1951

Annual Report: 1951

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

ANNUAL REPORT 1951

CHERRY COUNTY

STATE OF NEBRASKA

G.O. Altending

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

***
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SUMMARY

The educational program of extension work was supported entirely from county tax funds. The budget for the coming year will be an increase over last year from $3500 to $3,250. This was made possible by a new bill passed at the state legislature authorizing counties certain increases to the extension budget according to population. These funds have been greatly appreciated and it has allowed a more complete extension service program.

The annual meeting was attended by 121 persons. It was a joint meeting with the Soil Conservation Service, the experiment station and the Extension Service. It was held in the Veteran Building in May, and consisted of a business session and a talk on European agriculture by W. H. Brokaw, extension agents report, report of the Soil Conservation supervisors, and a report of Extension Station activities. One new board member was elected and two re-elected for three year terms.

There were twelve county home extension clubs and 2 study clubs with a membership of 201. There were two training centers, one at Valentine and one at Merriman. There were 20 active 4-H clubs with a total of 246 members enrolled and 217 completing. The membership remained at the same level as 1950. Livestock was the leading project followed by clothing and foods and a miscellaneous of other 4-H projects. Three 4-H club achievement days and one county achievement day were held during the summer and preceding county fair. Special events in the years 4-H program were judging and demonstrations, three livestock judging contests, county 4-H picnic, one 4-H camp, county and state fair, Ak-Sar-Ben, and the County 4-H Stocker Feeder Show & Sale. This second annual feeder show was a huge success with a sale average of 56 cents per pound on 107 head. Grand Champion sold for $1.10 per pound.

Fertilizer demonstration plots were conducted on several different ranches in cooperation with the Experiment Station. The Grassland Days at Stuart was the best crop production meeting of the year. However, due to icy road conditions, attendance was held down. The field bug was not as large a threat as in the past two years and a bumper small green crop was harvested due to the cool weather conditions which continued throughout the summer. Weather was exceptionally unpredictable throughout the year. The latus bug and wet weather held alfalfa seed production down to a minimum.

Seventy-five farmers and ranchers were assisted in obtaining improved varieties of seeding. 31 other farmers and ranchers were assisted in obtaining other cereals and grasses for seed. 44 samples were sent in for germination and purity tests on corn, barley, rye, wheat, alfalfa, and grasses. 17 soil samples were submitted for analysis. 18 stockmen were interested in measuring hay in stacks. 33 ranchers and farmers were interested in the use of fertilizer varieties from grasses to cereal crop legumes. 78 samples of weeds, grasses, and seeds were brought in for their identification.

Fifty-three farmers, city people, and ranchers were assisted in diseases of various crops. 72 persons were interested in weed control and
Summary (Cont'd.)

the use of chemical sprayers. 31 stockmen requested assistance in meadow improvement. 120 ranchers and farmers were given help with rodent control, consisting of prairie dogs, coyotes, and gophers. 137 farmers, ranchers and townpeople were given assistance with insect control on gardens and other crops.

Ten grub control and 5 fly control demonstrations were carried out. One poultry demonstration on preparing chickens for the locker was held with a very good turnout. Poultry management, equipment, rations, and production was of particular interest to those who had a few sizeable poultry flocks. 250 persons enjoyed the meeting on meats cutting demonstration given by Professor Loeffel during the winter months.

Two very well attended livestock clinics were held with a total of 111 persons at Valentine, and 63 at Merriman. This clinic was a discussion on the beef cattle research being carried on at the Fort Robinson Station. It also included a report of the work that has been done and the plans for the experiment station. This is the first of its type.

Twenty-three stockmen requested information on cattle diseases, 8 on swine, 12 on poultry, 2 on sheep, and 2 on dairy. 23 ranchers requested information on beef rations, 12 on poultry, 6 on dairy, 1 hog and one sheep. Assistance was given to 11 stockmen requesting information on taking in cattle, both spring and fall. Livestock insecticides brought inquiries of 76 different ranchers asking information and assistance. 9 samples of seed were submitted for analysis and 12 brought samples of blood for analysis. It is still no practicing veterinarian in the county.

Coyote control was discussed in two meetings. A number of 10-80 poison bait stations were placed out on seven different southwest Cherry County ranches with almost 100 per cent kill of coyotes reported. The ranchers in this area were the only ones particularly interested in getting rid of the coyote.

There were 151 cooperators planting 139,200 Clarke-McNary trees. Three demonstrations conducted using the mechanical tree planter. Counting the number of trees planted in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, there were over 200,000 seedlings planted. In Cherry County during 1951, it was estimated that an average of 85 per cent of the trees lived due to the favorable moisture conditions.

During the period since the extension service assisted the ranchers in getting an organized Soil Conservation District, there has been a total of 115 active applications with 69 agreements already having been drawn up leaving a total of 71 active applications and 1 inactive applications. 12 soil samples were submitted for analysis.

During the year, 186 persons requested work, 100 jobs were available and 69 placements were made. 60 operators cooperated in keeping income
tax books. 6 others kept extension farm account books while 3 homemakers kept home extension account books.

A successful 4-H Baby Beef Sale was held with sale average at $40 per pound. A successful Stocker Feeder Show & Sale was held with a sale average of $56 on 107 head and $61 on 13 purple ribbon calves. Cattle marketing reached new peaks this year. The 4-H project at Wood Lake and the showing of feeder cattle purchased in 1950 at the major 4-H fat stock shows, such as Ak-Sar-Ben, Chicago and Denver, did much to advertise and popularize Sandhills cattle.

Twelve septic tanks were installed using extension service plans. Assistance was given to 90 individual ranch homes in remodeling constructions and farmstead improvement. 175 ranchers were given assistance in planning windbreaks and yards for beautification. Ranch homes in Eastern Cherry County began receiving their first RRA power from the KBR District in the spring of 1951. This followed the long sign-up, meetings, wait for the loan, waiting for equipment, and finally installation, all of which the extension service assisted these people. In much progress was made on the Cherry-Todd RRA District. Some interest was shown in new sign-ups for the Custer Public Power District and for Western Cherry County principally around Merriman.

The home extension club lessons created interest in foods, health, clothing, safety, foreign languages, home yard beautification, and insurance. Two demonstration leaders training meetings were held on foods and one on clothing. There was a large improvement in the women's program due to the leadership of the county chairman, Mrs. Robert Ireland, and the operation of the county home extension council.

Rural recreation and community life was further developed through 4-H club work, home extension club work, county rural youth, and community recreational groups. Harley Sullens received the Good Neighbor Award. The Plainview Home Extension Club, south of Menzel, sponsored a county-wide beauty jamboree. This received state-wide recognition. A foreign student was sponsored by Bill Roberts of Gordon. Don Cunningham of Sioux City spoke to a crowd of 300 people at the Wood Lake 4-H Achievement Day. The home extension clubs sponsored a very successful Achievement Day with over 200 persons attending.

Recreation in rural communities and in Valentine was on the increase as the old-time folk and square dancing began very popular. The Extension Service worked closely with these groups and with the Valentine High School with recreation.

Some of the successful steps in furthering extension work for the year was carried out by the 4-H club members, the continuance of the 4-H stocker feeder show and sale, the cooperation and work on the part of Mrs. Fred Hinton in getting the beauty jamboree, the meats cutting
demonstration given by Mr. Loeffel of the animal husbandry staff, the work of the home extension council, 4-H council, county extension board, 4-H club achievement days, judging contests, and the county fair.
**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1951**

**ARTICLE AND DESCRIPTION**  
**OWNERSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article and Description</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steel filing cabinet—4 drawer legal size</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel filing cabinet—letter size</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer's Desk, oak</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Walnut chairs, saddle seater</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 chairs</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet, homemade pine shelved</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-stamp set</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wood file 6 x 8</td>
<td>Cherry County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Venetian Blinds, new 1947</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Typewriter</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steel Filing Cabinet—letter size</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filmstrip Projector, 35 mm.</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projector Screen, 36 x 48</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chest of Drawers, pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronto Filing, 2, olive green metal</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin Shelves, new 1940</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery Cabinet, pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light fixture and fluorescent bulb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light fixture, suspended</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938 Atlas, 3 copies used in office</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938 Atlas, wall map</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulletin Binders, 12 canvas</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulletin Boxes, factory made paper, 40</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin Boxes, homemade, 11h</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Wire Filing Trays</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Brush, &quot;Fuller&quot;</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust Mop</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelf Brush</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk Dictionary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fount-o-Ink Set, 1</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stapler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal Bond Box</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper Cutter</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal and Ledger Binders</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard Waste Basket</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Indian Fire Extinguisher</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate glass for desk top</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stenographer's Chair</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Paper Punches</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Stamp Moistener</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Rope Display</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Flag</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Boards grass display</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Large Wood Pine Filing Cabinet 4 x 6</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Steel Supply Cabinet 4 x 6</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bulletin Wood Rack</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Wire Basket</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inventory of Equipment (Con't.)

1 Small Table
1 Steel Supply Cabinet, 18 x 27
1 Drinking Cup Dispenser
1 Speed-O-Print
1 Thermometer
1 Fan
1 Hammer and Screw Driver
1 Dust Pan
1 Clock
2 Pencil Sharpeners
10 Folding Chairs
1 Closed Wooden Cupboard
1 Cross Cut Saw
1 Memo Roll Pad
1 Wire Waste Basket
Homemade Table
Swivel Chair
Magazine Rack
Black Top Table, homemade
Framed Pictures, 5 enlargements
Kodachrome and Black and White Slides
2 Filing Cases for slides
Reference Bulletins (2000)
1 Aluminum Folding Table
T-Square
1 Heating Fan
Canvas Loose Leaf Binder
Postal Scale

County Extension Service
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County Extension Service
County Extension Service
County Extension Service
State Extension Service

Nola Fischer
PREFACE

The farm census of Cherry County in 1950 showed that there is a population in the county of 8,397. 2,660 of these people live in the county seat of Valentine. In 1945, there were 101/2 operating units on the census. In 1950, it had dropped to 871 operating units.

The second conservative farm census shows that Cherry County still ranks as the nation's leading cattle county, with the latest released figure of 1951 showing 2b0,503 head and in 1951, 2b7,679 head, according to assessors records. Cherry County is that they call "King-Sized". It contains 3,970,720 acres. Of this acreage, 3,398,362 acres of this are taxable. There are three government refugues, and several sections of state land in the county which are school sections. This contains 1,033,356 acres which are not taxable. Only 1/5 per cent of this acreage is under cultivation. You could tuck the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Delaware in Cherry County and still have enough land left over for over 500 average sized ranches. The averaged sized ranch jumped from 3,493 6/10 acres to 4,084 acres, which shows the trend toward larger ranches in the last five years.

Tenancy is low in God's cow country, only around 22 per cent. There has been a reduction in the number of ranchers to the town of 171 units in the last five years. Therefore, it is a long way between ranches.

Lack of improved roads reduced the rate of travel to the average of 15 miles per hour over the 5,400 miles of Sandhills roads and trails which received partial maintenance. (Definition of Sandhills road maintenance: "Wild hay in sand blown tracks and auto gates.") Auto gates are a real improvement and are becoming more numerous. There are two main hiways in the county—one a north south highway No. 63 which is 16 miles in from the east border; another highway 20 which is a east west highway and is 10 miles in from the north border of the county. A new oil mat from Hiway 63 covers 12 to 11 miles south and west of By The Way Ranch. This reaches out part way toward the center of the county. Another oil strip of 8 miles lies south of Mervin and another oil strip of 2 miles lies south of Eli. Both of these other strips join Hiway 20. These few oil spurs from the main hiway make it much more easy to reach the center of the county and cut down a good many miles of trail roads. It is only 21 miles now from the end of the oil mat near the game refuge to the Cyrus Wolfenden Ranch, which is almost in the center of the county. It is necessary to work the county out in many pockets from many different roads and hiways.

Horses and mules no longer out-number tractors in this fabulous Sandhills county. Cherry County had a census of 1,300 head of mules and horses in June of 1951, while there were 1,600 tractors.

Ranchers will tell you that mechanization is definitely here to stay. Many mowers, loaders, and stackers have been mechanized for
the purpose of haying. There is an increasing number of ranchers who now have their own "Flying Saddle Horses", meaning planes. There were 50 recorded in the county assessors office in June of 1951. These are used a great deal in checking windmills, cattle, and flying to town for supplies.

Ranchers now think more seriously in terms of soil and moisture conservation. Many thousands of trees have been planted for farm and ranch windbreaks. Blowouts are still numerous and there are some over-grazing, but better management practices are now being used and a good many ranchers are wanting to try commercial fertilizers for experiment. More are interested in testing their soil and in feeding adapted grasses.

Those hills and valleys grow a mixture of grasses that get animals "rolly polly" fat. Big and Little Bluestem, Sandhill Bluestem, Switch Grass, Hairy and Blue Grama, Sanddrop Seed and Prairie Seed Weer grass are the most important Sandhills grasses. The plants thrive very well on the average 18 inches of moisture they receive. However, this year there were heavy rains throughout the summer which brought the moisture up to 28 inches, thus making the haying season one of the most difficult and miserable on record. Some grasses are more palatable to cattle than others. Ranchers who follow good management practices have more of the good kinds of grass than those who don't.

The towns and villages in this cattle domain are Brownlee, Cody, Crookston, Cascade, Kli, Elsberry, Irwin, Kennedy, Kifors, Morrman, Menzel, Simeon, Sparks, Valentine, and Wood Lake. Many of these are nothing more than just ranch houses used for postoffices as a matter of convenience for locating the people by community. Many people have addresses of towns outside of the county. Due to poor roads in sparse populations, mail service throughout the county are poor. Many people are far from routes and get their mail only when they go to town.

The people in the south half of the county use trade centers on the Burlington Railroad which runs along three to twelve miles south of the county border. Of the 142 number of rural school districts, only 100 are holding school this year. Some of the inactive districts are not holding school due to the lack of children of school age. The lack of school teachers is responsible for others.

Livestock and Livestock products furnish 93 per cent of the ranch income. Most of this is from the sale of feeder cattle. The range has been stocked at a little better than average this year due to the heavy vegetation brought on by the increased rainfall. Prices received for cattle have been unusually high. 4.0 to 4.6 cents per pound on calves, 33 to 35 cents per pound on two year olds, and 35 to 37 cents per pound for yearlings and fall calves. The cattle population increased by 7,176 head of cattle according to the assessors records from 1950 to 1951.

This was an extremely adverse year in weather conditions. The
Preface (Con't.)

months of January, December, February, March, April, and up until May
15, were extremely dry. The range was open all winter with the ex-
ception of a few early days in March. The weather was cold in late
spring for calving and a bumpy crop of calves which harvested. The
ranges were in extremely dry condition and a good many sizeable prai-
rie fires resulted. One in May took in 25,000 acres in southwest
Cherry County. The weather about May 15 changed from extremely dry
to one of the heaviest moisture seasons on record. During the month
of June there were only three days that it did not rain while in July
there were seven, and in August there were sixteen. Along with the
rain brought a very cool summer which retarded what little corn that
is raised, made haying operations the next thing to impossible, the
only beneficial aspect to the extremely wet weather being that the
ranchers harvested upland hay and the fact that it helped cover a good
many sand blowouts, and helped some to cover the land destroyed by the
prairie fires in the spring of 1950 and 1951. It, of course, put up
a fine subsoil moisture in the farming areas. It is estimated that
the hay crop was much below normal and that forage feed will be short
before next grass season.

Due to the wet weather, however, the red and alsike clovers reached
to higher water tables than in previous years. Actually, there was no
summer and it was not an uncommon thing to see ranchers in the hay
fields in July and August wearing sweaters and light jackets through-
out the day. The only "dry month" since May 15 was the month of October
when very little precipitation was recorded. This has been a good fall
for the planting of grass seeds.

Corn planting was held back in the spring due to cold and too much
moisture. A good deal of corn was planted after the 15th of June and
did very well so far as forage production, but was a failure for grain
production. The frost which came September 28 following some very near
freezing temperatures, found the corn extremely soft, much of it only
in the cob stage. Farmers who were counting on this corn to carry their
hogs through will be almost forced to sell on the December market, which
is the low marketing season of the year. Some farmers were able to
sell their corn to neighbors who had cattle.

The late spring naturally affected the movement of cattle to the
summer ranges. Therefore, the ranchers had time to attend extension
meetings, some of which gave them a good report on beef research,
sanitation, and disease. The open winter also made it easier for the
ranchers to care for their cattle and gave them more leisure hours
to attend educational meetings. It also gave them some good weather
to treat for livestock parasites, care for prairie dogs, and hunt for
coyotes.

The drafting of eligible single and newly married men under 25,
has certainly been causing a labor shortage. However, the labor sit-
uation has been fairly well met up until this fall. It is expected
Preface (Con't.)

that the labor shortage will become more acute by spring and from there on out until international relations become better. This labor shortage will slow up activities somewhat; particularly in the attendance at meetings, conservation practices, and the all out cooperation of neighborhoods. Recreation has been a big factor in reaching a lot of the people along with 4-H club work. With the labor shortage, the outlook is for the ranchers and their wives staying a little closer to their homes and tending more attention to their business and having less time for the "lighter" side of life.

Local newspapers have continually increased pages in their papers. They have been able to handle all of the 250 some odd news items and other publicity. The Valentine Republican has been operating since the spring of 1950 in their new modern publication office after the collapse of the old one in 1949.

Even though there is a sparse population and distance between places is great, rural electrification is a reality for the people in the Cherry Todd, KBR, and Custer Public Power Districts. This is becoming more of a reality as three districts are complete and signed up; that is as far as the interested number of signers go.

Due to the inferior road conditions, the distance between places, and such a large area to cover, time is an important element as it takes time to conduct the extension program in this county. Cooperation between other county agents and this office has been quite effective in handling some of the outlying districts. It is difficult to conduct a program for the southwest corner of the county, mainly due to the road connections, the location of the county seat being in the extreme northeast corner, and the great distance, as well as the time involved. This is a big challenge to any extension agent.
CHERRY COUNTY NON-STOCK

COOPERATIVE LABOR ASSOCIATION

Officers and Directors

L. W. Harse, President .................................................. Valentine
Thos. Arnold, Vice-President ........................................... Nenzel
R. B. Herrington, Secretary-Treasurer ............................... Valentine
D. J. Cole ........................................................................ Merriman
Roy Ross ........................................................................ Gordon
Wm. Ganser, Jr. ................................................................ Wood Lake

U. S. D. A. COUNTY COUNCIL

Frank Simons, PMA Chairman .............................................. Sparks
Chas. Lewis, PCA Secretary ............................................... Valentine
J. L. Stilwell, Federal Farm Loan ....................................... Valentine
Norman O'Keefe, FHA ....................................................... Valentine
R. B. Herrington, County Agent ....................................... Valentine
L. F. Bredemeier, SCS ....................................................... Valentine
Don Sylvester, SCS .............................................................. Valentine

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

E. M. Hodges, County Clerk ............................................... Valentine
Albert Foster, County Treasurer ....................................... Valentine
John Simons, County Commissioner .................................... Valentine
R. C. Stevenson, County Commissioner .............................. Brownlee
Elvin Adamson, County Commissioner ............................... Nenzel
CHERRY COUNTY

4-H CLUB COMMITTEE

Carl Powell, President...........................................Cody
Jack Kreycik, Vice-President...................................Wood Lake
Mrs. Leo Hollett, Secretary-Treasurer..........................Valentine

4-H Executive Board

Lloyd Olsen.........................................................Kilgore
Everett Brown......................................................Valentine
Harley Sullens.......................................................Wood Lake
Mrs. Lloyd Olsen.....................................................Kilgore

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD

Carl Powell, President...........................................Cody
George Pearson, Vice-President..................................Valentine
C. S. Reece, Secretary-Treasurer................................Simeon
Milo Goodrich........................................................Sparks
Wesley Fox...........................................................Kilgore

CHERRY COUNTY HOME EXTENSION COUNCIL

Mrs. Robert Ireland, County Chairman..........................Merriman
Mrs. Clarence Kellogg, County Vice-Chairman..................Valentine
Mrs. D. O. Fullerton, Secretary....................................Cody
Mrs. F. E. Mensinger, Treasurer....................................Merriman
Mrs. Gus Wickman, West Group Chairman.........................Eli
Mrs. Otis O'Neill, East Group Chairman..........................Valentine
Mrs. Henry Jackson, State Treasurer..............................Valentine

(Plus all 12 Extension Club Presidents)
**ANNUAL PROGRAM & ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1951**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Major Project</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
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<td>(a) Equipment Improvement</td>
<td>100 homes reached</td>
<td>125 homes reached</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Water &amp; Sewage System</td>
<td>15 septic tanks</td>
<td>12 septic tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Erosion Control</td>
<td>50 farms reached</td>
<td>50 farms reached</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Yard Beautification</td>
<td>1 club, 100 homes reached</td>
<td>1 club, 175 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Interior Improvement</td>
<td>100 homes reached</td>
<td>90 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Windbreaks</td>
<td>150 plantings</td>
<td>151 plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Clothing</td>
<td>200 extension women</td>
<td>171 extension women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75 4-H girls</td>
<td>56 4-H girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Crop Production</td>
<td>(a) Weed Control</td>
<td>30 cooperators</td>
<td>76 cooperators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Meadow Improvement</td>
<td>25 ranchers seeding</td>
<td>30 ranchers seeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clover</td>
<td>clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Fertilizer on Crops</td>
<td>Determine Sandhill value</td>
<td>6 plots carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Insect &amp; Rodent Control</td>
<td>30 ranchers reached</td>
<td>100 ranchers reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Hybrid Corn &amp; Cereal</td>
<td>Find adaptable variety</td>
<td>Oats &amp; barley only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Livestock Production</td>
<td>(a) Type Demonstration</td>
<td>300 persons reached</td>
<td>350 persons reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Judging &amp; Demonstration</td>
<td>230 4-H members</td>
<td>216 4-H members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Sanitation &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Reduce death losses</td>
<td>3 meetings held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 news items carried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Pest Control</td>
<td>350 ranchers using</td>
<td>500 ranchers using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>insecticides</td>
<td>insecticides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Winter Hattles</td>
<td>Protein &amp; mineral</td>
<td>&quot;Mission accomplished&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>supplement information to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ranchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Breed Improvement</td>
<td>200 ranchers reached</td>
<td>250 ranchers reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. PUBLIC PROBLEMS</td>
<td>(a) Better Roads</td>
<td>5 community committees</td>
<td>1 community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Veteran Program</td>
<td>1 committee</td>
<td>&quot;Mission accomplished&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annual Program & Accomplishments 1951 (Con't.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Project</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV. (Con't.)</td>
<td>(c) Fair &amp; County Achievement Days</td>
<td>All clubs exhibiting</td>
<td>All clubs exhibiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Health Program</td>
<td>150 homes reached</td>
<td>200 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Fire Control</td>
<td>County-wide</td>
<td>4 meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Community &amp; County Problems</td>
<td>20 communities reached</td>
<td>18 communities reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Rural Recreation</td>
<td>County-wide</td>
<td>2/3 of county reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Family Living</td>
<td>(a) Preservation</td>
<td>Home canning &amp; freezing conservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Dairy Produce</td>
<td>Improve market quality</td>
<td>1 lb-H club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Gardens</td>
<td>1 club—Fresh food in 1000 homes</td>
<td>1 club, 18 exhibits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Adequate Diet</td>
<td>5 cooking clubs</td>
<td>2 clubs, 29 members all completing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Meat Preparation</td>
<td>Reach 200 rural women &amp; extension clubs</td>
<td>350 rural women reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of County Agent</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Office Assistant</td>
<td>1386.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>956.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express and Freight</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Stationery</td>
<td>155.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>48.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td>89.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs for Equipment</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Equipment</td>
<td>39.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Buildings</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>221.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Operating Costs</strong></td>
<td>$3499.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES**

For the period beginning July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1951
**BUDGET ESTIMATE**

Cherry County Extension Service

1951

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Accounts</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>SALARIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) County Extension Agent</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Office Assistant</td>
<td>$1750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>TRAVEL EXPENSES, AUTO AND RAILROAD</strong></td>
<td>925.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>EXPRESS AND FREIGHT</strong></td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY</strong></td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>POSTAGE</strong></td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH</strong></td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>REPAIRS FOR EQUIPMENT</strong></td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>NEW EQUIPMENT</strong></td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>RENT OF BUILDINGS</strong></td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>MISCELLANEOUS</strong></td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$2425.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sponsoring organization for agricultural extension work is the Cherry County Extension Service. In 1939, the name of Cherry County Farm Bureau was changed to Cherry County Extension Service severing membership with the State and National Farm Bureau organizations. Since that time, the activities of the county organization has been educational in Agricultural Extension Work.

