

Subject

To

1943

From

M PAUL L. MALONEY

No.

[Lender Co.;
Humboldt Co.]

ANNUAL REPORT

PAUL L. MALONEY

1943

AC 0089/1/82

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

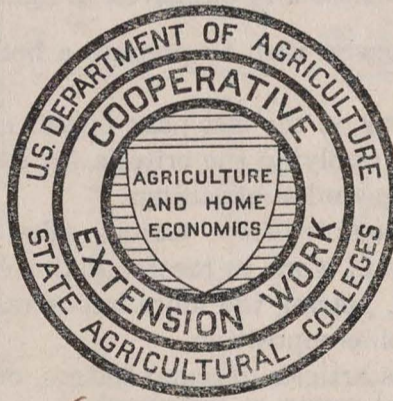
COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 (Combined)

REPORT OF

(Southern Lander)	Paul Maloney (Lander)	From Nov. 1, '42 to Oct. 31, 1943
	(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	
	Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From _____ to _____, 194__
	John P. Ahern	From Nov. 1, '42 to March 15, 1943
	4-H Club Agent.	
Steve James	From March 16 '43 to June 20, 1943	
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.		
Dante Solari	From June 21 '43 to Oct. 31, 1943	
Agricultural Agent.		
Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From _____ to _____, 194__	



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____

State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/82

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).....				
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹			24	X
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²			77	X
4. Days in office ³			3	X
5. Days in field ³			51	X
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴			29	X
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....			143	X
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....			62	X
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵			52	X
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....			102	X
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....			13	X
			105	X
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....				
(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....			
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(b) Men leaders.....			
	(c) Women leaders.....			
	(a) Number.....			
	(b) Leaders.....			
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	(a) Number.....			
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Total attendance.....			
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	(1) Number.....			
	(2) Total attendance.....			
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....			
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Total attendance.....			
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....			
	(b) Total attendance.....			
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Number.....			
	(2) Total attendance.....			
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Number.....			
	(2) 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 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.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....	1		
		(b) Total members attending.....	1		
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		31	
		(b) Total attendance.....		187	
	(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.....		1	
		(b) Total attendance.....		4	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....		0	
		(b) Total attendance.....		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 18.

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.....	35
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time.....	2
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program.....	16
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.....	5
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).....	20
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications).....	19

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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 Lander Co. Farm Bureau (2) No. of members.....	5
(b) Agricultural..... (1) Name Farm Bureau (2) No. of members.....	
(c) Home demonstration..... (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....	
(d) 4-H Club..... (1) Name Austin Mountaneers (2) No. of members.....	6
(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 5 (b) Home demonstration..... (c) 4-H Club..... (d) Older youth.....	4
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.).....	3
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.....	0
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.....	0
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.....	x x x x x x x x x x
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.).....	
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system.....	
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:	
(a) Adult work..... (1) Men 18 (2) Women 1 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work..... (1) Men 1 (2) Women 0 (3) Older club boys..... (4) Older club girls.....	0
	0

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service.....	
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 (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.....	No
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	7
(3) Agricultural agents.....	3
(4) State extension workers.....	5
48. Number of planning meetings held.....	
(1) County.....	
(2) Community.....	
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (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.....										
(3) Agricultural agents.....		2		2	2			2		
(4) State extension workers.....										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....										
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....										
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....										
(2) The use of lime.....										
(3) The use of fertilizers.....										
(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.....	.5	4.5	1	1			
(3) Agricultural agents.....		3.0	1				
(4) State extension workers.....							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		1.0					
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		1.0					
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.....							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.....							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.....							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.....		1.0					
(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.....							
(5) Controlling external parasites.....							
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....							
(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.....			
(4) State extension workers.....			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....			
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			

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.....	
(c) With strip cropping.....	
(d) In constructing terraces.....	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	
(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.....	
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	
(l) With drainage.....	
(m) With irrigation.....	
(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.....	
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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.....			
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....		21	
	(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.....		3		
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....			
	(b) Enterprise.....			
	(c) Other.....	5		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....			
	(b) General farm records.....			
	(c) Enterprise records.....			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....			
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....			12
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....			1
		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		1
		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		
		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		
		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		
		(i) With farm-labor problems.....		
		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		1

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.....										
	(4) State extension workers.....										
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....											
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....											
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year.....											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year.....											
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.....											
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 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.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
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.....	2.5			
(4) State extension workers.....				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	1.0			
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 ¹				
(1) Of vegetables.....				2
(2) Of fruits.....				2
(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				
(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.....				

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families' participating in more than one activity.

