

Subject.....

To

From 1942

M Paul L. Maloney

No.

EL HUMBOLDT CO., J
NORTHERN LANDS

ANNUAL REPORT

PAUL L. MALONEY

1942

AC 0089/1/77

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

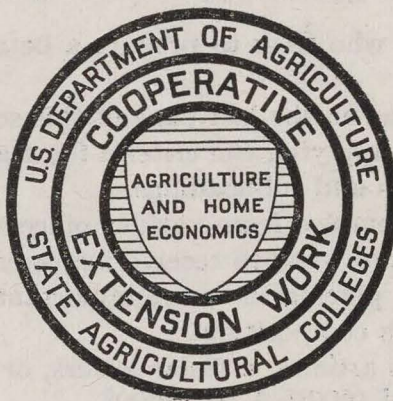
COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 NEVADA County HUMBOLDT

REPORT OF

..... (Name) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From	to	, 194.....
..... <i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From	to	, 194.....
..... <i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From	to	, 194.....
..... <i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From	to	, 194.....
<u>Paul L. Maloney</u> <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1941</u>	to <u>Oct. 31</u>	, 1942.
..... <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From	to	, 194.....



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date Dec. 31, 1942

Thomas C. Beckman
Acting State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/77

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 office 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).....	0	0	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹	0	0	276	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²	0	0	42	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office ³	0	0	115	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field ³	0	0	203	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	0	0	1331	x x x x x x x x
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	0	105	1331
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	0	0	1810	105
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	0	0	1901	1810
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	0	47	1901
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	0	0	672	47
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Number (b) Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders (c) Women leaders (a) Number	0 0 0 0	31 74 74 0	0 74 74 0
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	(b) Leaders (a) Number (b) Total attendance (a) Number (b) Total attendance	0 0 0 0	0 80 432 28 253	0 80 432 28 253
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	(1) Number (2) Total attendance	0 0	0 8	0 8
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(a) Number (b) Total attendance (a) Number (b) Total attendance	0 0 0 0	45 5 31 9	45 5 31 9
16. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number (b) Total attendance (a) Number (b) Total attendance	0 0 0 0	0 0 62 0	0 0 62 0
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth (1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth	0 0 0 0	0 1 17	0 1 17

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.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total members attending	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total boys attending	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total girls attending	0	0	0	0
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	43	43
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	612	612
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	28	28
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	(a) Number	0	0	253	253
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0

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 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 (1940 Census)	217
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	101
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	0
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	50
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	50
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	25
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	32
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	101
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	25

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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: 0 (2) No. of members: 0
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name: Farm Bureau (2) No. of members: 67
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name: 0 (2) No. of members: 0
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name: 4-H Seniors (2) No. of members: 17
(e) Older youth	(1) Name: 0 (2) No. of members: 0
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):	
(a) Agricultural	28
(b) Home demonstration	0
(c) 4-H Club	4
(d) Older youth	0
35. Total number of communities in county	6
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees	5
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work	1
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups	25
39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14)	4
40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14)	0
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:	
(a) Adult work	(1) Men: 5 (2) Women: 8
(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men: 2 (2) Women: 4
(3) Older club boys	1
(4) Older club girls	1

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	0
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:	
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men: 0 (2) Women: 0 (3) Youth: 0
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men: 3 (2) Women: 0
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (land use planning or over-all planning)	0
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men: 0 (b) Women: 0 (c) Youth: 0
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No	X

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning (land use) ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	21	2	23
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	8	0	8
(2) Community	0	0	0
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	8	0	8
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	15	0	15

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or 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 (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

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CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	0	12	8	7	11	0	0	4	0	0
(2) The use of lime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) The use of fertilizers	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	54	0	0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	2	42	9	0	0	3	10
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	6	2	0	0	3	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	0	68	8	0	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	14	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	0	30	0	0	0	28	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	15
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	6
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	3

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	0
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	0
(c) With strip cropping	0
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	0
(f) With contour farming of cropland	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	0
(h) In contouring pasture or range	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	0
(j) In summer-fallowing	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0
(l) With drainage	0
(m) With irrigation	0
(n) With land clearing	0

66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	0
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	0
(c) Grazing associations	0

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	0
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	0
(c) With selection cutting	0
(d) With production of naval stores	0
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	0
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	0
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	0

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	0
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¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ 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	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	8	130	0	4
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	0	0	6
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business	101			
(b) Enterprise	0			
(c) Other	6			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory	16			
(b) General farm records	16			
(c) Enterprise records	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	0			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	0			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	40			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				0
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				4
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				60
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				29
(i) With farm-labor problems				40
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				0

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include 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 zoning, 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	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				0
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				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				0

¹ 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

Include 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
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 150,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,000
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											0
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											0
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											0
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											0
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											0
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											0
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											0

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, 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.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	0	0
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	0
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	0
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	0
(d) Installing water systems.....	0
(e) Installing heating systems.....	0
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	0
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	0
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	0
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	0
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	0
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	0
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	0
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	0
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	0
(o) Improving home grounds.....	0
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	0

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....	0
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity.....	0
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	0
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	0

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	0
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	0
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	0

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	0
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	0
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	0
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	0

16-28074-1

10

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older 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.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	8	3	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	5	0	0
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	3	3	0	0

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets.....	0
(b) With food preparation.....	0
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production.....	0
(1) Of vegetables.....	0
(2) Of fruits.....	0
(3) Of meats.....	0
(4) Of milk.....	0
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....	0
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....	0
(e) With butter or cheese making.....	0
(f) With food-preservation problems.....	0
(1) Canning.....	0
(2) Freezing.....	0
(3) Drying.....	0
(4) Storing.....	0
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	0
(h) In canning according to a budget.....	0
(i) With child-feeding problems.....	0
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....	0
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	0
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....	0
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....	0
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....	0
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....	0