OFFICERS OF
THE CHERRY COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

VALLENTINE, NEBRASKA

President.........................George Pearson.........................Valentine
Vice-President...............Frank Reece..............................Simeon
Secretary-Treasurer.................Harley Sullens..................Wood Lake
County Agent........................R. B. Harrington...............Valentine
Office Assistant....................Dorothea Lopez................Valentine

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lloyd Olsen........................Kilgore
George Pearson....................Valentine
Bill Roberts.......................Gordon
Elmer Monroe.......................Sparks
Harley Sullens.....................Wood Lake

Frank Reece........................Simeon
Homer Hinton......................Cody
Donald Cox.........................Mullen
Eldon Howard......................Mullen

Harley Sullens.....................Wood Lake
The annual Extension Service meeting was held as a joint agricultural meeting affair this year. The Extension Service, Soil Conservation District, and the Valentine Experiment Station joined together in formulating a fine program for the people. 121 persons attended the joint agricultural annual meeting, Thursday, May 17, in the Veterans Club basement in Valentine.

Highlight of the meeting for all those in attendance was Mr. W. H. Brokaw, former director of the agriculture Extension Service. He showed colored pictures and discussed his assignment to the Schwabian Alb section of Southern Germany by the military government for five months. He observed the German people in work, the home life, and its problems and attempted solutions. The discussion illustrated why hasty improvement of agriculture and home life can not be accomplished and why this section of Germany must have a supplemental food supply during the restoration of the home, businesses and industry.

Mr. Brokaw stated that to know the German people and their problems, one must live in the midst of the common people and understand the primitiveness of their agriculture and equipment, the friendly simplicity of their life, and appreciate the pleasant relation which grow through better understanding.

During the five months spent in the two old kingdoms of Wurttemburg and Baden gave Mr. Brokaw an appreciation of these fine people and a desire to know them better. Food and kindly attention, he said, is the common language of all.

This part of the program was so well received that there were many requests to have this fine gentleman back to Cherry County and another similar meeting so that more people would have the opportunity to hear and see his fine pictures and discussion.

Mr. C. S. Reece and Carl Powell, two of the Soil Conservation District supervisors, gave an annual report of the Soil Conservation activities in the past year and showed slides of their equipment and their cost of operation.

Mr. E. M. Brousie of the local Experiment Sub-Station gave an interesting report on the results of the X disease experiment and other station activities.

At the annual Extension Board meeting, a regular business meeting was held and the chairman of the entire meeting, George Pearson of Valentine, called on the County Agent Bob Herrington for a report on Extension Service activities for 1950.

Mr. R. C. Russell, district supervisor, was introduced and he discussed the method of the postcard election in districts where the supervisors term had expired. Lloyd Olsen was re-elected in District III, George Pearson of Brownlee was re-elected in District II, and Frank Reece of District VII was
Organization & Planning (Con't.)

elected to replace Howard Tetherow who retired at the end of his three year term on the extension board.

Due to the late spring and a busy season, the crowd was not as large as was originally hoped for at the annual meeting. The hour was late when the meeting adjourned, therefore, the directors of which there were six in attendance at the annual meeting, did not feel that there would be time for another meeting for the election of officers, but one was planned for later in the month of May.

A sub-district board meeting was held December 20 at Bassett with the KBR District, Holt, Boyd, and Cherry Counties. Cherry County had the largest board representation with six members present. Mr. R. C. Russell and Mrs. Nell Wright, Extension Supervisors, explained the university's budget problems and showed the connections of the extension service through the budget of the university. It helped the board members to understand more thoroughly the statewide setup, as well as some national, of the extension work. It was reported by Mr. Russell to be the most successful district meeting from the standpoint of discussion and everyone expressing their viewpoints.

Following this district board meeting, the Cherry County Extension Board called a short business meeting to discuss the past months claims of September, October, and November. These were approved as submitted. It was decided by the board to try and hold future district board meetings from the standpoint of exchanging ideas with other boards and broadening the extension program. It was decided to hold another board meeting in late February just ahead of the calving season. This meeting will be to make up plans for the annual meeting and for other business. The agent briefly summarized the district meeting's contents with the board.

A board meeting was held on Thursday, March 29, at the County Extension Office. Seven members were present. The usual claims were discussed and approved as read. Other items of business were as follows: (1) A nominating committee was appointed by the president. They chose candidates from three districts of the retiring board members. The agent was directed to contact these new candidates and to send out postcard ballots. (2) It was agreed that the Soil Conservation District and Experiment Station be invited to join in the annual meeting. (3) Mr. W. R. Brokaw was chosen as the principal speaker. The annual meeting date was to be May 17. (4) It was decided that the County Agent should try an office day at Merriman one day per month. (5) Agreed that the charge for the county tree planter would be $3.00 per day and 25 cents per hundred trees. A $10.00 deposit must be made before the planter goes out. (6) Discussion was held on moving the extension office if a new location was decided on by the county commissioners. (7) The board elected to send the agent to attend summer school at Fort Collins, Colorado, July 13 through August 3. (8) It was decided the extension office would be closed on Saturday afternoon in accordance with other county offices. This was a highly successful board meeting.

A second board meeting was held on May 24 for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. George Pearson of Brownlee was elected as
Organization & Planning (Cont.)

president, Frank Reece of Simeon, vice-president, and Harley Sullens of Wood Lake, was elected secretary-treasurer. The board voted that no mileage would be paid for any annual extension meeting due to the fact that the business item of the annual meeting is a small part of the program and the members of the board felt that they were compensated for the educational portion of the program.

At this meeting on May 24, the board looked over last year's budget and discussed the expenditures. After thoroughly analyzing the expenses, they set up a budget for the 1951-52 fiscal year. A new Bill IB 61, which was passed by the state legislature this year, authorized counties of populations of between 8,000 and 15,000 people a maximum budget of $5000. Cherry County qualifies for this range in population. After much discussion and figuring, the Extension Board decided to submit a budget to the County Board for $1,250 for the current year of 1951-52. They took into consideration the rising cost of supplies and living. This budget was adopted and signed by the Extension Board and was submitted before July 1 to the County Board.

A board meeting was held September 26. All nine members except Elmer Monroe of Sparks were present. At this meeting, past claims were discussed and approved. There was also quite a lengthy discussion on fire control and coyote control. The agent gave a report of the past month's activities, including the summer school report.

The board decided to go on record as getting an organized fire control district under way.

The Extension Board is the main program planning body. The board members met at noon so that they could lunch together and discuss minor items of business, as well as get better acquainted. The board decided to hold meetings only every three months with the exception of the annual meeting. The items of each of these meeting was exceptionally good, each time the board president impresses the group with the importance of a one hundred per cent turn-out meeting. In regard to the planning by the Extension Board, the officers and members are quite often faced with suggestions for program planning which in turn are brought to the agent. However, during the personal contacts at ranches, meeting on the street, suggestions for program improvement are made by individuals, 4-H clubs, home extension council, Soil Conservation Service, FAMA, rural youth, the FHA Office, county fair board, and the Hereford Breeders Association.

A sub-district program planning conference was held in Bassett, September 10. At this meeting, the agent discussed methods of utilizing state extension specialists in this area so that they could get the most from their time and mileage. This was a very good conference from the standpoint of the agents.

A sub-district program planning conference for the months of July thru December was held for the county agents in this sub-district at Bassett on April 6. At this meeting, the agents worked out a program in which they could most efficiently use the time and the mileage of the state specialists.
A circular letter was sent out to the mailing list in February listing several of the latest bulletins in building and remodeling homes, taking in all sorts of angles in various rooms of the house including heating, sewage disposal, storage, furniture, remodeling, canning and freezing, and many other interesting bulletins for the household. An additional list of new bulletins in various agricultural projects were also listed. The requests for bulletins returned to the extension office was very satisfactory and a large number of useful bulletins were distributed, thus promoting some extension ideas. In this letter, an invitation was also extended to the people to make an office visit or when the agent made a ranch visit, he would be glad to discuss problems in regard to bulletins and other agricultural information. The agent followed up with visits at many of the ranch homes where they were building and remodeling and laying plans for yard beautification.

The USDA Council was a good deal more active this year as they held their first meeting on February 13. The principal item of business was the reviewing of veterans problems and as to their eligibility in continuing the program. The veterans program this was was conducted by two veterans instructors until September 1 at which time one instructor went to attend Fort Collins Agriculture School. As a whole, the veterans program this year was very successful and two classes of fifty veterans were well serviced.

Another meeting of the USDA Council was held at the extension office on March 12. The County PMA Chairman discussed the county agricultural mobilization committee which was organized to handle various emergencies of machinery, labor, and critical shortages in agriculture. Its purpose is to unify all of the various agriculture agencies in working together for greater efficiency of production in machinery use, and etc. The County PMA Chairman is the automatic chairman of this board. It was originally agreed that a meeting would be held on the first Friday of each month. However, due to the lack of business, only a few meetings were held.

Under a new directive from the Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, the PMA and SCS were to be unified into adjoining offices. To date nothing has happened to make this take place as the office space in this fair city are quite crowded. However, the PMA asked the assistance of the agent and of the district unit conservationist to assist in the planning of the PMA program. This was the first opportunity in years that the extension agent has had to express ideas of the people in the PMA program planning.

The agent had ample opportunity to give the county and its cattle industry real publicity several times throughout the year. The avenue of radio was used much more effectively this year than in the past. The agent was interviewed numerous times in regard to livestock activities, branding, livestock diseases, and a good many other subjects. This year, for the first time, there is a new rural radio station at Lexington, Nebraska, which greatly helps amplify the extension programs in all areas of central and western Nebraska. Mr. Kurts way of that station visited the agent and several other persons in Cherry County with the express idea in mind of carrying current news of the local agriculture programs and situations.
Three magazines, the Denver Post, Country Gentleman, and Nebraska Farmer, visited this county with the express idea of taking pictures and making stories on Cherry County and its vast cattle industry. The county was fortunate in obtaining such excellent publicity.

Mr. Val Kuska and an agriculture committee visited the agent just prior to the county fair and requested assistance in the development of a tour for "Better Nebraska". It was a tour designed to show visitors the productive capacity of Nebraska. Most of the visitors were to come from the east and would have been an excellent opportunity to see a great cattle domain. Two stops were planned in Cherry County and a detailed report of the history, size, industry, and conservation were submitted. However, due to difficulties in schedules for so many eastern people, the tour plans were temporarily postponed and did not take place in 1951.

The agent was fortunate to win an Ak-Sar-Ben scholarship to attend the summer school at Fort Collins, Colorado. This was a three weeks course in public relations and publicity. Some very worthwhile information was obtained by the agent for which should assist him greatly in carrying out the agriculture extension program.

The annual conference was not held in 1951 due to conflicting schedules but is planned for February of 1952.

An annual news letter telling of the 1950 accomplishments was given county-wide attention in January.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work in Cherry County is conducted by the county agent on a January to January basis. The Home Demonstration Council, which was organized two years ago in 1949, again continued to be quite effective in carrying out the program. It was believed to be one of the more successful years in home demonstration work due to this new council. Three county wide council meetings were conducted.

The county council of home demonstration clubs met February 2 in the Veterans Memorial Building basement. All clubs were represented there and an interesting business meeting was held. Members answered roll call with projects that their club carried on in the past year. Some of these were village clean-ups, furnishing rooms at the Valentine Hospital, and city park and building improvements.

The Achievement Day discussion was held and the Cody Club extended an invitation to hold it there next fall. A nominating committee for County Chairman was appointed. It was decided to sponsor a county chorus. The Be Square Club of Els planned to make the United Nations Flag for use in the county. The agent gave a report on some of the programs that would involve the extension clubs and asked for support with the H-H club program.

A meeting of the Cherry County Home Demonstration Council was held in
the Veterans Club basement on Friday, June 22. Mrs. Leslie Kime of Valentine, who is state district director for this territory, gave a report on the state council meeting. She reported that eighty-four counties in the state of Nebraska have had 2816 extension clubs with 18,917 members. The National Convention of Extension Clubs will be held in Lansing, Michigan, August 13 to 17. We are indeed fortunate to have a woman representative on the state extension council, and Mrs. Kime is to be complimented on her part in the state program.

The council decided to hold their Fall Achievement Day at Cody the third week in September.

The Plainview Club of Nenzel, who were hostesses to the Beauty Jamboree, will plan to give leader training to the county home extension clubs in 1952. This will include the various types of beauty care demonstrated at Nenzel.

At the September meeting of the county home extension council, the council discussed the Achievement Day plans. It was decided to hold a dress revue featuring some of the older dresses in the county. Each club will exhibit a booth of one of their demonstrations which was covered in the past year. The Achievement Day will be on Wednesday, September 19, at Cody.

Mrs. Fred Hinton of Cody was elected County Vice-Chairman by the delegates present. A brief discussion of the state convention was held. The nominees chosen by the nominating committee for the biennial election of the county home extension chairman were Mrs. F. E. Mensinger of Merriman and Mrs. Henry Jackson of Valentine.

A program planning workshop was held in the Veterans Club basement in Valentine on Friday afternoon, September 7. Retiring presidents of 1951 and the new presidents and secretaries of the extension clubs for 1952 attended the meeting.

Mrs. Robert Ireland of Merriman, county home extension chairman, presided at the meeting and explained the situations in the various projects that would affect the outlook on the home extension club programs for next year. Mrs. Ireland also discussed the demonstrations which are available for next year extension club programs.

After all votes were cast, the women chose four demonstrations to be given in 1952. They were: (1) Quick Breads, Bread & Rolls, (2) Mending & Repair of Clothing, (3) Recognizing Diseases, and (4) Curtains and Draperies; thus giving a very well rounded program in foods, clothing, home improvement and health. Three of these demonstrations will be given to the club women in 1952.

The County Extension Agent then conducted a discussion on making complete program plans using the demonstrations and the program study material as well as extracurricular activities.
Home Demonstration Work (Cont.)

Mrs. Henry Jackson of Valentine was elected to the office of Cherry County Extension Club Chairman at the annual Extension Clubs Achievement Day held at Cody. She will take office officially on January 1, 1952, after being installed at the Candlelighting Services honoring Extension Club women.

This climaxes an outstanding service by Mrs. Henry Jackson to the rural extension club women of Nebraska. In the past, she has held the offices in the State Extension Council of District IV representative, State Council Chairman, and at present is the Pen Pal Chairman for the statewide organization. Mrs. Jackson has always been active in the Home Extension Clubwork in the county, the State Council activities, an active delegate to the Nebraska Conventions, and instrumental in the organization of the County Council in which she has taken an active part.

Mrs. Paul Metzger of Merriman was elected as the new West Group Chairman, while Mrs. Lloyd Bush of Valentine was chosen as the new East Group Chairman. Mrs. Metzger replaced Mrs. Gus Dickman of El, and Mrs. Bush assumes the duties of Mrs. Otis O'Neill of Valentine. These offices are effective January 1, 1952.

Home Extension Club officers for the year of 1952 were given officer training assistance at the Veterans Club Basement in November. Mrs. Nell Wright, state supervisor of home extension work, met with the Cherry County extension women and helped them prepare for their duties in directing the extension club activities within the local communities.

Some very helpful information was put out in the latest of home extension club bulletins. This was discussed at the meeting and the officers attending were very appreciative for the information received.

During the club year of 1951, a very successful home extension club program was carried on within the county. Twelve extension clubs and two study clubs, with 201 rural and town women, took part in the program. The lessons that they received were Meat Cookery, Main Dish Meal, and Accessories From Leftover Materials. These lessons were all in two parts and the program was supplemented with interesting study materials. The annual Achievement Day at Cody was a huge success.

The new extension club year begins January 1 of 1952. The home extension council, which has been very active under the leadership of Mrs. Robert Ireland of Merriman, the county extension chairman for the past two years, set up a goal of obtaining more extension clubs and reaching more rural women in Cherry County.

Women from six counties, Dawes, Cherry, Grant, Hooker, Thomas, and Sheridan, were guests of the Gordon Community Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, April 25, at the Gordon City Auditorium. This was County Rural Homemaker District Recognition Day. Sixty-five leaders of home extension clubs were honored for their contributions to their communities in carrying out extension educational programs.
Home Demonstration Work (Con't.)

The days activities included a morning coffee hour, a luncheon, and a program. The program included a one-act play, presented by the Gordon High School Dramatic Club, a tap dancing novelty by the Milan Maidens, and a Hat Revue by a local club.

Miss Florence Atwood, state leader of home extension clubs, was guest speaker at the luncheon.

Mrs. Otis O'Neill of Valentine, who was chosen as the County Rural Homemaker in 1949 but could not make the state recognition trip due to ill health, was again unanimously elected to be the County Rural Homemaker of 1950. She made this trip to the State Rural Homemakers Convention in Omaha on Thursday, May 2. Mrs. O'Neill gave an interesting report of her trip at the County Achievement Day for extension clubs.

Mrs. Henry Jackson of Valentine, who has previously held state offices, was selected as the state Pen Pal Chairman while Mrs. Leslie Kime, a younger woman who lives south of Valentine, was selected as the District VII representative on the state council. These two women, along with Mrs. Robert Ireland of Merriman who is the county chairman, attended the state convention for home demonstration clubs this year held at Grand Island.

Each extension club contributed to the state council and each of the clubs accepted the challenge to contribute to the International Project for 1951. This was for the support of a foreign student.

There were no new clubs organized this year; however, an effort was made to get one started north of Valentine. It is hoped that in 1952 more clubs can be organized. The preceding year four new ones were organized and brought the total to twelve. There are also two study clubs; one at Valentine and the other at Wood Lake. The extension clubs have been very active throughout the year.

Two training centers were established this year; one at Valentine and the other on the west end of the county. The women in those clubs agreed to alternate the training center from Merriman to Cody. The county home extension clubs are as follows:

Plainview Project

President: Mrs. Fred Hinton, Cody
Vice-President: Mrs. Fern Kehr, Nenzel
Secretary: Mrs. Thelma Blahoveck, Nenzel
News Reporter: Mrs. Nick Kehr, Nenzel

Friends & Neighbors

President: Mrs. Stanley Moreland, Merriman
Vice-President: Mrs. Bernard Rhysdon, Merriman
Secretary: Mrs. Joy C. Fairhead, Merriman
News Reporter: Mrs. Joy C. Fairhead, Merriman
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>News Reporter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Better Homes</td>
<td>Mrs. D. O. Fullerton, Cody</td>
<td>Mrs. Chas. Empkey, Cody</td>
<td>Mrs. Homer Hinton, Cody</td>
<td>Mrs. Lyle Wobig, Cody</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleasant Hour</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Jackson, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Otis O'Neill, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Dam, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. Way, Valentine</td>
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<td>Meet Your Neighbor</td>
<td>Mrs. Morse Sawyer, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Bush, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Lloyd Bush, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Wayne Rodgers, Valentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparkettes</td>
<td>Mrs. Rolland Fullerton, Sparks</td>
<td>Mrs. Calvin Turner, Sparks</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Foster, Sparks</td>
<td>Mrs. Dello Minshall, Sparks</td>
</tr>
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<td>Merriman Homemakers</td>
<td>Mrs. F. E. Mensinger, Merriman</td>
<td>Mrs. Joy J. Fairhead, Merriman</td>
<td>Mrs. Jay Harner, Merriman</td>
<td>Mrs. Jay Harner, Merriman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilgore Hearth &amp; Home</td>
<td>Mrs. Clarence Peterson, Kilgore</td>
<td>Mrs. Geo. McKee, Kilgore</td>
<td>Mrs. Wesley Fox, Kilgore</td>
<td>Kathryn Scholes, Kilgore</td>
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<td>Cosy Fireside</td>
<td>Mrs. Wesley Rothleutner, Kilgore</td>
<td>Mrs. Lee Osterman, Kilgore</td>
<td>Mrs. Glen Downing, Kilgore</td>
<td>Mrs. Glen Downing, Kilgore</td>
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<td>Kewanee Jolly Homemakers</td>
<td>Mrs. Dewey Shelbourn, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Shelbourn, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Chas. Bowden, Valentine</td>
<td>Mrs. Dean Shelbourn, Valentine</td>
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I.D. narration (Cont'd.)