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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— 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.....			
	(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		Clothing and Textiles—Continued		
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
(a) With time-management problems.....		(a) Clothing-construction problems.....		
(b) With home accounts.....		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....		
(c) With financial planning.....		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....		
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....		
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—		
(a) Food.....		(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....		
(b) Clothing.....		(b) In improving family relationships.....		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....		
(d) General household supplies.....		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....		
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women.....		
(a) Food.....		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		
(b) Clothing.....		Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		
(d) General household supplies.....		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....		
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....		
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....		135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	(a) Club or community house.....	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....		(b) Permanent camp.....	(c) Community rest rooms.....	
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.		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.....		

12

13

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.....	2	0	1	0	1/20 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.....	4	0	0	0	Animals
153. Sheep.....					Animals
154. Swine.....					Animals
155. Horses and mules.....					Animals
156. Other livestock.....					Animals
157. Bees.....					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds.....					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
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity.....					{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management.....					x x x x x x x x x x x
163. Food selection and preparation.....					{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation.....					Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....					x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing.....					{ Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management.....					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....					{ Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....					Articles
170. Junior leadership.....					x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others.....					x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion).....					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 6	(b) Girls ² 0
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys ³ 1	(b) Girls ³ 0
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 4	(b) Girls 0
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 2	(b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 6	(b) Girls 0
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		10 and under	2	
2d	1		11	2	
3d	3		12	1	
4th			13		
5th			14		
6th			15		
7th			16	1	
8th			17		
9th			18	1	
10th and over			19	1	
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging.....	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	(g) Wildlife conservation.....
(c) Recreational leadership.....	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....
(d) Music appreciation.....	(i) Use of economic information.....
(e) Health.....	

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 1

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....

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.....

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	18½
(4) State extension workers.....			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		1	
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).....			
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....			
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution 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.....	28		3	22						
(4) State extension workers.....										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	3		1	3						
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	13		3	3						
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	17			14						

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, 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.

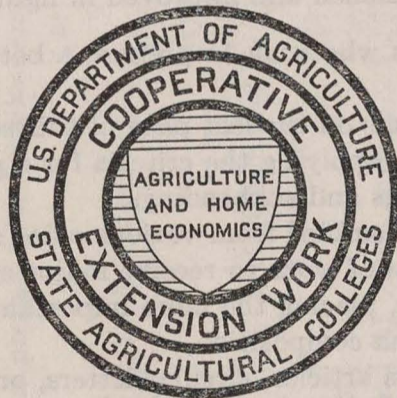
COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 HUMBOLDT

REPORT OF

..... (Name) - <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From, 194
..... <i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From, 194
..... <i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From, 194
..... <i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From, 194
..... <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From, 194
<u>Paul L. Maloney</u> <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1942</u> to <u>Oct. 31, 1943</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

Six good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

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

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

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

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

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

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various 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	313	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²	0	0	23	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office ³	0	0	158	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field ³	0	0	178	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	0	0	1682	x x x x x x x x
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	0	103	1682
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	0	0	4863	103
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	0	0	4996	4863
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	0	21	4996
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	0	0	758	21
	(a) Number.....	0	0	758
	Total attendance of:			
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Men leaders.....	0	52	0
	(c) Women leaders.....	0	23	52
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....	0	8	23
	Total attendance of:			
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Leaders.....	0	117	8
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....	0	317	117
	Total attendance.....	0	1151	317
(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....	0	4	1151
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(b) Total attendance.....	0	80	4
		0	0	80
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	(1) Number.....	0	0	0
	(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	0
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0
16. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	75	0
		0	75	1
		0	75	75

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	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	42	42
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	608	608
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	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	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	75	75
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	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	86
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	65
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	32
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	14
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	22
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)	65

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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 <u>Farm Bureau</u> (2) No. of members _____
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <u>Senior 4 H. Club</u> (2) No. of members _____
(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	5 (b) Home demonstration
(c) 4-H Club	3 (d) Older youth
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)	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	20
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.)	x x x x x x x x x x
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system	
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:	
(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>5</u> (2) Women <u>2</u>
(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men <u>1</u> (2) Women <u>3</u>
(3) Older club boys	0
(4) Older club girls	1

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning 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	2	0	2
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	1	0	1
(2) Community	0	0	0
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	0	5
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	15	15	15

