence of the wool trade. Mills know that when he promises them to deliver, the wool will be delivered and the wool will be of good quality. The loyalty of the members in Virginia makes it possible for the United Wool Growers Association to render the fine service which it does.

F. Virginia Farm Bureau Federation

The Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, of which Mr. G. F. Holsinger continues as President, has its offices at Harrisonburg and continues to be an important factor in securing legislation that is helpful and friendly to agricultural interests. Mr. Holsinger has also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Farm Bureau Federation, and while serving in this capacity, he gave unsparingly of his time in fighting for the A. A. A. Program and other national legislation that has been enacted for the benefit of agriculture for the past several years. He was often called to Washington by the office of the National Farm Bureau Federation that is maintained in our National Capital. His services have meant much and continue to mean much to the rural people of Virginia.

G. Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Incorporated

During the year 1940 a new enterprise was set up in Rockingham County under the name of the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Incorporated.

This organization has constructed one of the most modern poultry dressing plants in the eastern part of the United States, having been set up under the Cooperative Marketing Laws of the State of Virginia. The fine plant which has been built is located at the Mutual Cold Storage between the Towns of Broadway and Timberville in the northwestern section of this county. The address of the new plant is Broadway. It is fitting and proper that this plant should be located in that particular section of the county, since this area is the most concentrated poultry producing section found here.

The new plant was constructed at a cost of approximately 65 thousand dollars and started operation October 9. It is equipped with the most modern wax picking equipment, plucking machine and is to have eviscerating equipment after around January 1.

This plant was built to take care of a great need that had developed in this area because of the rapid increase in production. Dressing facilities had not kept pace with the production increase; therefore, the producers have set up another cooperative and built themselves this fine plant. When four million broilers and approximately four hundred thousand turkeys are produced annually in one county, a lot of poultry dressing equipment is needed to take care of that part of this production which will pass through dressing plants.

This new plant can handle, when operated to capacity, fifteen hundred chickens an hour and half that number of turkeys. It started its operations on October 9, and since that time has been busy each day in the dressing of chickens and turkeys.

On October 9 the formal opening was held for this plant, and the public was invited to come and inspect the new enterprise. Approximately 35 hundred people visited the plant on that date. People were here from New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Richmond and Baltimore--all interested in this new undertaking--all interested in seeing the quality of the birds that came out of the plant--all interested in seeing what kind of a job this new development in poultry dressing would do.

From October 9 to December 31 this plant handled 800 thousand pounds of poultry--chickens and turkeys--most of which went to New York and other northern markets. Recently, however, this organization is opening

up new outlets in the South, and it looks now as if a substantial business will be developed in Florida.

This new plant has meant much to this area in maintaining better prices and in furnishing an outlet for chickens and turkeys that was badly needed.

It might be interesting to note that the fattening batteries in this plant can take care of approximately 30 thousand chickens. From October 9 to December 31 these batteries were filled at all times, with the exception of one week when the chickens were all cleaned out of the plant to enable the dressing of turkeys to be given constant attention.

This is a cooperative plant in which not only the producers have shown a great interest, but also handlers, feed dealers and others have taken part in the building of it in a financial way.

Two types of stock are being issued by this Corporation, common and preferred. Only the common stock carries voting power, and only a producer can buy common stock. The members of the Board of Directors are producers and men who are vitally interested in the poultry industry.

A peculiar thing about this plant is that many of those who are working in the plant in the dressing of poultry are also stock holders. In many cases they produce from one thousand to ten thousand broilers a year, but still they are interested in working in this plant and handling their poultry through it. That is why this organization must surely succeed. Those who are doing the work are using it as an outlet for what they produce. One man who has visited practically all of the large poultry dressing plants in the United States said that he was confident there could be found no where in America the fine type of employees working in poultry dressing plants that are found in this new plant here

in Rockingham.

This new enterprise is another monument to the progress of the poultry industry in Rockingham County. It has already meant much to our producers and should continue to enable the poultrymen of this area to secure better prices and better profits on their poultry enterprise.

Mr. Thomas W. Heitz, who has been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is the Manager of the plant. He knows the poultry trade and is doing a splendid job in connection with this new development here in Rockingham.

THE ROCKINGHAM COUNTY TURKEY FESTIVAL, INCORPORATED

The Rockingham County Turkey Festival, Incorporated, was set up in the spring of 1939 for the purpose of holding the first Turkey Festival in America. That festival was held on September 4 and 5. After that festival was over we felt that a better festival could hardly be held here at Harrisonburg.

It was fitting that this festival should be held here in Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, since our county is known as the "Heart of the Turkey Industry of the East", and Harrisonburg is sometimes called the "Turkey Capital of the World".

The largest crowd of people that had ever been in the City of Harrisonburg attended this festival. It was estimated that 75 thousand people attended the festival on the two days that it was held. The festival was again held in 1940. This year the dates for the event were October 10 and 11. The Chief of Police and all of the help that he had to handle the crowd which visited Harrisonburg

estimated that on the eleventh 65 thousand people were here to witness the grand parade. This was almost as many people as were present in Harrisonburg on the two days of the first festival.

In 1940 the daughter of the Ambassador from Mexico was crowned Queen of our festival by Honorable James H. Price, Governor of Virginia. While the crowd attending the coronation in 1939 was a very large one, the crowd attending the coronation this year exceeded in numbers that which witnessed this event in 1939.

For the two days it was estimated that between 90 and 100 thousand people were in the City of Harrisonburg. Festivals of this type are bringing much favorable publicity to this as a great poultry center.

Mr. F. Wilmer Coffman was Director-General of the festival for this year. He did an outstanding piece of work, and everybody has been happy over the results obtained through the Second Rockingham Turkey Festival. The whole event was most successful.

A new organization has been set up, and plans are now under way to make the 1941 festival more outstanding and a more important event than ever before.

4-H CLUB WORK

In planning the club program for 1940 it was felt advisable to disband one of the clubs in the county and organize a new club in an adjoining community. This gave 9 clubs, with a total enrollment of 269 members, 140 of these carrying 180 projects under the Assistant County Agent. Twenty-four junior and senior leaders agreed to assist with the club work in their communities. Four of these leaders are All-Stars.

This enrollment could have been increased to some extent, but

it was the general opinion of all leaders that quality should be given first consideration. The plan now being followed with members taking projects under the Assistant Farm Agent is to drop for one year all members who failed to complete their club work for the previous year. The thought behind this is to have some basis of getting out of the clubs that group which is out for a big time and on which can be placed the responsibility for 90 per cent of the disturbances in club meetings, club work, etc.

The results noted to this time uphold the idea behind this method, as is shown by one club which in previous years had very poor completions, programs and attendance. This year that same club was runner-up for top honors in the county.

Each of these 9 clubs had regular monthly meetings, and the majority had very interesting programs during the year. However, the activity and interest of the leaders was clearly reflected in the accomplishments of the clubs.

Reports were given at the achievement banquet by a representative of each of the 9 clubs.

The facilities with which the members had to work were given careful consideration in the selection of projects for the year. Poultry leads the list with 75 projects, fat pigs was next with 23 projects, followed by 19 garden projects; and others were sow and litter, potatoes, cow and calf, corn, wild life conservation, gilt, dairy calf, dairy heifer, sheep, baby beef, pony and berries, in the order listed.

The records for the 159 projects completed out of the 180 started show an investment of \$28,412.75 and a total receipts of \$34,739.48, which gives a profit or labor income of \$6,326.73, plus fair premiums of \$169.75 ,

giving a 26.4% profit on the investment of the members.