Belles of Prairie Bell
President: Mrs. Ervy Osburn, Valentine
Vice-President: Mrs. Irvin Wauer, Valentine
Secretary: Mrs. Kenneth Lux, Valentine
News Reporter: Mrs. Clyde Golds, Crookston

Be Square
President: Mrs. Emil Wickman, Kli
Vice-President: Mrs. Guy Belsky, Kli
Secretary: Mrs. Gus Wickman, Kli
News Reporter: Mrs. Frank Mapes, Kli

H-H Club Work

Without a doubt, the most effective means of furthering extension work in the county is through H-H club organization. It is one avenue of meeting and demonstrating directly to the people, and through them many of the projects can be furthered. Throughout the year, a good deal of time and effort was devoted to promoting this program after it had gone down hill during the war years. Development of the program can be attributed through the zest for good clean competition through local county fairs, judging and demonstration day, the H-H stocker feeder show, state fair, Ak-Sar-Ben, and the local district H-H camp. The sale of the baby beef for the past six years has proved a good home market and through the cooperation of the H-H fair board committee and the Valentine businessmen, it has been very successful. There is a definite trend from the baby beef to the stocker feeder. The baby beef is not as glamorous a project now due to the youngsters realizing that enormous prices cannot be paid for baby beeves at the local market.

In most clubs, parents bring their youngsters to meetings and they in return cooperate with the leaders in the club program. Parents, for the most part, take an active interest in seeing that their youngsters are enrolled in club work and made many personal contacts with the agent, asking to have a club organized in their area.

New clubs frequently sprout up from having old club members move to new areas where there are not H-H clubs. This gives the new club a fair basis of acquaintance for new organization.

Some spots in the county that had been rather cold to H-H work suddenly seemed to warm up and even came to the front in some H-H activities. Last year, 1950, there were 24 H-H clubs with a total of 200 active members, 47 associate members or a total of 247 enrollment with 228 completing. Each year since 1946, the enrollment and completion have been upward and the agent then wonders how much further the club enrollment and completion can go. This year records have the enrollment and completion for the sixth consecutive year about equaled the 1950 enrollment.
In 1951 there were twenty clubs which were four less than last year. However, there were 216 members enrolled which was just one less than 1950 and there were 217 members completing. This year the associate members were counted in with the active members. There were 28 boys and 29 girls of these 216 members who were under 10. These records show that the peak of the enrollment in 4-H club work within this county is about at its peak. However, there were four or five 4-H clubs which were enrolled in surrounding counties as it was much easier for them to receive service from county agents closer to their homes. There were two 4-H clubs which the Cherry County Agent worked actively and were in Cherry County which would have raised the enrollment to new record heights of around 275 members. However, due to the fact that another agent enrolled these members in the counties south of Cherry, and that he was a new agent getting started, the enrollment was turned over to him as he perhaps did a larger portion of interesting these club members in enrollment and they attended a good many of the 4-H activities along Highway 2. One of these 4-H members from a club along the western border of the county was chosen queen of 4-H work in Sheridan County. It is nice to note that there is such good cooperation between county extension agents and intercounty relationships.

The satisfactory finish-up can probably be attributed to the agent meeting with the club at finish-up meetings and the development of experienced leaders. When clubs were organized or re-organized, the agent took extra time to explain the importance to the members and leaders of a good finish-up, the keeping of record books and giving them assistance at meetings whenever possible.

The largest of the projects were beef cattle followed by clothing, foods, agricultural engineering projects, homemaking, and yard beautification. There were eleven different projects carried by 217 members with 217 completing. Thus, 4-H was a well rounded program this year. A chart of 4-H club enrollments and completions are carried elsewhere in this report. The 4-H clubs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LEADER</th>
<th>MEMBERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arabian Wranglers</td>
<td>Jack S. Kreycik</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Bruce Ormesher</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goose Creek Calf Club</td>
<td>Merrill E. Lee</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Happy Homemakers</td>
<td>Mrs. H. L. Campbell</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jolly Janes</td>
<td>Mrs. Clarence Kellogg</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawanee Hotshots</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Dean Shelbourn</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lariat 4-H Club</td>
<td>Carl Powell</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Women</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Ireland</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niobrara River Rats</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Don Galloway</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northside Ramblers</td>
<td>Mrs. Otto Schiporeit</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhill Ropers</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Charles McNare</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>Miss Donna Reishington</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>So &amp; Sewers</td>
<td>Mrs. H. L. Campbell</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Side</td>
<td>Henry E. Voss, Jr.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparks Livewires</td>
<td>Milo Goodrich</td>
<td>15</td>
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Again some very interesting tributes were paid to the county thru 4-H club work in the form of magazine articles, state and interstate, and national magazines and newspapers, the Nebraska Farmer in particular carried some very interesting stories. The World Herald and Lincoln Journal gave a fine report on 4-H club activities in Cherry County. The Wood Lake story, which was carried as a feature story in the 1950 report, also turned up in a few more editions of publications over the nation during 1951.

The successful organization of 4-H clubs in the county might be attributed to the desires of the people, and the cooperative spirit to have their youngsters in 4-H club work. They like to have their members compete at the county fair and at other big shows which will be mentioned in the Community Life Section of this report. The county superintendent, Valentine Chamber of Commerce, and the county fair board have been very cooperative in promoting different youth work. Circular letters have been used to organize club leaders and members, keeping them posted on county activities, and having them taking an active part in these activities, can also be attributed to the success of the program. Leaders training meetings, personal calls to witness the projects, and the agents attendance at some club meetings have helped in developing a well-rounded program.

Congratulations are due to the fine support given to 4-H club work by the county fair board throughout the year. The agent was present at every fair board meeting to coordinate the extension work with the 4-H and agriculture exhibits. The board this year was perhaps the most active of any yet elected to this office. Committees were appointed to assist with the extension work at the fair, and they cooperated very successfully. The fair has become an annual August event with the results of a better gate than in previous years. The agent was assigned 4-H activities which included 4-H parades, livestock, all 4-H exhibits, demonstrations, judging, dress revue, and the sale. The 4-H committee of the fair board and two of the county 4-H committee members were very active in assisting with the 4-H work at fair time. The office assistant was in charge of the fair booths and was ably assisted by a group of 4-H women leaders.

At the writing of this report, about half of the 4-H clubs have been or are planning to re-organize during December or shortly after the first of the year. It is almost certain that perhaps two of these old clubs will not re-organize due to the lack of leaders and members outgrowing 4-H work. However, interest is developing in new communities and are starting some interest in the organization.

A big spring drive for enrollment will be carried on with the various
4-H Club Work (Con't.)

communities when the opportunity presents itself. The rural school mailing list was obtained from the county superintendent's office and boys and girls over eight have already been contacted but with little results to date. However, this will be followed up in the spring.

The county 4-H committee, which was re-organised in the spring of 1950, has been fairly active during the year. Carl Powell of Cody is the president, Jack Kreycik of Wood Lake vice-president, and Mrs. Leo Mollett of Valentine is secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive board were Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Olsen of Kilgore, Everett Brown of Simeon, and Harley Sullens of Wood Lake. Two of these members are extension board members.

The county 4-H executive council met February 21 at the extension office. The main business was to decide on the policy and program for the coming year. The council decided to have a spring 4-H kick-off rally March 10. It was to include all of the 4-H club members of 1950 and any communities who might be interested in 4-H clubs. 4-H medals which were not awarded at the fall achievement day of 1950 were to be presented to those club members.

The executive board of the 4-H council met August 29 to discuss the plans for the November achievement party.

The county 4-H committee was given some extra assistance by the state 4-H club office in a meeting called December 28 to orient the 4-H committee on their duties and to explain how they could work more successfully with their own county 4-H program. A film strip showing complete with recorded was of major interest to the committee members.

However, due to the large distance involved, it is difficult to get enough interest in keeping an active program going with the county 4-H committee. There are usually some decisions to make on policy and the planning of the program, but it seems to bog down in between meetings and while there may be one good meeting of the year, this seems to be about the size of the 4-H committee activities until fair time or other 4-H events.

No community groups were formed; however, the 4-H clubs provided a good deal of recreation activities which will be carried in the Community Life Section of this report. The county rural youth group assisted with the development of leadership in our rural communities. There was definitely an increase in rural youth work this year.

There are more than one group of county rural youth workers. However, they have not definitely been organized under rural extension work but the agent has given these groups assistance with their recreation activities. One group was very active at Brownlee, two groups at Sparks, one at Wood Lake, and one at Eli. However, the latter two just joined together a few times a year for the mere joy of association.
Leaders, Committees, and Other Cooperative Agencies

The federal agencies that the extension service cooperated with this year was the USDA Council, FHA, the SCS, the PCA, and the National Farm Loan Association. Another agency which is not federal is the Sandhills Cattle Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic people, and the local Hereford Breeders Association. The main function of the USDA this year was the assistance with veterans and the newly organized county mobilization board which really consists of the members of the USDA Council. However, there was no active program developed by this new organization to date.

The women leaders of home extension and study clubs were quite interested in their organization throughout the year. They were largely responsible for helping create an equal balance between ranch and home life. For a more complete report of these leaders, refer to the Home Extension Club Work Section of this report.

There was a marked improvement of the quality of the 4-H work in the county this year as the leaders are becoming better trained. There were many five year pins, two year plaques, and two ten year leaders pins which were won by leaders this year and will be presented at a 4-H leaders banquet in the spring of '52.

It was previously mentioned in this report of the assistance given to the organization of three community groups. Most of this was merely re-organization. There are possibilities of other groups being organized for recreation in the future.

CROP PRODUCTION

The PFI Program, which died of natural death about two years ago, was more or less taken over by some grassland meetings which were popular throughout the state. This program was held somewhat on the district basis and publicity was given the meetings in this area urging the ranchers attendance.

A district grassland day was held at Stuart, Nebraska. The agent carried some publicity on this meeting in local papers and announced it at extension meetings. Quite a large number of people planned to attend this meeting this year to hear some very interesting speakers.

A local rancher, Everett Brown, was to appear on a panel discussion on the practicability of baled hay and round bales vs square bales. Mr. Brown had some very good points which could have been brought out at this meeting. However, due to the extremely icy roads, the attendance was cut down somewhat at this meeting, particularly from Cherry County. It was impossible to travel the morning of this meeting.

The ranchers throughout the winter feared another '49er. A good
Crop Production (Con't.)

many of these ranchers changed their usual practice of grouping stacks together on the north side of the meadow to stringing them out in one to two rows. The winter of 1951 was extremely dry and there was very little snow. However, the ranchers stocked up heavily on protein cake, grocery supplies, and fuel supplies expecting that a snow storm would come. However, there were no bad storms and there was a fairly good carry over of hay on the average ranch. The spring was late this year due to the dry conditions through April and early May.

What appeared to be a more than adequate carry-over of hay in the month of April, turned out in some cases to be a very welcome crop as most ranchers did not get to turn out to grass until after the 20th of May as the grass was very slow in getting started due to lack of moisture and warmth. The drought was broke about the first of June and from June through September, the moisture was so excessive that thousands of acres and tons of hay could not be harvested due to the extremely wet meadows during the normal haying season. Much of the hay crop had to be harvested after September 1, the quality being very poor due to the wet conditions and the late season. There was an extremely heavy cover on the range and the cattle did very well on this Sandhills crop. However, there will undoubtedly be a shortage of hay in the late spring months.

The dry spring conditions and the dry winter brought along with it high, dry winds that put the prairie in excellent shape for prairie fires. One prairie fire in Southwest Cherry erupted into 25,000 acres of range-land destroyed. However, as this was late in the spring and due to the time, it was not too long until the new grass began to push its way thru.

Ranchers in the Wood Lake area requested a meeting the night of April 16 to discuss plans for reclaiming their burned over area which was in the prairie fire last fall. There were over 10,000 acres which were burned while a little over 5,000 was in range-hill-land. Observations made on the ground and from the air showed there was little vegetation and a good deal of shifting sands and abuse of the existing vegetation. The ranchers, naturally, were worried over the loss of this valuable rangeland—both summer and winter. It was necessary for many of these stockmen to winter out their cattle on other ranches.

At this meeting, the agent assisted the ranchers with their discussion and talked on fire control and fire fighting methods. He brought along Mr. L. F. Bredemeier, district soil conservationist, Frank Simons, County PMA Chairman, Don Higging of the Ainsworth Air Service, and two local men with different seed supplies available. These gentlemen were called on to discuss the various things they had to offer on the program. Mr. L. F. Bredemeier discussed his observation of the area and what he believed might possibly be done to reclaim the worst burned over area. Mr. Simons told of the payments available under the PMA program for grass seeding and deferred grazing. The sign-up date was extended until April 30 to include the ranchers in the Wood Lake and Hyannis areas. Mr. Higging told the ranchers about airplane seeding and said that he was willing to get a plane with air seeding equipment if there was enough acreage.
Crop Production (Con't.)

involved. He also told of the cost of air seeding. Two local businessmen discussed their types of seed and their prices.

The ranchers decided that if they could get the assistance of the PMA, the operation would not be too expensive and that seeding of some sort must be done to get the native grasses started to reclaiming this burned over area. It appeared that sandlove grass sowed alone at the rate of two pounds per acre would perhaps be the best choice. Therefore, all but two of the ranchers in the burned over area decided to see by air as it would perhaps be the most practical means of seeding on such a large scale and also due to the fact that drills and other equipment could not be pulled over much of this area and with not much better results then could be expected from airplane seeding. The plane and seed arrived so that the seeding was started on April 23 and was almost completed by Sunday, May 6. The weather was favorable for seed development and next spring, 1952, should give indications of its success.

A group of ranchers who were in a larger prairie fire at Hyannis requested the assistance of the agent in a similar meeting. Due to the distance involved, the agent flew down to Hyannis to attend this meeting. Also at the meeting were Dean Higgins, District Soil Conservationist for that area, Cherry County PMA Chairman, and Don Higgins. The agent welcomed the opportunity to meet with the people of Southwest Cherry County and give them assistance with their program, as well as to discuss other agriculture subjects. The District Soil Conservationist made some ground observations of the area and stated that there was not too much feasible damage done to this area with the exception of a few blowouts which might become extent. Frank Simons again told of the seeding and deferred grazing payments available under PMA. Due to the fire being just a few weeks ahead of the normal expected growth of grass, the ranchers there decided not to seed by airplane. Only three signed up for deferred grazing and grass seeding. A good sized crowd turned out for this meeting, not only from Southwest Cherry County, but from the Hyannis area. Most of the ranchers there felt that they could afford to gamble with Mother Nature reclaiming their burned over area. These ranchers seem very appreciative of having had the opportunity to meet with the agent and the soil conservationists to discuss grasses and their common problems.

In December the agronomy department contacted all the agents in the state in regard to test plots, for small grain. As the agent was planning on working with fertilizer tests on grasses and knew that this would take a good deal of time, he did not order any small grains for test plots.

Due to continuous requests on the part of the agent to the state agronomy department at the experiment station, they finally came to the conclusion that there was some importance in making extensive fertilizer tests on grasses. The agent constantly came across ranchers who had been sold large amounts of fertilizer to put out on grasses in the spring, but the ranchers themselves did not know how much to apply, what type to apply, nor when to apply it as there had not been any tests of this sort made, only by individual ranchers and they were quite inaccurate tests.
Crop Production (Con't.)

Once again the commercial people were getting far ahead of the experiment people and were selling the ranchers a bill of goods on fertilizers. The agent had been requesting assistance from the state experiment station for some years and this year they finally came to a head. Mr. E. M. Brouse, of the substation at Valentine, was assigned almost a full-time job of putting out fertilizer test plots over separate ranches in the Sandhills. This, in itself, was really a full-time job and the county agents in each county gave Mr. Brouse whatever assistance they could in putting out these plots and harvesting them.

Plots were established in four different counties with a good many of them along Hiway 83 in Cherry County. The results of these tests coupled with the results of tests that the agent and the soil conservation put out cooperatively in 1950 should give some fair basis for making recommendations on fertilizers for grasses. Although the Valentine Sub-experiment Station officially closed December 1, Mr. Brouse, who is now stationed at Lincoln, will continue to conduct fertilizer tests on grasses in the next few years.

A good number of ranchers contacted the agent asking about fertilizer experiments and some of these stockmen are carrying out experiment plots of their own as that was what the agent advised. Ranchers were urged to try only small amounts rather than in the ton lot of fertilizers so that the ranchers could see for himself what value it might have.

Thus far, the fertilizers have indicated that the most profitable use would be at the rate of around twenty pounds of nitrogen and forty pounds of available phosphorous per acre, put out on meadow land. This seems to increase the amount of clover and vigor of the high grasses. Nitrogen plots were tried alone in small to large amounts and many replications within the same area. This did not show up to be beneficial in the past two years tests conducted by the extension and experiment services. Forty pounds to eighty pounds of available phosphorous alone on a meadow grass increased the clover by eighty pounds of available phosphorous might be considered too expensive for the net returns on the hay. It appears that the combination of these elements, nitrogen and phosphorous, show the most promise particularly when put out early in the spring. The above statements are only observations from the grass on the meadows and at the time the agent assisted in harvesting various plots of fertilized grasses. At the writing of this report, there is no available data on the experiments of Mr. Brouse that were run this summer. It is hoped that these results may be carried in next years annual report.

Some experimental work should be done on wheat grasses and grasses on the higher level of the water table. However, not too much is expected, only where there is efficient moisture and not an excessive amount.

It was possible for the agent to obtain some of the fertilizer from commercial companies so that it would be possible to put out some additional plots with ranchers in different areas in the county. The Soil
Crop Production (Con't.)

Conservation Service obtained a fertilizer spreader to give service to those ranchers and farmers interested in putting out fertilizer. Some experiments were run with alfalfa. This year the experiments with 120 pounds to 150 pounds of an 0-47-0 fertilizer gave fairly good results in the increased production of alfalfa and alfalfa seed. These again are observations made as the results of the alfalfa is not yet known.

It is the aim of the extension agent and other agents to discover the most satisfactory results and methods of applying fertilizers so that some real information will be available to advise the ranchers and prevent the sale of too heavy an application of fertilizers to any individual until the real methods and amounts are known. One rancher bought 80 ton, another 20 ton, without having any idea of what type fertilizer or how much to apply. At the various ranch visits, the agent tried to discuss the fertilizers and explained that not enough experimental work had been done on grasses.

A representative of the commercial fertilizer company from Anaconda, Montana, met with the veterans classes to discuss fertilizers and their application. This gentleman was the most practical fertilizer salesman that the agent has yet had the privilege of meeting. For the most part, he quoted experiments along with unsuccessful trials and the successful ones of experiment stations and recognized sound agencies. He discussed good and bad methods of applications and showed the veterans how to work out fertilizer rations. The veterans classes sure appreciated this information. It was, of course, explained by the agent that he was not in support of any particular fertilizer, but to bring some sound facts of fertilizer industry to the classes.

As was previously mentioned, the extremely long period of moisture from about the 10th of June until about the 1st of September brought on some very aggravating circumstances for the farmers and ranchers alike. The haying season was delayed enormously and on a large scale throughout the ranch area in all the Sandhills. Meadows which normally produced large hay tonnage were abandoned due to the fact that water was standing and it was impossible to put up the hay. However, some hay was gained on the highland surrounding meadows. Alsike and redclovers grew in areas which never before harvested this excellent clover. The upland hay was of exceptional quality, but the entire weather during July and August, the haying methods were quite unsatisfactory for getting much hay put up.

Haying operations continued unto September as there was somewhat of a dry spell at the beginning of September where the water had receded somewhat and allowed some late hay to be put up. The hay in general was very good on the upland and will be a slightly less than average tonnage crop in the lowlands and will not be of as good quality due to the wet conditions. Hay which was managed to be thrown together in stacks has absorbed a good deal of moisture in the stack butts and some hay will be lost there.

The first killing frost hit the entire state on September 27. This
ended the haying season. The ranchers shall never forget the very unpleasant haying season which they endured during 1951. However, it is undoubtedly better to have an excessive amount of moisture than having it so extremely dry that there is no hay on the upland or on the meadow. Where the rancher was short in meadow hay, he might be able to make up in most cases some bunched hay in the windrow, some winter range and coke, depending upon the type of weather we have this winter.

The rancher was not the only one to suffer from so much excessive moisture. Spring planting was delayed due to cold weather and some wet weather in April which is the normal small grain and alfalfa planting dates. At May the corn was delayed in planting due to cold and some wet weather. Some corn was planted up until July 1 with not much prospects of a corn crop. The killing frost which came in late September just about checked in the 1951 corn crop which is almost as bad as last in the drought years in this county with the exception that there is good winter cover to stop snow and winds.

Corn in general is extremely poor and it is difficult to attempt to make a yield estimate. By the ear, it would run 20 to 25 bushels and by weight possibly not more than 5 to 10 bushels and that of extremely poor quality. There is a prospect of a good many hogs and livestock being moved to market by the first of the year due to the lack of any available good feed corn for them this winter. Farmers for the most part are utilizing corn crops with cattle which are too high for the farmers to buy in this area for no more hay than they had to feed them and no more acreage to obtain enough feed.

The farmers were also plagued with a leaf-spot disease on their first cutting of alfalfa which was delayed to the late weather. The alfalfa on the older stands did not bloom and many farmers found themselves waiting for the alfalfa to bloom up until about the third week in June and then discovered that it was not going to bloom and that the second crop was already starting its growth. Therefore, the first crop of alfalfa, put up in rain after rain, was of extremely poor quality.

Likewise the alfalfa which was cut late and the second crop which was left for seed, got a late start and for a large part did not mature. The infestation of lags bug was bad and did work on the alfalfa and the alfalfa seed. Very little spraying was done for these lags bugs. However, there will be a good deal more alfalfa seed for sale in the spring than there will be corn.