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (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	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
(3) Agricultural agents	NA	0	0	2	0	NA	NA	18	NA	0
(4) State extension workers	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	NA	0	0	2	0	NA	NA	6	NA	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	NA	0	0	5	0	NA	NA	5	NA	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	NA	0	0	5	0	NA	NA	3	NA	0
(2) The use of lime	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
(3) The use of fertilizers	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	4	NA	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	NA	0	0	8	0	NA	NA	75	NA	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	NA	0	0	3	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	NA	0	0	55	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	1	23	6	0	0	15	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	6	4	0	0	5	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	5	3	0	0	3	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	0	11	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	10	10
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	33	8	0	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	4	1	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	46	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	0	28	0	0	0	55	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	0	10	0	0	0	30	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	0	0	0	0	25	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	Forestry	Wildlife conservation
	(a)	(b)	(c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	NA	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	NA	0
(3) Agricultural agents	26	NA	0
(4) State extension workers	0	NA	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	NA	0
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	NA	0

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	3
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	3
(c) With strip cropping	0
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	4
(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	10
(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
---	---

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	103	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	6	6	0	0
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	6	0	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business.....	0			
(b) Enterprise.....	0			
(c) Other.....	0			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory.....	0			
(b) General farm records.....	11			
(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.....	18			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	14			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	3			
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).....				0
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....				0
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....				0
(i) With farm-labor problems.....				101
(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	9	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	6	0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	6	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). 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.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	7	13	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	5	6	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	5	3	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	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	25	83	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question.....	\$ 0	\$ 8000	\$ 50000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
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	40
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	0	6
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	4

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.....	34
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	53
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	53
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	0

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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.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	8	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	6	0	0
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	4	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 ¹				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 ¹				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

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families' participating in more than one activity.

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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 (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	0	0	13
	(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	0	6	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	8	

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 con- sumer 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 coop- erative 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 ques- tion 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 Relationships—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 cloth- ing, 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.....	40
---	----

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

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....	3
---	---

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 pro- viding library facilities.....	0
---	---

137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved 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	0 Acres
139. Other cereals.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
140. Peanuts.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
144. Cotton.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
145. Tobacco.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
146. Fruits.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
147. Home gardens.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
149. Other crops.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys).....	0	0	0	0	0 Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	15	1	13	1	108 Animals
153. Sheep.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
154. Swine.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
155. Horses and mules.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
156. Other livestock.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
157. Bees.....	0	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	0	0	0	{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation.....	9	16	0	14	386 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	0	0	0	{ Garments made 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. Total (project enrollment and completion).....	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).....	0	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys ² 15	(b) Girls ² 17
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 15	(b) Girls 17
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 6	(b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 15	(b) Girls 13
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls 13

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	0	0	10 and under.....	0	0
2d.....	0	0	11.....	0	0
3d.....	0	0	12.....	0	0
4th.....	0	0	13.....	0	0
5th.....	0	0	14.....	0	0
6th.....	0	0	15.....	0	0
7th.....	0	0	16.....	0	0
8th.....	0	0	17.....	0	0
9th.....	0	0	18.....	0	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.....	15	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	15
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	0	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	15
(c) Recreational leadership.....	0	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	15
(d) Music appreciation.....	0	(i) Use of economic information.....	15
(e) Health.....	0		

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..... 32

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..... 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.....	0	0	0	0
(2) Vocational guidance.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Family life and social customs.....	0	0	0	0
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	0	0	0	0
(5) Community service activities.....	0	0	0	0
(6) Technical agriculture.....	0	0	0	0
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....	0	0	0	0

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.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	8	34
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	4	6
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	15

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	154
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	9	0	0
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	0	0	0
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	0	0	39

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 Agency (d)	Food Distribution 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	27	0	108	26	58	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	6	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	4	0	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	13	0	14	3	16	0	0	0	0	0

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 3

Statement of Agriculture Extension Activities in Lander County, Nevada,
with the assistance and efforts of representative of the U. S. Dept.
of Agriculture, University of Nevada, and Lander County Farm Bureau
cooperative.

PAUL L. MALONEY, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942, TO OCTOBER 31, 1943

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

LANDER COUNTY....

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FOREWORD

--00--

This global war, for which America has mobilized her manpower and her resources, has brought a challenge to every industry and to every individual.

All programs and demonstration work in Humboldt County are devoted to assisting the war effort in every way possible. All other work is a secondary to that end.

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 government.

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 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 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.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The most important work conducted during the year was in the matter of Defense Work--all else being secondary to work relating to National Defense programs such as USDA War Boards; Scrap Drives; Burlap Bag Collections and repair; Labor Recruitment and Distribution to ranches needing them; Problems arising from the Mexican Nationals, repatriation, changing jobs, etc.; Farm Machinery Rationing Committees; Range Fire Control and many other committees. A total of 15 days were spent on programs relating to National Defense.