Members exhibited chickens, turkeys, fat pigs, baby beeves, dairy calves and dairy heifers at the Virginia State Fair and won 35 ribbons and more than \$85.00 in cash premiums.

During the year a Dairy Demonstration Team was trained and placed fifth in the State Contest, only 16 points below the winning team. The two members of this team won gold medals.

The Poultry Judging Team placed fifth in the State Contest, with more than thirty teams competing, and two members of the team received Certificates of Merit.

The Dairy Judging Team placed third on all breeds and first on Holsteins, thus winning the Holstein Cup as a permanent possession, the county having won it in 1932 and again in 1934. Two members of this team and the alternate received Certificates of Merit.

The Rockingham County 4-H Clubs again sponsored a County Fair, which was superior to any sponsored in previous years, the exhibits being more diversified and of higher quality than in previous years. Exhibits taken from the County Fair to the Virginia State Fair won more than \$175.00 and over 60 ribbons. The Grand Champion or Sweepstakes ten ears of corn at the State Fair came from our County Fair. The Poland China boer winning second place in the open aged boer class at the State Fair and winner over all Virginia entries in his class was from our County Fair and was a former 4-H Club project from last year. The number of paid admissions at the County 4-H Fair exceeded 10,500.

The Horse Show on Tuesday night proved the popularity of horses in this area, as it drew the second largest crowd of any night of the fair.

The Rally Day Program on June 15 was attended by more than 200. The largest and best Correct Dress Contest was staged at the Rally of any previous contest, with the two winners getting free trips to Blacksburg to the State Short Course.

Each club in the county sent delegates to the State Short Course, and one boy and one girl were made All-Stars.

The sheep dipping vat was operated during the year by the clubs and has proven quite beneficial to all sheep breeders of the county and quite an asset to the sheep program of the county.

The achievement Banquet held on December 6 was attended by more than 150 club members and friends.

Fifty-four girls and 57 boys and 12 leaders received 4-H pins for satisfactory club work completed and 75% or better attendance at club meetings. Leaders who had 75% or more of their members completing received pins.

During the coming year we plan to continue our present plan of club work, always keeping quality first rather than quantity. Other objectives for the year are:

1. To have an active county council.
2. To maintain the present clubs in all cases where attendance and enrollment will justify.
3. For each club to have active junior and senior leaders.
4. To hold Rally Day in June.
5. Each club to have regular monthly meetings.

6. Each club to have members participating in judging and demonstration work.
7. Each club to send its quota of delegates to the State Short Course.
8. To sponsor a County Fair.
9. To send exhibits to the State Fair.
10. To hold an Achievement Banquet.

POULTRY

In discussing the new Poultry Dressing Plant and the Turkey Festival the importance of the poultry industry was mentioned. It was estimated that in 1939, 450,000 turkeys were produced in the county. It is our opinion that approximately 400,000 were produced in 1940. This figure might have varied between 350,000 and 400,000. Most of our producers made some money in 1940 and it is anticipated that our production will again reach the 400,000 mark in 1941. In fact as long as a little money can be made in the turkey industry, we believe that this county will continue to produce an average of 400,000 annually, and if prospects should look especially good the number could be easily pushed up to a half-million.

The broiler industry continues to expand and new brooder houses can be seen going up in many sections of the county. The total number of broilers produced in the county is now approximately four million annually. Prices were not so good in part of 1939 and the early part of 1940. The latter part of 1940, however, was better for the broiler producer and large numbers of broilers are now in the making in this area. In fact,

nearly every house available is filled to capacity.

In 1939 the turkey producers experienced many difficulties in connection with disease. In fact the losses in many of our flocks were very substantial. As a result of the many losses experienced in 1939, the poultrymen took the lead in arranging for the construction of a laboratory here at Harrisonburg which will be operated by the State Department of Agriculture. A bill was introduced in the last General Assembly by the Honorable Howard S. Zigler, a member of the House of Delegates from this county, which provided for an appropriation of \$5,000, this amount to be matched by local funds, making a total of \$10,000, for the construction of a laboratory. The bill also provided \$5,000 per year for the biennium for the operation of the laboratory. The property on which the new laboratory is to be located, is located in the City of Harrisonburg and was donated by the City. The remainder of the \$5,000 was raised through appropriations made by the Rockingham County Board of Supervisors and a small balance which was contributed by individuals and firms interested in the poultry industry of the county. In order that a bigger building and a better laboratory might be provided, the project is being handled through W. F. A. This will give us a laboratory costing from \$15,000 to \$16,000. Plenty of land was also deeded to the State by the City of Harrisonburg which would be adequate for any future expansion that may be necessary and advisable in connection with the laboratory.

This new development should mean much to the poultry industry,

not only in Rockingham County but in all of the surrounding area, since it should enable prompt diagnosis of any disease requiring laboratory work. It should also enable the Poultry Disease Specialists and Experts connected with our College to come into the county in case of serious out-breaks of diseases and have available the necessary equipment with which to work. It is fitting and proper that such a laboratory as this should be located in this great poultry center.

Our county produces between 40 and 50 per cent of the turkeys produced in the State, four million broilers and a large number of laying flocks. Large quantities of the eggs produced here go through the local hatcheries. Our county is the home of thirty-four commercial hatcheries, with capacities running as high as 226,000 eggs.

1940 was a year in which few turkeys were lost. In fact, most of those raising turkeys raised a high percentage. With such a laboratory located here, with a well-trained man in the diagnosis of disease, and the facilities of the laboratory available to such men as Dr. Johnson of V. P. I. who might visit the county from time to time in connection with our problems, we should be in a much better position to control disease in this area.

In connection with our poultry work in the county, we have used Specialists from the State College and some from the Research Center at Beltsville. We have also used representatives from the State Department of Agriculture who are interested in the Farm Flock Certification Program in this county. The work which they have done has meant much to poultry producers in this area, and we expect to continue to use them in our educational work and in efforts to determine causes of losses which occur

from time to time.

The poultry industry is our biggest industry in the county. It brings in more money than any other phase of our agriculture; it employs a larger number of people in connection with the production of poultry itself and through the allied industries such as feed companies, dressing plants, etc.

FARM CROPS

1940 was a good year from the standpoint of production for most of our farm crops. We had an unusually good season with plenty of moisture, and the yields were generally good. The corn and hay crops were very much above average. Yields of wheat were satisfactory, but the quality of the wheat produced in the county generally was not quite as good as we have had in most years. This was probably due to the fact that we had too much wet weather to take care of the wheat crop in the most satisfactory manner. Barley yields were good and the acreage has substantially increased.

The wheat crop, however, is about the only crop that is regarded as a money crop among our farmers who produce grain, and, while the price of wheat might not have been satisfactory, this does not adversely affect the county so much since most of our grains are marketed through livestock. Most farmers who produce wheat, however, sell some, and the better price they receive means, of course, a better income for the farmer. The wheat loans made under the loan program have, I think, helped to stabilize wheat prices at a high level. More loans were made

this year than any other year, and if satisfactory storage facilities could be worked out, no doubt many more loans would be made. It appears at the present time that farm storage will probably have to be used in connection with the 1941 Wheat Loan Program.

