

COUNTY AGENTS' NARRATIVE REPORT
DECEMBER 1, 1947 to NOVEMBER 30, 1948

FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

I. FRED STINE, COUNTY AGENT

JOHN T. WOLFE, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT

(MRS.) GRACE S. MOORE, SECRETARY

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III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

Some years ago when the County Board of Agriculture was organized, many of the major projects and activities were handled through the Commodity and Special Committees of this Board. One of the objectives of the County Board of Agriculture was to lend support and assistance to the organization of Commodity groups and associations. It has now come to the place where the major programs, projects and activities are handled by the different organized groups; namely, the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc., Winchester Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc., Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association, Inc., Winchester Area Poultry Improvement Council, Frederick-Clarke Artificial Breeding Association, Inc., and the Clarke-Frederick Dairy Herd Improvement Association. While this has reduced the responsibilities and the effectiveness of the County Board of Agriculture in many respects, it still serves as a medium of carrying on educational activities in cooperation with the various agricultural agencies, as well as the organized commodity groups, either cooperative or independent.

These organized groups and their activities will be more fully covered under the heading of "Project Activities" because it is there where their services were used in connection with furthering the Agricultural Extension Program for the County. All of these groups have a signed-up membership, which in most instances was responsible for the progress that we have been able to make during this past year. This method of organization has enabled us to carry on more activities and reach a larger number of people than any other means that we have been able to use in all the years that Extension work has been in the County.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The production of fruit, particularly apples, is the predominant type of agriculture in the County, even though the production of livestock and poultry has made considerable increases during the past ten years. There are two reasons for this trend. First, the condition of the apple orchards has now reached an all-time low and unless there is something done to improve the economic status of the fruit grower, it is very likely that the production of apples and peaches particularly will be concentrated in the hands of fewer people. As a matter of fact, out of the approximately 16,000 acres of apple orchards in the County, only about 50% can be considered in reasonable good condition. Of the other 50%, about 25% has been so neglected that they are now diseased and beyond all hopes of recovery. The other 25% is only in fair condition and can only be restored through proper management and care. The reason for this situation is largely due to many orchards being improperly located, shortage of labor and necessary equipment, and frosts, coupled with unsettled marketing conditions. The second reason for the present trend of agriculture in the County can be traced back to the time when farmers started using increased amounts of liming and fertilizer materials on both crop and pasture lands. Beef cattle and poultry, of all the livestock, has made the greatest increase. Hogs are next, followed by a slight increase in dairy cattle numbers. Sheep numbers, on the other hand, has changed very little since 1940. Prior to that time sheep numbers were about 25% more than they have been during the past ten years.

In view of the trend towards more livestock and poultry, farmers have become interested in the improvement of their pastures and the growing of hay crops. In recent years the grain crops, particularly corn and wheat, have increased 15% to 20% more than over the period during the 1930's. This increase was natural, first to take care of the increase in livestock and poultry numbers and second to take advantage

of the higher prices of grain. Some of the other crop trends show an increase in the acreage of alfalfa and supplemental pastures. In this respect there seems to be a tendency in the future of more grass land farming, which will mean a reduction in the grain crops, even though livestock numbers may continue to be high. Labor and the cost of producing grain crops will probably be the greatest factor towards the production of more and better hay and pastures.

Through the educational programs of the Extension Service, the furnishing of materials by the Agricultural Conservation Association and the soil conservation work being carried on by the Soil Conservation Service has had a great effect on the present trend of agriculture in the County.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

We followed our Plan of Work in so far as it was practical to do so, throughout the year. Our foremost consideration was to develop and carry on educational work concerning the various project activities that would be of help to our farm people. Secondly, we cooperated and assisted the various organized groups concerned with the different types of agriculture in the County. And, thirdly, at the instigation of leading farmers, we developed and helped to promote the organization of two more groups to carry on more effectively services and other benefits to the producers of dairy cattle, poultry, livestock and grain. In order to tell their importance we are setting forth some of the results and accomplishments:

(a) Horticulture

As already indicated, horticulture, particularly as it applies to the production and marketing of fruits, is the most important type of agriculture in the County. The entire community is dependent upon the fruit industry even though we have a number of other industrial plants giving employment on a full-time and part-time basis for both the urban and rural people. So far as vegetables and ornamentals are concerned, these are merely incidentals in the program for the County. Our activities in horticulture are as follows:

1. Fruits

Apples, peaches and cherries are the most important fruits produced, but there are some pears, plums, damsons and grapes produced on a smaller scale. Of the small fruits, strawberries and raspberries are the principal crops grown. There are over nine hundred farms on which apple trees are grown, comprising approximately 18,000 acres. It is estimated that approximately one third of the farms growing apples handle about 50% of the orchards that are being successfully operated. Another third is trying to operate about 25% of the acreage in orchards but are only doing a fair job. Many of these orchards, by reason of location, shortage of labor, and the fact that they are receiving better returns from the production of livestock and poultry, are not paying such attention to the production of apples. The other third comprises orchards that are beyond the hope of recovery because they are infested and diseased. These orchards certainly should be cut down and destroyed to control the disease and insect infestation effecting the production of quality apples. Because of the economic condition of the fruit growers in general this year, many of the growers and representatives of the allied industries are seeking ways and means whereby the successful production and marketing of apples can be placed on a profitable basis. At a meeting of the Board of Directors for the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc., held in November, they recommended that some program for the eradication of the diseased

and infested orchards be developed and worked out by the Virginia State Horticultural Society at its Annual Meeting, to be held in Roanoke in December.

Some of the educational activities in which the Extension Service played a part included the consideration of the proposed changes in the Apple Tax Law, calling for a reduction in the tax of 1½¢ per bushel on packed apples to a new rate of 1¢ per bushel to be applied to both packed and processed apples. This proposal apparently received favorable consideration throughout the State until the matter was brought before the fruit growers from Frederick and adjoining counties where only a very slim majority of the growers favored the Apple Tax revision. As a matter of fact, the opposition was so outspoken that the Virginia State Apple Commission withdrew its proposal for revising the tax law at the 1948 session of the Virginia State Legislature. The effect of this bill was to have the law apply to all producers of apples so that a fund for advertising could be raised to promote the sale of quality fruit.

Two very successful pruning demonstrations were held, at which time approximately 200 fruit growers and workers attended. There was considerable interest, and following the demonstrations many of the growers sought more information about their individual problems, particularly in connection with the pruning of the younger apple and peach trees. Three general meetings were held to discuss the 1948 Spray Schedule for Apples, Peaches and Cherries on insects and diseases; the first in February, the second in May and the third in August. Also, at two of these meetings the matter of cutting cedars to control the spread of cedar rust on apples was discussed and plans made to cut cedars in the most infested areas. Funds for doing this work was advanced by the Fruit Growers Association and the State reimbursed the Association. The cost of doing this work amounted to approximately \$1,700.00. At one meeting there was considerable discussion and information on the control of Japanese Beetle and Corn Borer. A very important meeting was also held to discuss the use of smudge pots in raising temperatures in orchards. Two representatives from the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., and a commercial meteorologist discussed ways and means of organizing a service to provide information to growers so that they might be better prepared to combat frost and freezing through the use of smudge pots. This turned out to be a very interesting meeting and it was later followed by another meeting in which two of the local fruit growers reported their experiences obtained from the use of smudge pots in raising temperatures in orchards. Another very important meeting of the fruit growers from this and adjoining counties was the Marketing Clinic, held in July, for the purpose of informing growers how to meet the shift of buyers tastes. Uniformity of quality, size and color was emphasized by all the speakers on the program, which included growers, processors, buyers, Extension workers and others. The final meeting and demonstration of educational value to fruit growers was one held at a packing house for the purpose of discussing ways and means of improving the 1948 Apple Pack. Representatives of the Extension Service and the State Inspection Service appeared on the program and outlined the inspection program for 1948, which was followed by a discussion and demonstration of grades. The importance of picking and handling of the apples was emphasized and a demonstration on the packing of the apples in tubs and boxes created considerable interest on the part of the growers and packers who attended.

A very important service rendered the fruit growers in general was our cooperation with the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc., who owns and operated the farm labor camp where approximately 225 migrant workers were housed to assist in harvesting the 1948 apple crop. In addition to our services in this connection, we assisted the Association in the purchase of equipment and supplies for the Camp. The Board of Directors for the Association were primarily responsible for the operation of the Camp.

For the second year we are conducting a mass demonstration on the use of nitrogen on apple trees, using a split application with most of it being applied in the fall and the balance in the spring. Twenty growers located at various places in the County are cooperating in this result demonstration. Numerous recommendations have been made to both apple and peach growers regarding the use of fertilizers and other management practices.

2. Vegetables and Ornamentals

We did not hold any meetings on vegetables and ornamentals during the year but as usual rendered a lot of educational assistance to home gardeners and some few commercial vegetable growers. Most of this information concerned fertilization and insect and disease control. Similar information was given on flowers and shrubbery. In a number of instances soil samples were taken and sent to Blacksburg for analysis. Due principally to the disease and marketing problems, fewer tomatoes were grown commercially than has been the case for the past fifteen years.

(b) Livestock

With the increase in livestock numbers, particularly beef cattle and hogs, we have necessarily had to carry on a more extensive program covering both production and marketing. Probably the one factor that has done as much as anything else in the increase of cattle and hog numbers is the annual purebred and feeder calf sales. There has also been a marked increase interest in the livestock projects of the 4-H Club members. As usual, a number of boys and girls carried baby beef and fat hog projects. The two judging contests held in the spring with the Annual Purebred Tri-Breed and Shorthorn Sales has been very helpful in creating interest on the part of 4-H Club boys and girls and boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture. These and other activities certainly have helped to promote and develop an improved livestock program in this County.