16-28074-1

11

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management ¹ —family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	9	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	2	0	0
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	3	0	0

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	0
(b) With home accounts.....	0
(c) With financial planning.....	0
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	0
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	0
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food.....	0
(b) Clothing.....	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	0
(d) General household supplies.....	0
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food.....	0
(b) Clothing.....	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	0
(d) General household supplies.....	0
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	0
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	0
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	0

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....	0
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	0
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	0
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	0

Family Relations—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	0
(b) In improving family relationships.....	0

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	0
---	---

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	0
(b) Women.....	0

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	0
--	---

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	0
--	---

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	0
---	---

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	0
---	---

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house.....	0
(b) Permanent camp.....	0
(c) Community rest rooms.....	0

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....	0
--	---

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....	0
---	---

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.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
139. Other cereals.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
140. Peanuts.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
144. Cotton.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
145. Tobacco.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
146. Fruits.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
147. Home gardens.....	6	4	6	4	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
149. Other crops.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys).....	0	0	0	0	Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....	0	0	0	0	Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	17	0	17	0	Animals
153. Sheep.....	0	0	0	0	Animals
154. Swine.....	0	0	0	0	Animals
155. Horses and mules.....	0	0	0	0	Animals
156. Other livestock.....	0	0	0	0	Animals
157. Bees.....	0	0	0	0	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
159. Forestry.....	0	0	0	0	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals).....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity.....	0	0	0	0	{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
163. Food selection and preparation.....	0	6	0	5	{ 15 Meals planned 15 Meals served
164. Food preservation.....	0	7	0	7	375 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing.....	0	33	0	10	{ 44 Garments made 88 Garments remodeled
167. Home management.....	0	0	0	0	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	0	0	0	0	{ Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....	0	0	0	0	Articles
170. Junior leadership.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14).....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP 1

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39).....	4
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys ² 17 (b) Girls ² 18
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys ³ 14 (b) Girls ³ 14
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 17 (b) Girls 18
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 17 (b) Girls 18
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	2	2	10 and under.....	0	1
2d.....	12	4	11.....	1	0
3d.....	1	6	12.....	5	5
4th.....	0	1	13.....	2	3
5th.....	0	5	14.....	3	4
6th.....	2	0	15.....	1	0
7th.....	0	0	16.....	2	4
8th.....	0	0	17.....	1	1
9th.....	0	0	18.....	2	0
10th and over.....	0	0	19.....	0	0
			20 and over.....	0	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	
(a) Judging.....	17
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	3
(c) Recreational leadership.....	2
(d) Music appreciation.....	34
(e) Health.....	34
(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	34
(g) Wildlife conservation.....	17
(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	6
(i) Use of economic information.....	0
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	35
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	17

¹ 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.
² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on 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 late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
³ 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 (same as question 40).....	0
186. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... 0 (b) Young women..... 0

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	0
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	0
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	0
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... 0 (b) Young women..... 0
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men..... 0 (b) Young women..... 0
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....	(a) Young men..... 0 (b) Young women..... 0

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-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.....			X	
(2) Vocational guidance.....			X	
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....		X		
(5) Community service activities.....	X			
(6) Technical agriculture.....	X			
(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)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			Squirrels Rabbits
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	13	11
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	0
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0

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.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems).....	0	0	25
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	0	0	0
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	0	0	4
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	0	0	12

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.

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d)	Surplus Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
(3) Agricultural agents.....	14	4	45	30	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	2	5	5	NA	2	3	NA	NA	NA
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	5	6	0	5	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	10	2	8	12	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA

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, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
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 can 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.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

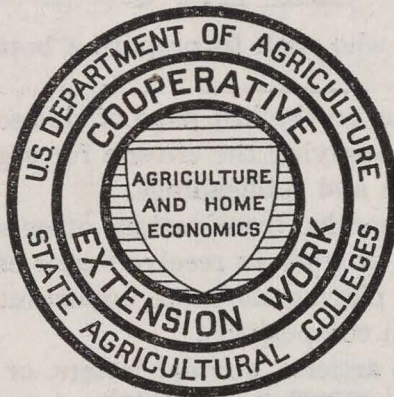
COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 Nevada County Lander

REPORT OF

(Name) <u>Home Demonstration Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>4-H Club Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Paul L. Maloney</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>November 16-41</u> to <u>October 31</u> , 194 <u>2</u>
<u>John P. Ahern</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>November 1941</u> to <u>October 31</u> , 194 <u>2</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

Dec. 31, 1942

Thomas C. Buckman
Acting 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 office 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).....				X X X X X X X X
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹			24	X X X X X X X X
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²			74	X X X X X X X X
4. Days in office ³			4 1/2	X X X X X X X X
5. Days in field ³			45 1/2	X X X X X X X X
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴			33	X X X X X X X X
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....			120	X X X X X X X X
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....			10	X X X X X X X X
			12	
			92	
			23	
			117	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵				
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....				
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....				
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance of:			
	(b) Men leaders.....			
	(c) Women leaders.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance of:			
	(b) Leaders.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....				
	(1) Adult work.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....			
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....				
	(1) Adult work.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....			
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....				
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....				
	(1) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(2) Total attendance.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
16. Tours conducted.....				
	(1) Adult work.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....			
17. Achievement days held.....				
	(1) Adult work.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	Total attendance.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			

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 or 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.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number					
	(b) Total boys attending					
	(c) Total girls attending					
	(d) Total others attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			20	
	(b) Total attendance				147	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				0	
	(b) Total attendance				0	
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			0	
	(b) Total attendance				4	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				14	
	(b) Total attendance					

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 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 (1940 Census)	73
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	55
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	3
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	6
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	4
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	10
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	15
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	6