A summary of the soil building practices carried out under the Agricultural Conservation Program shows that more farmers are using lime and phosphate which is helping to increase the yields per acre of hay crops and grain crops substantially. The equivalent of 374 tons of Commercial Superphosphate, 399 tons of A. A. A. Superphosphate ordered as a Grant of Aid, and 146 tons of 20% Phosphate ordered as a Grant of Aid were used under the 1940 A. A. A. Program. In addition to the phosphate used, the equivalent of 12,393 tons of Commercial Ground Limestone and 4,203 tons ordered as a Grant of Aid under the A. A. A. Program were used by farmers participating in the program. The figures used for lime and phosphate above do not include lime and phosphate used ^{who} by farmers were not participating in the program in 1940. This would represent a substantial amount of each of the materials.

A few of our farmers are producing certified seed and many of them are planting certified seed. Those producing certified seed usually dispose of it through local seedmen.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

More pasture improvement work was done during the year 1940, than in any year preceding this in the history of Extension work in the county. More of our farmers are sold on the idea that it is

necessary to top-dress our pastures if they are to expect the pastures to continue to carry their livestock in a satisfactory manner. Good results have been reported by most of the farmers who have used phosphate and/or lime in the top-dressing of their permanent pastures. Many of them are placing orders for phosphate and lime under the 1941 program. As more of the good results from the use of lime and phosphate on pastures are seen by the farmers of this county, we are confident that the top-dressing of pastures will increase each year. Under the TVA Program, where clippings were made, substantial increases in growth have been obtained by top-dressing with phosphate and lime.

VEGETABLE GARDENS

The value of vegetable gardens in Rockingham County is extremely high. This county is rated among the leading counties of the United States from the standpoint of garden products produced in home gardens.

Each year many inquiries come in to the office in connection with garden problems, such as, the control of insect pests, proper fertilization, the control of and prevention of plant diseases, etc. Information, in connection with these problems, is given out through circulars, bulletins, newspaper publicity, telephone, and by direct contact. During the growing season many inquiries are made in the office. Insects are more or less generally present and the finding of the most practical and best means of combating these pests, brings many inquiries to this office. In our opinion, more and more of the farmers are beginning to recognize just how valuable a good garden is.

INSECT PEST CONTROL

It has always been the purpose of this office to give out all the information possible in connection with the control of insect pests. The information given out applies not only to vegetable gardens and truck crops but to fruit crops, general field crops and often household pests. Many calls are also answered relative to insects effecting ornamental plants. Personal visits are often made in connection with insect control. Each year large numbers of requests for information come to the office by telephone, by personal visit, and by letter. Much information is also sought relative to the control of weevil in wheat and other grains. During some seasons the number of inquiries are much greater than others relative to the control of insect pests in grains. In other words, in some seasons the infestation seems to be much greater than in others. Information is sent out through circulars, pamphlets are distributed, personal letters are often written, and much information is given directly by telephone or personal conversation. It would be extremely difficult to place a value on the work done in connection with pests of this kind. In some cases Specialists are called in from the College, and specimens are often mailed to Dr. Shoens's Office for identification and recommendations relative to control measures.

HORTICULTURE

In 1940 the Horticulture Program for the county called for pruning demonstrations, for the continuation of fertilizer demonstrations in the orchards, the continuation of the spray service, and a continuation

of mouse control work in our orchards. A schedule of pruning demonstrations were arranged and Mr. D. A. Tucker came to the county to put these demonstrations on, but the severe weather prevented us from doing so. The other parts of the program connected with Horticulture, however, were carried out. Fertilizer demonstrations have been continued, the spray service has been continued, and mouse control work has been carried on. Some orders for poison oats were taken last fall and information has been given to many fruit growers relative to the use of strychnine.

In November, 1940, Mr. Lay, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, visited the county with Mr. A. H. Teske, of the V. P. I. Horticulture Department, and put on a demonstration in the use of zinc phosphide, a poison recently recommended by the Bureau of Biological Survey. For the convenience of some of our growers, the County Agent's Office purchased 100 cans of the zinc phosphide poison. A number of orders were also filled while Mr. Lay was in the county. More of our fruit growers are using poison to control mouse injury than ever before. Since the zinc phosphide is so much less expensive than the poison oats, it is felt that as the fruit growers become better ^{acquainted} with this poison and its use, that it will largely replace the poison oats.

The maintaining and building up of soil fertility is of the very greatest importance to the fruit grower. This is true because many of our orchards are planted on land that was none too fertile to begin with. Erosion is a serious item to contend with in most of the peach orchards where longer periods of cultivation than in the apple orchard is essential. Many of the growers of the county are cultivating in strips rather than cultivating all of the land at one time in the peach

orchard. This helps to control erosion. Many of our fruit growers are also disking down cover crops in order that the humus content of the soil might be built up, thus enabling it to hold more of the water rather than allowing it to run off. Large quantities of phosphate and lime has been used in our orchards in order that better crops of legumes may be grown. The poultry industry is also playing an important part in the building up of the fertility of our orchards. A number of the fruit growers have extensive poultry projects and the litter from the brooder houses and the laying houses is used in large quantities in the orchards. This, of course, means better growth of cover crops and better growth for the trees. Lespedeza, sweet clover, red clover, alfalfa, and soybeans rank high among the cover crops in the orchards. Our fruit growers have also learned that where lespedeza is used, grasses must be sown with it in order that green roots may be in the soil during winter months.

Last year the peach crop in this section was very good. In fact it looked as if it would be a very fine year for the peach growers, but during the harvest period a long rainy spell turned the peach deal into such a condition that it was not very profitable.

As yet the price of apples has not been very satisfactory. With export trade practically wiped out, I can see nothing in connection with the 1940 fruit crop that looks especially bright. Our storages here in the county were filled practically to capacity in the hope that later in the season the price of apples might be better. No doubt a number of cars will go to the Surplus Marketing Corporation. The fruit growers in this area have had few lucky breaks in connection with the marketing of the fruit crops in recent years.

LIVESTOCK

The livestock industry is an important one in this county; beef cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in practically every section of Rockingham. Hog prices have not been satisfactory but indications are that prices will improve. It has been a fairly good year for the beef cattle men, and sheep have consistently made money.

In an effort to improve the quality of the livestock, we have emphasized the use of better sires and have assisted many of the farmers in the selection and purchase of bulls, rams and boars. One sale was sponsored in the county by this office, at which registered Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown sheep were sold. In addition to the rams a number of registered ewes were sold. Practically all of the sheep offered in this sale were purchased by Rockingham County Farmers. A number of registered Hereford bulls and some nice Angus bulls have been brought to the county, as well as, a number of outstanding females of these two breeds. A number of registered Poland China boars have also been bought, all of which helps to improve the livestock generally in this area.

A large number of calves have been vaccinated in the county for the prevention of Blackleg. Many of these calves were vaccinated by the County Agent and Assistant Agent, while vaccine and the syringe for giving the vaccine was made available to many farmers who did the work themselves. This is a service the farmers of the county seem to appreciate and it is rather difficult to get away from it. During the past year, however, we have ordered a number of syringes for farmers,

and many of them are using these syringes, coming to us for the vaccine.

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association continued through the year 1940 in a fairly satisfactory manner. While a large number of dairymen are not at the present time members of this association, the dairymen with the leading registered herds of the county are members, and the records that are being kept are enabling these breeders to obtain better prices for the animals they are offering for sale. Plans and specifications have been furnished a number of these farmers of the county who were interested in remodeling their dairy barns.