The medium through which we have largely carried on our activities has been the Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association, Inc., whose membership is composed of farmers from the several Northern Virginia counties, West Virginia and Maryland. All of the sales have been sponsored by this organization. Another organization with whom we have cooperated is the Farmers Livestock Exchange, Inc., located near Winchester, which conducts a weekly auction sale. We have used the facilities of this Exchange for most of our sales and shows. Following is a complete report of the different livestock activities:

1. Beef Cattle

Beef cattle production appears to be in a very healthy condition in this County. Beef cow herds continue to show an increase with more people becoming interested in this type of agriculture. Of the three beef breeds Hereford is showing the greatest increase with Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn holding their own. Fourteen purebred males and approximately 50 purebred females were placed on farms during the year. We have had more inquiries on production problems than usual. This has covered particularly the selection of both males and females for cow herds, feeding, management, castrating, dehorning and other management practices. The results of the Sixth Annual Tri-Breed Sale of Purebred Cattle and the Feeder Calf Sale proved to be very satisfactory, especially the Feeder Calf Sale. Eighteen consignors in the Tri-Breed Sale sold a total of 18 bulls and 56 cows of the three different breeds. The bulls brought a total of \$6,220.00, with an average of \$345.56 per head. The 56 cows and

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heifers brought a total of \$11,045.00 with an average of \$306.81, making the total sales amount to \$17,285.00, with an average of \$519.72 per head. The average per head this year was approximately \$53.00 more than in 1947. Except for a few individuals, the quality and type of the cattle consigned was better than usual. Both the Angus bulls and cows topped the sale with an average of \$274.17 and \$315.00 per head respectively. The Tri-Breed Sale usually requires a great deal of work in connection with the catalog and advertising. County Agents and Assistant County Agents in several of the Northern Virginia counties have always cooperated in putting the sale on. The results of the Eighth Annual Feeder Calf Sale reached an all-time high for us, as well as for the State. Five hundred and twelve calves were consigned by 54 producers, the quality was better and, of course, the price returns were higher. This was a two-day sale in which the calves were delivered, graded and penned the first day and the second day they were sold in lots of from one to twenty. Buyers from eight states were present and buyers from six of the states were able to secure some calves. Unfortunately there were a large number of buyers who were not able to secure calves because of the unusual high prices paid by others who wanted them. Most of the calves went into Pennsylvania, with a fair amount going to Maryland and West Virginia. The 512 calves, principally of the Hereford and Angus breeds, weighed 240,475 pounds, with an average weight of 469.7 pounds per head. The total amount of the sale was \$71,899.00, averaging \$140.45 per head and \$29.90 per hundred weight. Compared to 1947, the average weight was about five pounds under per head but the average price per head was \$51.06 more, and the average price per hundred weight was \$6.62 per head more this year. There were 165 calves that graded Choice which was 31.3%; 206 calves graded Good which was 39.8%; 99 graded Medium which was 19.2%; 30 graded Fat Slaughter which was 5.9% and 18 graded Common which was 3.3%. The success of this sale is largely due to the splendid cooperation of the County Agents and Assistant County Agents and representatives of several other agricultural agencies here in Northern Virginia. Both of these sales, as usual, were sponsored by the Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association, Inc., which has a very active membership of about 75 farmers, including cattle, hog and sheep producers.

2. Hogs

With an improvement in the feed situation, hog numbers increased some this year. Most of the Extension activities covered work with several purebred hog breeders and 4-H Club boys carrying Fat Hog Projects. Information covering a number of the management practices was made available to farmers seeking it. Twenty purebred males and 40 purebred females were placed on farms during the year. We cooperated with the Virginia Swine Breeders Association in two sales held, which was sponsored by the Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association, Inc. The winter sale was held on February 6, at which time 57 hogs of all breeds were consigned by 9 breeders and sold for an average of \$108.73 per head with a grand total of \$4,025.00 for the sale. The Summer sale was held on August 6, with 15 breeders consigning 48 head of all breeds which averaged \$90.23 per head. The total sales was \$4,331.50. For the two sales, 17 consignors sold 85 head of hogs for all breeds which averaged \$98.31 per head, making a grand total of \$6,356.50. The breeders were better satisfied with the 1948 sales than those in 1947. The average of the 1947 sales was \$60.58 per head, while the 1948 sales averaged \$17.95 per head more.

Several hog breeders and producers attended the Annual meeting of the Swine Breeders Association at Orange, Va., on March 24, and also the hog tour to Beltsville on August 18. The tour to Beltsville was of particular interest because we had the opportunity to see some of the results of the breeding being done to develop a bacon-type hog, known as the Landrace type and breed.

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3. Sheep

Sheep numbers probably made a little increase this past year but so long as cattle prices remain where they are it is very likely that sheep numbers will not increase a great deal. Most of our activities was confined to answering inquiries from farmers interested in breeding, feeding, control of internal and external parasites and other management practices. Five purebred rams and twenty females, some of which were purebred, were placed on farms during the year. The portable sheep-dipping vat was not operated except in a few instances by farmers who used the vat themselves. The reason the vat was not used was because we could find no one to operate it. So far as marketing is concerned, the only activity in which we cooperated was the Annual Ram Sale, held in July, at which time ten consignors sold 31 head for a total of \$1610.00, averaging \$51.93 per head. The sale was not at all satisfactory this year to the breeders, but it did give many farmers an opportunity to buy some good breeding stock at a reasonable price. The average this year was approximately \$50.00 under 1947, which apparently was due to the fact that the prices were so high last year that many prospective buyers did not attend this year's sale.

(c) Poultry

Poultry production is making a rapid increase in the County, as has been the case in many of the other counties in the Shenandoah Valley. The location and operation of the branch plant of the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Inc., has had a great deal to do with this expansion. The feed companies, particularly those who handle contracts with producers, have made a similar contribution to the expansion of production and marketing of poultry in this entire area. A good illustration of this progress is the Annual Winchester Area Poultry Conference held each year to discuss the problems of production and marketing of broilers, turkeys and eggs. Out-of-State speakers usually appear on these programs and the conference this past year was a two-day affair in which speakers from Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia participated. Representatives of the Virginia State Poultry Federation also were in attendance and appeared on the program. The processing plants, feed companies, hatcheries and others raised approximately \$700.00 to defray the expenses of this annual conference. Membership in the Council is available to producers, as well as representatives of the allied industries. The membership for 1948 totaled approximately 50 people. A copy of the program at this meeting is attached, hereto, and made a part of this report.

For the first time a field-day meeting was held in the area at the Wardensville Experimental Farm, located near Wardensville in Hardy County, West Virginia. The County Agent of Hardy County and representatives of the poultry Extension Department of the West Virginia University arranged the program which was held in the new poultry building at the experimental farm in August. A large number of poultry producers from the Virginia and West Virginia counties attended. The reason for this close cooperation between the Virginia and West Virginia poultry producers is largely due to the fact that the feed companies who do a contract business, as well as the Southern States and Farm Bureau, furnish feed, chickens and poult to the poultrymen in what we call the Winchester Area. The cooperative and independent processors located at Winchester, as well as the local live buyers, have also contributed a great deal toward the expansion of poultry production in the area.

The Annual Winter Conference, the Summer Field-Day Meeting, meetings of the Board of Directors of the Winchester Area Poultry Improvement Council, farm visits, and such other information as we are able to give out from time to time, constituted principally the kind of work that we carried on throughout the year. Some of the

BROILER GROWERS MEETING

February 5, 1948

- Lectures: Farmer's Livestock Exchange Building
Presiding: Irvin Williams, Chairman, Winchester Area Poultry Improvement Council.
- 10:00 a.m. Invocation—Rev. John E. Oliver
- 10:05 a. m. "Producing Broilers in America's Number One Broiler County" — County Agent William Henderson, Sussex County, Delaware
- 10:30 a. m. "Chicken-of-Tomorrow Entries"—Harry L. Moore.
- 11:00 a. m. "Management of the Growing of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Entries" and "Broiler Research Discoveries of the Delaware Broiler Substation"—Karl C. Seager, Assistant Research Professor, Poultry Pathology, Broiler Substation, Georgetown, Delaware
- 11:30 a. m. "Problems Facing Delaware Broiler Producers"—J. Frank Gordy, Extension Poultryman, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware
- 12:00 noon Announcements

NOON LUNCHEON

Compliments of The

FEED DEALERS AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

- 1:30 p. m. "Experiences of the Hardy County West Virginia Broiler Growers"—County Agent S. L. Dodd, Moorefield, W. Va.
- 2:00 p. m. "My Experiences in the Delaware Broiler Production Area"—Howard Abbott, President, Delaware Feed Dealers Association.
- 2:30 p. m. Panel Discussion—Hollis Shomo, Discussion Leader
C. W. Wampler, Sr., Harrisonburg, Va.
Carl O. Dossin, Pennsylvania State College
Harry H. Kaufman, Pennsylvania State College
J. Frank Gordy, University of Delaware, Extension Poultryman
William Henderson, County Agent, Sussex County, Delaware
Karl C. Seager, Delaware Broiler Substation
S. L. Dodd, County Agent, Hardy County, West Virginia
S. P. Hitchner, Va. Agricultural Experiment Station, V. P. I.
Harry L. Moore, Poultry Husbandman, V. P. I.
Howard Abbott, President, Delaware Feed Dealers Association

SECOND ANNUAL Poultry Conference

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA
February 4th & 5th 1948

FARMERS LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

Sponsored by the
POULTRY IMPROVEMENT COUNCIL
WINCHESTER AREA
Comprised of

VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Shenandoah County, Va.
Clarke County, Va.
Loudoun County, Va.
Rappahannock County, Va.
Frederick County, Va.
Warren County, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Hardy County, W. Va.
Jefferson County, W. Va.
Berkley County, W. Va.
Hampshire County, W. Va.
Morgan County, W. Va.

FEBRUARY 4, 1948

Morning Session—General

- 10:00 a. m. Invocation—Rev. T. J. Hawkins
- 10:05 a. m. "My experiences in the Marketing of Turkeys and Broilers"—C. W. Wampler, Sr., Harrisonburg, Va.
- 10:30 a. m. "What a State Laboratory Means to the Poultry Industry"—L. M. Walker, Jr., Va. Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.
- 11:00 a. m. "You and the Virginia State Poultry Federation"—W. Reid Williams, Jr., President, Virginia State Poultry Federation, Richmond, Va.
- 11:30 a. m. "Poultry House Construction, Radiant Heat and Ventilation" (Illustrated by Motion Pictures)—Professor Harry H. Kauffman, In Charge of Poultry Extension, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
- 12:15 p.m. Announcements

NOON LUNCHEON

Compliments of The

FEED DEALERS AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

Afternoon Session—Eggs

- Presiding: M. J. Pease, Hatchery Producer, Frederick County, Virginia.
- 1:30 p.m. "Producing Table and Hatching Eggs" (Illustrated by Motion Pictures)—Professor Carl O. Dossin, Extension Poultry Specialist, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
- 2:15 p. m. "Epidemic Tremors, New Castle Disease and Fowl Typhoid"—Dr. S. P. Hitchner, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, V. P. I.
- 3:00 p. m. "The Poultry Outlook and the Management of the Laying Flock"—Professor Harry L. Moore, Poultry Department, V. P. I.
- 3:45 p. m. "Breeding and Its Value to the Hatchery and Flock Producer"—Dr. James H. Bywaters, Va. Agricultural Experiment Station, V.P.I.
- 4:15 p. m. Announcements and Adjournment.