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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 _____ (2) No. of members _____				
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name Farm Bureau (2) No. of members 5				
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____				
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name Austin Mountaineers (2) No. of members 16				
(e) Older youth	(1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____				
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):					
(a) Agricultural	(b) Home demonstration	(c) 4-H Club	(d) Older youth		
35. Total number of communities in county					
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees					
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work					
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups					
39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14)					
40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14)					
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:					
(a) Adult work	(1) Men 9 (2) Women 0	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men 1 (2) Women 0	(3) Older club boys 0	(4) Older club girls 0

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	None
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:	
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (3) Youth _____
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men _____ (2) Women _____
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (land use planning or over-all planning)	
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning (land use) ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	11½		9½
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	0		
(2) Community	0		
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2		
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	10		

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or 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 (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).
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CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....										
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0									
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0			5	2			1½		6
(4) State extension workers.....										
52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year.....	1		2	2	2			1		1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0		0							1
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....	2		4							2
(2) The use of lime.....										
(3) The use of fertilizers.....										1
(4) Controlling plant diseases.....										
(5) Controlling injurious insects.....										
(6) Controlling noxious weeds.....										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals.....										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....							
(2) 4-H Club agents.....						½	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	12	6	1			
(4) State extension workers.....							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	1	2	1			1	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	2	1				
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.....			1	0			
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.....			3	0			
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.....			0				
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.....		6					
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.....							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).....	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x		x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding.....	1					1	
(5) Controlling external parasites.....							
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	1						
(7) Controlling predatory animals.....							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	9		
(4) State extension workers.....			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2		
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	3		

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	10 est.
(c) With strip cropping.....	
(d) In constructing terraces.....	2
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	6
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	8 est.
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	
(l) With drainage.....	
(m) With irrigation.....	2
(n) With land clearing.....	
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	
(c) Grazing associations.....	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	
(c) With selection cutting.....	
(d) With production of naval stores.....	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife.....	
--	--

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ 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.....			
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....		3	
	(4) State extension workers.....			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		1		
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....			75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.
	(b) Enterprise.....			(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....
	(c) Other.....			(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....
	(b) General farm records.....			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....
	(c) Enterprise records.....			(i) With farm-labor problems.....
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....			
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include 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 zoning, 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.....				

¹ 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). 16-28074-1

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include 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
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....										
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....										
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			3							
	(4) State extension workers.....										
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....			2								
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			0								
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year.....			0								
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year.....			0								
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.....											
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.....											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year.....											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year.....											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.....											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year.....											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year.....											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year.....											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year.....											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year.....											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify).....											1

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, 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.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....		3		
(4) State extension workers.....				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		1		
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	
(d) Installing water systems.....	
(e) Installing heating systems.....	
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	
(o) Improving home grounds.....	
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity.....	
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	

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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older 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.....				
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	2			
(4) State extension workers.....				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				

115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....				
(b) With food preparation.....				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production.....				20 est.
(1) Of vegetables.....				20 est.
(2) Of fruits.....				
(3) Of meats.....				
(4) Of milk.....				
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				
(f) With food-preservation problems.....				
(1) Canning.....				
(2) Freezing.....				
(3) Drying.....				
(4) Storing.....				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....				
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				

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CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management ¹ — family economics	Clothing and textiles	Family relationships—child development	Recreation and community life
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	.....	.....
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	.....	.....	.....
	(4) State extension workers.....	.....	.....	.....
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	.....
(a) With time-management problems.....	.....
(b) With home accounts.....	.....
(c) With financial planning.....	.....
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	.....
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	.....
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	.....
(a) Food.....	.....
(b) Clothing.....	.....
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	.....
(d) General household supplies.....	.....
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—	.....
(a) Food.....	.....
(b) Clothing.....	.....
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	.....
(d) General household supplies.....	.....
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	.....
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	.....
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	.....

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	.....
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....	.....
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	.....
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	.....
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	.....

Family Relations—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	.....
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	.....
(b) In improving family relationships.....	.....

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....
---	-------

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	.....
(b) Women.....	.....

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....
--	-------

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....
--	-------

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....
---	-------

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....
---	-------

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	.....
(a) Club or community house.....	.....
(b) Permanent camp.....	.....
(c) Community rest rooms.....	.....

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 committees, 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.....					Acres
139. Other cereals.....					Acres
140. Peanuts.....					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....					Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement.....					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....					Acres
144. Cotton.....					Acres
145. Tobacco.....					Acres
146. Fruits.....					Acres
147. Home gardens.....	3	0	1	0	1/4 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops.....					Acres
149. Other crops.....					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys).....					Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....					Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	2	0	1	0	2 Animals
153. Sheep.....	3	0	0	0	0 Animals
154. Swine.....					Animals
155. Horses and mules.....					Animals
156. Other livestock.....					Animals
157. Bees.....					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds.....	4	0	1	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
159. Forestry.....					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals).....					x x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity.....					{ Articles made
162. Farm management.....					{ Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation.....					{ Meals planned
164. Food preservation.....					{ Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....					{ Quarts canned
166. Clothing.....					{ Garments made
167. Home management.....					{ Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....					{ Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....					{ Rooms
170. Junior leadership.....					{ Articles
171. All others..... Electrification	5	0	2	0	Articles
172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14).....					x x x x x x x x x x x x

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP ¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39)..... **1**
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys ² **16** (b) Girls ² **0**
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys ³ **5** (b) Girls ³ **0**
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys **16** (b) Girls **0**
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys **0** (b) Girls **0**
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys **5** (b) Girls **0**
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys **11** (b) Girls **0**

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	12	0	10 and under	0	0
2d	4	0	11	1	0
3d			12	0	0
4th			13	2	0
5th			14	1	0
6th			15	4	0
7th			16	1	0
8th			17	3	0
9th			18	3	0
10th and over			19	0	0
			20 and over	1	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging..... **3** (f) Fire and accident prevention..... **0**
- (b) Giving demonstrations..... **0** (g) Wildlife conservation..... **0**
- (c) Recreational leadership..... **1** (h) Keeping personal accounts..... **0**
- (d) Music appreciation..... **0** (i) Use of economic information..... **0**
- (e) Health..... **10 est.**
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... **0**
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... **14**

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40).....
186. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....						
(2) Young women.....						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....
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 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications)..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-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.....				