The State Holstein Field Day was also held in this county on the farm of Mr. I. D. Myers. Mr. Myers has a fine herd of Holsteins, and while it was extremely rainy on the day of this meeting a good crowd was present. Holstein breeders came from practically all sections of the State. An interesting program was carried out and a delicious meal served to all present.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CORN JUDGING CONTEST

The First National Bank Corn Judging Contest was held on Tuesday, April 23, 1940 in the Chesapeake and Western Railway Station. This contest has always attracted considerable interest in this and adjacent counties, and in 1940 234 boys and girls enrolled in Rockingham and Augusta County schools took part. The \$50.00 scholarship given by Bridgewater College was won by Carl I. Smith of the Mt. Sidney High School in Augusta County; the first cash prize of \$10.00 was won by George Burner of the McGaheysville High School; the third prize of \$7.50 was won by Grant Rush of the McGaheysville High School, while Edward Smith and Billy Wonderly of the Port Republic High School tied for third and fourth places and were awarded cash prizes of \$3.75 each. The cash prizes offered in this contest are donated by the Valley of Virginia Cooperative Milk Producers Association and the Rockingham County Farm Bureau. This contest continues to be one of the largest of its kind held in the Country.

FARM MANAGEMENT

The keeping of farm records is always looked upon by most of our farmers as a most difficult thing to do. Most of them will tell you that they recognize the importance of keeping these records but they can't make themselves do it.

In the F. V. A. Demonstrations in this county, account books have been kept by the Demonstrator farmer. These are summarized each year by the Farm Management Section at V. P. I. and the results given back to us.

Through the office we give out many farm account books also, but those books are not kept through assistance and under supervision

of this office. We believe that a considerable number of our farmers are keeping accounts of some kind, in fact more of them are keeping accounts than ever before. The A. A. A. Program has played an important part in impressing upon the farmers the necessity of keeping better accounts.

CONCLUSION

The year 1940 is now history for Extension Work in Rockingham County. During this year a number of important things have been done. Many things have been done that have not been mentioned in this report. Most of them, however, we believe, have meant something in the development of a better agricultural life in Rockingham. Much of the work done cannot be valued in dollars and cents. No effort has been made to place a value on poultry disease work, on insect control work, or on information given out in connection with spray materials that are used in the control of plant disease. We feel, however, that these have contributed in no small measure to the development of a better agriculture in Rockingham.

We believe in our program of work; we believe in the people of our county; we believe in the institution of which we are a part; we believe that these institutions are dedicated to the service of rural people, and it is our hope and our purpose that what is done through this office will always be of service to the county as a whole, and that it will contribute some part to the development of better rural living and all that goes with it. Through the work done, we strive to help the farmer to cooperate with his neighbors in providing for himself those things which will bring to him greater social and business security and some of the finer things that make life on the farm worthwhile.

Before beginning a discussion of the different groups of people who have worked with the Extension workers, I wish to commend the fine work that has been done by Mr. F. M. Carper, Assistant County Agent, since he has been in this county. He has had the entire responsibility of the 4-H Club Program carried through this office, and has also carried a lot of the burden connected with the County Fair and a number of other projects of an Extension nature carried on in this county. He has shown himself to be most efficient in every way; has taken a great deal of interest in his work, and can look back over the past year with a feeling of satisfaction that comes to one as a result of having done a good job. He is always ready and willing to help in every way, and his entire attitude has always been one of greatest cooperation in connection with any work necessary to be carried on through the County Agent's Office.

In this program of work we do not work alone. We work with many other people, individuals and organizations. To them we wish to pay tribute for their fine spirit of cooperation and the splendid work which they have done in carrying on the many different programs that are now handled through the County Agent's Office.

Few, if any, offices located in the county are visited by so many people. According to our records, a total of 22,448 office and telephone calls came to the County Agent's Office during the past year. No one person could answer all of these. In this connection the office force has done a splendid piece of work. Many times it has been necessary to work over-time to complete the job, but those in the office have always been willing to do this. They have lost sight of themselves in an effort to accomplish a given task. They can start into 1941 feeling that the work done in 1940 has been well done, and this in itself should give them inspiration for the new years work. Most of those who are working here have become more or less a part of the office, always interested in giving the best possible service to those whom the office must serve, always interested in helping to carry on the different parts of the program, recognizing that all the different features of the program fit into one big plan. The efficient work and untiring efforts of the office force have contributed in a most substantial way to the program of work that has been done during 1940.

The members of the County Committee have also rendered good service during the past year. They have had a large amount of responsibility in administering the Agricultural Conservation Program in this county. We

have always felt that this is proper and necessary, that the program should be largely administered by the farmers themselves and that this responsibility should rest with the Committeemen. The quality of work that has been turned out from this office in connection with the A. A. A. Program has always contained very few errors, and as a result, very few suspensions have been made in connection with any papers forwarded to the State Office. I am confident that the people who have participated in the program and are members of the County Association appreciate the fine work that has been done by the County Committee and the office help.

Another group of State employees who have rendered real work in the county are the Specialists which sometimes come to us from the College. We use these men in carrying out the Soil Conservation Program, in the carrying on of our Horticulture Program, our Livestock and Dairy Improvement Programs, and our Garden and Poultry Programs. More Specialists are used from the poultry department than any other, but poultry is our greatest industry and for this reason should require more of their attention. All of the Specialists have contributed to the many different phases of our highly diversified system of farming, and the people of our county appreciate what they have done.

The Harrisonburg Rockingham Chamber of Commerce has worked closely with this office on most problems that have arisen during the year requiring different types of information, especially in connection with any programs which had for their purpose the advertising of Rockingham County and the City of Harrisonburg. Along with the local

Chamber of Commerce, the business men of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, Managers of the different Cooperative Associations, the 4-H Club Leaders, the Home Demonstration Agent and the Home Demonstration Woman have all cooperated in every way and played an important part in making the programs carried on through this office an important factor in the development of a better Rural Rockingham. The teachers of Vocational Agriculture have also cooperated in carrying on our Agricultural Program. The Soil Conservation Service and the Forestry Department have worked hand in hand with this office in a spirit of cooperation and helpfulness. All of these different agencies that have been mentioned have cooperated in a splendid manner.

The Rockingham Board of Supervisors has rendered every assistance possible in connection with the projects in which this office has been interested. They have made substantial appropriations in connection with different projects during the past year that were not contemplated in their budget. It has been a real pleasure to meet with this group of men and discuss with them a number of important projects that have developed during the past year. They have always given a willing ear and have always striven to do the things which they believe best for the county generally.

During the year 1940, no one has shown a greater amount of interest or discussed with us in a more sympathetic manner the problems that have arisen, than has our District Agent, Mr. W. C. Shackelford. He has always been ready and willing to join with us in our program, to come to the county when difficulties have arisen and give us the benefit of his sound and constructive suggestions. The people of our county

have known Mr. Shackelford for a long time, and they always welcome him when he returns on his visits at, more or less, regular intervals. In times of emergency we always call for Mr. Shackelford.

To all of the organizations and individuals mentioned, we are deeply indebted for the many things they have assisted with during the year 1940.