The small grain, of course, made quite an exceptional crop this year due to the cool weather which held through until the forepart of August. There was practically no hot weather whatsoever this year. The nutrient content in the small grain was bad, but the farmer for the most part had a good yield of all kinds of small grain. The threat from the green bug was very minor although there were some requests made to the agent for identification and control of the green bug. Undoubtedly, the green bug did some damage but did not prevent crops in the small grain from being
Crop Production (Cont.)

produced as it has done in the past two years. All of these above statements on corn and small grain naturally brought a good many problems to the farmers with which the agent was able to render some assistance with the exception of the weather. Many problems arose from the farmers standpoint for which they consulted the agent.

Not even the townspeople were in a good position this wet year due to the fact that it brought in increased amounts of weeds into lawns, diseases in gardens, flowers, evergreen trees, and even a heavy crop of grasshoppers developed in August which plagued a good many townsmen.

Grass samples, weed samples and insects literally by the hundreds were identified at ranch visits, office interviews and at meetings.

In regard to garden crops, the heavy moisture brought with it insects which thrived during wet weather and diseases which were accredited by the moist conditions. Farmers and ranchers, of course, brought in many insects and weeds for identification and questions about their control. Due to the fact that it rained a good many hours almost every day through June and in July, it was difficult to put out insecticides and weedicides with any results.

The commercial insecticide and weedicide company which the agent helped form in 1950, were kept very busy but the results of their spraying was quite disappointing due to the conditions of the weather.

The agent was contacted by several ranchers who were interested in grass identification. Following a two day range management school at Long Pine for extension agents, many ranch visits were made and assistance was given to the ranchers in helping him recognize what type of grasses the cattle were actually consuming and even to what types that they were getting the most rains from. The range management school was very helpful for in it was taught the utilization of pastures carrying capacity, and the identification of grasses. A meager grass sample display was started by the agent, but due to the lack of time, it was not completed this year. It is hoped that next year some of these grasses can be exhibited successfully in the extension office.

Farmers and ranchers alike are becoming more conscience of the fact that they must know what the soil is composed of before they can successfully put it to use. Therefore, more and more ranchers are making use of the soil testing laboratory. Sixteen soil samples were submitted for an analysis.

During the winter and spring months, the agent had ample opportunity to make many ranch visits. During these ranch visits, a good many meadows were observed and recommendations were requested as to how to produce better quality hay on the meadows. Most of the ranchers, of course, were interested in clovers and tame grasses; also the use of fertilizers. In each case it was demonstrated the areas in which alsike clover and redtop would take use and also the areas that redclover and timothy could be used. It was noted during these winter months of feeding, that an increased number of cattlemen are practicing feeding back onto the meadow. However, it
Crop Production (Con't.)

is surprising how many of them do not take advantage of putting back the best type of fertility that they have. Also surprising, is the number of ranchers who continue to sow expensive seeds on the meadows instead of feeding good clover stacks back to these areas favorable to the growth of these legumes. These latter two suggestions of feeding on the meadow for nitrogen return and for feeding of clovers through the cow were highly recommended by the agent due to the past experience of others.

Not too much hay was sold by the stack in 1951 due to the adequate supply from the previous haying season. However, there were a good many farmers and some ranchers interested in selling hay by the stack. These persons were given assistance in hay measuring. It is expected that there will be a good many more tons of hay for sale from the upland areas to the lowland areas by late next spring.

One rancher, Arnold Fink of Elsmere, reported the cutting of his hay crop into trench silos which made fairly good grass ensilage. He reported a fair degree of success and that the hay was in good condition and seemed to be quite high in nutrients.

The prairie dog, which is ordinarily considered to be just other work for an extension agent, is brought into this section of the report due to the fact that he prevents and helps destroy crop production. Two news items were carried in the local paper and announcements were made at meetings in regard to the damage that prairie dogs do annually. Also, that the extension office carried poison oats for the control of prairie dogs. Thirty-two ranchers requested direct information about prairie dogs and took an active control program. Some demonstrations were given individually to ranchers to the explanation of the best means for their control. Roughly, 750 pounds of poison oats were put out through the extension service in Cherry County for the control of prairie dogs in 1951. This was an exceptional year and it appeared that ranchers were interested in controlling this rodent. In cases where prairie dogs were not controlled 100 per cent with poison oats, prairie dog cartridges were obtained from the extension office for the finish-up.

Lloyd Olsen, a 4-H club leader at Kilgore, had a large "dog Town" on part of his ranch and a neighbor. The 4-H club met at the ranch south of Kilgore and began helping to destroy the prairie dogs in an organized fashion under the leadership of Mr. & Mrs. Olsen and their neighbor. Gophers also received the attention of the ranchers to a lesser degree as they are quite a bit more difficult to control and multiply quite rapidly.

A revitalized 4-H club project took form in the area north of Valentine. These boys and girls in this club did an excellent job of planting, maintaining, and harvesting their garden crops. There were quite a few disease problems which confronted the youngsters as well as other gardens during the year. The garden members of the Northside Ramblers exhibited a fine display at the county fair. There were several other individual projects carried on by other clubs, but the one north of town
Crop Production (Con't.)

was the largest. Weed treatment of garden vegetables was very small this year and there were very few farmers that were interested in treatment of cereal crops, but a few were interested in the treatment of alfalfa.

A representative from the state barberry association contacted the agent to notify him that they were working certain sections of the county trying to find barberry which is causing a good deal of rust in Sheridan County to the west of us. No plants were found, but further examination of new areas will be carried out.

Seventy-five farmers and ranchers were assisted in obtaining improved varieties of seeding. 31 other farmers and ranchers were assisted in obtaining other cereals and grasses for seed. 64 samples were sent in for germination and purity tests on corn, barley, rye, wheat, alfalfa, and grasses. 17 soil samples were submitted for analysis. 19 stockmen were interested in measuring hay in stacks. 33 ranchers and farmers were interested in the use of fertilizer varieties from grasses to cereal crop legumes. 78 samples of weeds, grasses, and seeds were brought in for their identification.

Fifty-three farmers, city people, and ranchers were assisted in diseases of various crops. Seventy-two persons were interested in weed control and the use of chemical sprays. 34 stockmen requested assistance in meadow improvement. 120 ranchers and farmers were given help with rodent control consisting of prairie dogs, coyotes, and gophers. 137 farmers, ranchers and townspeople were given assistance with insect control on gardens, and other crops.

There were four sprinkler irrigation systems operated this summer. The systems varied from the very best of equipment to homemade and handy equipment. The Woosman Bros. discovered that by using their sprinklers during the low temperatures, it prevented the frost from forming on their garden crops from which they were depending for a large portion of their income.

During the various summer ranch visits, the agent observed haying operations and passed along suggested ideas to other ranchers as they were visited.

Again an effort was made by the agent to receive some specialist help for a demonstration as to the use of weed sprayer equipment and the proper application for weeds. However, as the demand for the specialist was the heavy, the calibration of equipment demonstration was not held.

Livestock Production

As the 1950 census indicated cattle is the main industry making up 93 per cent of the main source of income. It is usually possible to give
Livestock Production (Cont.)

a lot of assistance along these lines. Selection of breeding stock, advertising, promotion of sales, culling, diseases, rations, cattle tours, and other livestock activities and projects that come under particular attention. Therefore, a good deal of the work has dealt with the cattle to a large majority, while hogs, sheep, and poultry have received some attention where the opportunity presented itself.

There was a definite increase in the number of cattle in the last five years. In 1945 there were 217,888 head. In 1950 there were 268,589 head. Thus, Cherry County was the nation's largest cattle producing county. The average value per acre climbed from $7.94 to $11.98. Ranchers climbed from an average of 3,143 acres average to 4,081 acres in 1950.

This year, due to a change in management of the local hatchery at the time which flock owners meetings are normally held, did not allow for a meeting of this type to be held. However, Mr. W. F. Aubol conducted a demonstration at Merriman, May 10, on poultry killing, dressing, drawing, and cutting. The demonstration was well received by the crowd. Methods of dressing roasters and fries for the locker and a film strip on the use of home freezers and frozen food lockers were their principal points of interest.

Mr. Aubol pointed out that it was important to scald the chickens going into the freezer at about 128 degrees to 130 degrees temperature. This would keep the skin from drying out and would better conserve flavor. Flavor of the fiers and the nutrients are better conserved by wrapping in a good air-tight bag or wrapping paper then by cutting up the chicken and placing them in containers full of water to be frozen. The important point is to keep the air out of the package. Food saver bags may have the chicken placed in the bag, then dumped in water letting the water push the air out from around the bird, then twisting the package several times closest to the fiers. Using a rubber band on this twisting food saving bag then keeps out any air and preserves the flavor of the bird over a long period of time.

It was also pointed out that poultry must be properly killed and bled. One of the best methods was to hang the bird from a wire by the feet, then inserting a knife into the mouth and passing it just below the eye until it pierces the rear of the skull where the third lobe of the brain is connected with the spinal column.

This demonstration was well received and although there was not a large crowd, those that attended were well rewarded for their efforts. It is planned to hold another demonstration of this type next year.

A local frozen locker plant owner and operator accompanied the agent to the Merriman meeting and showed film strips showing the relation of the home freezer to the frozen food locker plant and how they can be successfully used together.

The agent cooperated with the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Three persons, including two ranchers, took tests at the extension office
Livestock Production (Con't.)

for pullorum testing.

Although there were no more poultry meetings held in the county than those listed above, the agent had ample opportunity to put forth suggested ideas for the success in the small flock which nearly every rancher has. Eight essentials for the success in a small flock were stressed:

1. Screened in roosts.
2. Insulated buildings.
3. No over-crowding of chicks or laying hens.
4. Proper ventilation.
5. Properly controlled water.
6. Constant culling of laying flock.
7. Balanced ration at low cost.
8. A good clean, deep litter.

Emphasis was also placed on buying chicks at home to stay away from the Newcastle disease.

There was one poultry 4-H club at Crookston. The project as a whole was only mildly successful, although all members completed their record books and won their medals.

The two livestock clinics held February 7 were highly successful and seemed to be appreciated by all in attendance. At the afternoon meeting in Valentine, 113 persons took in the meeting.* The same night at Merriman, 67 stockmen turned out and a lively meeting was held.

Bill Derrick and Dr. Alford of the State Extension Service and Dr. Leslie Johnson, Regional Beef Cattle Research Director, led interesting topics.

Of principal interest to the ranchers was the program being carried on at the various Beef Breeding Research Stations. Fort Robinson is the largest of its size in this thirteen state area and it is the first time that it has been possible to work on beef cattle breeding research, whereas much research has been done since the early 1900's in poultry, swine, dairy, and crops.

The program was nicely presented by Dr. Johnson and the stockmen now have a better understanding of the breeding project and the future plans. They already have some valuable data as to the efficiency of gain, rate of gain, producing heavier calves at weaning time, and better carcass quality.

Several questions were brought out at this livestock meeting—(1) Can we breed better cattle that will mean a higher percentage in calf crop on our meadows? (2) Can we wean calves weighing 100 pounds more than our present stock of similar ages and under similar conditions? (3) Can we breed cattle that will put on gains more economically in the feed lots than our present stock? (4) Can we eliminate freaks in beef cattle? (5) Can we yield cattle that will bring more to consumers? These are some of the
questions brought out and there are many others which Dr. Johnson brought out. He showed pictures of four bulls that had already had some tests conducted on them. It was too bad that the pictures of the bulls were not a little better pictures, but it put the idea across to most ranchers.

It is believed that the ranchers are not definitely convinced of the importance of the Fort Robinson project but at least, it gave them something to think about and it pointed out the honest facts before them rather than the hearsay and gossip. There are many questions for which the answers are not known and will not be known for some time. The important thing is that at least we are going to have some research work done with cattle. It has been done on poultry, swine, dairy cattle, and crops but very little on cattle. The Miles City, Montana, station has already conducted some interesting tests but it will be a fine thing to know how the results will be under Nebraska conditions, and under different types of beef projects. This is coordinated under Dr. Leslie Johnson so that there will not be repetition in experimental work amongst the states in this region.

Dr. Alford's and Bill Derrick's discussion on livestock was very well received and judging from the number of people who attended and the number of people who remained after both meetings to ask questions, also the number of comments, it was a highly successful livestock meeting. The general knowledge of this project and of livestock diseases seemed to be greatly appreciated.

Over sixty 4-H club members, leaders, and parents turned out for the County 4-H Livestock Judging Contest on May 18.

These youngsters had a very good workout at By The Way Ranch of judging one class of senior bulls, one class of junior bulls, and one class of two year old heifers.

W. W. (Bill) Derrick, extension animal husbandman, and the agent directed the contest. Mr. Derrick gave a preliminary type demonstration to the younger 4-H club members. Apparently his lesson went over well as three of the first four places were won by new 4-H club members who are in their first year of 4-H club work. Another amazing incident about the three judges who placed in the top four, they were all from the same family and all from the same 4-H club. Frank Keller, who is eight years old, won first; his sister, Elsie, second; and his older brother, John, won fourth. Bette Belker of Wood Lake placed third. Bette is in her second year of 4-H club work in the Wood Lake 4-H Hotshot Club.

A new type of judging contest assistance was given to 4-H members in June. K. C. Fouts of the state extension service, met with the Crookston Table Dairy Club at the 4-Frey Farm east of Valentine. The whole club turned out and received some very helpful information in learning to recognize and judge good quality dairy cattle. Attention continued to center around the Valentine experiment sub-station where the X disease project was in progress. Many questions for information was asked of the extension agent. The past year the project was carried on to see if the disease could
Livestock Production (Con't.)

be reproduced. The heifers that lived through the disease the previous year were bred back to healthy males. The offsprings in some cases would be quite weak and in other cases would be strong, healthy calves. It was readily possible to see the effects of keeping these heifers for breeding stock after they had had the X disease. It would naturally be much better to get good clean healthy stock and start again. Mr. L. M. Brouse of the experiment station gave a report at the annual extension meeting on the X disease project. Pictures and slides were showed of the cattle and an explanation of the progress was given.

Mr. Brouse stated that they had found the wood pile that the "nigger" was in, but that they hadn't found the "nigger". In other words, the X disease was reproduced at the state experiment station in Lincoln using the same type of feed that was used on the cattle at Valentine. This was reproduced not only about four out of six calves in the experiment. The remains yet to be seen what is the direct cause of the X disease and the state experiment station at the College of Agriculture will continue on this experiment.

The Valentine sub-station was closed effective December 1 after nearly forty years of service. The experiments for the cattlemen will be carried on at the newly acquired Fort Robinson project. However, the X disease will be carried on at the College of Agriculture. Some valuable information has been obtained in the Valentine experiment station in regard to X disease. As yet, the land of the experiment station and the buildings are still in doubt and the decision has not been made as to its disposal, whether it will be leased or sold. It is estimated that the agent will now have many more experiment duties to perform in Cherry County, mainly on individual ranches.

One experiment which was carried out last year was the home mixture of minerals. It was decided to use bone meal in five parts, and cryocalcium phosphate and salt in one-half parts. This appeared to be a good mixture which was heavy in phosphorus and was an economical mixture. The rancher had obtained a good mixture of bone meal which was a fairly scarce article last year. No definite results of the experiment have yet been obtained except that the ranchers said that the cattle did not require as much protein cake and they seemed to do a good deal better on the open range and some pasture than his previous cattle. Another experiment which will be worked out with the ranchers and soil conservation service, is the weighing of cattle on different pastures, taking notice of the types of grasses and grazing along with deferred grazing to see what grasses that the cattle make their most efficient gains.

There was an unusually mild winter with very little snow. The cattle were above average in winter flesh and condition. There were ample winter seed supplies although the seeding period was extended until almost the first of June before the ranchers could turn their cattle to grass. The favorable weather conditions permitted the full use of range pastures. Supplemental feeding was light although it is interesting to note that most ranchers in general do use protein feeds.
Livestock Production (Con't.)

With the exception of March 2, 3, and 4, the weather was excellent for one of the best calving seasons on record. These three days saw a light snow of about six inches. The rest of the weather was fine and the calving was made a good deal easier this year than it has been in the past ten years. With the exception of a few snappy, cold spells in April, the weather conditions were excellent for delivering calves. Of course, there was the various calving troubles for which the agent was contacted. Condition of the cattle after a good winter was considered to be excellent and there was a slight carryover of hay, but not as much as originally anticipated due to the late arrival of the grass.

The agent visited Ed Belsky, Gent Bates, and Elain Wolcott, all of whom had entries at the Denver Stock Show in December. Although there were no Grand Championships, Cherry County could be very proud of themselves for the showing that they made. Gene Bates placed 12th with a 1130 pound steer in the open class while Elaine Wolcott of Wood Lake placed 15th with a 1120 pound steer. Ed Belsky's Senior Bull Calf was 11th in its class and 13th with the Junior Heifer Calf. Leo Kgan, of southwestern Cherry County, had the first place load of calves over all breeds. This indeed was a fine showing for our cattle.

Max Coffey, farm editor of the World Herald, called on the agent and requested some information for a range story which appeared in the Sunday issue of the Herald. Mr. Coffey took some excellent pictures of the Howard Tetherow cattle with a story on his fall calf production. This was indeed good publicity for the Sandhills cattle and Mr. Tetherow's cattle did a fine job of advertising. The Herald covers the state of Nebraska and extends into three or four other states in the feeding belt.

The agent prepared news items and a circular letter which should have reached nearly every stockman in Cherry County. An increasing number of ranchers were using benzene hexachloride for lice control for they had heard of its good effects and they were probably right to a certain degree except that the BHC is not recommended due to its toxic effect on the carcass. The entomology department finally broke loose and recommended Lindane which gave a good reason to contact the ranchers and give them something new in lice control. The trouble with the whole thing is that lice should be controlled in the fall in the months of October and November with two treatments. Too many stockmen wait until the winter months to treat and then hate to bring in their cows for lice control and want something that will kill the lice in one treatment. This type of chemical has not been and probably will never be produced, although combinations may yield results.

Observing the number of office calls and ranch questions, as well as meeting questions on lice control, some of the letters must have been taken to heart with the realization that something should be done about lice as well as cattle grubs.

A circular letter was given county-wide mailing on lice and grub control. This brought many inquiries as to methods, chemicals, type and time
Livestock Production (Con't.)

of application. Some were inquiries by letter while others were office calls and at ranch visits. This letter was prepared with the idea in mind to inform the ranchers of the new recommended chemicals and the unrecommended chemicals for lice control. It got them to thinking about the safety in applying these insecticides as well as the importance of eradicating the pests.

A rancher from southeast Cherry County visited the agent and discussed a new experiment in the Sandhills. This was artificial insemination. This rancher has contacted a western university in Utah and is planning to receive the services of a graduate veterinarian through the summer. This stockman has made arrangements with some neighbors to practice artificial insemination during the coming summer breeding season. This project will bear watching to see of its developments and its possibilities.

Mr. Arnold Fink of Kilsmere visited the agent and discussed many problems involved in artificial insemination. He has been trained to take samples and to administer them. He has had quite a bit of experience with beef cattle. His program, that was originally planned for the summer, more or less was postponed due to various circumstances. Principally, a veterinarian who was to study on his ranch on this problem could not be obtained at the desired date. However, this program will not be abandoned according to Mr. Fink.

Five farmers became involved in difficulties through a sale yard. They purchased hogs which were apparently okay at the time of purchase, but within a week or ten days lost anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent of the hogs purchased due to cholera or erysipelas. These farmers contacted the agent in an effort to see what could be done to stop these diseases from being shipped in and carried to local farms. These men had already contacted a local lawyer, the sale yards, a local veterinarian, and a state veterinarian. They found that a trucker, Leo Livville of Bethany, Missouri, brought these hogs in from across the state line. The agent, of course, remained neutral but tried to assist these farmers in obtaining the information they needed to perhaps prevent further investigations and similar cases of hog diseases. Dr. A. E. Anderson, the state veterinarian, was contacted by the agent as this is a problem of the Bureau of Animal Investigation. Dr. Anderson thanked the agent for his assistance and gave directions as to the procedure for bringing things of this sort to justice. The farmers then continued their problems with the local lawyer. Thus far, the agent has not learned of the farmers being able to recover any of their cash income for the outlay of these hogs which died.

Feed analysis was made for several ranchers during the year to check on the contents of a feed by transient salesmen. One analysis on feed was made for a rancher south of Crookston. He was interested to know about particular feeds and their value. Some high pressure letters were received by a few ranchers from different feed companies trying to persuade them to try their feeds. This required some investigation on the part of the agent and at most cases, it turned out to be a salesmanship plan with little foundation for an improved feed.
Livestock Production (Con't.)

The Wood Lake l-H Hotshot Club again was one of the outstanding livestock clubs in the county, particularly from the standpoint of advertising. These youngsters maintained 28 baby beeves which were exhibited at their l-H club barn and in the vicinity of Wood Lake. The agent took pictures of the club and submitted them for publicity again in 1951. This again received nation-wide recognition in several publications.

Speaking of pictures reminds the agent that pictures of livestock loading chutes were made for a picture contest with the Sioux City Livestock Commission Company. The contest was for the improvement of better livestock loading plans. The agent placed high in the contest and received an award.

To continue with the Wood Lake story, an Achievement Day and l-H judging contest was held at Wood Lake on Saturday, May 19. This was a fine livestock event as a good many ranchers and a few feeder visitors, turned out in a crowd of nearly 300 persons to witness the placing of the cattle by a competent judge, Harold Hans, who is a purebred breeder south of Valentine. This is a big event for the community of Wood Lake and they are very proud of their cattle. The visitors record showed over 200 visitors from 29 different states, so the project at Wood Lake has been good for l-H and good for advertising Sandhills l-H calves.

The members of the l-H stocker feeder show and sale committee held their first meeting of the year on May 22 for the purpose of setting up rules and regulations, a date, and selecting a judge for the fall sale. Anton Winters of Wisner was selected as the livestock judge and he accepted the engagement after being contacted by the agent. The committee met again on June 7 to wind up final plans for the Stocker Feeder Sale. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Nebraska Auction Co., were present.