FEBRUARY 4, 1948

Afternoon Session—Turkey

Held in Frederick County Court Room

- Presiding: Walter Grant, Director, Virginia Turkey Growers Association, Hamilton, Virginia
- 1:30 p. m. "New Methods of Turkey Management"—C. W. Wampler, Sr.
- 2:00 p. m. "Producing Turkey Hatching Eggs in Pennsylvania" (Illustrated by Motion Pictures)—Professor Harry H. Kauffman
- 2:30 p. m. "Turkey Breeding Research"—Dr. James H. Bywaters
- 3:00 p. m. "1948 Turkey Outlook"—Marshall E. Coe, Assistant Extension Poultryman, V. P. I.
- 3:30 p. m. "Brooding, Rearing and Range Pasture Management"—Illustrated by Motion Pictures—Carl O. Dossin
- 4:00 p. m. "Fowl Typhoid, New Castle Disease and Sinusitis"—Dr. S. P. Hitchner.
- 4:30 p. m. Winchester Area Poultry Improvement Council Meeting
- 5:00 p. m. Announcements and Adjournment

BANQUET SESSION

February 4, 1948

7:00 P. M.

Sarah Zane Fire Hall
W. R. Legge, Toastmaster

ENTERTAINMENT

Something Different!

SPEAKERS

Burr P. Harrison, Congressman
A Battler for the Industry
Frank P. Frazier, Executive Secretary
Virginia State Poultry Federation

subjects covered at the meetings, as well as the personal contacts made, generally covered feeding practices, disease control, proper housing, the better chick and poulit program, marketing and many other management practices which producers and feed handlers particularly are always interested in. As a result of these activities there is always a large number of inquiries from farmers about their own problems in which we endeavor to be of whatever assistance we can.

(4) Dairying

The accomplishments and results of the dairy activities was much greater this year than we have been able to cover and complete in previous years. This was largely due to the interest in three phases of the production and marketing of dairy products. The first matter of vital interest to the Grade A milk producers was that of stabilizing the price of pasteurized milk distributed in Winchester and nearby areas. After considerable marketing difficulty, the producers and the two local milk distributors petitioned the State Milk Commission to come into the Winchester market for the purpose of investigating the cost of production and distribution of Grade A fluid milk. Several meetings and a hearing was held to work out the necessary details for setting up a local Milk Control Board under the supervision of the State Milk Commission. This program did not become effective until about March and even then no changes were made in the prices of Grade A fluid milk. The reason for this was due to the fact that we were approaching the surplus production of milk season and, therefore, did not consider it advisable to make an increase at the time when milk was plentiful. A meeting of the members of the Winchester Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc., and the local Milk Control Board was held in July for the purpose of determining whether or not it would be advisable to request an increase in the price of milk. It was decided that this increase should be requested and become effective either on August 1, or September 1, as the Board of Directors and the Milk Control Board saw fit. The price increase did not become effective until September 1, 1948, which made the price of 4% Grade A fluid milk to the producers at \$6.00 per hundred weight. This amounted to an increase of 80¢ on the hundred and was welcomed by the producers. There was very little objection from the consumers because milk prices in Winchester had been lower than in other localities of similar size. This increase, while delayed, has meant a great deal to the Grade A producers. Prices for Grade B producers and others have not been as satisfactory.

The second phase of the dairy program that was renewed after a number of years was the Dairy Herd Improvement work. Four herds in this County started testing in March, in cooperation with twelve smaller herds from Clarke County. It became necessary to employ a new tester later in the year because the person who had been originally employed resigned. As it now stands, the same tester for Shenandoah County is testing the herds in Frederick and Clarke counties. With the change, however, several of the smaller herds in Clarke County did not desire to continue in the program. It now appears that approximately ten herds in the two counties will continue in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association work. By reason of this program, the cooperators have been able to make profitable adjustments in their herds. In general we worked with quite a number of other dairy cattle producers who sought information on breeding, feeding and marketing problems.

The third important accomplishment in dairy work was the organization of the Frederick-Clarke Breeding Association, Inc., which became affiliated with the Cal-poper Artificial Breeding Association, Inc., for the purpose of breeding dairy cattle artificially. A number of Frederick County dairymen, as well as farmers who had one or more milk cows, were responsible for the instigation of this program. Several

meetings were held during the spring and summer months for the purpose of crystallizing sufficient interest to set up the program. When it was found that we could not secure enough cows to employ an inseminator on a full-time basis, we worked out the next best arrangement. Approximately 400 cows have been enrolled with the membership at present ranging somewhere between fifty and sixty people. A contract was made with the Breeding Center at Culpeper to secure the semen and another contract was made with two local veterinarians who are doing the inseminating work. The inseminating work started during the last week in July and has continued since. Something over 100 cows have been bred to date and there has been a number of repeats which makes the average conception between fifty and sixty per cent. Some of the difficulty incurred was that of having the semen shipped properly so that it might be in good usable condition. This has been corrected and some improvement is noted. The cost of this service is higher than it would be if we had a full-time inseminator to do the work. Plans are now being developed to increase the enrollment of cows so that it might be possible to employ the services of a full-time inseminator. Not counting the number of cattle bred artificially, five purebred males and fifteen purebred females were placed on dairy farms this year.

For the first time four purebred registered Holstein dairy calves were purchased by three 4-H Club members for projects. All four calves were exhibited in the Annual County Agricultural Fair and placed as winners.

(e) Agronomy

With the increased numbers of beef cattle, as well as some slight increase in dairy cattle in the County, more farmers have been interested in efficient production of grains, hay and pasture crops. This has given us an opportunity to acquaint more of our farmers with the recommendations on certified small grains and hybrid corn, as well as the lime and fertilizer needs for growing these crops. The same situation prevailed with the hay crops and pastures. In an effort to acquaint more farmers with the adapted use of corn hybrids, five result demonstrations were set up using a number of different hybrids. One of these demonstrations was an experiment under the supervision of the Experimental Station at V.P.I., for the purpose of determining some of the early maturing varieties which would enable the farmers to harvest the crop before the apple picking season. We held a meeting at all five of the demonstrations in early September, at which time other farmers were invited to attend and compare the results of the different hybrids used in the demonstrations. There was a total of twenty different hybrids in these demonstrations. One of the local banks and its President provided \$250.00 in prize money, to be awarded to the 4-H Club and Vocational Agricultural boys who grew the best crop in 1943. This stimulated a considerable amount of interest on the part of the boys, as well as emphasized the importance of the production of hybrid corn.

With small grains the most that we did was that of recommending the best certified varieties adapted to this County and, in many instances, we assisted farmers in securing seed. In the case of oats, we induced one of the seed dealers to purchase a car load of Certified Clinton Oats which was disposed of to farmers in this and nearby counties. The results that have been obtained from the use of this variety of oats has already demonstrated its value. A number of growers were able to secure certified Vahart and Thorne Wheat, which also is meeting the approval of the farmers. In the case of hay and pasture crops, we were called upon to make a number of recommendations on the seeding of alfalfa, ladino clover and mixtures of both legume and grass crops to be used either for hay or pasture. Some few of the farmers used ladino clover in orchards and others seeded supplemental pasture of ladino clover

with orchard grass, alfalfa and some of the other legumes and grasses. The importance of lime and fertilization was stressed in our recommendations where farmers made these new seedings of alfalfa and supplemental pastures. For the first time two dairy farmers in the County put in haydriers and, from the interest already shown in this method of curing hay, other farmers will be putting driers in for next year. Some few farmers used grass for ensilage, which also is receiving more attention. In addition to the meetings in the County, farmers visited both the Orange and Staunton Experimental Stations to view the experiments in small grains, hybrid corn, hay and pasture crops. Probably one of the most interesting tours conducted this past year was when approximately thirty farmers, farm machinery dealers and others from the County joined with West Virginia and Maryland farmers in visiting three demonstration farms in Maryland to see some of the recommended practices for storing, curing and mixing grain for feed on the farm; mechanical methods for harvesting and curing hay and grass ensilage; and the types of equipment and spray materials for controlling Japanese Beetle and Corn Borer.

(f) Extension-TVA Demonstration

The Extension-TVA program served as one of our best types of result demonstrations. These cooperating farmers gave us an opportunity to carry on activities in which the neighbors and others throughout the County could secure practical information on the conservation of soil and water, as well as the development of other good management practices. Probably the most outstanding piece of work that we were able to do was that of having five of these cooperators to carry corn hybrid demonstrations, which was followed up later in the season with field meetings. Many of the neighboring farmers attended these meetings and were able to secure valuable information on the right kind of corn hybrids to be used on their farms. There were two other accomplishments that should be mentioned: One, because of the increased amount of good hay and pasture these demonstrators were able to not only carry a larger number of livestock, but in most instances, they improved the quality of their livestock through better feeding and breeding. Two, it gave us an opportunity to assist these and other farmers with their farm record accounts. It was possible to show these farmers, through the records, their weak and strong points in the farm operation. The fertilizer furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority is a good inducement to the cooperators to follow recommended practices on their farms. The fact that we have not been able to secure some of the material each year has in some measure dampened the enthusiasm of the cooperators but, so long as there is some hopes of receiving material, even if it cannot be obtained each year, these farmers still desire to continue on as demonstrators.

(g) Farm Labor

Except in the case of fruit growers, we did not have many inquiries throughout the year on farm labor. This was probably due to two reasons. First, the recruitment and placement of farm workers was transferred from the Extension Service to the Unemployment Compensation Commission, who had much of the responsibility in finding the needs of the farmers and; secondly, farmers were a little better off this year than at any time since the start of the war on the amount of labor available for farm work. We cooperated with the Unemployment Compensation Commission by referring both farmers and workers to them. We would, however, in a few cases assist some of the farmers in the employment of workers, particularly on a year-round basis. Another factor that has improved the farm labor situation so far as the general farmer is concerned, is the fact that he has more mechanical equipment now to do the work which, to a large extent, has eliminated the number of people required to get the work done on farms, particularly in the harvesting of small grains and hay.

The reason why the fruit growers were interested in some extra labor was due to the fact that the size of the apple crop was larger this year than last and local labor for picking could not be depended upon for harvesting the crop. In view of this apparent need, the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc., who had purchased the Emergency Farm Labor Camp, operated by the Government during the war, continued its interest in providing housing for labor to be brought in during the apple picking season. The Government turned the operation of the Camp over to the fruit growers about June 1, which made it necessary for the Association to buy the buildings, equipment and camp supplies if they intended to operate the camp again this year. The Board of Directors for the Association made this purchase at a cost of approximately \$5,000.00. With the amount of inventory on hand, it was possible to dispose of enough of the property to pay for this cost and still retain enough equipment supplies, etc., to operate a camp for three or four hundred workers. This proved to be a very profitable undertaking by the fruit growers but, on the other hand, it was necessary to make some repairs and improvements in the camp, which approximated \$2,000.00. The major portion of this expense will be paid off the first year by the growers who used workers from the camp, which means that the Camp is being operated on a sound financial basis.