No educational program can be carried on in a satisfactory manner in any county without the support of the local publicity agencies. In this respect this office is most fortunate. The Daily News Record, published at Harrisonburg, is one of the outstanding Daily News Papers of the State. It is certainly the leading paper published in a town of like size. It not only carries the important news of the world and our country at large, but it also features local news; news of the kind that the local people are interested in. Those who have the publishing of this paper seem to recognize the important things for the community, and as a result they are given good space and splendid write-ups. They have always been most cooperative with this office, giving information secured through this office the very best possible space. Without the fine work that the members of the news staff have done, the program of work carried on through this office could not have been put on nearly so effectively. Those connected with the newspaper believe in our program, they believe in the rural people, and they are anxious to help give any information to them that will help to develop a better understanding between the people of the city and the people of the county, all of which means a better community. This paper seems to be dedicated to the service of this particular Shenandoah Valley area.

The Broadcasting Station, WSVA, also cooperated in a most satisfactory manner. While we do not put on farm flashes as we once did, we can have time on the radio for discussing matters of importance or calling special matters to the attention of the people served by this station. We also call the station and ask them to make some special announcement for us. They are always glad to do this and often spot it over the day making the announcement a number of different times. This station is a day-time station, and because of interference which we usually have on day-time reception, this station renders a real service to this area.

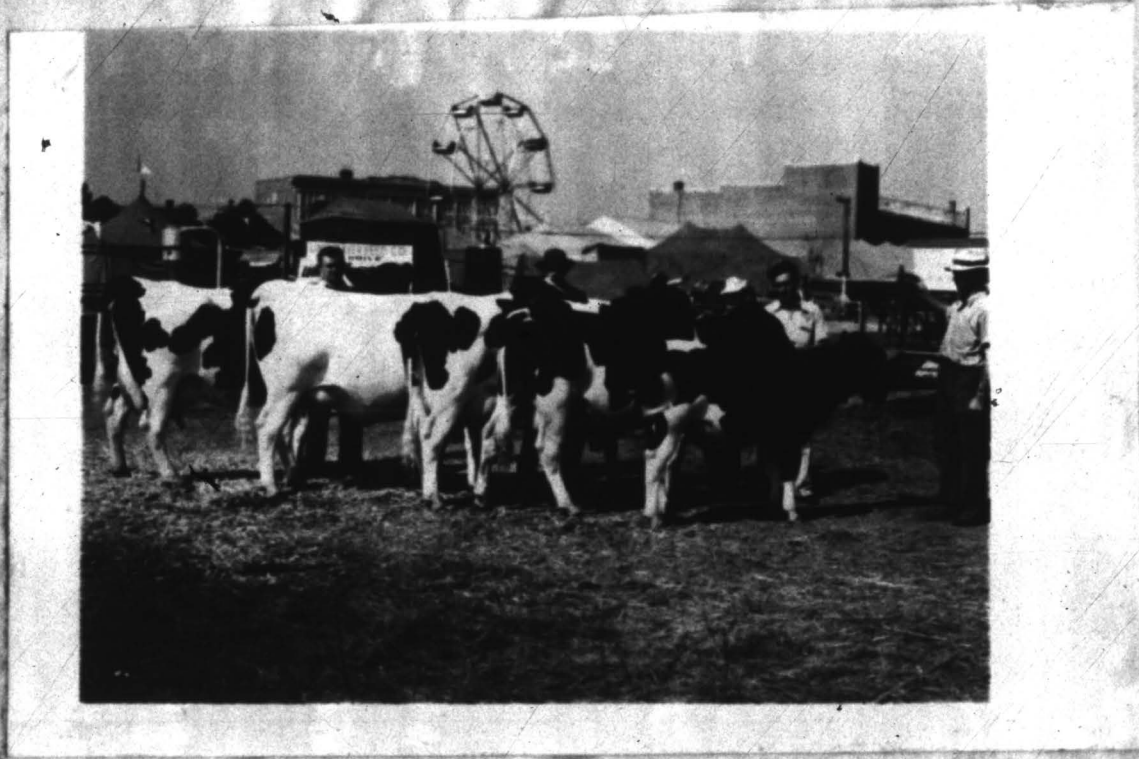
May we, as a last word, add that it is a pleasure to work with the people of Rockingham. No where in America will a finer type of citizenship be found. We believe in these people. Having worked with them since 1927, we have become a part of them. We believe in the possibilities that our section offers. We believe that in it will develop a better agriculture, better homes, better family relationships, better churches, better schools. We believe our county is the finest county in Virginia and in the entire country. Because we believe these things of our people and of our section, and because we believe in our work and the opportunity it offers to be helpful, we offer to continue to work with the country men, women and children in their efforts to make the farm prosperous, the country home comfortable and beautiful, and our rural life more satisfying. With these things in mind, we look to the future without fear.

50



The Pride Of The Myers Herd

54



Rockingham Holsteins On Parade-Owned By I. D.
Meyers And Son

55



A Two Year Old Holstein Heifer Owned By I. D. Myers
And Son



Two Outstanding Guernsey Sires From The Herd Of Rhodes
And Whissen, Broadway, Virginia





K. A. Keithly

Head of A Rockingham County Herd of Herefords Owned By
K. A. Keithly



H. E. Bolton

Hereford Calf Recently Purchased By H. E. Bolton
Who Is Now Interested In The Breeding Of Hereford Cattle

58



The Head of One of Our Angus Herds

59



The Result Of T. V. A. Phosphate

60



Contour Rotated Strips On The Farm Of L. C. Blose

61



**N. H. Keezell Farm Soil Conservation Set Up
Notice Large Meadow Strip Containing Approximately 12 Acres
Which Carries The Run Off From Approximately 175 Acres**



Scene In The Exhibit Hall Showing Part Of The Fancy Work And The
Canning Exhibit At The Rockingham County Fair



Part Of The Flower Exhibit At The Rockingham County Fair



Scene In The Exhibit Hall At The Rockingham County Fair



Corn And Potato Exhibit At The Rockingham County Fair



A Scene In The Commercial Exhibit Hall At The Rockingham County Fair



Another View In The Commercial Exhibit Hall At The Rockingham
County Fair



Scene At The Coronation Of Queen Rockingham II At The Second Annual Turkey Festival



Queen Rockingham II Just After Her Coronation



Main Street At The Court Square In Harrisonburg
Immediately Following The Turkey Festival Grand
Parade
65,000 People Were In Harrisonburg On That Day

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U.S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Rockingham

REPORT OF

Juanita Maupin
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1939 to Nov. 30, 1940

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 1940

4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 1940

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From _____ to _____, 1940

S. M. Cox
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1939 to Nov. 30, 1940

P. M. Carper
Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1939 to Nov. 30, 1940



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date _____

3

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the extension activities in each county for the year, and the results obtained by the county extension agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment. The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blueprints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization made during the year to improve regular procedures or to meet emergencies.
- V. County extension program.
 - (1) Problems determining extension program.
 - (2) Influence of State and National agricultural agencies operating in county upon extension program.
 - (3) Activities and results.

Under appropriate headings present in some detail for each major problem or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the cooperation received, the coordination effected, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of problem solution.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations.