October 11 was the date set for the Feeder Calf Sale which followed the sale at O'Neill of the 10th, and preceded the Bassett Sale on the 12th. The program was co-sponsored by the Valentine Chamber of Commerce and the Nebraska Auction Company. l-H members were limited to showing and selling two calves which passed under the terms of being gentled and broke to lead, on a light grain ration, and trained for showmanship. It was decided to have a morning show and a night sale. At this meeting, the agent was appointed as Sale Manager and instructed to contact the feeder buyers. The committee elected to run a half page ad in the Sandhills Cattle Bulletin with the co-sponsors and the l-H clubbers themselves sharing the expenses.

A third meeting of the feeder calf sale committee was held September 6. Final arrangements were made with this committee to facilitate a smooth operating show and sale.

During the summer months the agent worked on contacting buyers and in the fall, an aggressive campaign was made of sending out sale announcements and encouraging buyers to attend the Valentine Feeder Calf Show & Sale.

Due to the lack of interest on the part of other Sandhills counties,
Livestock Production (Cont'd.)

no stocker feeder show and sale was held at the Ak-Sar-Ben in 1951. 4-H calf buyers in general seemed to be very disappointed. However, when the agent attended Ak-Sar-Ben, it was a good time to contact feeder buyers and to check on the calves purchased at the 1950 Ak-Sar-Ben Sale and at the Valentine Sale held the year. It was possible to show the results of some of the calves that were purchased as stocker feeders.

The show, itself, was a real success and the cooperation of the coordinating committee and of other 4-H club leaders was a thing to make any county agent's hear proud. The ranchers were very complimentary of this sale and believed it is a fine thing for this country. A complete report of this show and sale will be carried in the Marketing Section of this report.

The agent attended the Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show where there were only two entries made from Cherry County this year. Bette Welker and Merle Sturgeon of Wood Lake exhibited a heifer and a steer respectively. Cherry County can be very proud of these youngsters as they both received the blue award. The agent also observed the stocker feeder calves that were purchased at the Ak-Sar-Ben 1950 Show and also at the Valentine Feeder Sale of that same year. It was interesting to see the calves development. At the same time, it was a good contact to interest other buyers in attending the 1951 Valentine Stocker Feeder Show & Sale. All the feeder calves purchased in 1950 did a very fine job at Ak-Sar-Ben. One club calf, which was the 1950 Ak-Sar-Ben Champion, was brought back to the purple division at the 1951 Show. For this, Gerals Langemeier of Ithica, Nebraska, received a plaque which was his second in a row after purchasing Cherry County calves and showing them back to purple ribbons.

Due to a good local market at the Cherry County Fair, only the two above mentioned entries were made at Ak-Sar-Ben. The youngsters knew that they would receive a wider range of profit, although none was too great if they sold at the annual county baby beef sale. This is one explanation of why there were not more entries at Ak-Sar-Ben. However, the two that were entered made an excellent showing as it was a high quality exhibit.

The agent cooperated with the Sandhills Cattle Association in the marketing of livestock during ranch visits and other personal contacts. It was not possible for the agent to attend the annual convention held at Broken Bow this year, but an effort was made to interest ranchers to attend this meeting. For more complete report of cooperation between these agencies, refer to the Marketing Section.

The agent has cooperated with the Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association. In the capacity of assistant secretary in the advertising of high quality purebred cattle. This association has done much to improve the breeding qualities of our fine Sandhills cattle. The agent has also worked with the angus producers and has tried to find them sources of good quality angus bulles. There is no purebred angus organization in the county as there is only one purebred angus producer.
Livestock Production (Cont'd.)

The agent met with the Purebred Hereford Breeders in February to lay plans for their annual spring show and sale. The agent assisted the breeders with this show and sale on March 13 and 14. The average sale price was a new record as 56 bulls sold for a $935 average and all 50 head averaged $925.

Assistance was given the Hereford breeders in the carrying out of their plans along with the Chamber of Commerce for their spring banquet and square dance which was held following the banquet. The agent provided the music and called the square dances to lead the evenings entertainment. This seemed to be greatly appreciated by all of the local people as well as the visiting buyers.

The agent again assisted the Hereford breeders with their annual show and sale which was held November 20 and 21. For a complete report of this sale, which broke all records of this association, refer to the Marketing Section of this report.

The agent spent part of a day taking pictures of some purebred sires at the Lloyd Olsen Ranch at Kilgore. Mr. Olsen, an extension board member, has been very cooperative with extension work including the 4-H club. Mr. Olsen used one of the pictures taken by the agent for his annual fall sale bulletin. Another interesting thing about the agent's pictures, is the snapshot of one set of cattle taken at the last fall Hereford Sale is used on the back of their spring and fall sale catalogs. This was greatly appreciated by the breeders and for that matter, the agent, too.

Three county 4-H livestock judging contests were held in early summer. One at Wood Lake and two at By The Way Ranch. Although the number of judges with the exception of the Wood Lake meeting, numbered under 75, the enthusiasm was strong and a good many adult persons were also reached. All of these judging contests were highly successful from the standpoint of type demonstrations and etc., and will be covered in the Community Life Section of this report. The agent gave assistance to several livestock 4-H clubs with local judging, sometimes between two or more clubs, in addition to the county judging contests. It is interesting to note that the 4-H girls in the past years have won the "high honors" of the judging contests. It seems that they are able to talk a better set of reasons.

Due to the fact that there is a very small number of dairy producers in this county, there was no quality cream meeting held, although the agent advocated the use of good quality dairy products in two different meetings. The Table Dairy Club was re-organized north of Crookston and had an active membership of eight dairy members. This was a good opportunity for the agent to stress the importance of dairy type. The point is stressed that as long as there is going to be some milk producing animals in the farming area, it is a good idea to stress upon our young boys and girls the fact that they should pick some good stock to start their young dairy herds.
Livestock Production (Cont'd.)

The assistant 4-H dairy leader attended the leaders training meeting at Lincoln in January. From this he was able to give some very helpful information to the 4-H club members. Most of the dairy stock had to be imported from Missouri. Three of the boys carried their 1950 heifers into the cow producing project along with their dairy heifers. They made an excellent exhibit at the county fair and won second in the alley prize. This club was re-organized for a third year in the fall of 1951.

Since there has been no practicing veterinarian in the county for a number of years, the county agent is often called upon to furnish information and offer his own emergency service. The number of these requesting information fell off somewhat sharply this year due to the fact that there is a new practicing veterinarian from Ainsworth which is close to this area, another from Broken Bow who uses an airplane to contact the eastern section and spotted ranches in the west, and there is also a veterinarian in Sheridan County to the west. In addition to these new veterinary services, the Broken Bow veterinarian established an office service two days per week at the Valentine Clinic Pharmacy. The pharmacist at the clinic is also well versed on veterinary medicine and a good many of the former office callers seek his information with apparently good results.

Due to the heavy activities required by any extension program, the agent has always been helpful in offering assistance or advice on locating veterinarians for the ranchers and farmers. However, in the past few years, the agent has tried to educate the persons asking for livestock disease assistance usually in form of medication applications, bloat, contagious diseases, and etc., into contacting local veterinarians in the surrounding counties. However, the agent offers assistance whenever his knowledge can extend. In all there were 23 stockmen requesting information on cattle diseases, 8 on swine, 12 on poultry, 2 on sheep and two on dairy.

There were 23 ranchers requesting information on beef rations, 12 on poultry, 6 dairy, 4 hog, and 1 sheep. Assistance was given to 11 stockmen requesting information on taking in cattle, both spring and fall. Livestock insecticides brought inquiries of 76 different ranchers asking information and assistance.

The diseases or conditions which were most predominant during the year were scours, malnutrition, hemmorhagic, urinary calculi, water belly, mastitis, milk fever, pink eye, insemination, foot tot, TB, dandrugg, ring worm, cancer eye, warts, scurve, and slob-ers. There were 9 samples of feed submitted for analysis. Twelve blood samples were submitted for analysis.

The ranchers might now accept the use of a good veterinarian as they now have relatively better roads which would cut down the cost of service and perhaps prevent diseases and save more cattle than was formerly possible. Assistance will still be rendered by the agent in the more common
Livestock Conditions (Con't.)

kinds of disease and principally in the sanitation and disease control of
livestock and poultry.

Bangs disease received a good deal of attention this year as the a-
gent emphasized it at four different livestock meetings. Most ranchers
are beginning to see the value of calf foot vaccination right along with
black leg. The agent mentioned bangs disease, calf foot vaccination, and
hemmorhagic at various other meetings.

Mr. Garwood of Southwest Cherry had several livestock problems in
which he was interested. Principally, loss of calves at birth, calf scour,
and weak calves at birth. Assistance was given this rancher in the form
of better management practices in both feeding and the prevention of dis-
ease. It was principally a management problem for which not much could
be done this year, but an improvement in the calving situation should take
place next year as Mr. Garwood is practicing some better management prac-
tices.

Four other stockmen were interested in cows throwing their withers
before calving time. One stockman believed that cows throw their withers
because they ate pine needles in canyons. However, upon observation this
proved to be another management and feeding problems. Throwing of the
withers is believed to be somewhat heredity and was recommended to cull
out these cows as soon as replacements could be made for further live-
stock production.

One rancher very excitedly made a long distance call to the agent
and stated that he had I disease starting in one of his dairy
cows. The agent paid an immediate visit to the ranch north of Cody to
discover that a white dairy heifer whose skin was highly susceptible to
the sun was very well sunburned. The situation was very easily remedied.

Livestock parasites received considerable attention in 1951 due to
the mild weather. Ranchers in general are more religious about treating
for lice than they are treating for grubs. They see that the lice
control spraying does some good, but the fact that the heel fly is ever
present in the spring discourages them. It is difficult to get 100 per-
cent cooperation in some neighborhoods but where there is cooperation
with a radius of 10 to 20 miles in a community, the results are particu-
larly good especially near the center of the area than it is at the
outside border where other ranches have not sprayed. It is easy to con-
vince the people on the inside of the spray ring that the far end is the
best talking point to get other ranchers to spray. However, there seems
to always be some big operator that does not take the time to control
cattle grubs and it rather puts the squeeze on the smaller operator.

Livestock parasite control cards and letters, as well as posters
and news items were used to advertise treatment for particular lice and
grub control. Fly control is a good deal more accepted than any other
control measures for the ranchers have found an easy way that requires
only two posts, a cable, and burlap sacks. They apply DDT on this post
Livestock Production (Con't.)
cable method near windmills. Apparently they are getting very good re-
sults although not recommended by the entomology department. The reason
for not recommending this type of application is principally that the
commercial firms have produced the oil base DDT which the entomology de-
partment fear may burn the animals skin. The past three summers have
been relatively cool and this practice has been used largely in the last
three years with very good results on fly control. It will be interest-
ing to note what happens should some hot summer return to Nebraska. The
agent continuously cautions stockmen about the heavy application of an
oil base DDT on these sacks.

While the results are not completely available, a good many 4-H
livestock teams presented lice, grub, and fly control demonstrations to
an unestimated number of people at 4-H, community, and county meetings.
Some demonstrations were given on screw-worm control. In every possible
case, the agent gave these demonstrators assistance. Attending some of
these demonstrations, the agent was quite often flooded with questions
every time a livestock parasite control demonstration was given. These
make good contacts.

During the ranch visits of the winter months, the agent quite often
found himself an extra hand, usually at using the spray gun. This was an
opportunity to demonstrate and discuss parasite control means. Most gener-
ally, the crowd was not too large and consisted more of neighbors gathered to
help another neighbor in ridding the cattle of lice and grubs. Due to the
lack of complete cooperation in communities, the heel fly still appears
and causes the lack of interest in spraying for cattle grubs. However,
the agent plans more extensive work on cattle grub control in the future.

Although coyotes usually come under the extension heading of Other
Work, it is principally a livestock problem; therefore, the coyote con-
trol work which was done in the past year will be carried in this section
of this report.

The agent discussed coyote control at three different livestock
meetings the past year. The campaign for coyote control, however, was
not as vigorous as that carried on in 1950 due to the apparent lack of
interest on the part of the larger amount of the ranchers in actually
exterminating the coyote. The persons with hounds and plane who hunt
the coyote for sport keep other ranchers off balance by rumors of govern-
ment hunters. This, however, cost the county around $4,000 per year in
county bounties.

Tom Turner, of the Fish & Wild Life Service at North Platte, placed
around two dozen bait stations on the Vinton Ranch, the Dumbell Ranch,
Harry Minor Ranch, Leonard Starr Ranch, Karl Monahan and the Bixby Ranches
with excellent results. These large ranchers are very well convinced of
the fact that the 10-80 poison bait with assist in eradicating coyotes.
The agent contacted each one of these ranchers and in turn received a let-
ter of a very complimentary nature and urged that more work be done to
interest ranchers in hiring a government hunter to place poison bait stations. It is believed that one bait per township could do much toward controlling the coyotes. Where the activity is greater, increased bait stations would be used. Word of these demonstrations spread around to other points in the county that this bait was effective and there came additional requests that demonstration baits be placed on various other ranches. Some petitions were circulated by these ranchers in Southwest Cherry to obtain a government hunter. In the meantime, other ranchers have contacted the county commissioners and it appears that there is interest in hiring a government hunter to exterminate coyotes on a six month basis. However, nothing will probably be done during the winter of '52 due to the lack of funds. The commissioners in general, though, do appear more favorable towards hiring the hunter from the standpoint of saving county funds and coyote bounties.

4-H livestock activities have certainly focused attention to the 4-H clubs and the extension service. The 4-H club members have been doing an excellent job of advertising Sandhills cattle, promoting the selection and culling of cattle, and the purchasing of better bulls. The stocker feeder 4-H project has done much toward all of these principals. More and more ranchers each year are allowing their youngsters to take part in the 4-H competition at the fall stocker feeder show and sale. Everyone is proud of their cattle and of course, believe that they have the best. It is interesting to note the criticism when a rancher looks at his cattle after seeing others placed above his. In turn, some of these 4-H daddies go to feeder calf sales with the express idea in mind of obtaining better bulls to make better cattle and stocker feeder calves so that their youngsters and their cattle will show higher and sell better in the fall show and sale.

During the ranch visit contacts, the agent has found it possible to further other extension activities while ear tagging 4-H calves, discussing 4-H rations, livestock parasites, livestock diseases, sanitation, feeding, and management. The ear tagging of 4-H calves is a very good contact with the people.

The Grand Champion Baby Beef at the county fair this year was owned and showed by Kenneth Stasch of Nenzel. Kenneth has quite a background behind him as he was stricken with polio in 1946 and has made a miraculous recovery although he still wears some braces. It was heartwarming to see him have such a fine calf that went to the top of the 4-H show. His calf was purchased by the Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association for $11.25 per hundred pounds at the annual baby beef sale. The county fair was a complete success from all angles. The number of 4-H beesves were much smaller this year due to the trend of the 4-H youngsters swinging to the stocker feeder projects, something a little more practical for our youngsters. The 4-H club put on an excellent show, demonstrations, judging, and exhibits, as well as taking part in parades at the fair.
DISTRIBUTION OF WINDBREAK PLANTINGS - CHERRY COUNTY - 1951

CHERRY CO. NEBRASKA
There is less than 5 per cent of the land in the county under cultivation. The Soil Conservation District, which was formed in 1948, however, has become increasingly more active and effective. The agent has worked throughout the year wherever possible in interesting ranchers to join the Soil Conservation District. When questions of soil management, of soil and moisture conservation, terracing, grassing waterways, contouring, irrigation and draining practices, or the seeding of ranges came up, this was an opportunity for the agent to discuss soil conservation and encourage ranchers to take part in the program. The principal benefits of the Soil Conservation District have been the fact that they have been able to obtain equipment for grass seeding and tree planting, which is the basis for their program. They are now becoming healthy enough financially to branch out into other phases of machinery and equipment, such as a mechanical tree planter and equipment for figuring the water control structures.

Although the ranch area in general is being managed under good conservation practices passed down through generations, it still offers a great challenge to the ranchers. There are still too many pastures that are over-grazed although they are becoming fewer each year. In the farm area, strip cropping and tree planting were practiced on a good many farms. The SCS has done a little contouring on farms this year.

Clarke-McNary shelter belts were a major project again this year. Cherry County again planted more trees by many thousands than any other county in Nebraska. Goodness knows there are enough places where trees could be planted that would provide good livestock and windbreaks for wildlife. During ranch visits, the agent has looked at a good many tree sites and has assisted the ranchers in choosing locations for windbreaks. Tree orders were a little more numerous than in 1956 as a more snipped up campaign of contacting the ranchers was used by personal contact, letters, news items, and ranch visits. Although there were a limited number of redcedars available, the agent worked out some good sound windbreak practices. One thing that bolstered the tree planting, however, was the Soil Conservation District. With the purchase of a new two man planting machine pulled behind a tractor, they have planted a good many thousand trees. A crew was hired and they put in windbreaks on cooperators ranches.

Two mechanical tree planters which belong to the extension service and the forestry service, were put into good use. However, there were not as many people using the planters this spring as previously. This was largely due to the fact that a good many ranchers had the money to hire the SCS District to plant the trees for them.

Some of the ranchers who used the extension service tree planter previously built their own copies of the tree planter from the extension service model. Some of these planters, of course, will be used on a community basis. The planting of trees in itself is quite an improvement in beautification (or that is will be) as well as effective windbreaks started for livestock and farm building protection.
Conservation of Natural Resources (Con't.)

A demonstration picture board showing the do's and don'ts of good windbreaks in Cherry County following the 1949 blizzard was prepared and exhibited in store windows on the Valentine main street.

Do to more emphasis placed on contacting ranchers with the before mentioned avenues of contacts, there were 151 cooperators planting 139,200 Clarke-McNary trees this past year. This was not the peak which was reached in 1948 when over 150,000 trees were planted. However, the county again led the state in the number of trees planted.

Along with the 139,200 Clarke-McNary seedings planted for farmstead windbreaks and shelter belts, the SCS District planted trees making a total of seedlings planted through these two agencies. The new SCS two man tree planter, which was previously mentioned, was used by cooperators who planted approximately trees. This was an exceptional good tree planter and some of these cooperators prepared the ground in the fall of 1950 so that a good survival can be expected if proper care and cultivation are carried out.

The agent spoke at three different meetings on good windbreak plantings. Over 250 people were reached at these meetings. At these meetings the agent emphasized the importance of planting an effective windbreak using redcedars, pines, locust, hackberry, green ash, American elm, boxelder, Chinese elm, cottonwoods, and Russian olives. It was pointed out the importance of planting the low and slow growing trees on the north and west and working in with about eight to ten rows of trees of the faster growing varieties which would give early protection. The importance of ground preparation and cultivation with grass strips of sod between rows was emphasized. These same points which were discussed at meetings, brought many questions and office callers in regard to tree planting.

Upon visiting several of the tree plantings made last spring, it is safe to say that about 80 to 90 per cent of the trees lived. This is an exceptionally good live on Clarke-McNary trees. Some of the cooperators report a 95 to 98 per cent live. This was an exceptional year for trees that were planted this spring as the moisture conditions before entirely favorable as far as growth for the trees. However, the moisture conditions worked in adverse on trees planted in the lowland and also brought about a redcedar blight which took its toll of redcedars. This also caused some concern in foundation plantings of spruce and other evergreens. The evergreens in general took on a very brown appearance, both the young trees and the older native trees along the river. Some of it was considered as winter damage due to a dry winter, but there was also some cedar blight identified by the plant pathology department. The agent promptly prepared news items, letters, and contacted the state forester in regard to this disease.

Mr. Earl G. Maxwell and Mr. Kruger of the forestry service, spent a portion of a day in July observing disease conditions of evergreens. The
original purpose of the visit was to observe Clarke-McNary windbreaks. However, due to the rainy day, it was impossible to get out and see the windbreaks. Much was learned from Mr. Maxwell in regard to the cedar blight and winter injury on the redbuds.

Ranchers prefer a good windbreak to a shed for wintering their cattle. The number of trees planted is a good indication of this. Varieties of which were planted this year were Chinese Elm, American Elm, Honey Locust, Black Locust, Mulberry, Russian Olive, Wild Plum, Cottonwood, Green Ash, Soft Maple, Boxelder, Austrian Pine, Ponderosa Pine, and Jack Pine. The evergreen trees were perhaps the most popular followed by the Cottonwood and Chinese Elm. For comparison of the number of cooperators and the number of trees planted through the years, refer to the chart of Clarke-McNary trees and others in this report.

The red spider mite was again in evidence this year, particularly during the early spring months before the rains started throughout the summer. There were various leaf chewing and leaf sucking insects which plagued windbreaks this season. The insect damage to windbreaks and trees was exceptionally heavier than normal and bugs of various descriptions were brought into the agent for identification and recommendation for the control in each case. There was one bad outbreak of the cankerworm which was discovered too late in order to control. However, the Chinese Elms which they attacked, came through the season in good shape. It is impossible to estimate the number of insects that the agent was called on to identify at the various ranch visits, but in each case, information and control measures were advised.

The agent assisted several ranchers in reclaiming old fields with recommended grasses. In nearly every case, the agent recommended the ranchers to join the Soil Conservation District and take advantage of being able to purchase grass seeds more economically and at the same time, having the service of their machinery available. During spring ranch visits, the agent assisted and discussed meadow improvement.

Quite a few ranchers were interested in clovers and tame grasses. The main emphasis was placed on the need for a combination of the legumes and tame grasses according to the water tables.

Since the SCS has been inaugurated, the agent and the technicians have worked closely together in securing new applications for the district. This was done through personal contacts and considerable news items with the program of the new district and plans are in the making for a more uniformed program with the SCS next year.

During the period since extension service organized the Soil Conservation District, there have been 144 active applications on hand totaling 480,017 acres. This year there were 69 conservation plans drawn up covering approximately 186,086 acres. To date, there has been agreements drawn up in addition to the 144 active applications.

The Conservation District has found the going fairly easy, particularly with the tree planting program, perhaps due to the tree planting
Conservation of Natural Resources (Cont.)

campaign carried on by the extension agent in last few years through the educational program. It is now beginning to pay off and the ranchers have a firm belief that there is a definite need for livestock tree windbreaks which is principally balanced with evergreen and broadleaf trees. This has been and will continue to be a very important project.