As we approached the apple harvest season, growers became more and more concerned about the amount of labor that they would need to harvest the crop. A survey was conducted during August by the Fruit Growers Association, in cooperation with the Unemployment Compensation Commission and it was found that they would need approximately 150 Bahamans and 200 Migrant workers. In view of this fact, an experienced person was employed to manage and put the camp in shape for housing the workers. This work did not get underway until late August but by September 8, the camp was opened when 98 workers were housed. By another week the camp was in shape to house as many as 500 workers, if needed. In the meantime, it was found that the cost, as well as the requirements, to be met in securing the Bahaman workers would be too high so it became necessary to revise our plans for securing the needed workers. A number of the growers changed their requests to migrants and others who wanted the Bahamans worked out arrangements for securing local and nearby workers. The total camp population at the peak was 225 of the migrants, who were used by ten of the larger growers. The camp manager, who had previously served as manager of the camp five years ago and had considerable experience in the operation of the camps in Virginia and some of the other states, was well qualified to handle the job. The only other personnel he had was a placement supervisor and a yard man. With this staff he operated the camp very satisfactorily, both from the standpoint of its financial returns as well as providing needed labor for the growers. The migrant workers remained in the camp until about the middle of November when all but a few left. These others remained until about December 1, when they had completed their work. According to the records provided by the Unemployment Compensation Commission, 4,885 placements were made from the camp. Approximately 400,000 bushel of apples were picked by these workers in Frederick and Clarke counties. This amounted to about one-sixth of the apple crop in the two counties.

(h) Agricultural Planning

We indicated in Section III, "Brief Description of County Organizations", that most of our activities were handled through the organized commodity groups and the County Board of Agriculture. To these organizations can be added the County U.S.D.A. Council. It can be said objectively that these organizations all contributed to the agricultural planning that was done here in the County. This planning work was developed through Annual, Monthly, and periodic meetings held by these organized groups throughout the year. As a result, three new programs were instituted this year; namely, the County Agricultural Fair for 4-H, F.F.A., and F.H.A. boys and girls,

artificial breeding of dairy cattle and the organization of a grain, poultry and livestock feed cooperative. The County Agricultural Fair was a huge success, the artificial breeding program was started and the organization of the feed cooperative is still in progress of being organized.

(1) Cooperatives

The trend towards cooperative organizations certainly increased and the results this year point to the continued spread of this type of organization for farmers. All of the established cooperatives continued to expand their operations and the size of their business. This is particularly true of the Farm Bureau, Southern States and the Poultry Processing plant. The two organized Granges in the County have been carrying on very effective educational and legislative activities. There are two other farmers organizations in the County not incorporated under the cooperative laws of the State but who are doing a lot of business with farmers in the County. One is the Frederick Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the other is the Farmers Livestock Exchange. Both of these organizations are carrying on activities for the benefit of the farmers. We have not been called upon to work with the Fire Insurance Company but we have worked very closely with the Livestock Exchange, who conducts a weekly auction and permits us to carry on a number of our activities in their place of business.

The other organized cooperatives included the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc., the Winchester Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc., the Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association, Inc., the Frederick-Clarke Breeding Association, Inc., and two unincorporated associations, the Winchester Area Poultry Improvement Council and the Clarke-Frederick Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Two of these groups, the Frederick-Clarke Breeding Association and the Clarke-Frederick Dairy Herd Improvement Association, were organized this year. Both need to be expanded to do more effective work and it is expected that some educational work will be done to increase the participation of farmers in the practices that these organizations provide.

Another project which involves the organization of a new cooperative is the purchase of the Winchester Milling Corporation, a business devoted to poultry, livestock and grain producers. It is proposed to set up a Winchester Milling Cooperative, Inc., which will serve several Virginia and West Virginia counties. A financial campaign has been underway for the past six weeks to secure members and sell preferred stock. The progress of this project is going slowly and it will not be known until sometime early in 1949 whether or not this cooperative will be set up. There is a very interesting story about how the opportunity to purchase this successful business was offered to the farmers. The majority stockholder and manager, because of his age and health, felt that he would like to give the farmers who had helped to make the business a success an opportunity to own the mill and share in the benefits of ownership. A small Organization Committee composed of farmers, investigated the whole proposition and finally recommended its purchase. An impartial appraisal disclosed that it was worth \$382,878.68. In the negotiation for the purchase of the mill the final agreement on the purchase price was \$200,000.00 for the land, buildings, attached and detached equipment. The present stockholders of the mill, except two small ones, agree to leave \$50,000.00 in the business and, in addition, the majority stockholder agreed to invest another \$50,000.00 personally with the understanding that this stock could be retired partially, or in full, during any one year within ten years. On the strength of this, it was decided if the farmers and others who might be interested in the mill would subscribe \$200,000.00, divided into 2,000 Preferred Shares with a par value of

\$100.00 each; and 100 would subscribe a share of Common Stock with a par value of \$1.00 each, the proposed Winchester Milling Cooperative, Inc., would be organized. This, of course, will not be known until some time early in 1949.

(j) Forestry and Fire Protection

We have cooperated with the District Forester in carrying on educational activities to keep our farmers informed on better timberland practices. In some instances a few farmers have purchased seedlings for reforestation, and others have made selective cuttings to preserve and encourage the growth of good timber. We have particularly been interested in giving whatever assistance that we can to the Fire Wardens in the County who are charged with the responsibility in preventing and controlling forest fires. As usual, we have also supported the several County Fire Departments in their effort to fight various kinds of fires on the farms in the County. Most of this assistance has been in the form of helping to work out a co-ordinated system of reporting fires.

(k) Guidance Program for Returning Veterans

There are now four Veteran Training Classes operating in the County. The teachers of these classes have sought information and assistance in conducting these classes and working with the veterans in general. The type of assistance that they have been able to give has been educational, using Specialists when they were in the County on subject matter, distributing bulletins, providing the use of a sound movie projector for the purpose of showing educational pictures and permitting the veterans to attend meetings and demonstrations covering various agricultural activities. In a number of instances veterans are cooperating in many of the programs that we are sponsoring for the benefit of the different types of farming. We have also been called upon for advice relating to problems of veterans who are operating farms either as a tenant or owner. As a result of these services in connection with the veterans training classes, a very fine relationship between the teachers and our work has developed.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

(a) Organization

There were 159 boys and 6 girls enrolled in projects in ten 4-H Clubs this year, which was an increase of 51 members over 1947, and one additional Club. Eight of these clubs meet at night in community halls and 4-H members' homes, and two meet during the day in the school once a month.

1. Leaders

Our leaders for the Clubs in the County have improved somewhat over 1947. More of the parents of 4-H members are acting as leaders. The leaders are taking more interest in the county-wide 4-H program than they have in the past. The school teachers who have been leaders for the past two years remain the same and this has been a distinct advantage to the 4-H work in the school Clubs. The school teachers have learned a great deal about 4-H Club work and are really giving their utmost support in making the school clubs stronger. The goal adopted this year again was "Increase the Club Enrollment", with the help of the leaders this was definitely accomplished.

2. County Council

Under the leadership of Wilda Jean Adams, of the North Frederick 4-H Club, the 4-H County Council has served as a stimulating influence to Club work in the County.

The Council meets quarterly the second Tuesday in the month. Attendance of Club leaders and members has been very good and the Council has sponsored more recreational and social programs this year for the Clubs. The Council sponsored a money-making project to raise funds for sending delegates to camp, short course, etc. A County "Get-To-Gether", sponsored by the Council, was attended by 250 members, leaders and parents. A member of the County Council was selected to be Chairman of the Youth Committee of the County Board of Agriculture. The Publicity Committee of the Council has done splendid work in publicizing Club activities through the use of the newspapers and radio programs. The Council also sponsored the 4-H Achievement Day Program and 4-H Fair. The Council remains the greatest contributing factor to 4-H Club work with the aid of the Frederick County All Stars.

Twenty-three new members were received into the Honor Club. The Honor Club members have accepted the responsibility of acting as Junior Project Leaders in their Clubs and are helping the other members in their project work. They have also been very active in recruiting new members into their respective Clubs. The Honor Club held quarterly meetings throughout the year.

(b) Project Work

One Hundred and Fifty-Five projects were completed by the boys and six projects completed by girls under the supervision of the Club Agent in 1948. This is a completion of 30% more projects this year, as compared to 1947. All the Clubs had over 95% completion of projects, except one. There was some very outstanding project work.

The Sears-Roebuck Pig Project was conducted for the second year in Frederick County. Five purebred Duroc-Jersey gilts and one Duroc-Jersey boar were given to five outstanding boys who were particularly interested in livestock projects. The five gilts were selected from the first litters of the sows placed last year. The boar was purchased from Mr. Edward Carpenter, a local breeder of purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs. The pigs were judged at the boy's homes by Mr. George C. Herring, Animal Husbandman, V.P.I. The boys and their parents from Frederick, Warren and Happahannock counties were entertained at a luncheon in Front Royal, Virginia, by Sears-Roebuck and Company, at which the winners were announced. The winners in Frederick County were as follows: Irvine Gether, Jr., White Hall 4-H - 1st Prize - \$60.00; Franklin Hacey, West Frederick 4-H - 2nd Prize - \$25.00; Victor Cris, White Hall 4-H - 3rd Prize - \$15.00; Danny Cole, White Hall 4-H - 4th Prize - \$5.00; and Charles Leight, White Hall 4-H - 5th Prize - \$5.00. This project continues to create more interest in purebred livestock among the Club boys and is teaching them the proper methods of care, management and feeding practices for livestock.

Ten baby heaves and two pens of Duroc-Jersey hogs were exhibited at the Spring Show of the Atlantic Rural Exposition in Richmond. Three of the Herefords were shown in the light weight class, weighing under 850 pounds, placed and sold as follows: Patsy Wolfe, Hayfield Club - 5th, selling for \$39.00 per cwt; Roxanne Rogers, North Frederick Club - 6th, selling for \$37.50 per cwt; and Lynn Wolfe, Hayfield Club - 7th, selling for \$38.00 per cwt. Four of the Herefords were shown in the Heavy Weight Class, weighing over 850 pounds. These four steers placed and sold as follows: Boyd Ramey, Jr., Hayfield Club - 1st, selling for \$60.00 per cwt.; Boyd Ramey, Jr., - 2nd, selling for \$56.00 per cwt; Ann Wolfe, Hayfield Club - 3th, selling for \$40.00 per cwt; Roxanne Rogers, North Frederick Club - 12th; and Sidney Rogers, North Frederick Club - 15th. George Gether, Round Hill Club, placed 5th in the Shorthorn Class and Garland Gether, Round Hill Club, placed 15th in the Angus Class. The two pens of Duroc-Jersey hogs were shown by Roxanne and Sidney Rogers of the North Frederick 4-H and placed 4th and 5th

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respectively in their classes and selling for \$24.00 and \$24.50 per cwt, respectively.