¹ 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.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on 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 late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....		4	5½
(4) State extension workers.....			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		2	2
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.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems).....			10
(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).....			8

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.

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d)	Surplus Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....										
(2) 4-H Club agents.....										
(3) Agricultural agents.....	9	1	2	31						
(4) State extension workers.....										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2		2	2						
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	2									
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	6			12						

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, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
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 can 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.

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1 9 4 2

Statement of Agricultural Extension Activities in Humboldt and Northern Lander Counties, Nevada, with the assistance and efforts of representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of Nevada, and Humboldt and Lander County Farm Bureaus cooperating.

BY

PAUL L. MALONEY, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941, TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

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INTRODUCTION

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"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

William Tyler Page

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The Extension program of Humboldt-Lander counties has been dedicated to the development of programs and work relating to the War Effort. The winning of the war is believed to be the most vital and important thing to consider at this time. Therefore programs dealing with the war emergency have been given preference over all extension activities during the past year.

Since Winnemucca is a centrally located place where a large number of ranch laborers congregate during the haying season, many requests for ranch workers were sent from Battle Mountain to the county agent at Winnemucca and these men were sent to the different ranchers in the northern Lander County area. A large number of laborers were secured for ranchers in northern Eureka as well as Lander and Humboldt. Many ranch hands were taken to the George Russell ranches when no other transportation was available.

Ranchers were notified to be in Battle Mountain October 22-23-24 to receive assistance in completing their ODT blanks for war necessity certificates.

Ranchers were notified to be alert for brush fires and instructed to notify the agent in Winnemucca should a fire get out of control or threaten to do so, so that efforts could be made to recruit fire fighters to assist in control of the blaze.

Circular letters and newspaper stories were used to encourage ranchers to keep the scrap materials needed by industrial concerns manufacturing war necessities, flowing into production channels.

Livestock buyers were sent into the Battle Mountain area with a list of stockmen in the district from whom they could purchase cattle. Stockmen were encouraged to purchase only bulls of good quality and breeding, believing that this class of stock would increase the pounds of beef marketed.

Grasshoppers where found to be doing a great amount of damage on several ranches and poisoning demonstrations were conducted during the spring. A spreader for doing the poisoning was secured from the State Department of Agriculture.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization---
Distinctive features

The Farm Bureau is the county extension organization in Lander County. The finances of the county Farm Bureau are supplied by cooperative funds of the federal, state, and county governments.

The Lander County Farm Bureau consists of two communities. Active organization work is carried on in these two communities, each having a project leader. Besides these project leaders there are the county officers, consisting of five directors.

The county directors are elected at an annual meeting held in December. At this meeting the budget and program of work are adopted. Each community elects three delegates to attend the annual meeting. These six delegates elect from their number the five directors who will serve as permanent officers for the coming year.

2. Function of Members, Officers, and
Committees in Developing Program of Work

Community programs are worked out by holding special meetings and discussing outlook reports. Old programs of work are gone over and, where it is thought advisable, some of the same projects are taken to be finished. Suggestions are received and when thought feasible are put into project form and are gone over by the board of directors and the county agent. Project leaders are then appointed; it is the general rule for the directors to be responsible for projects they select or to which they are appointed.

3. General Policies, Including Relation-
ships with other Organizations

The College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, the Chamber of Commerce, the Paradise Livestock Association, have all given valuable cooperation on different projects. The policy of the Extension Service is to cooperate with all other organizations on projects that mean the welfare of the community.

7. In Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act

Efforts under the Soil and Range work have been made to encourage the programs which would make a greater amount of feed available for immediate use of livestock. This was done to secure more feed which in turn means heavier cattle marketed.

Improvement of meadows, alfalfa fields, watering places are examples of programs that can increase the feed and forage available for livestock use.

It is only natural to expect that ranchers are not so interested in the program as when livestock prices were very low. However, it seems desirable to keep the skeleton of the organization together in order to keep from losing what has been accomplished in the past.

The county agent cooperates with the Soil and Range Conservation work to the fullest extent, making every effort to see that each rancher in the county understands the program and is given an opportunity to receive the benefits to be derived from it. He also makes an effort to correlate the Agricultural adjustment Agency programs with the War Production programs.

8. In Animal Husbandry

(a) Beef Cattle

(3) Purebred Sires

Ranchers have been encouraged have been encouraged to purchase the best purebred bulls that they can secure. The use of good bulls is one important way that stockmen can increase the amount of beef produced from the same number of cows and do their part in the War Production Programs. Well bred steers gain faster in weight, sell more readily and protect the buyer at the present high prices. Buyers need to be protected with good quality cattle when paying a high price and when there is a narrow margin the feeder should have cattle that will make efficient use of feed and have the quality to be in demand by the packing companies.

12. Control of Rodents and Other Pests

- (a) Squirrels
- Gophers
- Rabbits
- Grasshoppers

Several hundred pounds of poison grain were distributed for the poisoning of ground squirrels and pocket gophers. This material was secured under a cooperative agreement with the Division of Fish and Wild Life and the ranchers.

Jackrabbits are building up in numbers rapidly and did a great amount of damage during the summer season to grain crops, alfalfa and gardens. Poisoning demonstrations were given with varying results. Ranchers have expressed a desire to clean the rabbits out of the different communities should heavy snows drive them to the hay stacks during the winter.

Grasshopper numbers are increasing each year and three tons of bait were distributed during the summer for their control.