It is impossible for anyone not familiar with county agent work to realize the vast amount of personal services required of the county agent in connection with the war effort. Very few ranches, business men or even laborers get through a month without receiving forms of some sort to fill out for different requirements. Many days each month are spent on services which are not chargeable to definite extension work. However, in small communities that is the way it should be at the service of the entire community so that when a person gets a questionnaire or form to fill in, they naturally think of the county agent as being a federal employee and go to him for assistance and advice.

It is impossible to conduct educational programs and demonstrations as in the past, as ranchers are now in a receptive mind to receive immediate suggestions for assisting the Food for Freedom programs as they are as anxious as any class of people to get the war won as quickly as possible.

With the county agent recommending that ranchers save their tires and cars as much as possible and make no unnecessary trips, it is necessary that the county agent follow the same procedure and save his tires and gas as much as possible.

7. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(13) Cattle

The ranchers of Lander County agreed to meet the production and marketing goals set by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1943 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 1943 of any previous year known to stockmen in this area. At the same time farm and ranch from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day. The prices of feeder steers were from \$10.00 to \$11.25 per hundred.

(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 ranches 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

Lander County, Nevada

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.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

9. Community Activities

LABOR RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

There was not so much a shortage of workers as there was a shortage of "working" on the part of the transients available. Many transients would not stay on the job for more than one or two days, just long enough to get enough money to purchase a bottle of whiskey and get drunk. Ranch wages were high enough to enable this to be done with one or two days' work. Too many of these people did not feel any responsibility toward the production of food programs being recommended by our government.

Experienced workers, especially hay stackers, were scarce, and the problem of the county agent and War board members was to make the fullest use of the stacking crews available. When a crew would finish on one place our problem was to get them to go to another ranch where they were badly needed. In this way hay crews were taken from ranch to ranch, and while it slowed down the operations to wait for crews to finish on other places, at least the job was finished.

A total of 15 Mexican Nationals were used in haying during the summer, and while they had never worked in hay fields before, they were very willing to learn and most of them were industrious. These Mexican workers relieved the situation a great deal and it would have been difficult to have finished the haying without their assistance. None wished to remain and feed cattle during the winter as they complained of the cold weather and all of them made application to go to California where the weather is warmer.

These Mexicans did everything to be done in the hay field. They operated mowing machines, rakes, buck rakes, stocked, drove tractors and trucks, rounded shocks, and adapted themselves in a very satisfactory manner to all farm and ranch jobs.

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. The 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.

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

ANNUAL NARRATIVE
REPORT
1943

Statement of Agricultural Extension activities in ~~Clerk~~ *Lander* County, Nevada, with the assistance and efforts of representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of Nevada, and the Lander County Farm Bureau Cooperating.

BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942 TO OCTOBER 31, 1943

FALLON, NEVADA

—c00—

On March 15, 1943, the writer, John P. Ahern, was transferred from the Fallon office to the Las Vegas office where he was to work in Clark and Nye Counties, thus discontinuing work in Lander and Churchill Counties. This made only four and one half months which this report covers, and only a few days of each month were spent in Lander County. For further information on the work, please refer to the 1943 Annual report written by Dante Salari, Assistant District Extension Agent, Fallon, Nevada.

Inasmuch as the area is a livestock area most of the agriculture is that of running cattle and sheep on the ranges and growing feed for those which have to be fed through the winter. Project plans were written and work started on the following projects. 4-H club work, Meadow Improvement, Range inspections, Agricultural Conservation Association cooperation, Increasing Beef production, Increasing dairy, poultry, and hog production, and Banker Farmer Cooperation.

Inasmuch as the months spent were winter months little could be done besides carry on the routine work and develop plans for the extension program. The Lander County A.C.A. and War Board held one regular meeting each month which the Agent attended since he was secretary to both. Farm Machinery Rationing and other regulatory procedures occupied a large part of the small amount of time spent in the county each month.

In November an Annual meeting was held by the Lander County A.C.A. at which the following committeemen were elected to serve as county committee for 1943:

Chairman, Don P. Maestretti
Vice-Chairman, Roy A. Brown
Regular Member, Howard Aikins
1st Alternate, J. N. Bryan
2nd Alternate, Arthur O'Toole

Mr. Bert Gandolfo was reelected as Treasurer and John P. Ahern was elected Secretary. At a later date Mr. Steve James was elected Secretary to replace John P. Ahern. All supervisory and office work relative to the A.C.A. was carried on by Mr. Bert Gandolfo.

Discussions were held by the County Agent with ranchers in the county regarding their production problems.