TERMINOLOGY

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. An extension program is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations. A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry. A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor. The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A leader-training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT	Total months of service this year	Days devoted to work with adults	Days devoted to work with 4-H Club and other youth	Total days in office	Total days in field
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>Juanita Maupin</i> <small>(Name)</small> Home demonstration agent } (1)	12	194	96	104	186
		193			
Asst. home demonstration agent } (2)					
4-H Club agent } (2)					
Assistant county agent in charge of club work } (2)					
<i>S. M. Cox</i> Agricultural agent } (3)	24	484	107	341½	299½
<i>P. M. Carper</i> Assistant agricultural agent } (3)					

2. County extension association or committee:

- (a) Agricultural extension:
 (1) Name *Litchingham Co. Agric. Board* (2) Number of members *45*
- (b) Home demonstration:
 (1) Name *Litchingham Co. Home Making Board* (2) Number of members *153*
- (c) 4-H Club:
 (1) Name *Litchingham Co. 4-H Council* (2) Number of members *64*
3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted *30*
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees *24*
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
 (a) Adult work: (1) Men *32* (2) Women *144*
 (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men *8* (2) Women *11*
 (3) Older club boys *2*
 (4) Older club girls *4*
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural conservation and adjustment programs: *Superior County Community Committee*
 (a) Men *45*
 (b) Women *0*
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work *17*
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups *865*

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs	9		9	9
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys		102	102
	(2) Girls	129	38	129
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys		90	90
	(2) Girls	76	29	76

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys	36	32	16	7	3	8
(b) Girls	38	21	26	16	6	22

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or membership.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

³ Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.

⁴ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 12.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age ¹	(a) Boys	9	14	13	4	8	9	16	12	11	5	1
	(b) Girls	30	9	19	18	14	8	8	9	5	4	5

14. Number of 4-H Club members:¹ (a) In school (b) Out of school 14

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents (d)	Agricultural agents (e)	County total ² (f)
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained: (1) Judging				
(2) Demonstration				
16. Number of groups ³ other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older.	1		1	1
17. Members in groups reported in question 16:	(1) Young men	20	20	20
	(2) Young women	15	15	15
18. Total number of farm or home visits ⁴ made in conducting extension work	286		779	1065
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	210		550	760
20. Number of calls relating to extension work:	(1) Office	970	15653	16523
	(2) Telephone	1320	6893	8213
21. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	393		148	537
22. Number of individual letters written	1044		4056	5100
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed)	48		97	145
24. Number of bulletins distributed	7563		827	8390
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	44		98	142
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	4		11	15
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen:	(a) Number	4	5	9
	(b) Men leaders		198	198
	(c) Women leaders	120	10	130
(2) 4-H Club:	(a) Number	2	1	2
	(b) Total attendance of:	92	45	92
	(c) Leaders			
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number	292	89	300
	(2) Total attendance	5948	41987	6153
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations:	(1) Number	24	128	33
	(2) Total attendance	297	29344	29204

¹ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 14.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

³ Do not include groups previously reported under question 8.

⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

⁵ Do not count letters relating to notices of meetings only.

NOTE.—Questions 15-31 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

Figures includes meetings at formal opening of new poultry dressing plant which was not included in monthly report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)		
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		5	5	30	
		(b) Total attendance		726	726		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	2	1	3		
		(b) Total attendance	21	30	51		
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1	31	
		(b) Total attendance	400		400		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number		1	1		
		(b) Total attendance		175	175		
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				32	
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1		1		
		(b) Total boys attending					
		(c) Total girls attending	10		10		
		(d) Total others attending					
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number	54		97	151	33	
	(2) Total attendance	35057		2904	37961		
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	20	1	21	34	
		(b) Total attendance	506		35		541
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	14		2		16
		(b) Total attendance	195		34		229
34j. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed		2		15	17	34j	

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

Include results of emergency activities as well as the regular extension program.

35. Number of farms in county	3900	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program	2500	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1012	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	242	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	86	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	1	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 25, 27, and 30, minus duplications.)	3100	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 26 and 40, minus duplications.)	300	42

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

NOTE.—Questions 18-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sum of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Barley (e)	Grain sorghums, rice, and other cereals ² (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:		1					
(1) Home demonstration agents							43
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	14	40	2	1	14	1	
(4) Specialists	4	30	1		5		
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	26	26	3	1	24	1	44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	12	22			21		45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	12	44			21		46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	34	38	2	1	22		47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	5	6	2		3		48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	5	4			2		49
50. Number of other meetings held		10					50
51. Number of news stories published <i>Including Radio</i>	8	30	5	2	14	3	51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	1	2					52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	110	152	8	2	65	4	53
54. Number of office calls received	800	2000	65	34	1200	50	54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							55
(1) Boys	6						
(2) Girls	0						
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing							56
(1) Boys	6						
(2) Girls	0						
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	9						57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	75 ⁵ bu.						58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	1200	2400	26	6	525		59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	140	200			50		60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	425	900			275		61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	25	325			50		62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	6000	1400	10	5	700		63
64. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ³							64
(1) <i>varieties of seeds</i>	110	200	15	8	75		
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.² Indicate crop by name.³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

16 farmers produced certified seeds for local seedsmen, most of which will be sold to Rockingham County farmers.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Red, bur, and other clovers	Vetch	Lespedeza	Fescue	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	10	1	12		2	17	
(4) Specialists	1		3		1	5	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	25	8	30		12	30	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20	10	28		8	24	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	20	10	28		8	24	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	45	10	56		28	300	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	4					12	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	18	4	22		8	25	73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published <i>Including Radio</i>	9	6	12		6	22	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued	2		4		1	5	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	24	12	50		8	60	77
78. Number of office calls received	210	48	350	4	45	600	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							80
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing							82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	xxxx	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	xxxx	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	245	28	350	2	40	675	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	6		14			22	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations			75				85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	2		50		16		86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises	28		80		26	12	87
89. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations							90
(1) Use of ground limestone	300		480		18	300	
(2) Use of Home Grown Seeds			350		32		
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

* For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

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LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED
Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet beans	Field beans	Peas	All other legumes and forage crops ¹	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							Beressa Tate Meadow Deli Gross
(2) 4-H Club agents						3	
(3) Agricultural agents	3	1					
(4) Specialists						1	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted							68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	6					6	71 Fedora Green
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	4					1	Tate Meadow Deli Gross
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published <i>Including Radio</i>	5					1	75 Fedora Green
76. Number of different circular letters issued							76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	10					20	77
78. Number of office calls received	60	25				40	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							80
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing							82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	lb.	bu.	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	48	16				68	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	28						87
88. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²							88
(1) <i>Inoculation</i>	82						
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Irish potato (a)	Sweetpotato (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	Sugar beets and all other special crops ¹ (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						} 91
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	2					
(4) Specialists						
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3					92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2					93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	2					94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held						97
98. Number of other meetings held	1					98
99. Number of news stories published	3					99
	<i>Including Radio</i>					
100. Number of different circular letters issued						100
101. Number of farm or home visits made	8				16	101
102. Number of office calls received	65				85	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						} 103
(1) Boys	9					
(2) Girls	1					
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing						} 104
(1) Boys	9					
(2) Girls	1					
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	2					105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	336					106
	bu.	bu.	lb. ²	lb.		
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	42				50	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	140				180	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	95				38	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations						110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises						111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ³						} 114
(1) _____						
(2) _____						
(3) _____						
(4) _____						
(5) _____						