A N N A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1 9 4 2

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INTRODUCTION

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"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

William Tyler Page

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The Extension program of Humboldt-Lander counties has been dedicated to the development of programs and work relating to the War Effort. The winning of the war is believed to be the most vital and important thing to consider at this time.

To prevent waste in any form, to secure the highest efficiency from every farm and ranch undertaking and to prevent livestock operations from getting out of step with the war demands this program has been dedicated. Programs dealing with the War Emergency have been given preference over all Extension Activities during the past year.

The agent cooperates with other agencies to the fullest extent, serving as Secretary to the County War Board, and attending meetings called by the Governor to survey the farm labor and farm machinery situations. The agent spoke to the local Civic Club regarding our responsibility as civilians in time of war; he spoke at an assembly of the student body of the Humboldt County High School; he is engaged in many other activities directly relating to the war effort.

In order to meet the emergency of the Food for Freedom campaign and due to the shortage of laborers to work in the hay fields during the summer, the agent made a strenuous effort to keep the ranchers supplied with men throughout the season. The agent and the employment office cooperated to the fullest extent in keeping ranches supplied with hay crews. Men supplied through the Extension Office included 166 in July, 132 in August, and 32 in September.

The committees appointed by the War Board to fill out the Certificates for War Necessity on trucks could not function, and could not be expected to take the necessary time from their ranch work to complete these forms as the blanks have been coming to the truck owners for more than a month. Therefore it fell to the Extension Office to complete these forms and 95 per cent of the applications have been made through the Extension Office.

The County War Board appointed key men in each district to be responsible for getting word to other ranchers,

and the Grazing Officials, when a brush or range fire started in their respective areas. Due to the shortage of reliable men to fight the fires and control them before serious trouble was caused, many of the fires got out of control and did a great deal of damage.

Circular letters were sent to ranchers asking them to keep the flow of scrap materials going into production channels. Lists of ranches that could not haul their own materials were turned over to dealers in scrap materials who made every effort to gather the scrap on the ranches and see that immediate shipment was made.

The livestock program this year has been based on the production of heavier cattle, reducing the death loss and increasing the calf crop, careful selection of breeding stock, and other factors which relate definitely to the War Program.

A larger number of baby chicks has been shipped to Humboldt County this spring than ever before. Brooder stoves have been purchased and brooder houses constructed or remodeled so that better care could be taken of the birds and more eggs and meat produced in the emergency.

4-H Club members have been willing and active cooperators with the War Production Programs; a brief summary of club activities is as follows:

The Senior Canning Club members have canned hundreds of jars of fruits, vegetables, and meats. Two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schwartz canned 145 quarts of 15 different varieties of garden vegetables, fruits, and meats and cared for the garden themselves. These club girls also assisted their mother in canning 267 quarts and 253 pints of foods.

A report from club members submitted in June, 1942, showed that they had gathered 11.5 tons of scrap iron, 5000 pounds of scrap rubber, 368 burlap bags, and had purchased Defense Bonds and Stamps to the extent of \$1510. The livestock club members exhibited ten fat calves at the Livestock Show in Reno. Five of the calves exhibited were in the blue ribbon groups while five were in the second or red ribbon class. None were placed in the white or third grouping.

Magazines publishing articles written by the agent during 1942 include the following:

June issue, National 4-H Club News Magazine
Page 21, "Sock for Hitler"

March issue, Extension Service Review
Page 39, "Young Stockman Invests in Bonds"

June issue, Annual Herd Bull Edition of the American Hereford Journal
Page 292, "Past Experience a Guide to Future"

March issue, Western Livestock Journal
Page 20, "4-H Club Breeder"

October issue, Western Livestock Journal
Page 28, "Grow Out Vealers"

May issue, Western Livestock Journal
Page 2, "The Business of Farming"

October issue, Pacific Stockman
Picture on cover page and story on page 8

November issue, Country Gentleman
Pages 72-73, "More 4-H Beef for Soldiers"

An example of the publicity secured for the Extension Service and Club members of Nevada is shown in the following article which appeared in the Country Gentleman in November, 1942. The Country Gentleman is possibly more widely read than any other farm publication.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization- Distinctive features.

The Farm Bureau is the County Extension organization in Humboldt County. The finances of the county Farm Bureau are supplied by cooperative funds of the federal, state, and county governments.

The Humboldt County Farm Bureau consists of six communities. Active organization work is carried on in these six communities, each one having project leaders. Besides these project leaders there are the county officers, consisting of five directors.

The county directors are elected at an annual meeting held in Paradise Valley, in October. At this meeting the budget and program of work are adopted. Each community elects three delegates to attend the annual meeting. These eighteen delegates elect from their number the five directors who will serve as permanent officers for the coming year.

2. Function of Members, Officers, and Committees in Developing Program of Work.

Community programs are worked out by holding special meetings and discussing outlook reports. Old programs of work are gone over and where it is thought advisable some of the same projects are taken to be finished. Suggestions are received and when thought feasible are put into project form and are gone over by the board of directors and the county agent. Project leaders are then appointed; it is the general rule for the directors to be responsible for projects they select or to which they are appointed.

3. General Policies, including Relationships with other Organizations.

The College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, the Chamber of Commerce, the Paradise Livestock Association have all given valuable cooperation on different projects. The policy of the Extension Service is to cooperate with all other organizations on projects that mean the welfare of the community.

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES
AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

1. Factors Determining Program

The factors involved are county, community, and individual needs as discovered by the Extension Agent through daily contacts with the problems of the ranchers and farmers.

3. Methods used in:

(a) Development of projects

By holding special meetings and having general discussions of different projects to be included in the program. Suggestions are put into project form and are passed or rejected by the board of directors and the county agent.

(b) Development of farm bureau departments (county) participating in extension work

The departments of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau consist of a range livestock department, sheep department, and farm crops department. The board of directors consists of members representing these departments.