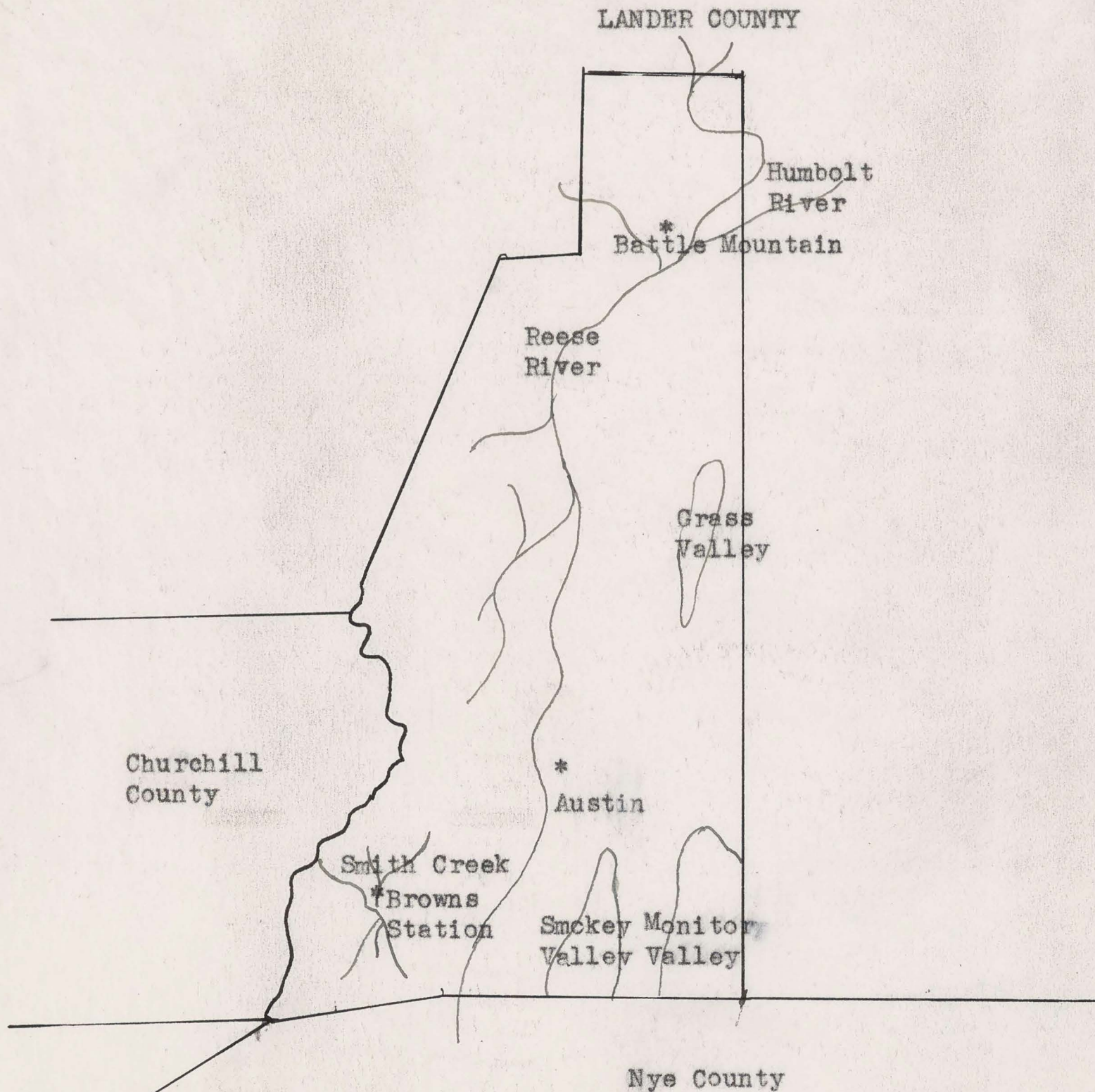
Some follow up work in checking grass test plots planted the previous year was done, but the plots had been mowed off before an examination could be made, therefore little information on the various grasses was available.

No intensified 4-H club program was begun early in the year. Several boys were carrying on their project work without the aid of an active organization.

Inasmuch as the County of Lander is rather sparsely settled and ranches far apart no active Farm Bureau or overall planning committee functioned in the county. It was therefore necessary for the county agent with the help of leaders to carry on the bulk of the planning work as well as the educational work. The writer was able to spend only a few days each month in the county, therefore any active program, any more than carrying on the bare essentials in administering the various agricultural programs was almost an impossibility.