A County 4-H Baby Beef Show was held prior to the Richmond Show. Boyd Ramey, Jr., Hayfield Club had the Grand Champion Steer and Patsy Wolfe, Hayfield Club had the Reserve Grand Champion. The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, of Winchester, awarded \$100.00 prize money at the County Baby Beef Show. One Hereford Baby Beef was exhibited at the Atlantic Rural Exposition in October by Sidney Rogers of the North Frederick Club, which placed 1st in the Hereford Class weighing under 350 pounds. The calf was also made the Reserve Champion Hereford Steer. A total of \$557.75 in prize money was won by the boys carrying Baby Beef Projects this year.

The Annual 4-H Dairy Show was held this year with the County Agricultural Fair. Twelve animals were exhibited with prizes being furnished by the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. Freddy Stine, White Hall Club, placed 1st in the Holstein Open-Heifer Class; Connally Ramey, Hayfield Club, placed 1st in the Guernsey Open-Heifer Class; Franklin Ramey, West Frederick Club, placed 1st in the Guernsey Bred Heifer Class; Benny Cole, White Hall Club, placed 1st in the Ayrshire Cow Class; and Freddy Stine also placed 1st in the Holstein Bred Heifer Class. Freddy won the Grand Championship of the Show with his Holstein Open Heifer.

Summary of Projects:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Profit</u>	<u>Prizes</u>
Garden	49 (4 1/2 A)	\$ 1,569.97	\$ 597.66	\$1,172.26	\$ 55.50
Potatoes	5 (2 A)	152.00	59.25	92.15	5.25
Tomatoes	1 (1/8A)	16.00	11.50	6.50	
Wheat & Clover Hay	1 (2 A)	905.95	554.50	551.45	
Corn	15 (2 1/2 A)	2,151.70	622.90	1,508.60	160.00
Baby Beesves	17	4,955.57	3,567.61	1,567.76	357.75
Dairy Calves	3	268.55	156.45	112.09	
Cow & Calf	16	1,945.61	1,277.20	668.41	4.00
Dairy Heifer	9	1,190.00	952.91	257.09	25.00
Purebred Cattle	8	800.00	355.15	266.25	122.00
Purebred Bear	1	85.00	60.00	25.00	
Sow & Litter	117	2,100.00	1,334.25	765.05	129.00
Fat Pigs	44	2,562.78	1,849.90	712.88	86.00
Sheep	15	441.83	216.67	224.96	
Laying Flock	100	539.80	297.99	292.81	10.00
Broilers	2187	2,255.20	2,540.39	414.62	2.50
		\$22,429.56	\$15,963.77	\$6,455.79	\$954.80

(c) Contests

The County Winners for the following contests were: Better Methods Electric - Lynn Wolfe, Hayfield Club; Field Crops - James Dye, White Hall Club; Heat Animal - Boyd Ramey, Jr., Hayfield Club; Dairy Production - Fred Stine, Jr., White Hall Club; Poultry - Irvine Gather, Jr., White Hall Club; Garden - John Hoover, Round Hill Club.

The Frederick County 4-H Clubs were represented at the District Beef Cattle Judging Contest at the Tri-County Sale in May. There were 36 teams competing from Clarke, Fauquier, Frederick, Shenandoah, Warren, Loudoun and Rappahannock counties. Frederick County had five teams participating in the Contest. Roxanne Rogers from

The North Frederick 4-H Club was high individual in the entire Contest. Derry Cole from White Hall Club was high in the Angus Heifer Class; Boyd Ramsey, Jr., Hayfield Club, was third high in the Angus Heifer Class; William Whitacre, North Frederick Club placed fourth in the Hereford Bull Class. Roxanne Rogers also placed second in the Hereford Heifer Class. In the Hereford Heifer Class Lynn Wolfe, Hayfield Club, placed fourth and Freddy Stine, White Hall Club, placed fifth. The White Hall Team, consisting of three members, placed second in team competition and the Hayfield Team placed third. The County was also represented in the District Shorthorn Judging Contest in May by five teams. The Round Hill team tied for 1st place, composed of Eugene Larrick, Garland and George Cather. The North Frederick team placed 4th and was composed of Roxanne Rogers, Sidney Rogers and William Whitacre. The White Hall team placed fifth, composed of Freddy Stine, Irvine Cather, Jr., and Derry Cole.

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank made available \$250.00 to be used to conduct a 4-H and F.F.A. Corn Contest. There were forty-six participants in the Contest, fourteen 4-H boys and thirty-two F.F.A. boys. Mr. James D. Gibson, Supervisor for the Farmers Home Administration, judged the Contests. Factors he considered in making the placements were (1) land preparation and planting, (2) cultivation and care of crop, (3) harvesting and storage, and (4) the yield and record books. The rules and regulations above were set up by the County U.S.D.A. Council. One Hundred and Fifty dollars of the money was set aside for the County Winners, \$50.00 for the 4-H Contest and \$50.00 for the F.F.A. Contest. The winners were announced as follows in the 4-H Contest: James Dye, White Hall Club - 1st Prize of \$25.00; Garland Cather, Round Hill Club - 2nd Prize of \$15.00; Donald Cole, White Hall Club - 3rd Prize of \$10.00. In the County Contest James Dye, White Hall Club, \$100.00, 1st Prize, and Garland Cather, Round Hill Club, \$15.00 for 3rd Prize. An F.F.A. member won \$35.00 for 2nd Prize. This Contest served as a very educational program in the production of hybrid corn. The boys learned by doing the whole job and carrying out the best practices in growing good yields for profitable corn production.

For the first time the 4-H members were given the opportunity to study Rural Electrification methods and a chance to enter the Better Methods Electric Contest. Mr. George Mallins, Field Representative for the Northern Virginia Power Company, instructed the boys in the elementary fundamentals on the theory and use of electricity. There were fourteen boys and one leader who took part in the program. The two objectives Mr. Mallins set forth to accomplish in the Class was to teach the mechanical jobs that are usually done at home, and on the farm, and which do not require the services of a trained electrician and, second, to train the boys to recognize and get from the wiring contractor a safe and adequate wiring installation in their homes and on the farms.

The work in the Class included: (1) Why Electricity on the farm; (2) Farm Wiring in general - safety - adequacy; (3) Knowledge of Electricity - what electric power is, and how it is measured - amperes - volts - watts; (4) Direct and Alternating Current; (5) Meters and how to read them; (6) Different kinds of conductors - wire; (7) Service entrance boxes and switches; (8) Wiring circuits; (9) Samples of wire; (10) An explanation of volts and amperes; (11) An explanation of watts; (12) An explanation of Kilowatt Hour; (13) How different length, size, materials and pressure affects flow of electric energy; (14) What a transformer does; (15) Tables of wiring size and feeder circuits; (16) Common do's and don'ts to be observed in working at home with wire and electric energy; (17) Recommended motor types for fractional horsepower uses; (18) Fuse protection for various wire sizes; (19) Approximate cost in cents per hour to operate various size motors at full rated load; and (20) Tips on serving electric motors.

The class met monthly eight times during the year for a two hour session each time. The last meeting was held in the form of a tour at two of the farm implement dealers' shops, at which the boys were shown how the various electrically run motors for the farm operate. All fourteen boys selected a job at home to improve or establish some better way of doing a chore. Lynn Wolfe, a member of the Hayfield Club, did the most outstanding work and received the County Medal.

(d) Activities

Many different events were held by the 4-H Clubs during 1949. The 4-H Council sponsored two County 4-H parties this year and attendance was good at both. Seven of the Clubs put on a money-making drive, two of the Clubs held bake sales and five of them staged yard parties. The Round Hill Club All-Stars entertained the Honor Club members at a party and social. Five Clubs had joint roller-skating parties, with one other Club as guest.

During National Farm Safety Week and National 4-H Week, the 4-H Safety and Publicity Committees of the County Council gave broadcasts concerning the events. Eight of the 4-H Clubs observed 4-H Club Sunday by going to their respective churches in the community in a body. They took part in the services such as taking up the offering, etc.

Jack Lillis, an All Star and a member of the Round Hill Club, is now a sophomore at Bridgewater College; James Brumback, a member of the Round Hill Club, and David McNew, a member of Friendly Grove Club, are freshmen at V.P.I.; and Harold Phillips, North Frederick Club, is a sophomore at V.P.I.

Irving Cather, Jr., and Fred Stine, Jr., of the White Hall Club entered the Soap Box Derby Contest, and Irving placed first among thirty-three contestants and participated in the National Soap Box Derby at Akron, Ohio.

Seven 4-H boys attended the State 4-H Short Course in Blacksburg this summer. John Hoover, Round Hill Club; Harold Phillips, North Frederick Club; and Wayne Miller, Hayfield Club, attended as delegates. Their trip was paid by the County Council. Sidney Rogers, North Frederick Club; Lynn Wolfe, Hayfield Club; and Denny Cole, White Hall Club, attended and received special training in livestock judging. Harold and Wendall Phillips were initiated into the State All Star Chapter. Wendall was recommended to become an All Star in 1948 and was unable to attend a Short Course before this year because he has been serving in the U. S. Navy for the past three years. He requested leave to attend this year and he stated "his commanding officer commended him on his achievement and was very happy to grant him leave for this purpose". Wayne Miller served on the Nominating Committee for 1949 Officer Selections.

1. 4-H Camp

Sixty-two Club members and leaders attended the 4-H Camp at Powell's Fort Valley August 16-21, the largest number ever to attend from Frederick County. Thirty boys, thirty girls and two leaders made up the group, along with others from Rappahannock, Prince William and Shenandoah Counties. An excellent educational and recreational program was enjoyed by the Club members. There were 152 members, leaders and camp personnel attending the camp from all the counties. I acted as Camp Director, Raymond Hoover, Assistant County Agent in Shenandoah County as Assistant Director in Charge of Boys, and Miss Leona Cline, Home Demonstration Agent in Prince William County as Assistant Director in Charge of Girls. Mrs. Elisabeth Young, Home Demonstration Agent in

Shenandoah County was in charge of the dining hall; Miss Janet Solenberger, Home Demonstration Agent in Rappahannock County, supervised the Vesper Program; Miss Mary Bowman, a school teacher from Shenandoah County, was Recreational Director; Miss Betty Jo Armstrong from Rockingham County was Dietitian; and Miss Eleanor Smith, Prince William County, acted as Nurse.