(c) Development of demonstrations

The most satisfactory method tried in this district is to persuade key ranchers to put into operation on their farms or ranches the practice it is desired to demonstrate.

(d) Development of project leaders

Directors and other individuals are asked to serve as key men in demonstrating various projects included in the year's program of work.

BUILDING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE EXTENSION SERVICE

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Ranchers are not thinking in their usual normal manner. They are mentally depressed and worried about the uncertain outlook of world conditions. It is depressing to know that millions of honest people are being made homeless, thousands of fine young men are losing their lives, and an inestimable amount of damage is being done to property.

Under these conditions it is difficult to interest ranchers in extension programs except those that relate directly to the war effort. However, even under the present circumstances many opportunities arise for the county agent to secure public support and good will for the extension service through activities outside of the regular extension duties.

An example of services that can be performed under the present conditions can be found in the matter of teaching aliens our constitutional form of government so that they can understand the fundamental principles of our government sufficiently well to pass a satisfactory examination for citizenship. Two classes are started each year for a six weeks period each. Classes are held three times each week with review lessons on Sunday. Aliens who live out of town quit their work for the duration of the classes.

Other opportunities arise, which have only an indirect relationship to the extension program and yet permit the agent to perform services for the community, such as serving on committees for service clubs; Chamber of Commerce; American Red Cross; County War Boards; County Fire Prevention Work; County Fair Board and many others. The agent cooperates to the fullest extent with representatives of other agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service; Division of Grazing; Farm Security Supervisors; Civilian Conservation Corps representatives, loaning agencies, and many others of a state and county nature.

Since the outbreak of the war the county agent in Humboldt County has considered that nothing is of equal importance to winning the war. All other extension programs in this county have been given second consideration to those relating to the National Defense Work.

The people of the United States did not want this war; it was forced upon us. Proof of that is in the fact that we

were unprepared for the war. At this time, however, we know that in order to preserve the freedoms that we have been privileged to enjoy all able bodied men must fight and civilians must sacrifice. To fight and sacrifice for our liberal form of government is the most honorable, the most important obligation that one can fulfill.

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4. In Dairying

(c) Disease Control

In an effort to make certain that the milk supply for the town of Winnemucca came from Bangs free cattle, the entire herd of A. V. Tallman was tested. Only two reactors were found in the herd of about 80 animals tested. Mr. Tallman supplies 90% of the milk for Winnemucca, a town of about 2500 population. The reactors were disposed of and the Tallman cattle were accredited as a free herd.

The Tallman herd was later sold to California buyers because of the shortage of dairy laborers which made it impractical to continue dairy operations.

5. In Poultry

In an effort to fulfill the request of the War Production Board to increase the amount of poultry and the number of eggs for 1942, information on the care of the mature hens was sent to ranchers. This information was relating to better care, feeding and housing for the purpose of increasing the egg production.

A great deal of interest was created in the poultry business and a larger number of baby chicks was shipped to this county than ever before. Many of the ranchers followed the extension advice to purchase brooder stoves and get the chicks at the dates which would give the pullets a chance to lay this fall when eggs were scarce in numbers and high in price.

The agent assisted with the plans for brooder houses and when the stoves arrived, set them up and started them for the owners. When the chicks arrived the ranchers were immediately notified. The chicks were not left in the post office to chill during a cold night waiting for the owners to come in for them. The agent secured an electric brooder,

fixed a brooder house and equipped it to care for the chicks until the owners could come in for them. In this way the chicks got a good start without chilling or overheating.

Plans were furnished by Professor Scott of the Extension Service for poultry houses and three houses have been constructed and two remodeled. Many buildings have been turned into brooder houses as a temporary means of housing the chicks until they could be moved to permanent laying quarters.

The poultry flocks on 90% of the ranches in this county have been a source of eggs for the ranch only, during the spring and summer. In most instances the chickens were forced to rustle for themselves without any thought or care from the owners, as it is difficult to get many livestock operators interested in poultry. The chicken houses were constructed from forty to sixty years ago and in most every case they were improperly constructed, being poorly ventilated, dark and difficult to keep clean. The method of raising chicks to replace the hens that were consumed or that died of old age is to put eggs under the hens that start to set or let the hens steal their nest away in the late spring and take a chance that some of the chicks will live. This method is not used when it is desired to get eggs in the fall, as most of the chicks so raised are too late to lay before the weather turns extremely cold and so do not lay until spring.

By getting a brooder stove and purchasing the desired number of baby chicks at the proper time for this district, it is possible to get the pullets to lay in the fall. With good feed and housing they will lay all winter.

Through the improved methods of handling many of the flocks the county will meet its quota of increasing the egg production for 1942.

Purchasing the chicks all at one time and brooding them with a stove brought on the problem of disposing of the cockerels in large numbers. Demonstrations were given to housewives in the different communities in the proper temperature and time to use in scalding the cockerels, also in methods of bleeding, dressing and packing them for market.

Ranchers are encouraged to keep their poultry houses filled to capacity with good, bred-to-lay pullets.

6. In Agronomy

(c) Meadows

(1) Improvement

Ranchers are getting more discouraged each year with their efforts to maintain a stand of alfalfa. Due to wilt and other diseases, gophers and dry years, alfalfa is getting more difficult to keep up and many ranchers are trying to get their lands seeded to permanent meadows.

Results are being noted in the yields of hay and pasture on the meadows which have been renovated and thickened with adapted grass seeds. As it normally takes from two to three years to make a meadow, the benefits from meadow improvements have been slow in showing; but results are becoming visible each year.

As the hay crop for the maintenance of their livestock during the winter months is the chief concern of the ranchers in this district, and as the largest acreage of hay lands in Humboldt County is devoted to meadow hay, ranchers are encouraged to take full advantage of the assistance offered under the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to increase the efficiency of their meadows.