All work done stressed the production of food for the war effort, and other kinds of work were eliminated due to the lack of travel facilities and time to carry them out.

The teaching methods consisted of the use of circular letters, news articles and individual conferences with ranchers.



Lander County is divided into two districts for the purpose of Extension work. These two districts are the Southern and Northern. The farms are scattered over the entire county, usually being located along Reese River and creeks flowing from the mountains. The farms in the Southern district are located in three general localities. These are: 1. along Reese River; 2. In Smokey Valley, and 3. In and around Grass Valley.

A N N A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1 9 4 3

Statement of Agriculture Extension Activities in Humboldt County, Nevada,
with the assistance and efforts of representative of the U.S. Dept. of
Agriculture, University of Nevada, and Humboldt County Farm Bureau
cooperative.

PAUL L. MALONEY, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942, TO OCTOBER 31, 1943

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

FOREWORD

--00--

This global war, for which America has mobilized her man power and her resources, has brought a challenge to every industry and to every individual.

All programs and demonstration work in Humboldt County are devoted to assisting the war effort in every way possible. All Other work is secondary to that end.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The most important work conducted during the year was in the matter of Defense Work--all else being secondary to work relating to National Defense programs such as USDA War Boards; Scrap Drives; Burlap Bag Collection and repair; Labor Recruitment and Distribution to ranches needing them; Problems arising from the Mexican Nationals, repatriation, changing jobs, etc.; Farm Machinery Rationing Committee; Range Fire Control and many other committees. A total of 193 days were spent on programs relating to National Defense.

It is impossible for anyone not familiar with county agent work to realize the vast amount of personal services required of the county agent in connection with the war effort. Very few ranchers, business men or even laborers get through a month without receiving forms of some sort to fill out which are not chargeable to definite extension work. However, in small communities that is the way it should be for the best interest of all concerned, as the county agent should be at the service of the entire community so that when a person gets a questionnaire or form to fill out, they naturally think of the county agent as being a federal employee and go to him for assistance and advice.

It is impossible to conduct educational programs and demonstrations as in the past, as ranchers are not in a receptive mind to receive experimental demonstrations at this time. Ranchers are interested in immediate suggestions for assisting in the Food For Freedom programs as they are as anxious as any class of people to get the war won as quickly as possible.

With the county agent recommending that ranchers save their tires and cars as much as possible and make no unnecessary trips, it is necessary that the county agent follow the same procedure and save his tires and car as much as possible.

With a larger number of baby chicks being purchased than ever before, and most of these chicks being purchased by those who have never raised baby before and being without equipment, one of the most valuable demonstrations given during the early spring was in the development of an inexpensive, simple brooder to be used with small numbers of chicks. This brooder was made from the lid of a garbage can and cost fifty cents for a socket and wire.

Other federal agencies were assisted in every way possible. The agent was a member of such organizations as the Red Cross, War Board, Gas Rationing Committee, Transportation, Civilian Defense, Scrap Drives, Farm Labor, Food Canning and Storage, Victory Gardens, Range Fire Control, Machinery Rationing, Post War Planning and many others.

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 dept. The board of directors consists of members representing these depts.

(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.

5. In poultry

In an effort to cooperate with the war effort and supply as large an amount of home raised meat as possible, rural and urban families have raised larger numbers of poultry than ever before.

Many were inexperienced and with out equipment for brooding and feeding baby chicks, it was therefore, necessary to render a great amount of assistance to individuals who were raising chicks for the first time.

Due to the coldnights in this section, it is necessary to supply supplemental heat for brooding chicks, and as brooders were unavailable for 1943 it was impeative that a satisfactory homemade brooder be devised.

Anticipating the coming need for the brooder, the county agent devised a simple, inexpensive brooder in January, 1943.

The brooder was made from the top of a gabbage can at a cost of 50 cents for electric light cord, a socket and 40 watt globe. This simple device proved satisfactory for brooding up to 50 chicks, and few urban families wish d more than that number, and if 100 chicks were desired, it required only a few minutes to build a second brooder.

A large number of farmers raised larger numbers o poultry than they required for home used. In order that this surplus poultry could bd marketed in the best advantage it required giving demonstrations in dressing and packaging of the surplus poultry. Demonstrations were given by 4*H Club groups in the proper method to dress and prepare fryers for cooking.

6. In Agronomy

(c) Meadows

(1) Improvements

Ranchers are getting more discourgged 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 ranches are trying to get their lands seeded to permanent meadows.

Results are being noted in the yeilds 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 the 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.

E. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(13) Cattle

The ranchers of Humboldt County agreed to meet the production and marketing goals set by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1943 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 consideration and 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 1943 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 could 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.