Camp Classes consisted of Swimming, Pow Wow, Handicraft and Game and Song Leadership. Miss Agnes V. Shirley, Home Demonstration Agent in Frederick County, was Handicraft Instructor; Mr. Donald Young, Shenandoah County, was Swimming Instructor; and Miss Mary Bowman taught Game and Song Leadership. The daily schedule of Camp was as follows: 6:30 a.m. - First Call; 7:00 a.m. - Flag Raising; 7:15 a.m. - Breakfast; 7:45 a.m. - Clean Cabins and Tribal Duties; 8:15 a.m. - Inspection of Cabins; 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. - Classes; 11:30 to 12:00 noon - Swimming; 12:15 p.m. - Lunch; 1:00 p.m. - Rest; 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. - Recreation (Softball, etc., and 2 Classes in learning to swim); 3:30 - 5:00 p.m. - Swimming; 5:45 p.m. - Retreat; 6:00 p.m. - Supper; 7:00 p.m. - Vespers; 8:00 p.m. - Evening Program - Campfires; 9:30 p.m. - Call to Quarters; 10:00 p.m. - Taps. Two boys from Frederick County held offices in the Camp; namely, Jack Willis, Round Hill "Big Chief"; and Freddy Stine, White Hall Club "Lesser Chief". The 4-H Camp furnished an ideal place and way for boys and girls to spend their vacation. Also, they have an opportunity to work and play together under properly trained leadership and adequate camping facilities at the Powell's Fort Valley Organizational Camp.

2. Fair and Achievement Program

The climax of the Club year was the County 4-H Fair and Achievement Program, held September 30 and October 1, at the Farmers Livestock Exchange, Inc. The Fair was held along with the five F.F.A. Chapters, two F.H.A. Chapters and the ten 4-H Clubs. Exhibits numbered over 2,000, including livestock and poultry, attractive displays of field crops, garden produce, fruits, vegetables, canned fruits and vegetables, sewing, clothing, arts and crafts, and educational exhibits. It was estimated that around 5,000 people visited the livestock arena during the two-day affair. The local radio station sent a representative to visit the Fair the night of October 1, at which time a transcribed recording was made of interviews with 4-H and F.F.A. members. The recording was broadcast over WJNC the next week.

The annual 4-H Achievement Program was held November 19, at Stonewall High School with an attendance of 50 members, parents and leaders. Mr. Julian A. Eberly, Secretary of the Shenandoah Production Credit Association, spoke on cooperatives and outlined the cooperative quiz contest which the 4-H members are planning to participate in next year. The County Medals were awarded and the rest of the program consisted of recreation and refreshments.

VII. U.S.D.A. COUNCIL

We have used the medium of the U.S.D.A. Council to bring together all of the professional, agricultural and home economic workers in the County. The Council has not only served to co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies within the U. S. Department of Agriculture but it has attempted to promote and develop agricultural activities in the County that would reflect the efforts of all the people making a contribution. One of the agencies making a considerable contribution to agriculture is the work being done by the Vocational Agricultural and Home Economic teachers in the schools. Others who have been invited to attend the meetings and participate in the activities include the County Welfare Department, the Key Banker and the Schools. Monthly meetings are held throughout the year, except for the three summer months.

(a) Production Goals

The Production Goals for both Virginia and the United States were discussed at the meetings of the Council in January and February for the purpose of acquainting the representatives of the various agencies with the objectives for this year. This information could then be brought to the attention of the farmers with whom these agency representatives work with. So far as Frederick County is concerned, a reduction in the acreage of wheat was called for. Of the feed-grain crops, such as corn, oats and barley, an acreage increase was called for. The same was true for hay and seed crops. Slight increases were called for milk, hogs, cattle and sheep. A decrease was called for in the production of chickens, but the same number of turkeys was called for in the production of turkeys. As well as we can determine from talking with farmers and checking with seedsmen, hatcheries and the marketing channels, it looks as though the farmers in Frederick County met the goals called for.

(b) Program

At each of the monthly meetings of the Council we usually devoted a part of the program to a discussion of the work being carried on by one or two of the agency representatives. We followed this plan throughout the year, which made it possible for us to hear about the work of all the different agencies. This promoted a much better understanding of the jobs that the various agencies were carrying on with farm and rural people. In addition to this type of program at Council meetings, the members assumed the responsibility of putting on the weekly farm and home radio programs, which was sponsored by the Frederick County Board of Agriculture. As a result of these programs, it has been possible to work cooperatively on various projects, both for adults and youth. Some of the most outstanding accomplishments of the Council was that of laying plans for the first Annual County Agricultural Fair, allocating funds secured from local business institutions in the amount of \$1500.00 for Contests and Fair exhibits, and the continued cooperation for developing a better Extension-TVA program. These and a number of other activities constituted the major work of the U.S.D.A. Council.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The same fine working relationship between the Production and Marketing Administration and the Extension Service continued throughout the year. Both of these agencies have occupied the same office jointly for 15 years. In recent years the Production and Marketing Administration has been functioning without administrative assistance from the Extension Service, which means that the programs and activities are now handled directly under the supervision of the County Committee and the office personnel. The personnel of the two agencies, however, do work harmoniously and lend whatever assistance that they can to each other in serving the farmers. The type of assistance rendered each other not only covers administrative work, but often information concerning the activities of each agency. This is brought about generally through the fact that the office hours of the two agencies are different. The Production and Marketing Administration works an hour longer each day but is off on Saturdays. This means that farmers who come in after office hours during the week are often taken care of by the personnel of the Production and Marketing Administration and on Saturdays we often take care of the requests and information sought by farmers then. Even when we are all here together there are times when the personnel assists each other in the jobs that have to be done. This is done without interfering in activities of each agency. This fine working relationship has always been maintained over the years and for that reason we have been able to render outstanding services to our farm people.

(a) Organization To Handle Educational Work

Our interest in the program of the Production and Marketing Administration was that of assisting in any way that we could with educational work. This generally covered information pertaining to the agricultural conservation program and some of their other activities such as loans and purchase agreements on grains and production goals. The only organizational work to accomplish this was that of using the County U.S.D.A. Council and the County Board of Agriculture as a medium to pass on information pertaining to the various programs. The County Production and Marketing Administration Committee and the Community Committees usually functioned in matters pertaining to the administrative work. With the reduction of funds for the agricultural conservation program in particular, the use of both County and Community Committees was reduced to a minimum. A great deal of the information otherwise had to be handled through the newspapers, the radio and through mimeographed letters and cards generally sent out from the office.

(b) Meetings Held

Usually at the beginning of the year information on the Goals and the Agricultural Conservation Program was presented to farm groups either in County or Community meetings. As already indicated, we used the County U.S.D.A. Council and the County Board of Agriculture as the main groups for distributing this educational information. The only meetings that were held in connection with the administration of the program by the Production and Marketing Administration was the County Committee meetings, which were held at least once a month. No community meetings were held but members of the Community Committees did assist with the program, either in the office or field. Again, due to the lack of funds for both the administrative staff, as well as for the program itself, not as much was accomplished this year.

(c) Individual Farmers Contacted

Individual farmers were contacted principally at the office where they signed requests for conservation materials or services. Following the sign-up campaign, the County Committee reviewed the requests by farmers and allocated the materials available under the Program for 1943. In some cases where the County Committee was not too familiar with the requests made by the farmers, they would call upon the Community Committeemen for additional information before approving the allocation. The farmers were then notified of their allocation and given an opportunity to sign the purchase order or purchase the materials themselves and turn the receipts in later. Most of the farmers signed purchase orders for liming materials and 20% Phosphate or mixed fertilizers. The securing of the performance reports were handled in the same manner as the requests for materials were made. The only field work that was done was a spot-check of 4% of the farms by County and Community Committeemen.

(d) Results and Accomplishments

Approximately 780 farms participated in the Program. These farms had a total of 61,000 acres of crop land. They used 12,372 tons of ground limestone on 5,726 acres, and approximately 1200 tons of superphosphate and mixed fertilizers were used on 6500 acres. Other practices included credits for 221 acres of small grain cover crops; 20 acres for strip cropping; 48 acres of contour orchards and payments towards the construction of four farm ponds. Frederick County was allocated \$36,597.00 for the 1943 program. This compared to an allocation of \$75,700.00 for 1947. The Program was just

about out in half. At the present time, it is estimated that farmers have used approximately \$40,000.00 worth of materials. The allocation for 1949 has already been announced, which will be in the amount of \$61,117.00. This is a considerable increase over 1948 but still under 1947. My observation on this Program indicates to me that where the small farmers have to pay a larger percentage of the cost, they sometimes will not use any of the materials at all. In the case of the more successful farmers this is not true, because they will use what can be obtained under the Program and go out and purchase additional lime and fertilizer, seeds, etc.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

We continued to cooperate with the local banks and the Farm Credit Administration in matters pertaining to the financial needs of farmers. Both organizations manifested a keen interest in our activities and for that reason we tried to cooperate with them by attending their meetings and participating in a number of activities. We usually followed a policy of referring farmers to the agency that could best serve the individual farmers' need. In a number of instances it would be the banks, while in other cases it would be the Farm Credit Administration.

There are five banks located in the County; three of which are in Winchester, one in Middletown and one in Core. The three banks in Winchester seem to take more interest in our programs than the two banks in the County. This is probably due to the fact that the stockholders in the two county banks are principally farmers and are participating in the different agricultural programs anyway. On the other hand, the three banks in Winchester are being operated by professional workers and the stockholders are made up of both business and agricultural people. One of the banks and its directors contributed more than \$1100.00 towards youth activities in the County. All three of the banks ran special ads in the paper from time to time concerning our activities. One of the other banks invited us to go on a tour of an outstanding poultry and beef cattle farm in Rockingham County, Virginia, which was followed by a regional bankers meeting that night.

In our work with the Farm Credit Administration we participated in their annual meetings and took part in a number of other activities throughout the year. Sixty-seven Production Credit loans were made, which involved a total amount of \$175,011.70. We were unable to secure the number of new loans on farms in the County, but according to their records, they have outstanding loans in the territory on 267 farms involving \$900,500.85. Due to the fact that farmers have had a little more money in recent years, we have not had as many requests on credit matters but, as already indicated, we have been following a policy of referring the farmers to a credit agency where he can best take care of his needs. There has always been a good understanding and a good spirit of mutual cooperation with the officials of the Farm Credit Administration.

X. COOPERATION WITH FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

We were not called upon as much during this past year regarding the types of loans offered by the Farmers Home Administration as has been the case in previous years. As has been our policy, we have cooperated with this agency in every way that we could to promote their activities. The personnel has been reduced and funds for loans have been curtailed. The County Supervisor has been very cooperative in working with us, particularly in connection with the corn hybrid contests for the 4-R and F.F.A. boys and assisting in putting on the annual purebred livestock and feeder calf sales. Of the nine Farm Ownership Loans made in this County, three have been paid off in full and six are still in effect. The remaining six have been curtailing their loans and no

doubt will continue to do so until paid off. There is now a total of forty-five Operating Loans, seven of which were made in 1948. The Emergency Crop and Fertilizer Loans total one hundred eleven. All of these loans have been made principally to the smaller and low income groups of farmers.