Experiments in dragging and disking badly run down meadows are being conducted with varying success. However, as a whole the results are satisfactory when additional adapted seeds are planted and irrigated properly.

Two fertilizer tests were conducted by the Soils Department of the University of Nevada and the Extension Soil Conservationist. The fertilizer was used to determine if phosphorus would stimulate the production of additional hay or add phosphorus to the hay crop.

The tests conducted on alfalfa did not increase the yield nor phosphorus content of the hay. However, one of the tests on meadow hay did increase the yield about 500 pounds per acre. It is believed that another year or two of demonstrations should be conducted on these fields where there was an increase in amount of hay in order to get a larger plot so that more conclusive data can be secured.

7. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(5) Livestock - Lambs

Due to the use of better range rams by our sheep growers, the marketing of lambs is getting to be an easier problem each year.

It was only a few years ago that sheepmen had some difficulty in getting the market for their lambs and were penalized by the feeder buyers for having too many wrinkled lambs and a large number of peewees. Now, however, the growers are using better bucks and changing them oftener. Growers in this district are getting the same prices for their feeder lambs as that secured in other sheep growing districts.

In order to get the type of bucks desired for an experiment in wool-lamb production, Pete Etchart, a successful sheepman of this county paid \$55.00 each for 15 bucks to use on his range ewes. Good bucks could have been secured at prices from \$30.00 to \$35.00 but it is believed that the cross bred bucks secured will improve the lambs as well as the wool from the Etchart sheep.

Feeder lamb prices have not been out of line with the fat market. While the spread in price is not so wide as when lambs sell for five or six cents per pound, the spread can be narrower and the feeder still make a larger profit as he secures the higher price for each pound of weight put on the lambs. Lamb prices are about one half to one cent above steer prices at this time, which seems to be a normal price differential.

Lamb buyers write, wire and phone the agent during the marketing season to find out what lambs are left for sale and to determine delivery dates and going prices. This information is kept up to date as the sheepmen notify the agent when the lambs are sold. As sheepmen stay out in the mountains with their sheep and seldom come to town, a list of the wether and ewe lambs for sale on each outfit is kept in the county agent's office, which saves the buyers many miles of travel and lets him know the number to expect to see on each place.

Sheepmen are being brought together for the purpose of sending an automobile load of them to Montana and Wyoming to inspect the bucks being offered for sale there. If

sufficient number of sheepmen go together and buy a car load or more of bucks they can get a good pick of the type they desire and also get them at a reduced price. Orders for one car load of bucks from growers here have been secured.

(8) Wool

Those growers who commissioned their wool to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, a wool growers cooperative, have received from one cent to one and a half cents more per pound than the same grade of wool sold for at shearing time. These same growers have commissioned their 1942 clip of wool to the National for sale again this year. The highest price received at shearing time was 38 cents. This was for a light shearing clip and offers of 35 cents were received for the commissioned wool by local buyers at the time the wool was shipped.

For the last four years those growers who consigned their wool to the cooperative have received from one cent to ten cents per pound more than was offered by private treaty from wool buyers in the field. However, it is not recommended that wool be commissioned to wool houses who buy and sell wool as a speculative venture. Experience with these speculators has been disastrous to the grower 90% of the time. Just a few days before the wool starts up in price, if there is to be an increase, the firm buys it in its own name and resells it at the higher price. The speculators are in a position to know when the wool is strengthening. However, if wool is to drop in price they sell it at the lower price for the grower.

The 1942 clips have shown a longer staple and lighter shrinkage than for many years in the past. The cold spring delayed shearing until after lambing which gave a fourteen-month clip on most of the outfits. One of the faults found with our wool has been the staple.

Sheepmen have all been notified of the acute shortage and great demand for shearlings to be used for War Production purposes. Specifications for No. 1 and No. 2 shearlings have been sent to the growers with a request that as many as possible be prepared according to Government specifications and marketed immediately.

The result demonstration which was started by Ramon Montero three years ago to determine the type of breeding which would increase the staple and weight of wool sheared from Nevada range sheep has again proved that increased weight and a more desirable clip can be secured through breeding.

Another grower has consented to cull his ewes for size and wool density by taking out the undersized sheep and those with a short or open fleece of wool. It is believed that this procedure will greatly increase the amount of wool sheared as well as the size of the lambs marketed. It is only reasonable to conclude that a large sheep will shear a heavier clip than a small one, and that a large, rugged ewe will raise a better lamb than a smaller one. It will be an interesting demonstration to follow through.

13. Cattle

The ranchers of Humboldt County agreed to meet the Production and Marketing Goals set by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1942 marketing season. While the stock are not all sold for the year, it is evident at this time that the goals will be exceeded. Ranchers are anxious to follow the desires of government officials in the matter of cooperating with the War Production Programs. At the same time they realize that the numbers of cattle are reaching an all-time high and they are looking forward with considerable dread to the results which might occur after the peak economic conditions have been reached. However, their first concern is to win the war and produce the beef necessary to meet the demands of the war programs.

Cattle prices have been the highest during 1942 of any previous year known to stockmen in this area. At the same time farm and ranch labor is the highest on record. Laborers in the hay fields received from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day. The prices of feeder steers were from \$10.00 to \$11.25 per hundred.

Due to the effort to save tires, gasoline and their cars, many ranchers would not follow their stock to town but called on the agent to collect the checks and often even to weigh the cattle and make arrangements for shipments.