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home gardens	Market gardening, truck, and raising crops	Beautification of home grounds	Tree fruits	Bush and small fruits	Grapes	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents			2				
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	12	1	2	15	2	1	115
(4) Specialists	3		2	12		1	
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30	6	4	12	4	2	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20		1	12			117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	16		2	20			118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	125	5	1	20			119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	6		3	6			120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	6			8			121
122. Number of other meetings held							122
123. Number of news stories published <i>including Radio</i>	10	2		18			123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	8			20			124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	45	6	4	50		4	125
126. Number of office calls received	1,500	30	28	550	60	55	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							
(1) Boys	10				1		
(2) Girls	9		23				127
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							
(1) Boys	7				1		
(2) Girls	9		23				128
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	27 ¹ / ₂		XXXX		1 ¹ / ₂		129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	1,570 bu.	bu.	XXXX	bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	600	75	15	75	14	12	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	1,800	40	175	225	16	48	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	1,457	38	45	130	16	35	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	14		XXXX	32			134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	3		XXXX	12			135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	XXXX	XXXX	305	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	XXXX	XXXX	122	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	XXXX	XXXX	16	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	XXXX	XXXX	74	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed: ¹							
(1) <i>Home showing outdoors</i>			60				
(2) <i>Back yards more attractive</i>			55				
(3) <i>Corn crops and fertilization</i>				55	6	10	140
(4)							

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FORESTRY, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering ¹ (farm and home) (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents				141
(2) 4-H Club agents	5			
(3) Agricultural agents	2	2	4	
(4) Specialists			2	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	3	8	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1	2	30	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	3	4	20	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	2	6	12	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			14	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			16	147
148. Number of other meetings held			4	148
149. Number of news stories published <i>Including Radio</i>	6	4	10	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued				150
151. Number of farm or home visits made	6	8	40	151
152. Number of office calls received	50	20	350	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled		3		153
(1) Boys		3		
(2) Girls		3		
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing		3		154
(1) Boys		3		
(2) Girls		3		
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities			XXXXXXXXXX	154½
(1) Boys			XXXXXXXXXX	
(2) Girls				
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154½)		(1) Transplant beds or built 8	Acres terraced	155
		(2) Acres planted to forest trees	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds 20	
		(3) Acres improved	Feeding stations operated 5	
		(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire	Animals or birds produced 0	
			Machines or equipment repaired	
			Articles made	
			Equipment installed	

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees	2	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question	4	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control		159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings		160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting		161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees		162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire		163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores		164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup		165

¹ 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.² Include feed patches planted or left standing for wildlife.

of the work done in demonstration farms in the county. 13

FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal	2	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations	4	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products		168

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made		169
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ITEM	RABBITS		FOXES AND OTHER FUR ANIMALS		GAME BIRDS		CONSERVATION CAMPS		
	4-H members (a)	Adults (b)	4-H members (c)	Adults (d)	4-H members (e)	Adults (f)	4-H members (g)	Adults (h)	
169½. Number of individuals engaged or assisted in activity									169½
169¾. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals							XXXX	XXXX	169¾

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation	27 X	246 X acres	\$ 738.00	170
170½. Growing crops on contour	63 X	3352 X acres	13800.00	170½
170¾. Gully control	52 X	288 X acres	864.00	170¾
171. Drainage practices	8 X	97 X acres	291.00	171
172. Irrigation practices		acres		172
173. Land-clearing practices		acres		173
174. Better types of machines		machines		174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines		machines		175
176. Efficient use of machinery		XXXXXXXXXX		176
176½. Better ginning of cotton		gin stands		176½
177. All buildings constructed (include silos)	310	325 buildings	229100.00	177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted	300	327 buildings	187500.00	178
179. Farm electrification	295	20 farms	1475.00	179
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines)	1,500	1,700	125000.00	180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c)	2,555 farms	XXXXXXXXXX	892,494.00	181
182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types:			154,368	
(b) Tillage implements	(c) Harvesters and threshers	(d) Plows		182
(e) Mowers	(f) Planters	(g) Sewing machines	4	
		(h) Other	22	
183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:				
(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	(A) Dairy buildings	17		
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	(i) Silos	(1) Regular 12		
(c) Sewage systems installed		(2) Trench or pit		
(d) Water systems installed	84	(j) Hog houses	24	183
(e) Heating systems installed	70	(k) Poultry houses	225	
(f) Lighting systems installed	20	(l) Storage structures		
(g) Home appliances and machines	295	(m) Other	300	
	1,700			

* Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milking, milk cooling, incubating, brooding, heated heating, etc.

with the Wildlife Conservation Service and located within the area and 8 farms on which technical information has been given and practices adopted as a result

POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (including turkeys) (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			184
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	86	2	
(4) Specialists	43	2	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30		185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	50		186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	200		187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	120		188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	10		189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	20		190
191. Number of other meetings held	15		191
192. Number of news stories published	75		192
193. Number of different circular letters issued	13		193
194. Number of farm or home visits made	325		194
195. Number of office calls received	2400		195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys 42 (2) Girls 33		196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys 37 (2) Girls 24		
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	25924 chickens	colonies	198
POULTRY—Continued			
199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended		350	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks		325	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing		525	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations		625	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control		225	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations		175	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations		250	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise		110	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a) <i>Culling</i>		150	207
(b)			
BEES—CONTINUED			
208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives		3	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208		24	209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations		6	210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations			211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations			212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a) <i>Swarming and Queen Control</i>		1	213
(b)			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							214
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	15	12	8	6			
(4) Specialists	18	9	6	10			
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted	12	10	8	6			215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	12	10	8	9			216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	12	20	16	18			217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	10	6	30	7			218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2		1	1			219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			2				220
221. Number of other meetings held			2				221
222. Number of bulletin stories published <i>Including Radio</i>	14	16	12	4	2		222
223. Number of different circular letters issued	3	1	6	2			223
224. Number of farm or home visits made	50	62	71	26			224
225. Number of office calls received	120	205	250	160	52		225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							226
(1) Boys	15	1	4	36		1	
(2) Girls	0	2		4			
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							227
(1) Boys	14	1	4	33		1	
(2) Girls		2		4			
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	23	3	50	250		2	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	10	14	30	12			229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	4	6	18	12			230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted							231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted	1						233
234. Number of members in these associations	13						234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	2						235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	XXXX			292	XXXX		236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	42	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations	6	25	425	65			238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	125	110	175	60			239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	22	30	425	55			240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	16	22	75	28			241

*Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing		
		Farm records (production, expenses, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home planning (short and long time)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		
244. Days devoted to line of work by:						23		
(1) Home demonstration agents							244	
(2) 4-H Club agents	20	15	20	23	5	25		
(3) Agricultural agents	5	3	2		2	9		
(4) Specialists	8	16	20	22	12	30		
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30	16		8	6	22	245	
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	60	32		8		22	246	
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		16				6	247	
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						3	248	
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							249	
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	12						250	
251. Number of other meetings held							251	
252. Number of news stories published <i>Including Radio</i>	10					24	252	
253. Number of different circular letters issued	2					5	253	
254. Number of farm or home visits made	30	20	40	18		49	254	
255. Number of office calls received	95	30	250	200	175	300	255	
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys (2) Girls	XXXX XXXX			XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	256
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys (2) Girls	XXXX XXXX			XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	257
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent						18	258	
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent						18	259	
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts						18	260	
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements						18	261	
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit						75	262	
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit							262½	
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments							263	
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year							264	
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year							265	
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records						16	266	
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations							267, 500	
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases							268	
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income						15	269	
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							270	
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery								
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services								
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm								
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery								