(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.

Orders for small lots of corn and cotton cake were pooled and the advantage secured of carlot freight rates and prices due to carlot orders.

(d) Farm Management

(9) Farm Accounts

It is now required that every rancher fill out and 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 are 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 ranchers with his bookkeeping problems and will start each out with a simple system of records.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation 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.

Improvements of meadows, alfalfa fields, watering places are examples of improvements-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 in 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 and sell more rapidly thus protecting the

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.

Up until two years ago poor quality bulls were bought at reduced prices; now, however, with the price of feeder cattle higher than ever before and the producers' income higher, the speculators are bringing in a poorer quality of bulls and asking higher prices and the best bulls can be bought for by going to the reputable purebred breeders and getting the bulls direct from the producers.

The cut back bulls from several car loads are assembled in one place, fed additional grains to cover up the fine bone and endeavor to get some thickness to the necks of the poor bulls and then the entire car of bulls with poor conformation is shipped to corrals in the range districts such as Winnemucca, Nevada, and as the stockman has no good bulls in the lot to compare with the poor bulls, these bulls are sold at high prices.

There is a lot these very poor quality bulls now being fed five miles from Winnemucca, No effort is being made to sell these animals until they are fed for several months to try to make them look like good bulls. These bulls would not make good steers and they will be sold at high prices for breeding stock. The difficulty seems to be to devise methods of educating ranchers against such stock.

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.

Lyman Schwartz, President of the Paradise Valley 4-H Livestock Improvement Club, joined the armed forces, and it required that he sell his 50 purebred Herford cattle that had been accumulated as a 4-H Club project. These cattle were sold for \$6,400.00. Lyman has received a little more than \$10,000.00 total income from his club work since 1936.

Fritzie Buckingham, Secretary of the Livestock Club, purchased the Schwartz cattle. This brings to more than 100 the number of purebred

Herefords now owned by this outstanding club member. Fritzie has 10 yearling bulls for sale at this time and is offered \$3,000.00 for them.

Knowing that the success of a purebred breeder lies in the quality of the herd sire that he keeps, and that the value of a bull is measured by the calves that he will sire, Fritzie Buckingham has purchased a proved sire from the nationally known herd of Herbert Chandler of Baker, Oregon.

Very few breeders will sell their good breeding bulls, however, Mr. Chandler told the 4-H Club members when they purchased their foundation stock from him 1938 that if they would do a good job and stay with the business that he would sell them Mark Domino 60th as an eight year old bull.

Mr. Chandler kept his promise and notified the agent that this famous breeding bull was available under his promise, and that the price would be \$1500.00. At first this seemed like too much money for beginners to pay for an aged bull, however, a beginner needs proportionately better bulls than one that has been in the business for years and has his reputation already known throughout the western country. This famous bull is now on the ranch of Fritzie Buckingham, 4-H Club member at Paradise Valley, Nevada.

Billie Normile, herdsman for Herbert Chandler brought Mark Domino 60th to Paradise Valley to make personal deliver of the famous bull and inspect the cattle on which he would be used. Mr. Normile expressed himself as being well pleased with the 4-H cattle herd.

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.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

9. Community Activities

(1) USDA Defense Boards

The Humboldt County War Board members of which the county agent served as Secretary, carried a great deal of responsibility throughout the year. The problem of making recommendations relating to agricultural deferments was an important contribution to the work of the local draft boards.

The method followed in making recommendations was to secure a detailed outline of the activities of each ranch involved--how many acres of different crops were grown as well as the number of livestock carried on the ranch. These acres and livestock numbers were converted into war units for each ranch.

It was then possible to determine the average war units for the entire county and compare each operation with the average and make recommendations accordingly.

As an example: the war units varied on the individual ranches from 160 war units down to as low as 9.6 war units per ranch. It is therefore easy to determine the ranches that are over-manned and those that have a shortage of ranch labor. The average number of war units per worker in the entire county was 53.

The local war board took the attitude toward the experienced workers that they should either work or fight; and if they were asking to be deferred on a ranch where the war units were below the county average for the type of ranch on which they were working, the county war board recommended that the experienced worker be given an opportunity to go to work on another ranch where he was more badly needed or be inducted into the armed forces.

As an example it was not fair for one rancher to have 160 war units per worker and another only 9.6 war units per worker. One ranch was badly undermanned and the other ranch overmanned. Inasmuch as experienced rancher workers are badly needed, an effort is being made to distribute the labor more fairly among the ranches to give each producing unit an equal opportunity to produce to the maximum with the labor available.