XI. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

We did not work as closely with the Lord Fairfax Soil Conservation District in 1948 as has been the custom in previous years. This is largely due to two factors; one, your Agent has not been the Secretary for the past three years and, two, the principal Planning Technician who started with the Program in 1941 is no longer employed. This does not mean that the Program of the District has not progressed, because they have been very busy in developing activities in the other counties. The new Planning Technician has spent most of the year becoming acquainted with the work and was not familiar with the types of agriculture and the people. Indications are that we will be able to work more with the District Program in the future. We have had a large number of inquiries from people who are just starting to farm. Our policy in working with these people has been to have them work out a conservation plan with the Soil Conservation District. In this way we are able to get these people started in some of the fundamental principals that will insure them a little more success with their farming operation. When it was possible to do so, we would ask the District Conservationist or the Planning Technician to go with us in visiting these farms. If this could not be done, they were asked to contact the new farmer and proceed to work out a conservation plan. Some of the accomplishments of the District in 1948 are as follows:

	<u>1948</u>		<u>TO DATE</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Complete Soil and Water Conservation Plans	26		166	
Crop Rotations in Contour Strips		100		1966
Alfalfa and Premial Grass		180		1190
Pasture Improvement		900		4900
Farm Ponds (Built and Stocked)		16		60
Tree Planting		6		61
Wildlife Seeding		11		106

XII. OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE

In addition to the meetings, tours and demonstrations already mentioned in connection with the various programs and activities carried on throughout the year, we participated in meetings and conferences of other agencies, including both educational and business groups. We use the newspapers, various publications and the radio to further the Extension Program. The local newspapers in particular were very cooperative in reporting meetings held or to be held. In the case of the livestock sales and a number of the other activities, we did use farm publications in several other Virginia counties and other states for both advertising and publicity purposes. Similar use has been made of the radio. We feel that the programs and activities in which we have been working on have been given wide publicity. This, as much as anything else, has been responsible for the results and accomplishments. In publicizing the programs and projects, we often prepare newspaper articles and radio programs and, in many instances, newspaper reporters will visit the meetings and places where the different activities are being held. Of course, along with all of this, we use personal and mimeographed letters to keep the people informed.

Our program not only covers services to farmers in this County but by reason of our location, many of the activities reach over a number of the County lines in both Virginia and West Virginia. This is particularly true with fruit, livestock and poultry, where we carry on many joint activities with the County Agents, agricultural workers and farmers in those counties. This, in a measure, has created quite a heavy program for us but, in most instances, we have had excellent cooperation on the part of the people in these counties. The Fruit Growers, Milk and Livestock Producers' Associations have provided extra clerical assistance in getting some of the jobs done, particularly in connection with the operation of the labor camp and the livestock sales. The reason for this situation is probably due to the fact that Winchester itself is a trading center for a radius of thirty or forty miles, which means that farmers from Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland avail themselves of the services and opportunities we have here. While this does create an additional burden of work, it has been possible to develop some far-reaching programs, particularly along cooperative marketing of livestock and poultry. Another interest developed through the efforts of the Kar-Nash Virginia Power Company was that of meetings and demonstrations in Maryland, both Winter and Summer, where farmers from Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland would discuss problems relating to the storage, grinding and mixing of grains; the methods used in harvesting and curing hay; and the materials and types of equipment used to control the spread of Japanese Beetle and the Corn Borer.

The success of the Extension Program in this County certainly can be attributed to the use of the organized agricultural groups to do something for themselves. More than a hundred people serve on committees and boards of directors who are actively working with the various programs, projects and activities. This holds for both adult and youth work. The Extension staff and these voluntary leaders work together as a team, which is a contributing factor for the success obtained.

XIII. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

December 31, 1948 marks the completion of fifteen years of continuous Extension work in Frederick County. The Extension Program was brought into the County for the first time in 1915 when C. S. Koontz, now District Conservationist for the Lord Fairfax Soil Conservation District, served as County Agent for two years. The work was again revived in 1921 when James D. Bushane served as the County Agent for one year. It was not revived again until late 1935, when the need for a County Agent was brought about by reason of the agricultural programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. I have served continuously from January 1, 1934 until the present time. During these years there have been a great number of accomplishments.

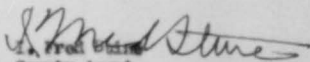
To evaluate this year's work would, of course, be necessary to go back for a number of years and review some of the organizational work that was done then and which today is serving a useful purpose in carrying on the various agricultural Extension activities in the County. I need only to refer to this report for the names of these organizations that have played such an important part in the progress we are making each year. Probably the one thing that has been responsible for the results and accomplishments is the splendid leadership and cooperation of the officers of these various organized groups, as well as the membership itself. Four of these groups have been incorporated under the Cooperative laws of the State as non-profit associations. The other two organizations are carrying on improvement work, both of which are concerned with the production and marketing problems of producers. In addition to the splendid work being carried on through these organized groups, probably the most outstanding development in our program has been the assistance we have given in the organization of the Winchester Branch of the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Inc.,

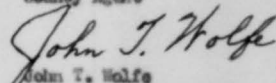
and the Shen-Valley Meat Packers, Inc. Another cooperative which is now in the process of being organized is the proposed Winchester Milling Cooperative, Inc., which will not be completed until sometime during the first half of 1949. All of this work in connection with the organization of cooperatives has not only benefitted the membership, but many other people who are not directly affiliated. The evaluation of this service to the farm people cannot be measured in any one year because in most cooperatives there are times when conditions are good and other times when they are bad but, through the continuous cooperation of the farmers, it means that they have established for themselves a marketing outlet for the products raised by them and other services. We, at least, have laid the ground work for services that can be continued over the years.

Before concluding this report, it certainly would not be complete without some reference to the progress being made in 4-H Club work, as well as our cooperation with other youth activities in the County. The organization and enrollment of both Clubs and members has not only increased but the quality and number of activities carried on have been much more effective. This has been due, in a measure, to the loyal leadership of parents, All Star and Older Youth members who have contributed much towards the development of the various programs and activities. Three local business institutions have provided ample funds for conducting contests, fairs, etc. There seems to be a greater realization on the part of many people to support and sponsor this type of work for the farm boys and girls. We find now that many of our best farmers today were 4-H Club members or had been associated with some other youth organization offering a similar program. To see these young farmers now actively supporting and leading the way for more progressive farming in the County is the greatest proof we have for the true evaluation of the 4-H Club program and similar activities.

The other and final contribution to the improvement of agriculture in the County are the demonstration activities, both method and result, which have shown many farmers the value of better practices. The nucleus for this demonstrational work is the Farm Unit Demonstration Program of the Extension-Tennessee Valley Authority. This is reflected in better livestock; higher yields for crops and pastures; recognition of larger applications of fertilizer and liming materials; the use of certified seed; improvements in both the farm buildings and homestead; and, the results of these better practices have had a great influence on the farming community. Other method and result demonstrations have been equally successful. These have covered pruning of fruit trees, culling of poultry, control of internal and external parasites in livestock, planting of corn hybrids, etc. It is through these types of demonstrations that we do the greatest amount of personal service work which is very necessary for a successful Extension Program.

Respectfully submitted,


Fred Stone
County Agent


John T. Wolfe
Assistant County Agent

IFS:JTW/gm

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 Greenshield

REPORT OF

Agnes K. Shirley
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From Dec. 1, 1947 to Dec. 1, 1948

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From to , 194

4-H Club Agent. From to , 194

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From to , 194

J. Medd Stone
Agricultural Agent. From Dec. 1, 1947 to Dec. 1, 1948

John T. Hoke
Assistant Agricultural Agent. From Dec. 1, 1947 to Dec. 1, 1948



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
Date _____
State Extension Director

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

- Six good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.**
1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
 2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself or by his successors.
 3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
 4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
 5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
 6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies 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.

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 in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of—

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various other sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

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. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club Agents (b)	Agricultural Agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12	12	12	XXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults		105	125	263	XXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth		153½	162½	12	XXXXXX
4. Days in office		60	107½	176½	XXXXXX
5. Days in field		228½	180	98½	XXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work		352	467	467	1086
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		100	228	125	453
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	324	298	247½	3086
	(2) Telephone	333	445	370½	4483
9. Number of news articles or stories published		37	112	180	329
10. Number of bulletins distributed		69	137	360	566
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	5	7	11	23
	(b) Total attendance	8			8
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Men leaders				
	(c) Women leaders	109			109
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	6			6
	(b) Total attendance				
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Number	87	4	2	87
	(b) Total attendance	129	276	200	2132
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	123	19		42
	(b) Total attendance	1624	210		1834
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(a) Number	4	19	19	23
	(b) Total attendance	9	65	65	14
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
	(c) Number	22		92	92
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Number				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		4		4
	(b) Total attendance		68		68
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Number	1			1
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	150			150
	(b) Total attendance	2	1		3
		2850	50		3000

1 Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
 2 County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 3 The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
 4 Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
 5 Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

CELEST V. CHALLER - COMMISSIONER

The following information should be reported by extension workers:
 1. The number of farms in the county which have been definitely influenced by the extension program.
 2. The number of farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced by the extension program.
 3. The number of farm families in the county which have been definitely influenced by the extension program.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (b)	4-H Club agents (c)	Agricultural agents (e)	County total (f)
17. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)*	(1) Farm women	(b) Total members attending	7			7
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total boys attending	2	30		32
		(c) Total girls attending	34			34
		(d) Total others attending	4			4
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	22		85	117
		(b) Total attendance	1601	1920	2223	4084
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	11	79		90
		(b) Total attendance	529	2425		2954
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	44		2	46
		(b) Total attendance	553		11	566
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	34	15		49
		(b) Total attendance	599	365		964

* Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work as well as devotees practically full time to club work.
 * County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 * Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. 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.

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	2333	2004
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1400	
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	353	
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	300	
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	670	
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	110	
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	523	
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	80	
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	237	
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	20	
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1370	
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	650	

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-70014-2

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

FD-302a-6

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work)

(a) Over-all or general (1) Name County U. S. D. G. Council (2) No. of members 18
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 50
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 36
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name 4-H Club Council & 4-H Honor Club (2) No. of members 89
 (e) Older youth (1) Name Old Store (2) No. of members 23

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):

(a) Agricultural 98 (b) Home demonstration 92 (c) 4-H Club 67 (d) Older youth 4

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 13

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 13

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work (Organized Group) 1

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 30

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) XXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 13 Women 13

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

(a) Adult work (1) Men 91 (2) Women 152 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 32 (2) Women 39 (3) Older club boys 14 (4) Older club girls 17

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Frederick County Board of Agriculture

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 13 (2) Women 31 (3) Youth 42
 (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 13 (2) Women 11

44. Number of committees with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 13

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 13 (b) Women 5 (c) Youth 22

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No 10

47. Days devoted to line of work by—	Extension organization and planning (a)	County agricultural planning (b)	Total (c)	
			No.	Total
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>322</u>	<u>322</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents				<u>46</u>
(3) Agricultural agents				<u>26</u>
(4) State extension workers				<u>16</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County <u>13</u>			<u>24</u>
	(2) Community <u>9</u>			<u>9</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	<u>176</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>196</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	<u>1100</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>1200</u>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (b) will be zero. In all other cases, entries in the sum of columns (a) and (b).