¹ Include county agricultural planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established.....	5	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting.....		272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ assisted in organizing during the year.....	1	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agents this year.....	6	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274).....	2200	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems.....	80	276
276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing.....		276½
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations.....		277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading (a)	Processing or manufacturing (b)	Leasing markets and transportation (c)	Use of current market information (d)	Financing (e)	Organization (f)	Accounting (g)	Keeping membership informed (h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of.....	3	3	2	4	1	1		3	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....	25	30	25	75	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain (a)	Cotton (b)	Tobacco (c)	Dairy products (d)	Livestock (e)	Wool (f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$ 550000.00	\$ 170346.77	\$ 32000.00	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables (a)	Poultry and eggs (b)	Home products		Livestock (e)	Wool (f)	
			Food (c)	Handicraft (d)			
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$	\$ 296246.07	\$	\$ 10147.81	\$	\$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$ 8694.04	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	281

ITEM	Livestock (a)	Feed for livestock (b)	Farm equipment (c)	Oil and gas (d)	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies (e)	Home equipment (f)	Home supplies (g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ 5000	\$ 900,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 26,438.51	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 438.51	283

¹ Includes independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	26	24	284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....			
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	17	8	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	2	9	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	7	12	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	4	7	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1	1	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	24	19	290
(1) By agents or specialists.....			
(2) By leaders.....	2	9	
291. Number of other meetings held.....	3	2	291
(1) By agents or specialists.....			
(2) By leaders.....	3	1	
292. Number of news stories published.....	92	28	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	6	4	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	21	13	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	110	78	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		129	296
(1) Boys.....			
(2) Girls.....			
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		76	297
(1) Boys.....			
(2) Girls.....			
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	10572		298
(b) Meals planned and served.....		1066	
(c) Quarts canned.....		752	
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....		3,600	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....			
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....		87	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....		46	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....		327	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....		27	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....		51	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....		2,304	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....		101	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....		66	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....		293	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....		102	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		698	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		30,384	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310).....		\$23,372.25	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....		50	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....		76	313

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents	.....	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents	.....
(c) Agricultural agents	.....
(d) Specialists	.....
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted	.....	17 315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	.....	316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	.....	317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	.....	318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	.....	319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	.....	} 320
	(a) By agents or specialists	
	(b) By leaders	
321. Number of other meetings held	.....	} 321
	(a) By agents or specialists	
	(b) By leaders	
322. Number of news stories published	.....	3 322
323. Number of different circular letters issued	.....	1 323
324. Number of farm or home visits made	.....	8 324
325. Number of office calls received	.....	15 325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	.....	} 326
	(a) Boys	
	(b) Girls	
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing	.....	} 327
	(a) Boys	
	(b) Girls	
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work	.....	328
329. Number of families improving habits of children	.....	89 329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	.....	42 330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment	.....	41 331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs	.....	17 332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program	.....	} 333
	(a) Men	
	(b) Women	
334. Number of children involved in question 333	.....	334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)	.....	} 335
(b)	.....
(c)	.....
(d)	.....
(e)	.....

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents.....		25	} 336
(b) 4-H Club agents.....			
(c) Agricultural agents.....			
(d) Specialists.....			
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		12	337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		2	338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		8	339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		172	340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	(a) By agents or specialists.....	22	} 342
	(b) By leaders.....		
343. Number of other meetings held.....	(a) By agents or specialists.....	4	} 343
	(b) By leaders.....	2	
344. Number of news stories published.....		43	344
345. Number of different circular letters issued.....		3	345
346. Number of farm or home visits made.....		7	346
347. Number of office calls received.....		58	347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....		} 348
	(b) Girls.....	25	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....		} 349
	(b) Girls.....	25	
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Dresses.....		} 350
	(b) Other.....	110	

ITEM	Adults	Juniors	
	(a)	(b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing.....	70	25	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing.....	15	34	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts.....	18	10	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures.....	8	2	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations.....	9	XXXXX	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	50		356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....		61	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements.....		XXXXX	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program.....	\$106.00	\$135.00	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 360
	(a) <i>Shoes, footwear, etc.</i>	116	
(b) <i>Grooming</i>	25		

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management	House furnishings	Handbook	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	26	71	2	} 361
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) Specialists		6		
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted	17	23	2	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	68	164		363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	84	864		364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		22		365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations		12		366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held:				} 367
(1) By agents or specialists	24	49	1	
(2) By leaders	14	75	0	
368. Number of other meetings held:				} 368
(1) By agents or specialists	3	28	1	
(2) By leaders	1	22		
369. Number of news stories published	94	36		369
370. Number of different circular letters issued	8	4		370
371. Number of farm or home visits made	3	97	1	371
372. Number of office calls received	136	183		372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:				} 373
(1) Boys				
(2) Girls		129		
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing:				} 374
(1) Boys				
(2) Girls		76		
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing		{ 91 rooms 246 articles }	69 articles	375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations	57	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	68	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods	18	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making	175	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house	93	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	34	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	12	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	92	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan		384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan		385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	13	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing)	22	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing)		388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living		389

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys	} 415	
	(b) Girls		
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys	} 416	
	(b) Girls		
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work	(a) Boys	} 417	
	(b) Girls		129
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests	(a) 4-H Club members	} 418	
	(b) Others		728
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations		804	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations		22	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)		123	421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations		78	422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans		375	423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations		529	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects		37	425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program		4326	426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a) <i>Clean up premises</i>		1585	} 427
(b) <i>Checking</i>		236	

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Extension organization and program making	Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	25	12	} 428
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	10	12	
(4) Specialists			
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30	25	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	30	25	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	30	25	431
432. Number of meetings held	70	93	432
433. Number of news stories published	72	20	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued	10	7	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made	66	48	435
436. Number of office calls received	306	411	436

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	443
(a) Adults.....	
(b) Juniors.....	
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.....	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	449

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Coyotes and other predatory animals	Rodents	General-Insects ¹	Weeds	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents.....					450
(2) 4-H Club agents.....					
(3) Agricultural agents.....		4	5	2	
(4) Specialists.....		3	2		
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		30	30	2	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		18			452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		36			453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		750	600 R		454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....					455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		2			456
457. Number of other meetings held.....		2		X	457
458. Number of news stories published.....		3	3	2	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....		2	6	2	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....		15	42	10	460
461. Number of office calls received.....		400	800		461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....		1050	1400	52	462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled.....		2000	10000		463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$	32,000.00	6,000.00	\$	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	Leadership	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	(a)				
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....				465
	(2) Girls.....				
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....				466
	(2) Girls.....				

¹Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

Practices carried out as recommended by County Agents.

SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms	Number of units	
	(a)	(b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity	21	315 acres.	480
481. Applying lime materials	900	21400 tons.	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies	20	615 acres.	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers	910	2275 tons.	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps)	63	706 acres.	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations	1725	51750 acres.	485
486. Plowing under green manure	180	1819 acres.	486
487. Controlling soil blowing		acres.	487
488. Strip cropping	225	4500 acres.	488
489. Using cover crops	2400	acres.	489
490. Approved summer-fallow		acres.	490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	XXXX	XXXX	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	XXXX	XXXX	492
493. Growing crops on contour. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	XXXX	XXXX	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring	10	30 acres.	494
495. Grazing waterways		acres.	495
496. Depth of moisture tests		acres.	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production		acres.	497
498. Farms in:			498
(1) Legal soil-conservation districts	3200	335000 acres.	
(2) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	2729	289268 acres.	
(3) Grazing associations		acres.	

Practically all farmers in the county follow practice of not leaving the land bare in winter