The county War Board was responsible for making allotments of lumber for farm and ranch use. The method of making the allotments of the small amount allowed the entire county was based on the use being for food production, and repairs that would contribute definitely to the food programs.

SCRAP DRIVES

The county War Board took the lead in the scrap drives from rural areas, sending circular letters to all ranchers, encouraging them to deliver their scrap to a central location at the railroad shipping point or to notify the county agent if more scrap was available than they could deliver.

BURLAP BAGS

The county agent, acting through the War Board, sent circular letters to all ranchers on the proper care of burlap bags and requested each rancher to notify the county agent if bags were available for sale to ranchers who grow potatoes and grain. Several hundred bags were located in this manner and are now being used to advantage instead of being stored on some ranch that would not make use of them.

Hundreds of used wool bags were secured and used by local sheep men. While the used bags were not as strong as new bags, yet they met the emergency and proved satisfactory.

LABOR RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

The recruitment and placing of farm labor was the most important work conducted during the summer months. The Extension office was the clearing house for farm labor and 475 men were placed on the ranches during the summer haying and harvesting season.

There was not so much a shortage of workers as there was a shortage of "working" on the part of the transients available. Many transients would not stay on the job for more than one or two days, just long enough to get enough money to purchase a bottle of whiskey and get drunk. Ranch wages were high enough to enable this to be done with one or two days' work. Too many of these people did not feel any responsibility toward the production of food programs being recommended by our government.

Experienced workers, especially hay stackers, were scarce, and the problem of the county agent and War Board members was to make the fullest use of the stacking crews available. When a crew would finish on one place our problem was to get them to go to another ranch where they were badly needed. In this way hay crews were taken from ranch to ranch, and while it slowed down the operations to wait for crews to finish on other places, at least the job was finished.

A total of 95 Mexican Nationals were used in haying during the summer, and while they had never worked in hay fields before, they were very willing to learn and most of them were industrious. These Mexican workers relieved the situation a great deal and it would have been difficult to have finished the haying without their assistance. None wished to remain and feed cattle during the winter as they complained of the cold weather and all of them made application to go to California where the weather is warmer.

These Mexicans did everything to be done in their hay field. They operated mowing machines, rakes, buck-rakes, stacked, drove tractor and truck, rounded shocks, and adapted themselves in a very satisfactory manner to all farm and ranch jobs.

VICTORY GARDENS

Urban and rural families made their victory gardens an outstanding success in Humboldt County. Many had never grown gardens before and while many mistakes were made that can be overcome next year, there were a large amount of vegetables grown to relieve the food and transportation situation.

During 1944 emphasis will be placed on such problems as earlier preparation of the garden plots, abandoning plots where the soil prohibited satisfactory use of seed and water, and securing seed from a reliable seed house. During 1943 many seed supplies were not satisfactory. The seed was not according to label and as a result a large amount of unadapted seed was sown with unsatisfactory results. As an example: tomatoes labeled Earlianas would be a late maturing variety and would not mature in this short growing season and packages of carrot seeds would have several varieties in the same package. Gardeners will know more about fighting and controlling insects than in the past year as well as being able to make more efficient use of the irrigation water and fertilizers.

This has not been a district where a large amount of canning has been done, due to the lack of fruits and vegetables for canning. However, hundreds of jars of vegetables were canned on ranches where no canning had been before. Pressure cookers were borrowed from neighbors and canning information gladly given by those who were proficient in the work. As a whole, a spirit of friendly helpfulness was apparent everywhere, selfishness was abandoned and everyone wished to help in every way possible.

FARM MACHINERY RATIONING

Farm Machinery committees met and allotted the machinery rationed to this county in a very satisfactory manner. A yardstick was determined for rationing purposes which was based on the number of machines and acreage of the crops to harvest. This allowed the machinery to go to the ranch where it was most badly needed.

Truck owners made application for gasoline rationing allotments through the county agents office, and they continue to make use of the Extension office for appeals and changes in ownership and allotments.

RANGE FIRE CONTROL

The county agent was placed on the committee for the fire control and wrote several newspaper articles dealing with the fire situation and making appeals to sportsmen and campers to be careful of fires, emphasizing that it is easier to prevent a fire than to control one.

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. Ranches have expressed a desire to clean the rabbits out of the different communities should heavy snows drive them to the hay stocks during the winter.

Grasshoppers 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 throughout the year.

The past year has not been an opportune time to stress extension practices through news paper articles as most readers are mentally upset due to the stress of war, and they are more interested in news that deals with the war efforts, and many articles were written with the thought to tie the extension activities into the war program.