Three tree planting demonstrations were conducted, two with the extension tree planter and one with the Soil Conservation tree planter. Although the weather was foul, the demonstration was carried on with usually the rancher and a neighbor or two. It is difficult to get a crowd to a tree planting demonstration due to the distance involved and particularly with such rainy weather.

Throughout the year the agent has tried to meet with the Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors. The following are some of the meetings which the agent was able to attend.

The Soil Conservation District Supervisors held a meeting on December 18, to take up their regular business and for the primary purpose of planning the 1951 program. The agent attended this meeting and the supervisors put in their request for the educational part in which they wish to have the agent take an active part. The agent offered as much time as the supervisors might wish and quite a well-rounded program is possible working with the SCS District.

The agent met in February with the Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors and the unit conservationists. At this meeting, some new applications to the district were discussed and passed on. The district also set up the prices for seed and the use of equipment for putting out trees and grasses.

The Board of Directors also discussed the possibility of a meeting between the machinery dealers and the Soil Conservation Supervisors. Plans were briefly laid for a joint annual meeting of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation, and Experiment Station. It was decided to request Mr. W. H. Brokaw as the main speaker for the annual meeting.

In March the agent met with the Soil Conservation District on three different occasions. At one meeting, they discussed various items of business pertaining to the conservation district and they set their price for the various types of machinery and seed. The agent gave assistance to the district supervisors for their program. The first meeting was held March 16. At the second meeting, which was held March 26, the district supervisor, Mr. Bredemeier, discussed the FFA and SCS relationship with the Board of Supervisors. Plans were also laid for the meeting with machinery dealers which was held the same evening. The meeting with the machinery dealers, the agent presided and discussed conservation policies while Mr. Bredemeier discussed the operation and maintenance of the district. A moving picture, slides and a film strip was utilized to put across the ideas of the soil conservation operation. The meeting closed with a question and answer period with the Board of Supervisors, machinery
Conservation of Natural Resources (Cont'd.)

dealers, conservationists, and the county agent. The agent also discussed fertilizers and their use.

The agent took part in a joint meeting in April with the Soil Conservation Service and PMA committeemen from various parts of the county at a day-long meeting. The principal points of interest was discussing and making suggestions for the state and county docket will be set up. This is the first opportunity that the agent and the soil conservationists have had to assist the PMA in setting up their program. It is hoped that the money can be more efficiently and economically distributed to points where it is needed, particularly in the state and county program as long as these payments are being made. Greater cooperation is needed between these agencies for a better agricultural program.

The agent met with the district board of Soil Conservation Supervisors no November 19 and assisted the supervisors in working out the program of work for next year. Some tours will be planned to visit grass seedings, tree plantings, and etc.

The Soil Conservation District, Extension Service, and the Sub-Experiment Station held a joint annual meeting together this year for the first time since the inauguration of the Soil Conservation District by the Extension Service. The district supervisors gave an excellent report on the progress made thus far in their districts. They showed some film strips and other still pictures that placed the emphasis on the tree planting program, the grass seeds that they handle, their machinery and its cost, and other business pertinent to the district. The supervisors are to be commented on their fine program which they have well started in the county.

The Soil Conservation District sponsored Mr. O'Hare of the National Conservation Service, Inc. At this meeting, bankers and ranchers, as well as local businessmen, were invited to hear the talk of Mr. O'Hare as he explained the need for soil conservation.

A change occurred in the local conservation service staff during the month of August. Mr. L. F. Bredemeier, who has been the district conservationist, was promoted to the state range conservationist for the Sandhills area. Dean Higgins of Broken Bow replaced Mr. Bredemeier. Don Sylvester was promoted to work unit conservationist. All three are stationed at Valentine.

The District SCS board of supervisors and the agent was asked to take part in selecting conservation farms and ranches for the World Herald Soil Conservation Contest. One day was spent covering a distance of nearly 200 miles visiting various places. Mr. Bill Roberts of Gordon was selected as the top place with Joe Connot of Valentine as second, and Redmond Sears of Merriman as third. These stories were written up and sent to the Omaha World Herald who conducted the contest. There were no state winners, but our own ranchers and farmers rated in the top
Conservation of Natural Resources (Cont.)

direction. In the case of the top ranch, most of the conservation had previously been planned out by Mr. Roberts, himself, but he has received some assistance from the Soil Conservation District that has helped him along. Mr. Roberts is also one of the ranchers who has a sprinkler irrigation system in the county, with the best no doubt. The agent also worked with three other cooperators besides Mr. Roberts on irrigation systems and plans. Some of these systems vary from the very best to very makeshift types of irrigation. Nonetheless, they are getting the job done and producing more food from the land that has been irrigated.

A wild life conservation tour carried on a ranch south of Valentine took place in February. Most of the demonstration was in the form of observing the wild life habitat of animals near the lakes and how they depend upon each other and the vegetation provided from the lake itself. This was the agent's first experience with this type of wild life.

After returning from a three weeks summer school in Colorado, the agent took part in a two day range management school. At this school, the utilization of grasses, range management, deferred grazing, old fields, and grass identification were the subjects covered. This was a very good school and it is hoped that another of a similar type can be held next year. Following this school, the agent was in a much better position to understand the range management problems and assist the ranchers in deferred grazing, helping them recognize types of grasses that the cattle are consuming and utilizing, how well the pasture is cared for, what the dangers are to a pasture when overgrazed, and how to recognize these factors. The ranchers contacted seemed to be very well pleased with the information. Some grass mounts for the office exhibit was begun, but due to an early freeze, it was not completed.

Prairie dog and gopher control might also be considered under the heading of range conservation. The extension office has kept an adequate supply of poison grain for both of these rodents. During the year there were around 750 pounds of prairie dog poison put out by ranchers in exterminating prairie dog towns. Some gopher control was carried out at individual ranches. The Kilgore 4-H Club put on a demonstration at a ranch south of Kilgore. The club members ran out of poison grain and did not get to completely cover the prairie dog town, although the area treated was much lighter in activity this fall. Prairie dog bombs were used on some of the clean-ups. Two ranchers claimed a 100 per cent kill of prairie dog towns while others claimed 90 per cent and finished up with these poison gas cartridges obtained from the extension office. It is difficult to estimate the number of acres treated to grass due to the prairie dog campaign carried on by some of these ranchers. However, it will be some time before the areas is entirely grassed over.

A fire control meeting was held at the extension office June 18. The SCS District, FAA, three government reserve representatives, and the state highway representative, as well as a few interested ranchers, attended the meeting. They discussed the need for an educational program and the methods of fire prevention and fire fighting methods.
Conservation of Natural Resources (Won't.)

It was suggested that further meetings be held next September following the haying season in the various local communities. It is planned to have a fire warden from each precinct appointed at each of these fire meetings. These fire wardens will then be invited to a county meeting at which time a county fire control chairman and co-chairman will be elected.

Samples of hiway signs and posters were exhibited and discussed as to their practical use and the possibilities of getting the state hiway department to place them on the shoulders along with other state hiway signs. It is planned to have these signs distributed approximately every twenty-five miles on both sides of the hiway passing through the entire Sandhills country. Plans are being made to obtain posters to place in filling stations, motor courts, motels, and at other points where tourists gather during the fire danger period.

It was also suggested that the bill board advertising companies be contacted to solicit their cooperation in placing the prevention of grass fires on some of the bill boards near each town on the various hiways. Other possibilities of fire warning were discussed, such as various signals on the local town curfews. The weather bureau is to be contacted and their assistance solicited in listing the percentage of fire danger with each weather report on the radio stations. Various stockem organizations throughout the Sandhills region will be contacted to get their support in the purchase of these signs for fire prevention. Announcements of the fall meetings will follow in September.

The Sandhills Cattle Association and the Valentine Airport were also invited to the meeting but due to conflicting schedules, they could not attend. Some very good ground work was done for further meetings in the fall.

At the September Extension Board meeting, the main point of interest was for the development of a fire prevention and fire control district. The extension board felt that the three government reserves, who are primarily interested in fire due to the vast number of acres of reserve land, should write what they thought would be a good sound program for fire prevention and control. The extension board members would then get with these three persons, three representatives from the Sandhill Cattle Association, a Civil Defense Authority, member of the Soil Conservation, and a retired forest ranger. At this meeting, they would work up a program which would be adaptable to rural communities. Following this meeting, it is planned to have meetings in the rural communities and obtain their opinion and cooperation in this fire prevention and control program.

Mr. Fred Otte of the state fire marshall's office met in September with three other local committee members on fire control. At this meeting, different points of views were brought out and it was decided to hold a fire control demonstration on October 20. At this meeting, the use of equipment against fire would be demonstrated. The state fire marshall's assistant said he was very well pleased with the progress already made in this territory.
Conservation of Natural Resources (Cont.)

Due to the heavy grass coverage this fall, the ranchers have been interested in fire prevention. At the numerous ranch visits, the agent discussed fire control and the organization of fire districts.

Arrangements were made to hold a display and demonstration of fire fighting equipment with the state fire marshall. A demonstration of fire fighting equipment was held at Valentine on Saturday, October 20, with a general meeting being held first at the County Fair Grounds. At this meeting, the agent explained the purpose of the fire fighting equipment demonstration and the tentative future plans for organizing rural communities into fire districts. Mr. E. C. Iverson, state fire marshall, was introduced and he explained what program was to take place and introduced the various officials that were going to have a part in the program.

A demonstration fire was started just north and east of the Nebraska Auction Company. Due to the moist conditions of the snow the preceding week, it was difficult to build up a good demonstration prairie fire. However, the fire had built up efficient momentum to display the equipment.

Associates from the state fire marshall's office first gave a demonstration on how to construct a rectangular canvas and rope and mount it in a trailer. This could be filled with approximately 150 gallons of water and carried behind the fire fighting sprayer. A 200 Bean sprayer, that delivered 10 gallons of water per minute from two different nozzles, was demonstrated from a FWD Chasis truck. This appeared to be quite an effective means of fighting prairie fires, especially when a follow-up ground crew with Indian fire fighters, prairie fire rakes (made of cycle bars and half inch lead pipe) and a shovel crew was used. It proved that there must better organization in fighting prairie fires.

Mr. Iverson and his assistants pointed out that the FWD truck demonstrated could be used in extremely rough terrain and when the equipment was not busy fighting fires, it could be used for hauling various materials around the ranches, and for spraying cattle, insects and weeds. The FWD truck was demonstrated just north of the Valentine City Park. It was a piece of equipment which showed that it could take it and had an enormous pulling power as it climbed near the spot of the white, flat rock just north of the part.

Two other fire control meetings were held—one following the demonstration of equipment. This meeting was for the purpose of discussing the outlook for fire control districts and a discussion of the demonstration itself.

Another meeting was held October 31 with three refuge superintendents, a member of the Sandhills Cattle Association, a member of the extension board, the county agent, and a member of the Soil Conservation. At this time, a temporary plan or program was set up to take out to the people and discuss fire control and fire control organization into districts.

A range management meeting was called at Brownlee for the purpose
Conservation of Natural Resources (Cont.)

of assisting ranchers in studying the growth of grasses, how to recognize them by utilization, and pallet ability and how to identify grasses at certain localities. Although the group gathered was small, it was a successful meeting.

The fertilizer work done in the county and the irrigation work is carried in the Crop Section of this report.

There was one forestry 4-H club with five active members. This enrollment was a good deal smaller than the previous year. These youngsters however, that did carry the project, planted a good many hundred of trees and cared for them, as well as making an individual scrapbook of winter twigs and a leaf mount. There were 4-H forestry boards exhibited with scrapbooks at the county fair. There were two demonstrations conducted by 4-H club members on forestry.

FARM MANAGEMENT

There were not as many farmers and ranchers interested in setting up their operations under the farmer unity planning system this year. There were many reasons for this as, (1) the ranching operation is a large one and therefore, a good deal of bookkeeping is very important. Hence, most of the ranchers hire public accountants of which Valentine alone has three. There are some in Ainsworth, Broken Bow, Alliance and Gordon to which the stockmen take their records for completion and assistance. (2) There are a good many excellent income tax and farm account books put out by several different agencies which the rural people use in addition to the extension income tax record books. (3) The agent is not as well fixed on income tax records as the public accountants who do that for a living. (4) Most ranchers do not care to have the agent know of their operations. (5) The agent can not devote three to six months time figuring these income tax books for the people. Some are on January to January basis while others are on March to March basis.

In all, there were over 60 operators cooperating in keeping income tax record books obtained at the extension office. There were 6 others keeping more complete records in the extension farm account book, 3 homemakers kept home extension account books. One public accountant still purchases some of the income tax record books and has promised to turn in the names of the cooperators, but this has not been done the past year. There was a decline in the number of operators using the income tax and farm account books due to some of these accountants having record books of their own that do not cost the clients any money. Although the extension income tax books are sold for cost, a rancher or farmers will naturally accept a gift from his accountant.

During the early part of 1951, the keeping of good record farm
FARM LABOR

Persons Wanting Work

Placements made

Jobs Available
account records was encouraged in news items, at meetings, and personal contacts. Farmers and ranchers were notified that they could obtain income tax and farm account books at the county extension office and some assistance could be rendered in the study of these books. Information in regard to keeping good records was given whenever requested.

The county farm labor board has never been dissolved, but the agent has always remained active in helping the ranchers obtain hired labor. This year the agent was again asked to serve as farm labor placement representative for the U.S.E.A. out of Norfolk. Many of the ranchers believe that the assistance rendered by the agent in finding them help is invaluable to them. This project proves to be good contacts and another way of assisting the rural people, particularly in the heavy labor season.

The cooperative farm labor association, which was incorporated during the war, figured that farm labor appeared to be more plentiful the past year. Therefore, the officials decided there was no need for association activity, and it will perhaps be dissolved in the near future unless the current international situation becomes worst, or in the event of all-out war. Farm labor this past year was not critical up until the fall months and it still could not be considered critical. However, with the drafting of the ranch sons and hired help, it is expected to get much worst before haying season next year.

For information regarding labor, refer to the chart in this report. These figures indicate, of course, that there was a surplus of labor. This was true with the exception of October and November when there was not enough help available in the right time. From the middle of January through June, there was a definite labor surplus. A good many of these were transient laborers and Indians. However, there was usually about an equal balance of ranchers requesting assistance up until the first of May when there seemed to be the months of May and June that there was a little more help available than ranchers requesting help.

According to the farm labor chart mentioned in this report, there were times when it appears there is surplus labor and requests for help that were not filled. This is true perhaps for several reasons. The ranchers always want good experienced help. Of course, there is usually not this kind of a laborer looking for a job, so they have to take the next best thing, a transient. Other times there would be young boys with applications for hay field and Indians which are always surplus due to their character of working habits. They want a job, but it is doubtful how much work they want to do. During the haying season, the labor seemed to be in the best balance that we have had in years. There was sufficient help available; however, it was not the best of help due to the drafting of our better experienced ranch laborers. The haying season was long and costly to keep hired help on hand idly passing the days by in some cases. In July, for instance, there was a surplus of three laborers, some of this transient harvest help, Indians, and undesired quality workers.
Farm Management (Con't.)

During the year, there was a total of 186 persons requesting work, both single and married; there were 100 jobs available and 69 placements were made.

In July, personal letters were written to ranchers who had hired help through this office in the past. A letter was then followed by a news item to all ranchers notifying them that the extension office would be used as a labor office in assisting them with obtaining ranch help. It was explained that the ranchers should notify the agent when they obtain their help so that it would not be the expense of a reverse call to the rancher trying to place labor. There was a good response to the letters and the news item.

Labor in general through the haying season was very well met and in some cases where the ranchers requested help, they sometimes found their own or combined hay crews to help each other out, particularly in corporations. The hay help this year was of a good deal better quality; however, there were many things to be considered. The farm labor situation, however, is like it has been in the past. It is questionable how many laborers really want to work. It is true that they want jobs, but it is doubtful how many want to work on the ranches. World War II brought this on where former ranch help went to war plants and the service. They were used to certain hours and still have not gotten over it. In several cases, the old ranchers, 65 and 70 years old, have worked in the hay field as well as some of their women-folk. This was at the more outlined points in the hills where it was difficult because no phones and contacts when help was available to send to them.

The harvesting in the areas south and north of here was very irregular due to the freak weather which we had all season. Too much rainfall in the harvest season accounted for this. Many combines were assisted in routing; however, it was difficult to know where to send them. There was a definite surplus of combines available all the time.

The agent was presented with an award of merit from the U.S.E.S. office for serving as labor representative and he was asked to carry on through the next year.

During most of the year, there were two veterans classes, each of 25. These instructors have done a fine job and the agent has cooperated with their program. In September one class was broken up due to the instructor going to Fort Collins Agricultural School. The USDA Council met to review new applications twice during the year.

An investigation was made by the agent as to displaced families for help. However, thus far, the ranchers have not taken any steps to get displaced families.

The new social security labor law brought a number of inquiries as to its use and information during the month of December, January, and February. It seemed that the agent and others who should be qualified
on anything regarding social security, had not been furnished enough information. There were numerous questions which did come up for which there was not a definite source of information. Most of it was from magazines and the articles would vary. Therefore, some ranchers requested that a meeting be planned to explain the social security law.

A meeting was called on Thursday, March 1. Due to bad weather, only fifteen persons attended this meeting and were well rewarded as Mr. Cy Chase, extension farm management specialist, discussed the different problems connected with social security. News items were prepared following this meeting and as a result, in March there were seventeen office callers and numerous letters requesting information. In addition to this number, fourteen ranchers in ranch visits were interested in the social security law. Assistance was given all of these persons in filling out forms for the rancher and the worker. During the rest of the year, there were an unestimated large number of ranchers who contacted the agent in regard to this new law. It seemed to be a much appreciated explanation.

Mr. Cy Chase was in the county for two days during March and in addition to social security work, he discussed farm accounts with the veterans instructors and the secretary-manager of the Sandhills Cattle Association.

Four farmers were interested in farm leases, farm agreements, and farm management for leases. One farm tenant, a son, was interested in working out a satisfactory family farm operating agreement so that the father and son would share alike in the business. Although this was a little difficult due to the father's lack of cooperation, no final arrangements have been made, although the information furnished the son gave him something to think about.

A very interesting farm outlook conference was held at Bassett on November 26. Dick Ford and Clara Leopold are to be highly commented on their presentation of this material. The general presentation of slides and discussion made it extremely easy and the agents and the persons who attended to get a lot out of this conference. It is planned by the agent to hold a few of these outlook meetings with the home extension women and perhaps a few ranchers. The general outlook appears to be more heavy spending for defense output, more inflation of our economy due to over 40 billion dollars of defense bonds coming due and with all this money, there will be less consumer goods available for the buyers. The farmers will receive higher prices for their agricultural products, but due to rising costs and expected increased labor demands, their net income for 1952 will be about the same as in the past year.

There are no shortages in view with the exception of a few citrus fruits and potatoes. Substitutes will be used somewhat in industry. The outlook conference certainly helped open the eyes of the agents and other people there, that our economics are an important phase in agriculture and in other business.
GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The agent attended the annual Farm Loan Association meeting. There were nearly 200 persons present for the noon meal and quite a large majority stayed for the program following the luncheon. Nile C. Kinnick told of the progress of the Omaha Bank, its present substantial condition, that more loans were made in 1950 than in any year since 1934, and that it now has total assets amounting to $196,976,177. Fay C. Hill of the Farm Credit Board gave some history on the Federal Land Associations. He stressed the importance to the members that they are the owners of the stock in the bank and that there are no federal funds being used. The agent also gave a talk at this meeting. Election of officers was held for both associations during the day.

The Valentine office now services 293 loans with 30 of them being made during 1950. This was an outstanding meeting and the association is to be congratulated on its fine position.

A California fruit producer paid the agent an office visit during February to discuss ranch management and as to the practicability of his purchasing a ranch which was advertised for sale. The agent, of course, did not influence the man one way or another but tried to answer his questions and render him some assistance in what would be required of a ranch operation. Also the cost and what might be the net gain. With a large loan, he purchased the ranch in late spring.

MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION

As in the past, the County Extension Service has cooperated closely with the livestock organization to assist them in promoting the sales for operation, not only within the county, but all over the ranch area. In some cases, it reached to other states such as the county agents of the middle west and of the east who request assistance in the purchase of feeder calves for the feed lot and for 4-H club work. Then, too, there are always some Eastern parents who come here to the "Cattle Kingdom" with the idea in mind of selecting next years Grand Champion at one or the big state, or interstate, or national shows. Strangely enough, many of the Grand Champions in 4-H club work, in carload lots, and in pens of five, at the big state, national and international shows, have been selected right out of the county and in the ranch areas.

The agent spent nearly a days time in assisting some cattle buyers in locating some bred she stock. This was a very scarce item and the prices were quite high above normal, although for the demand and the quality of the cattle, that seemed to be reasonable. The agent located five different groups of cattle varying in age, breed, and also as to the time of calving. The quality was perhaps the most variable degree. At the Howard Tetherow Ranch, south of Valentine, they had remarkable quality in the cattle and the buyers finally purchased 24 head of coming
Marketing & Distribution (Con't.)

two year old heifers bred for fall calves at $275 per head. This was indeed reasonable due to the good quality and the demand over the area. C. E. Miller sold five year old cows a few days later for $300, that will calf this spring. The quality here was reported to be good also. Mr. Miller has a purebred herd at Bassett, but these were reported as commercial cows sold.

Victor Funk and Clarence Schmiser of Ewing, Nebraska, were in the same day to inquire about the location of some calves. These were even more scarce than the bred cows and the price would bump around $39 per hundred when they could locate them.

The agent also assisted Carl Fischer, in one of the veterans classes, in the location of some ewes for his sheep flock. Mr. Fischer is a hard working fellow and although the results were not too good in the location of these ewes, it was believed he was able to secure a few.

The sales at the Denver Stock Show found a Cherry Countian, Leo Egan of Ashby, setting a new record price for his first place load of heifer calves. They brought $71.50 per hundred pounds. The Bates steer brought $39.75 while the Wolcott steer brought $39.00. The purebred cattle also sold well.

Members of the Sandhills Cattle Association held their annual meeting in Broken Bow. Over 400 people attended the one day affair.

The executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen Association, F. F. Mollin, spoke to the group in regard to beef controls. This was a very interesting talk and was well received by the ranchers.