16-30874-4

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

16-5072-4

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	25 1/2	6		6 1/2	3 1/2			4	3	
(3) Agricultural agents	13	10 1/2	2 1/2	12	10			3 3/4	17 1/4	
(4) State extension workers	5			2	1			2	6	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	13	13	13	13			13	13	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	3	2	5	5			2	36	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	272	132	95	135	125			45	50	
(2) The use of lime	400	300	150	300	500			50	150	
(3) The use of fertilizers	400	250	150	400	350			50	200	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	10	20	5	10	10			200	350	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	100	25	10	25	25			200	350	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	10	5	5	20	50			50		
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	25	12	5					25	250	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	20	66	740	22		26 1/2	
(3) Agricultural agents	18 1/2	700	2	3 3/4		19	
(4) State extension workers	6	5	2	5		16	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	13	13	13		13	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	37	5	9	3		40	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	3	1	1	1		1	
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	50	75	2	15		60	
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	2	4	1	3		12	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	18	14	5	20			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	15	50	20	40		25	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	10	15	5	20		75	
(5) Controlling external parasites	35	20	10	10		20	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	6	6	50	40		40	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						15	

¹ Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under wildlife.

16-5072-8

7-1580-0
This report is to be filled out by the State Forestry Department or its equivalent in each State. It should be filled out by the State Forestry Department or its equivalent in each State. It should be filled out by the State Forestry Department or its equivalent in each State.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

62. Days devoted to line of work by—	Soil and water	Forestry	Wildlife
	(a)	(b)	(c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		1	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	5	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	2	

Soil and Water—Continued

Forestry—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	100	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	3
(b) In the use of crop rotations	100	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	50
(c) With strip cropping	20	(c) With selection cutting	100
(d) In constructing terraces	20	(d) With production of naval stores	100
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	12	(e) With production of maple-sirup products	20
(f) With contour farming of cropland	12	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	30
(g) In contouring pasture or range	6	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	30
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	60		30
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	15	69. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	30
(j) In summer-fallowing	12		30
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	1	70. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(l) With drainage	4	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	10
(m) With irrigation	2	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	15
(n) With land clearing	10	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	5
66. Number of farmers—		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	20		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	300		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	20		

* Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	30			
(2) 4-H Club agents	12	14	2	
(3) Agricultural agents	5	22		2
(4) State extension workers	1	1		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	13	13	13
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	14	14		
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year—		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued		
(a) Farm business		(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	40	
(b) Enterprise		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	12	
(c) Other	1	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	50	
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	12	
(a) Farm inventory	14	(i) With farm-labor problems	100	
(b) General farm records	20	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	25	
(c) Enterprise records	2			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	700			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	18			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	14			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	30			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land tening, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				

* Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents		5	8	1							1
(2) 4-H Club agents	12	19	31	9	10 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/4
(3) Agricultural agents		4	12	1	5	1					1
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	13	13	13	13	13				13	13
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		28	44	7	20	4				15	18
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year		1	1	1	1						
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	12		2	2	2	1					
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	1500		174	60	200	80					
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ³	\$1,000,000.00		\$2,075,121.17	\$300,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00					
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	100	250	150	30	150	200					
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question											
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											75
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											5
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											2
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											2
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											2
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁴ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁴ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁴ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁴ conducted this year (specify in explanation)											

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for brooding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

1. This report is to be filled out by the county agent or other person in charge of the extension work in the county. It should be filled out at the end of the year or at such other time as may be determined by the county agent. It should be filled out for each year from 1934 to 1937.

16-30874-1

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT				
	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
101. Number of days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	65	9	6	5
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents			7	35
(4) State extension workers	2	2	2	2
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	13	13	13
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	84	39		
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued		
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity		
(a) Constructing dwellings	2	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	3	(a) Obtaining electricity	2	
(c) Installing sewage systems	6	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	94	
(d) Installing water systems	29	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	21	
(e) Installing heating systems	7	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(f) Providing needed storage space	51	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	58	(a) The construction of farm buildings	20	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	99	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	10	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	260	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	12	18
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	203	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	123	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(l) Laundry arrangement	11	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	15	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	5	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	6	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	17	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	75	
(o) Improving home grounds	44	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the bettering of cotton		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts				

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

16-30874-1

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and other youth		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents	132	16	21 1/2	4	
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents	3	15	12	15	
(4) State extension workers	44	23	53	10	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
115. Number of families assisted this year--		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets	98		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(b) With food preparation	283				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹					
(1) Of vegetables	397		37,288	17,568	6,618
(2) Of fruits	79			1,240	
(3) Of meats	49		946	97	
(4) Of milk	82				34,400
(5) Of poultry and eggs	97		31,465	31,140	41,200
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	62		13,258	4,650	6,796
(e) With butter or cheese making	29				124
(f) With food preservation problems ²					
(1) Canning	415				
(2) Freezing	77				
(3) Drying	4				
(4) Storing	41				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	199				
(h) In canning according to a budget	165				
(i) With child-feeding problems	32				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	179				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					149
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					142
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					211
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					1
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					

¹ Form of the substance unless duplication due to families participating in more than one activity.
² Weight of finished product after drying.
³ Weight of product before curing.
 * Include amounts of locker plants and home freezer units.
 † Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

109. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.		Home management—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
110. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents			72 1/2	15	33 1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents					
(4) State extension workers			1	12	120 (State Bureau)
111. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			15	14	17
112. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			56	42	69
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued			Clothing and Textiles—Continued		
121. Number of families assisted this year—			127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
(a) With time-management problems		22	(a) Clothing-construction problems	235	
(b) With home accounts		9	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	278	
(c) With financial planning			(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	350	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses			(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	181	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income			Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—			128. Number of families assisted this year—		
(a) Food			(a) With child-development and guidance problems		231
(b) Clothing		11	(b) In improving family relationships		191
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment			129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year		15
(d) General household supplies			130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men		310
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, with the buying of—			(b) Women		
(a) Food			131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals		460
(b) Clothing			Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		00	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation		296
(d) General household supplies			133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities		15
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		760	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs		10
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions		144	(a) Club or community house		7
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		191	(b) Permanent camp		1
			(c) Community rest rooms		
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.			135. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities		
			136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities		
			137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations		

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS

(One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled)

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	16		13		2674	Acres
139. Other cereals (Wheat)	2		1		9	Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	5		5		2	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	47		42		8	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	1		1		18	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	24		17		2,267	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	18	2	18	2	28	Animals
152. Beef cattle	10	4	10	4	17	Animals
153. Sheep	5		5		15	Animals
154. Swine	50	1	43	1	168	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		9		9	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Acres
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles made
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles made
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		51	13	51	1174	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		27	23	27	2429	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					8470	Quarts preserved
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles made
166. Clothing		165		165	253	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)		40		40	160	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		20		20	40	Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					42	Rooms
170. Junior leadership					134	Articles
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	180	313 girls 145 boys	155	313 girls 144 boys	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP*		
173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	10	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys * 139	(b) Girls * 144
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys * 122	(b) Girls * 144
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 126	(b) Girls 133
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 13	(b) Girls 11
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 124	(b) Girls 132
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 15	(b) Girls 12

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys		Girls		181. By ages	Boys		Girls	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1st year.....	50	38			10 and under.....	17	26		
2d year.....	32	38			11.....	16	20		
3d year.....	13	25			12.....	12	18		
4th year.....	17	23			13.....	19	12		
5th year.....	18	12			14.....	18	10		
6th year.....	7	4			15.....	24	20		
7th year.....	1	2			16.....	10	9		
8th year.....			2		17.....	10	10		
9th and over.....					18.....	6	10		
10th and over.....					19.....	4	4		
					20 and over.....	3			

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in.....				
183. (a) Judging.....	101	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	144	
183. (b) Giving demonstrations.....	101	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	62	
183. (c) Recreational leadership.....	75	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	181	
183. (d) Music appreciation.....	70	(i) Use of economic information.....		
183. (e) Health.....	144	(j) Soil and water conservation.....	22	
		(k) Forestry.....		
188. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....			62	
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....			10	

* All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried out. 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 page 13, 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 in the year in connection with the previous year's program.
 † Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....	2
186. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men 31 (b) Young women 28

187. Number of members by school status and age	Out of school		Under 21 years (c)	21-24 years (d)	25 years and older (e)	
	In school (a)	Unmarried (b)				Married (f)
(1) Young men.....	13	11	7	21	3	6
(2) Young women.....	13	10	5	19	4	6

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	11
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	529
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 189, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....	(a) Young men 31 (b) Young women 28

194. Check column showing approximate percent of able youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
	(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....			✓
(2) Vocational guidance.....		✓		
(3) Family life and social customs.....	✓			
(4) Social and recreational activities.....			✓	
(5) Community service activities.....			✓	
(6) Technical agriculture.....				✓
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....	✓			

MISCELLANEOUS

(Report here all work, including war work, not properly included under any of the headings on preceding pages)

195. Days devoted to line of work by—	Home demonstration agents (1)	4-H Club agents (2)	Agricultural agents (3)	State extension workers (4)	Days (5)	General-Insect Insects (6)	All other work (7)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents							
(4) State extension workers							
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.							
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.							

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

198. Estimated number of days devoted to—	War program	Home demonstration agents (1)	4-H Club agents (2)	Agricultural agents (3)
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)				
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries				
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)				
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)				

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

199. Days devoted to line of work by—	Assistant to Veterans	U. S. D. A. Counties	Farm Credit Administration	Employment Service	Production and Marketing Administration	Rural Conservation Service	Farm Home Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Tennessee Valley Authority	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau	Other Agencies
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1) Home demonstration agents		9				2		8	3	9	7
(2) 4-H Club agents		6	2	1	2	3	1	17	17		
(3) Agricultural agents		6	1	7	26	8	4	13	13		1
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.		13	13	13	13	13	13	4	13	14	13
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.		18		11	22	3	3	4	14	14	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.		7	1		7		1	8		14	

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

TERMINOLOGY

If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. 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, tract, 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.
2. A **cooperator** is a farmer or homemaker 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.
3. **Days in field** should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. **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.
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 eat fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 - A **result demonstration** is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, 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 **demonstration meeting** is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A **result demonstrator** is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. **Farmers (or families) assisted this year** should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. 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.
13. **4-H Club members enrolled** are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. **4-H Club members completing** are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. **Letters** written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. **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.
22. The **older rural youth group** is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.