While it is the desire of stockmen to work with the War Production Programs in every way possible, they do not think that meat rationing is necessary, nor would it be to the best interest of the stockmen. People get out of the habit of eating meat and when they think that meat is a luxury they substitute many other foods for meat. In an effort to help solve the anticipated meat shortage and prevent inflationary prices the following article was published in newspapers and national magazines:

(15) Buying

Alfalfa seed, grass seeds, and potato seed were purchased by the ranchers through the county agent's office. The county agent located a supply of seeds from seed houses that have good recleaning equipment where the buyers could rely upon securing seeds free from white top and other noxious weeds. Even though the price is slightly higher, it is advisable to make the purchases from reliable seed houses. The three ranches in the county on which there is white top have been careless in the past in making purchases of grass and garden seeds. The Extension Service is making every effort to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds and is taking the precaution of supervising the purchase of seeds.

(b) Feed and Livestock Loans

686 Assistance has been rendered to borrowers in formulating budgets and making renewal papers. With the price of cattle and sheep better than it has been for many years, a larger number of stockmen are liquidating their loans each year. This is a very encouraging condition as many ranchers who only a few years ago were on the verge of giving up their places are now getting the payments made in full or down to where it is possible to make a success even though business should not be so good as at present.

(d) Farm Management

(9) Farm Accounts

It is now required that every rancher fill out an income tax report and in order to make it easier to complete the report and to assure that the statements made are correct, more and more ranchers are keeping accounts of their sales, expenses, and receipts. At the close of the year the county agent makes a summary for each cooperator.

Records are being summarized for twenty-four ranchers for the purpose of assisting them in filing their income tax returns. A circular letter has been sent out to those filing on the inventory basis, stating that each rancher making a return on this basis is required to submit definite bookkeeping records of his transactions during the year, and that the county agent's office is ready and willing to assist any rancher with his bookkeeping problems and will start each out with a simple system of records.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act

Efforts under the Soil and Range work have been made to encourage the programs which would make a greater amount of feed available for immediate use of livestock. This was done to secure more feed which in turn means heavier cattle marketed.

Improvement of meadows, alfalfa fields, watering places are examples of programs that can increase the feed and forage available for livestock use.

It is only natural to expect that ranchers are not so interested in the program as when livestock prices were very low. However, it seems desirable to keep the skeleton of the organization together in order to keep from losing what has been accomplished in the past.

The county agent cooperates with the Soil and Range Conservation work to the fullest extent, making every effort to see that each rancher in the county understands the program and is given an opportunity to receive the benefits to be derived from it. He also makes an effort to correlate the Agricultural Adjustment Agency programs with the War Production programs.

8. In Animal Husbandry

(a) Beef Cattle

(3) Purebred Sires

Ranchers have been encouraged to purchase the best purebred bulls that they can secure. The use of good bulls is one important way that stockmen can increase the amount of beef produced from the same number of cows and do their part in the War Production Programs. Well bred steers gain faster in weight, sell more readily and protect the buyer at the present high prices. Buyers need to be protected with good quality cattle when paying a high price and when the price of feeders is close to the fat price, as when there is a narrow margin the feeder should have cattle that will make efficient use of feed and have the quality to be in demand by the packing companies.

In an effort to encourage the stockmen to desire better bulls, they were taken on inspection trips to observe the bulls brought into the county.

Newspaper stories were written regarding the best lots of bulls secured, in order to encourage other buyers to demand only the best quality bulls. Those ranchers who visited the growers purchased a uniformly better grade of bulls than was secured by those who waited for the bull dealers and speculators to bring the bulls to their ranches.

The following article is an example of the publicity given to growers who bring good quality stock into the county:

(b) Sheep

(3) Purebred Sires

Sheepmen wishing to cooperate to the fullest extent with the War Production Programs have purchased a larger number of purebred rams than ever before. It is expected that these bucks will produce wool with more staple and heavier and more desirable lambs than the type of rams used in the past.

Many sheepmen attended the Elko Ram sale and made their purchases while others went to Wyoming and shipped in car loads of desirable rams.

9. Club Work

(a) Agriculture

4-H Club members have been anxious to cooperate in the War Production programs and have been active in taking the lead in drives for scrap materials and in the purchase of bonds and stamps.

Club projects were taken that would relate definitely to the War Programs. The girls' clubs canned hundreds of jars of vegetables, fruits, meats and other commodities for future use on the ranches.

The junior sewing club members repaired many garments that would have been discarded under normal conditions. The repair of worn garments was emphasized over making new ones throughout their club year. This class of junior sewing members also gathered burlap bags and repaired them for ranchers in the district.

Members of the Livestock club produced better stock than in past years, and took a greater interest in doing so when it was realized by the members that they could cooperate with the War Production programs by such production.

Fritzie Buckingham, Secretary to the 4-H Purebred Hereford Club owns 54 head of registered Herefords. Lyman Schwartz, President of the Club owns 50 head of registered Herefords.

These two boys have accumulated these cattle through their own efforts by purchases from the profits of their club projects and through keeping their heifer calves.

4-H Club members voted not to attend club camp during the summer as laborers were short in the hay fields. Club members worked in the fields taking the place of men. Girl members helped in the kitchens and did the light chores around the ranches. Each member thought that this would be more beneficial to the War Program than taking a vacation to club camp and using tires and cars that were needed for ranch work.

12. Control of Rodents and Other Pests

- (a) Squirrels
- Gophers
- Rabbits
- Grasshoppers

Several hundred pounds of poison grain were distributed for the poisoning of ground squirrels and pocket gophers. This material was secured under a cooperative agreement with the Division of Fish and Wild Life and the ranchers.

Jackrabbits are building up in numbers rapidly and did a great amount of damage during the summer season to grain crops, alfalfa and gardens. Poisoning demonstrations were given with varying results. Ranchers have expressed a desire to clean the rabbits out of the different communities should heavy snows drive them to the hay stacks during the winter.

Grasshopper numbers are increasing each year and three tons of bait were distributed during the summer for their control.

15. In Publications

The following articles will give examples of the publicity secured during the past year. People are interested only in news which deals with the War Efforts and news stories were written with that thought in mind.