It was decided at the meeting that a branch office of the association would be opened in Broken Bow during the selling season. Secretary of that Chamber of Commerce will be in charge of the work. The report of this association meeting is brought into the report due to the fact that the Extension Service has always worked closely with this association to improve and assist with the sale of Sandhills feeder cattle.

The 4-H club members are doing an excellent job at our fall shows and sales in advertising and promoting buyers from the East to take advantage of this fine association. The Wood Lake 4-H project, for instance, has a calf from 25 different herds surrounding Wood Lake. The youngsters are feeding these calves out so that a feeder buyer might stop in and see how the finished product might appear in his feed lot. This truly is a fine project. It is helping us develop good citizens, community interest, and promoting our Sandhills cattle.

During the spring months, the agent assisted several ranchers and farmers with obtaining seed for both grasses and crops. This seemed to be a much appreciated project and it is hoped that this phase of marketing can be furthered.

The feeder buyers were placed in a rather difficult position this
Marketing & Distribution (Con't.)

year for several reasons. There was an excellent prospect of soft corn along in August and September due to the late and wet seasons, and the ranchers range and pasture were in peak condition even in late August and the grass was just as good then as it was in June. If necessary, the ranchers could have carried over quite a large amount of stock if they did not receive a sufficient amount of money. However, with the attractive prices offered, the highest price for cattle was reached this year. This selling season has been an interesting one to say the least. New records have been set for all classes of stocker feeder cattle. The prices on cattle from the time that the first early contracts were made to the recent sales this fall, were the greatest on record. New records were also established in 1950 and it did not seem possible that cattle could go higher.

Some feeders were fortunate to contract calves in May and June for around 33 to 35 cents figure with the yearlings around 30 to 31 cents figure. Two year old steers started out at around 28 cents and ranged to a price of 33 cents. About the only classes which stayed on a steady basis during the selling season was the fall calves which started at around 33 cents and ranged to 36 cents.

The peak of the market seemed to hit during the month of August. During the month of September, a large percentage of Sandhills cattle had been sold or contracted for fall delivery. Trading was not so much localized as it was in early summer and most areas sold cattle freely in September.

Calves sold from $40.00 to $46.00. Heifer calves sold as high as $45.00 with most sales made at one or two dollars less than the steers. Yearling calves sold from $34.00 to $38.00; however, the bulk was being made at $35.00. There were a few choice lots of steer calves which brought 50 cents per pound. 43 to 45 cents per pound for steer calves was not at all uncommon. It also seemed that the cattle were in a heavier condition this fall when delivered. Therefore, the feeder buyers had a good sized package to buy.

One of the most interesting things that happened to the beef cattle industry during the year was the plan beef roll-backs in prices, that the slaughter houses could pay the feeders. In general, it was a mixed up mess or meddling and brought a good deal of confusion to the cattle industry. The price season began late which was after the first price roll-backs. Feeder buyers did not know how much money to pay for cattle and ranchers were not sure how much to ask. For neither of them nor the newly formed OPS boards seemed to be very fully informed as to what to expect in the line of cattle prices. However, it was apparent that with the soft corn crop which didn't materialize, that the feeders were going to have to use the cattle to harvest their corn and try to make money on the corn crop through cattle. The margin on the feed crop for the farmers will be small. The ranchers do not like to see the feeder buyer have to pay too high a price for the cattle, for as he prospered in the future, the ranchers will also prosper. The above mentioned figures and facts were set out in this report as a matter of
Marketing & Distribution (Con't.)

record and interest in the coming years.

Cherry County 4-H Clubs had a good year of marketing. The sale committee for the 4-H baby bees were very successful this year. Howard Tetherow and Frank Reece were on this committee. Due to their excellent cooperation and hard work, the sale was a complete success.

The Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association purchased the Grand Champion Baby Beef 4-H Show Steer for $41.25 per hundred weight. The steer was owned and showed by Kenneth Stasch of Nenzel. The Reserve Champion Heifer, owned and showed by Peggy Wragge, was purchased by the Ritz Cafe for 38 cents per pound. Jake Walker's purple ribbon steer was purchased by the Bar None Market for $40.00 per hundred weight.

Two calves, however, outsold the Grand Champion Steer due to the heavy demand for high quality beef. The steer owned by Janice Ormesher sold for $2.75 per hundred to R. S. Lee of Valentine. Deloris Ormesher steer sold to Bill May of Valentine for $42.00 per hundred weight.

Forty head of calves were auctioned at the Annual Baby Beef Sale and the average sale price was $39.76 per hundred pounds. Twenty-eight head of these calves will be butchered locally for freezer lockers and deep freezers. Some of this beef will be available to the public over the Citizens Meat Market and Bar None Grocery Store meat counters. The ranchers will be able to entertain visiting feeder cattle buyers with some high quality 4-H baby beef steaks at the Ritz Cafe or Marian Hotel. These meat markets and local eating houses plan to feature 4-H baby beef on the menus and over the counter.

Due to such a successful sale at the annual county baby beef event, only two calves were left for exhibit at the Ak-Sar-Ben held October 5 in Omaha. Both calves received the blue award and the heifer sold for $41 3/4 cents per pound and the steer for $43 cents per pound. Both youngsters were happy that they had held their calves for the Ak-Sar-Ben Sale as the prices of baby beef calves increased somewhat from October to the Ak-Sar-Ben Sale.

There were three stocker feeder sale committee meetings held during the year for the purpose of selecting a sale manager, a committee, and setting up the policy. The agent was appointed sale manager with Ansel Wragge of Valentine, Howard Tetherow, and Iyle Best of Wood Lake, as committee men. It was decided to hold this show and sale October 11. The Chamber of Commerce and the local sale barn were in on the three meetings and both of these businesses assisted the 4-H members in sponsoring this event.

One of the hottest sales in the Sandhills this year were the 4-H stocker feeder shows and sales. 4-H feeder calf prices held up well with other feeder cattle prices this year. The quality of the calves was very
good with the exception of the lower end of the cattle. The quality of the tail end of the calves can be very greatly improved in the coming years.

4-H stocker feeder calves from over 75 different Cherry County herds were the central point of interest to 4-H'ers and stockmen from Cherry County at the Annual Feeder Calf Show & Sale held in Valentine. A crowd of more than 300 persons observed the show window of these top quality feeder calves.

At the October 11 morning show, the judge, Anton Winthers of Wisner, had a difficult task of placing over 100 head of these calves. Buyers from seven different states were present to select next years Grand Champion baby beefes for some of the 1952 fat calf shows.

The Danish system of purple, blue, red and white award ribbons was used. Purple ribbon winners in the steer class were Donald Eby of Brownlee; Francis Wrag, Rodney Lovejoy, Loris Lovejoy of Valentine; Richard Kreycik, Dick Tetherow of Wood Lake; Buddy Reece of Simeon; and Rex Andrews of Cody who had two purple ribbon steers. In the purple heifer class, Karen Schluetter of Wood Lake and Deloris Ornesher of Valentine won in the hereford division while a brother and sister, Richard and Georgia Kreycik of Wood Lake, had purple angus heifers.

At the evening sale, the hammer of Auctioneer Bob Carr fell heavy on the purple ribbon class as $1.10 per pound was paid for the choice of the purple ribbon calves. Each calf was sold individually and the buyers were allowed their choice. The average for the thirteen head of purple ribbon calves was 80 cents plus. The bidding for the remainder of the sale continued at a sharp trend and the sale total was $21,708.35 on the 107 head sold. The sale average was 56 cents per pound.

Visitors and buyers were very complimentary and were frank to admit that the quality of the cattle at the Valentine Show & Sale had far surpassed the quality of 4-H calves in other shows to date.

Another meeting of the stocker feeder leaders was called at the county agent's office on November 19. At this meeting, suggestions were made by the leaders for the improvement and further development of their feeder calf show. There was a good majority of the leaders present and suggestions were offered. A record books committee was appointed by the 4-H council president, Carl Powell. Plans call for the ear tagging of calves as they are weighed and this will be their sale tag, although they will not be in numerical order but according to the judges placing. A tentative date of Thursday, October 9, was set for the Fall Feeder Calf Show & Sale.

It is planned to hold an early morning show and an afternoon sale. Calves, however, will be brought in the evening preceding the show so as to prepare and make proper entries for these individuals. Other plans call for the calves to be ear marked with large sale tag numbers and a sheet made up corresponding to all the calves so that the buyers may
follow the calves through the show and the sale. Ansel Wrage and Howard Tetherow of Valentine, and Jack Kreycik of Wood Lake were elected to the feeder calf sale committee.

An early increase of 4-H club members would indicate that there will be more stocker feeders available for a bigger and better feeder calf sale next fall. Quality calves, which will weight around 375 to 400 pounds, will be stressed in the 4-H club work. The leaders decided to have a Grand and Reserve Champion steer and heifer selected at the 1952 Show.

The Northwest Hereford Breeders Association held their annual sale in mid-November and had an average of $1241 on the top 60 head of bulls. One bull sold for $3500, the Grand Champion at $3125, and two other bulls at $3000.

The organizations representing the cattle interest in the ranch area are the Sandhills Cattle Association with Robert E. Hamilton secretary-manageer and Emil Fuscher of Gordon as president. Another livestock association working for the development of cattle in this county is the Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders. Both of these associations have headquarters in Valentine. The agent is the assistant secretary of the breeders association.

These two associations activities are to popularize, improve the quality, aid in the sale of Sandhills cattle, promote a spirit of cooperation and friendship, and mutual understanding among the producers, and maintain the ethics among the buyers and sellers.

During the year, the agent has cooperated wholeheartedly with both of these organizations in promoting their activities as mentioned above. The agent worked with several different hereford breeders in promoting their sale and in assisting the ranchers in picking out good quality stock. He also worked with the angus producers in the culling of stock, selecting type and the selection of some feeders. This was also done with some of the hereford producers.

Marketing of cattle in recent years has become a good deal easier than the old cattle drives. Ranchers who live not too far from oiled roads in Cherry County, have organized by community and built stockyards located conveniently along the highway. Trucks have easy access in getting the cattle to market in those cases. The trucks were quite numerous this year. The scales have been strung along with the yards and calved weighed quite satisfactory due to the good range conditions throughout the grazing periods.
Housing, Farmstead Improvement & Equipment

Prices received for agricultural products currently give a very healthy economic standpoint on the part of the ranchers. Since the distance is so great between ranches and the country so sparsely settled, it usually takes a woman of a good deal of fortitude to live on one of these ranches. In other words, they really have to love to live on a ranch where it is a great distance between neighbors and quite a ways from cities or towns. Therefore, the rancher when he has money does everything possible to make the "little woman" happy. Conveniences are provided the same as if they were in cities. The ranch, itself, has to be a power plant, a drugstore, a grocery store, a feed elevator, a farm shop, and many other things commonly found in town. The rancher keeps a good supply of all of these various articles on hand.

Of principal importance to a rancher is his electrical plant. This may be a 32 volt windcharger, a 32 volt or 110 volt electrical plant, or in more and more cases in the past two years, the eastern section of the county has been energized by REA. With the healthy financial situation, the ranchers and farmers have taken advantage of the good times and even though building materials are high, they have taken this opportunity to build up their ranch buildings with the idea in mind of making the "Home A Better Place To Live". Along with this increased prosperity, interest has developed toward making the home modern; therefore, there were many homemakers and ranchers who have developed an interest in better water and sewage disposal systems. The number of septic tank bulletins requested this year increased greatly. There were over 12 septic tanks installed in the county using the extension service recommendations and specifications for installation. The agent assisted over 40 different ranchers and farmers homes in the remodeling, construction, and farmstead improvement of ranch buildings. This was very much appreciated by the persons who received assistance. Over 50 ranch and city wives were given assistance either in remodeling or planning new kitchens for convenience. There were 175 ranchers and city folks given assistance in planning their yards and windbreaks this year.

4-H club girls numbered only 10 taking homemaking. Six of them carried Girls Room. Through their 4-H club leaders, who were trained at leaders training meetings, these girls did much to improve their rooms through room arrangement, making their own dressing tables, dressing chairs, pictures, pillows, and etc. Most of these articles were on exhibit at the county fair and most at local achievement days. It is hoped that more interest develops in this 4-H club project.

Along with the development of the new ranch homes, as well as the remodeling of ranch homes, the ranchers and their wives took an interest in beautifying their yards. This was a real opportunity for the extension agent to offer some concrete information in the help of planning out their yards for better home beautification. Some of these were followed to the very minor details suggested by the agent. Ranch
visits offer an excellent opportunity to make suggestions on yards. This has been more or less of a major project through the past five years in Cherry County. The people seem very appreciative of the information and assistance was given them in ordering some of the trees and decorative plant life.

One particularly large undertaking for a beautification plan was that of the Valentine Motor Court. Roger Little, the new owner, requested the agent's assistance in laying out the beautification of the court. Mr. & Mrs. Little were very well pleased with the plan which was worked out by the agent. They did make some variations which were not suggested, and that was the planting of some extremely large shade trees the middle of June. Only three out of one dozen trees made it through the summer in spite of the favorable moisture conditions. It will be interesting to see how this plan develops.

Three yard beautification meetings were held at different points in the county. The agent discussed the aspects of a good yard plan in comparison to those that are not quite so desirable. Also brought out, was the theme of yard beautification—"Frame It, Don't Hide It." Following each of these meetings and at some particular yards, the agent planned out in various communities, this information and it was publicized in local papers. Several people then followed this up with inquiries for assistance by letter, by ranch appointments, and etc. In all, the agent assisted in planning 175 yards and windbreaks this year. This proved to be very greatly appreciated. Quite an increasing number of these inquiries were assistance in towns.

Along with yard beautification this spring, there arose the problem of redcedar blight and winter injury to the evergreens previously planted. The bourdeaux spray mixture was about the only thing that did touch the cedar blight injury to the various evergreens and in some cases, they were injured by dry fall and winter in 1950 and 1951. Some of the cooperators ordered trees that were too large for them to expect much results in planting. However, a good deal of assistance was rendered in the establishment of spray schedules and some control was affected by those who cooperated. A large number of trees, however, were lost where nothing was done to prevent spreading of the cedar blight.

REA really came into its own, at least for the Cherry-Todd District and the district from Ainsworth which takes in a large eastern section of Cherry County. REA projects gained momentum in the county and a great many poles and lines have already been strung and energized in both of the above mentioned districts. Interest is higher in southeast Cherry where the Custer County Power takes in that portion of the county. There are some persons who are not signed up in that area who are definitely interested to know if they can get on the REA line.

In February, the agent did not have adequate information to advise the interested ranchers which was their best source to take if they could get power. Some of these persons are in an overlapping area as
Housing, Farmstead Improvement & Equipment (Con't.)

A portion of the KBR District extends down into Southeast Cherry from the Ainsworth REA. Another area of the Custer District comes up from Broken Bow. The agent contacted both the offices at Broken Bow and the one at Ainsworth. Both agencies cooperated and sent maps and a list of names of cooperators. The one at Broken Bow stated that they have all of the signers that they were able to get from this territory and that they are not planning to take any more until they let more funds from Washington. However, the Ainsworth office was interested to obtain more membership sign-ups. The agent offered his services in sign-up meetings to both districts. A few additional sign-ups were made in the Simeon area for the KBR District.

The Cherry-Todd District, with offices here at Valentine, have been actively working on their project in both Nebraska and South Dakota. A good deal of Cherry County has already been energized in the area north and east of Valentine running west to Crookston. Last year the cooperative applied for an additional loan to enable it to construct more lint during 1951. A major portion of this was to be in Mellet County, South Dakota. This loan also included the area of Kilgore and south of Kilgore. Due to difficulties encountered at White River, South Dakota, this loan was not let during 1951. It seems that another electrical outfit at Murdo bought up all of the town plants in that area and did not allow this local district to obtain the town of White River which was important to the function of the district. Therefore, a very much additional line or poles were put out by the Cherry-Todd District this year. There are 395 active users of this power, covering 512 miles to date.

The telephone system of Wood Lake is interested in obtaining some improvements for their very inadequate phone system. Some of the ranchers contacted the agent and asked his assistance in getting information as to how they could get a RTA loan to improve their system. The agent contacted the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company manager at Valentine, and his suggestions was not too favorable for the Wood Lake territory to get a RTA loan. First of all, there is an engineer that has to be hired to make a survey of the area. This would be quite expensive to the new district for rural telephones. The system at Valentine has about all they can handle with the remainder of Cherry County and is not too anxious for the phone system at Wood Lake due to the fact that it involves such a large area for them to service. A meeting was held last spring and manager of the local company met with them and discussed their problems. Thus far, not any definite actions have been taken on the part of the rancher. Perhaps something will form down there in the near future.

The average ranch keeps a few chickens on hand for consumption and egg production. It is difficult to interest them in proper management to show a profit on their poultry. However, from time to time, the agent has an opportunity to offer some information on poultry housing, insulation, and poultry equipment. There are a few good poultry raiser in the county who try to make a profit from their chickens. There were about one-half dozen improvements made in poultry housing which the agent had an active part.
Housing, Farmstead Improvement & Equipment (Con't.)

There was an increasing interest in the 4-H farm shop clubs this spring. Sixteen members in three different clubs carried the 4-H farm shop project. They were very fortunate in obtaining some good leaders. This was a fine project for boys who did not care to raise livestock. It was certainly interesting to watch these youngsters to learn woodworking and to recognize medals with some soldering. This should be very helpful to some of these youngsters, should they continue on the ranch. Where there is interest developing in 1952, more of these 4-H shop projects will be enrolled.

Throughout the haying season, the agent observed different types of machinery for the haying operation. Where a good labor saving device was noted, this information was passed on to other ranchers and it seemed to be appreciated. Some of the cattle buyers that passed through the area in October and September, noted how the ranchers moved the hay into feed lots on hay sleds. Some of these buyers questioned the agent and the ranchers as to how the sleds were made and etc.

There were 2 yard beautification 4-H clubs with a total of 12 members enrolled. The club at Sparks was very active this year. They combined some of their 4-H shop work with their yard beautification work and this seemed to work out very nicely. The 4-H members and the family seemed to get a good deal out of the 4-H yard beautification project.

Home extension clubs used study material in June and July on yard beautification and gardens. Through these lessons, a good many questions arose for the agent and for which he rendered some very good assistance.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Since this county is considered a "one agent" county, assistance is rendered to the home extension program on foods and nutrition through leaders training and study material. A specialist is scheduled out from the state home economics extension office and gives leaders training lessons. There were two foods lessons given this year. Two training centers, one at West Cherry and one at Valenti, were used to give the leaders training.

There were two leaders training lessons on food this year which was in turn given to the 171 club members in the 12 extension clubs. In addition to this, there were outside visitors at club meetings.

Mrs. Leo Corcoran, extension foods specialist, gave two demonstrations to 26 extension leaders in March. The lesson was on "Tender and Less Tender Cuts of Meat, How to Prepare Them & Serve Them". Another part of the lesson was a discussion on the facts about meat. Mrs. Corcoran did an excellent job in preparing the demonstration and presenting it to the leaders. The following is a report of the County Extension
Chairman on the meat cookery lesson:

"The lesson on meat cookery consisted of learning how to select and prepare tender and less tender cuts of meat. A good cut of meat will show quite a little tallow or fat, which is very beneficial for flavor.

"Tender cuts of meat are cooked by dry heat methods, as roasting, broiling, pan broiling, pan frying, and deep fat frying; whereas, less tender cuts are cooked with moist heat methods, as braising (cooking in a covered utensil with or without a small amount of water), simmering in liquid and in stews. Less tender cuts of meat require a longer cooking period of time and at a lower temperature. If a less tender cut is boiled hard for a long time, it becomes tough.

"Tender cuts of meat are those which have the least connective tissue and come from the parts of the animal that receive the least exercise, as along the backbone. Examples are ribs, tenderloin and other steaks, which the leader showed in pictures, Swiss steak and some pot roasts. Less tender cuts are those which have more connective tissue and include roasts and less tender steaks.

"It was learned that most cooks overcook their meat and the use of a thermometer was urged and emphasized, also demonstrated in its proper use.

"The dishes prepared at this meeting were standing rib roast, pot roast, pork chops, and hamburger patties. All these were garnished with vegetables, relish or a special sauce. The lesson was very well received and all remarked about how much they had learned."

Miss Kathryn Cooley, from the state department of the agricultural college, presented the "Main Dish Meal" food lesson to 24 home extension club leaders in Cherry County. This lesson was in two parts and was given at Cody on September 11, and at Valentine on September 12.

Miss Cooley very capably, through demonstration and discussion, led members to appreciate the value of a main dish meal; and the recipe book which accompanies the lesson illustrates many possible variations in a main dish meal. She emphasized the values of a main dish meal as to being quick and easy to serve; left-overs are very adaptable to this purpose; it is a means of stretching meat; it is economical; it may be cooked ahead of time; several things may be used together; and commercial products may be used.

Main dish meals are alike in that they consist of a protein dish and a vegetable or cereal. Everyone knows that for good health, an ample amount of protein and milk are quite necessary. The Main Dish Meal provides an excellent way to use these foods.

The preparation of souffled cheese sandwiches were demonstrated by Miss Cooley. It was learned that egg, milk, and cheese dishes must be cooked at a low temperature to prevent milk from curdling, eggs from becoming tough, and cheese from becoming stringy. Meat and fish are also to be cooked at a low temperature and vegetables are to be cooked only a short time.
Miss Cooley emphasized the use of Vitamin A in yellow vegetables by preparing an unusual recipe, "Sausage Surprise Pie", in which she used sausage, sweet potatoes and oranges. Pork must be well done to eliminate all danger of acquiring trichinosis.

The Chinese method of cooking rice was demonstrated in which a low flame and little water were used. Directions for cooking macaroni were discussed. "Tuna Fish Pie with Cheese Roll Crust" was prepared, reviewing points in biscuit making.

A well balanced meal will include other foods. Salads and desserts are helpful in bringing color to the Main Dish Meal. Some foods are helpful for their different texture and flavor. Tomatoes are valuable because they contribute color, flavor, crispness, and Vitamin C.

Suitable equipment for making a Main Dish Meal may be casseroles, ring molds, deep wells, pressure pans, and Dutch ovens. This lesson was very well received by the leaders.

Bill Vanderheiden, owner of the local locker plant, previously contacted the agent in regard to having a home freezer and meat cutting demonstration. He said he thought it was needed for a better understanding of our home freezers, how they were used, how they differed, and how they could be used successfully with a locker plant. This was indeed a fine gesture by a businessman as a good many locker plant managers sometimes advocate that only their locker plants be used and they are afraid it will hurt their business if home freezers are sold. Mr. Vanderheiden, though, seemed such an unselfish person and had found that freezer lockers were being used improperly, principally in overloading and the possibility of meat spoilage and the danger to health of the different families. Therefore, the agent found it possible to obtain two specialists, one in agricultural research engineering, Mr. F. D. Yung, and Bill Loeffel, chairman of the animal husbandman department. In Mr. Yung's discussion, he told about the value of the home freezer and how they could be successfully used with connection to the frozen food locker plant. Types, size, installation, cost, operation, and maintenance was very interesting and educational. It gave the crowd a much better idea on how to choose and use their home freezer.

The highlight of the meeting was a meat cutting demonstration by Mr. Loeffel. He showed where the various cuts of meat come from on both pork and beef carcasses. His demonstration also included methods of cutting, types of cut, and he analysed the importance of meat preparation on both tender and less tender cuts of meat. The demonstration was very practical and held the attention of the crowd for more than an hour. There were many questions on the cuts of meat and their preparation at the close of the meeting.

At a previous meeting arranged by the agent, local businesses having home freezers for sale, were asked to make a display and give door prizes. Only four dealers took part in the display. They gave some very attractive door prizes which very much pleased the people present.
Nutrition & Health (Con't.)

The demonstration on meat cutting was perhaps the most practical demonstration yet conducted in Valentine. Persons who did not attend, missed a real opportunity to see proper methods of cutting and wrapping meats. The questions raised at the end of the program, the attention of the crowd throughout the entire demonstration, and the size of the crowd, more than told of the interest in home freezers and meats, as well as their appreciation of this type of meeting.

The hospital at Valentins serves an extremely large rural territory. People realizing this began to work toward raising a fund towards a new Sandhills General Hospital about two years ago. Consequently, a new hospital began to be built last winter and was finished in May.

The new Sandhills General Hospital was dedicated on May 11. This is something in which our people can be very proud. The home extension clubs and some of the extension board members were active in promoting the raising of funds. Three of the extension womens clubs furnished rooms at the hospital so it was with pride that everyone attended this fine event.

A large crowd gathered at the hospital to witness the dedication by our Governor, Val Peterson, who was introduced by County Attorney, Bryan Quigley.

One of the H's in the 4-H club is the health H. Our extension clubs also assisted in promoting health projects in the county and communities. The new hospital and its services will be appreciated through the years to come by the many rural people. The 4-H and extension clubs carried out an active program in the polio, cancer, and tuberculosis drives.

Forrest Lee of Brownlee requested information on the eradication of moss in his water supply system on his ranch. The algae moss had formed in the tanks and in the pipe within his home and was causing a great deal of difficulty. Assistance was rendered Mr. Lee in correcting this very inconvenient difficulty within the home. Through good management and use of some chemicals, this was corrected.

The 4-H clubs and extension clubs carried out a very minor safety program. The extension clubs studied safety in the homes, while two of the 4-H clubs worked on 4-H safety but did not complete their 4-H safety reports for 4-H medals. Seasonal news items were carried on farm safety and the National Farm Safety Week was supported by posters and additional news items.
Clothing, Family Economics
And Community Life

There were 4 clothing clubs with 56 girls enrolled and 49 girls completing. There was 1 homemaking club with 13 girls enrolled and 13 completing. There were 10 demonstration teams in some phase of homemaking and clothing.

The clothing lesson, "Accessories You Can Make", was presented on January 9 and 10 at the Cody West Center and the Valentine East Center. All clubs leaders took part in this lesson.

It could have been called "A Lesson on Make-overs" from leather, fur, and felt. Miss Harriet Adams from Hall County gave the lesson. It was presented in three parts—(1) reusing old felt, (2) making old fur serve again, and (3) new life for old leather.

The first part of the lesson dealt with the making of scuffs and house slippers. Patterns and colors were studied and a number of models were on hand to show the construction of a completed product. Then, various patterns of mittens and gloves and also the completed product were studied, tried on, and discussed. A fur-trimmed bonnet and mittens set were shown which met with very much approval to all leaders. Miss Adams showed a girls weskit and hat set which were trimmed with leather, also a hat and mitten set which were trimmed with fur. Leather and cloth handbags were shown to see the possibilities of their being made from used material.

Miss Adams had several members work with old hats, instructing them just how to press them flat and making them ready for use. She gave instruction on cleaning leather and cutting and renewing it. She also told how to clean fur, soften the pelt, make seams and glaze it.

Many very useful suggestions were given in this lesson. Many times used materials are thrown away as waste, when by this information, they can serve a useful and economical purpose. The leaders at this lesson seemed very enthusiastic and each cut off many patterns.

In a report from the County Chairman on this lesson, she and other women were of the opinion that they could use some of the ideas and while they were very appreciative of the lesson, they thought that perhaps it was one which should have been presented during the time of a financial depression, which we may not be very far from. People at the present, they thought, seemed to have enough money to purchase necessary clothing and with so many contacts in the social life, etc., there is really not much incentive to want to use make-overs or use old material.

However, it is believed by the agent that as the national budget and the economy squeeze is on the consumer, that this lesson will probably be used more than was anticipated when it was first presented. This was also the opinion of some of the other women who received the lesson.
Clothing, Family Economics And Community Life (Con't.)

In December, most of the home extension clubs held their annual Christmas parties and included their families. Some of the clubs also gave Christmas gifts to some of the more needy families not included in the extension club group.

The Rural Youth organization as an organization has fizzled and sputtered, and finally went out during the summer months. Their main leaders of the group, Ruth Hayward and Ramon Eatinger, were married and as they were the main group officers, the group did not seem to get re-organized. A few meetings were held, but without too much success so far as turnout, or program goes. One was on December 7 when 30 persons enjoyed an evening of folk games and square dancing. The newly married couple, who were the president and secretary, gave an interesting report of their trip to Old Mexico and Southwestern United States. Another meeting was held on May 22, but with a very small turnout and not much results. This was about the only two meetings that actually were planned and held clear through. However, the loss of this work, the agent organized a new group at Sparks and continued cooperating with a rural youth group at Brownlee; also another one at Kilgore. The group at Sparks had a farmer donate an old house as a public meeting place. It is used for 4-H club and rural youth when there is need for a large group meeting.

Several 4-H clubs in the county were enthusiastically busy during the holidays. On December 27, the Arabian Wranglers Club had a community recreation party along with their regular 4-H club meeting. This was held at the Bruce Reyman Ranch northwest of Wood Lake. Well over 75 people gathered to witness the 4-H club members meeting which displayed some local musical talent, as well as an evening of folk and square dancing.

On Thursday, December 28, the Evergreen 4-H Club, southeast of Valentine, played host to five other 4-H clubs at the Cosmo Club. Well over 150 persons attended this event. Mrs. Howard Tetherow and Mrs. Johnny Mulligan were the club’s hostesses for the evening. It is remarkable how well these 4-H clubbers mix together and cooperate with each other for a good evenings entertainment. Even the younger members of the families are taking up these square dancing and folk games.

These recreation meetings were entered into by both young and old and seemed to be much appreciated. The agent did most of the square dance calls whereas he was also assisted by local leaders. The people seemed to appreciate the extension service taking an active part in bringing the people together for these recreational meetings. Future ones are planned in the communities in 1951.

The Eli Home Extension Club held their recreation party at the Eli Hall which they redecorated and remodeled with funds raised from recreational activities, food sales, and etc. This recreation meeting must have been well appreciated for the agent was invited back for two different meetings of a similar nature during March. The agent met
again with this group to call square dances on April 27 and again had two calls for this entertainment in April.

The county seems to be coming more recreationally minded and the public address system owned by the fair board, is a very popular piece of equipment. It has been possible to conduct good recreational programs due to its use. The agent is custodian of the set and this can be used for extension activities and for youth free of charge.

The agent worked on two occasions with the Valentine High School students and some square dances was taught to the youngsters as well as mixer games. Other groups which received recreation assistance was a new square dance club in Valentine, another was a square dance for the Simeon community where Perry Millers entertained their buyers and neighbors with a Sandhills square dance. The Masons and Stars of the masonic lodge called upon the agent to assist them with recreation. This also seemed to be very well appreciated.

The agent turned in Mr. Harley Sullens of Wood Lake as the good neighbor to receive the Omaha World Herald award for 1950. Cherry County won the Good Neighbor Award in 1949 with Dan and Blaine Reed. This was also supported by the Cherry County Extension Service and the Valentine Republican. For two years in a row, women extension clubs in the county have also placed first with their outstanding community activities. They have also received the Good Neighbor Awards for groups. Harley Sullens proved to be a good entry for 1950 as he was second high in the state for this Good Neighbor Award. The extension service sponsored Mr. Sullens for giving freely of his time and in organizing and housing the new 4-H club at Wood Lake. He instructed young boys and girls in advanced livestock practices and helped them somewhat in financing their project.

The agent assisted the Wood Lake Rangers 4-H Club in holding a 4-H square dance where they entertained three other 4-H clubs on May 11. The agent called the square dances and kept the party moving at a lively pace.

The Wood Lake 4-H Hotshots held their second annual box supper on January 20. A good sized crowd of the local 4-H club families on hand to enjoy the evening's entertainment of square and ballroom dancing. At the close of the 4-H party a box supper was held. Colonel Marsh Hyde auctioned off the boxes. The bidding was quite sharp and spirited and the boxes netted over $200 in addition to some donations which were made during the week following the box social.

The club members are very grateful to the community for supporting their club event. This money will be used to defray operating expenses of the club barn and miscellaneous expense incurred by the club. The club in turn will do its part for the community. The Hotshots have been nationally recognized in several magazines for the community spirit and advertising that they are carrying on, not only in their own community, but for the Sandhills country in general. The latest magazine report
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appeared in the November issue of Cappers Farmer titled "4-H Show Window". These boys and girls are to be highly commented on their work and their ambition.

The agent was present at this event and called the square dances, as well as furnish the music and assisted with the program in general. This seemed to be greatly appreciated by the entire community of Wood Lake.

A crowd of over 300 persons gathered at the old livery barn in Wood Lake to witness the 4-H Hotshot Club's Annual Achievement Day. This was held Saturday, May 19.

Activities began early in the morning with reporters from the Omaha World Herald and Ainsworth Star Journal with interviews and pictures.

Don Cunningham, well-known Sioux City news commentator and philosopher, gave the crowd a very interesting and down to earth talk on America, why we should be proud of our country, and tied it in with the fine things that the 4-H club at Wood Lake is carrying out to build better citizens for our world tomorrow. Mr. Cunningham also presented Don Swett of Wood Lake with the eighth grade DAR Award. This was for an outstanding history student and citizenship.

The 4-H baby beef show was held in the Wood Lake mainstreet with Harold Harms of Valentine as judge. He was ably assisted by Bill Derrick, extension animal husbandman. Johnny Gardiner won the Grand Champion Steer with a calf produced by Kenneth Cozad, and Merle Sturgeon, Jr., won the Reserve Champion Steer award with a Frank O'Kiefe calf. Bette Welker had the Grand Champion Heifer produced by Everett Morris and Keith Kistler was Grand Champion Showman with an Ernest Carter angus. The club members were each presented ribbons and some very attractive money awards raised through the generosity of the entire Wood Lake community. John Drayton of Wood Lake gave a very attractive award to be given to the three 4-H members who had put the most gain on their calves using the most economical feeding methods. This was also a very practical and much appreciated award. The Grand Champion Steer winner was presented a $25.00 war bond by the Bank of Wood Lake.

Cameras clicked, flash bulbs popped, 4-H'ers were interviewed, and square dancers "swung their partners in that gay cowboy style" at the Brownlee Community Hall on June 1. Over 200 4-H clubbers, parents, leaders, and friends attended this 4-H square dance party put on by the Goose Creek Club of that vicinity. Seven 4-H clubs of Eastern Cherry County took part in the evening's activities.

Excitement filled the air as Bill Macdonald and Wink Wight of radio station KFAB in Lincoln, and Hal Allen, University Publicity Service, were present to interview and make pictures of this 4-H club party. They were well rewarded for their efforts as fun and a good time was the keynote of the evening.
Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Cont.)

The festivities began at 8:30 p.m. with the agent calling the square dances. The interviews made during this event were broadcast over radio stations KFAB and KRVN on the "Farm Facts & Fun Program" on Saturday, June 9. Other interviews recorded that evening were made on Wednesday, June 13.

The KFAB personnel also made transcriptions of a branding at the Rolling Stone Ranch south of Valentine, the Sandhills stocker feeder project, the County 4-H Club building, and the 4-H Hotshot Club project at Wood Lake. Announcements were made of the broadcasts which were made in June and there were some very interested listeners from Cherry County, as well as other parts of the state.

On Friday, December 29, a meeting of the County 4-H Committee was held in the Veterans Memorial Building. There were 17 4-H leaders who attended to discuss the 4-H club program and policy for 1951.

County Chairman Carl Powell of Cody called the meeting to order and called on Bill Smith, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, to give a brief discussion on 4-H committee work. Mr. Smith showed a very fine slide film of the duties carried out by an active 4-H committee.

Mr. Powell then called on the agent to discuss the 1951 program. The county committee set up a temporary program and appointed some subcommittees. Howard Tetherow of Wood Lake was nominated as County 4-H Fair Chairman along with Harley Sullens and Jack Kreycik, both of Wood Lake. In the home economics division, Mrs. Otto Schipporeit of Valentine, Mrs. Wesley Fox of Kilgore, and Mrs. Iyle Best of Wood Lake were elected on this committee for the county fair 4-H work. On the awards and Achievement Day committee, Mrs. Clarence Kellogg of Valentine, Mrs. Aloid Homan of Crookston, Mrs. Paul Metzger of Merriman, Mrs. Lloyd Weed of Wood Lake, Frank Reese of Simeon, and Iyle Best of Wood Lake, were elected to serve on this committee. The leaders elected Howard Tetherow, Ansel Wragge of Brownlee, and Iyle Best to serve on the County Feeder Show Committee again next year.

The committee also discussed the possibilities of a county-wide 4-H health program and inaugurating a 4-H safety program in each club. Both of these should be well received by the 4-H club members.

The County 4-H Executive Council met in February to decide on policy and the program for the coming year. The council decided to have a 4-H kick-off rally on March 10.

County livestock judging, leaders training, 4-H camp, and other 4-H activities were discussed. This will be taken up at the next meeting of the executive council. Mr. Carl Powell of Cody, who is the council president, brought out the need for more demonstrations, greater emphasis on finish-up and the awards program, and the need for a safety and health program.
Another item of interest, on which no decisions were made, was the use of the 4-H building at the County Fair. Since the anticipated number of baby beeves for exhibit in the 4-H club barn may be below normal, it was thought that perhaps a portion of the building could house the remainder of the 4-H exhibit. Also, that the 4-H clubs would secure seats for a lounging and rest area at the County Fair. This would also be in the 4-H building. A brief discussion on stocker feeder regulations was held and was referred to the county stocker feeder committee.

The annual fair board meeting was held March 22. The fair board members were elected and a financial report for the past year was prepared and explained to all those present. All officers were re-elected for another term. The business meeting was then held and committees for the operation of the fair were appointed. Howard Tetherow and Frank Reece were assigned to the 4-H club division.

The county fair board held its last meeting prior to the fair on June 26. Final arrangements, and assignments of committees were made.

A very successful county fair was held with 100 per cent cooperation of each fair board member. This was undoubtedly the most successful fair on the part of cooperation of all fair board members. The county agent worked with the 4-H club work, including the livestock show, 4-H parades, dress revue, livestock judging contests, baby beef sale, 4-H demonstrations, and the downtown parade. The livestock show is covered in the Livestock Section of this report. The 4-H baby beef sale is covered in the Marketing Section of this report.

4-H'ers, as a whole, were not quite as cooperative in taking part in the parades this year as they have been in the past. However, there were many reasons for this. The principal reason being that it was such a busy haying season and another that the older 4-H members did not want to march in a group. From the livestock exhibition part, the 4-H'ers were very successful.

A 4-H Style and Dress Revue was held at the Valentine High School on Saturday, August 25, during County Fair. This was the second annual event and was judged by Mrs. Margaret Fowler of Hay Springs. Donna Lee Schlueter of Wood Lake won first honors in the style revue with Ella Nollett of Valentine as first alternate. Miss Schlueter attended the state dress revue and exhibited her combination playsuit. Ann Fox of Kilgore and Donna Hoisington of Simeon also won blue awards. The quality of the clothing in the dress revue was considered to be quite satisfactory.

Gerald Schipporeit of Valentine was the only purple award winner in the 4-H demonstrations. However, the Judge Mrs. Fowler, said that the quality of all the demonstrations were far superior to other fairs that she had judged this year. She highly commented the 4-H'ers on their excellent demonstrations.
**Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Con't.)**

In the livestock judging contest held Friday afternoon, the Wood Lake judging team of Janet Sullens, Bette Welker and Jake Welker won first honors. The Crookston Dairy Club won second honors with the Wood Lake second team judges winning third honors. High individual for the contest was Joyce Anderson of Brownlee, second Bette Welker, third Janet Sullens and fourth Jake Welker, all of Wood Lake.

A meeting of the fair board was held October 27 at the county agents office to discuss last year's fair and to temporary set the dates for the 1952 county fair. All were in agreement that the dates should be set early so that a good rodeo would be the net result. It was temporary planned to hold three performances, two night and one afternoon. The fair board entertained six members and their wives to a steak dinner. This was much appreciated by the fair board members in attendance.

Two 4-H achievement meetings, as well as 4-H rally, were held in the county this year. One was held December 1 in the fall of 1950. The other was on November 20, 1951.

Friday, December 1, all of the 250 4-H club members of 1950 were invited to attend the annual 4-H achievement party. Not all of the 4-H'ers could attend; however, there was a good crowd of youngsters and a few parents who took in the event. The auditorium and treats were furnished and sponsored by the Valentine Chamber of Commerce. Our many thanks to these fine businessmen who annually sponsor this, and other county 4-H programs.

Julia McDonald, an attractive young lady from the state 4-H club office, was quite popular in leading the games with the 4-H'ers. She also assisted the agent in the presentation of award medals to county winners.

Gerald Schipporeit of Valentine and Ann Fox of Kilgore shared honors in winning three of the county medals. Gerald won medals in garde, boys achievement, and boys record. Ann won medals in homemaking, clothing, and dress revue. The winners in both homemaking and foods received useful prizes for the kitchen from the Foley Food Manufacturing Company.

Hats off to a fine bunch of 4-H youngsters who throughout the year have strived to fulfill their motto—"Make The Best Better". We hope they will continue their efforts for next year and the years to come.

The turnout in the past few years has not been as large as hoped for. However, the 4-H achievement meetings have always been successful. The 4-H committee knew that they must change their methods if they were to reach more 4-H club members with their annual achievement meetings. The executive board met on October 29 and planned out a new program for 1951 achievement. They believed a variety type of program held at night might be the best to try.
Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Con't.)

Due to the change in attack on the part of the county 4-H committee and the agent, 225 to 250 persons turned out for the annual fall 4-H achievement party held November 20. Mr. Guy R. Davis assisted the agent in conducting the program. A film was showed on "Tomorrow's Leaders" and was well received by the audience. This was followed by a local talent show, the presentation of 1951 medals, and an enjoyable evening of recreation. For the first time in the last five years, all but two of the members were present to receive their medals. This was a record in itself.

The Valentine Chamber of Commerce sponsored this event. Each 4-H member brought enough sandwiches or cake for their family and the sponsors furnished a beverage. A refreshment committee of six 4-H leaders assisted the serving. The 4-H executive officers headed up this committee.

This was considered to be the most successful 4-H achievement party held to date in Cherry County. There were more parents and leaders present than at any previous event of this type and this was the largest crowd to date. This was undoubtedly due to perhaps several reasons, the main one of which was that it was held at night when it did not interfere with school and secondly, it was a variety program instead of a straight recreation meeting. Mr. Davis of the club office, was high in his praises for the activity.

4-H club boys and girls, parents, and some youngsters not yet in 4-H clubs met on March 10 for their annual spring 4-H rally. Over 100 persons attended this event. The purpose was to recognize National 4-H Club Week. This event was sponsored by the Valentine Chamber of Commerce and quite successful.

The youngsters enjoyed an afternoon of games, folk and square dancing under the direction of local 4-H leaders and the county agent. The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of county award medals and Foley Mills cooking utensils prizes. Gerald Schipporeit received a club week trip for his garden project, the boys record medal, and the boys achievement medal. Gerald was third in the state in the garden club project. These awards were presented by the Cherry County 4-H Committee president, Carl Powell of Cody.

A 4-H achievement window was displayed at Merriman in October. This window was well received by the public and it is hoped that more clubs will organize in that territory in the future.

The Southside 4-H Club, located in southeast Cherry County, held their annual Achievement Day in September due to the bad roads and late haying conditions. The crowd was cut down somewhat, however, there were more than 300 people present for the occasion. The 4-H exhibits were at
Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Cont.)

their peak this year in the 4-H club building and the livestock numbers were about the same with particular emphasis on stocker feeders. This annual event seems to go very well with the people in that area.

Colorful exhibit booths and a fashion show of "By-Gone Days" highlighted the annual fall Home Extension Clubs Achievement Day at Cody. The Better Homes Club of Cody, and the Plainview Project Club of Nenzel played hostesses to the crowd of over 200 persons.

Each of the twelve extension clubs in the county exhibited booths of demonstrations and study club material presented in their clubs since their last Achievement Day. The booths were varied from clothing, foods, gardens, health, master-mix recipes, Beauty Jamboree, and make-over garments were exceptionally presented to the public. The Kilgore Hearth & Home Club was selected by the judges as first place booth with their lesson on Meat Cookery. Meet Your Neighbor Club, southwest of Valentine, won second place honors with their Clothing Construction demonstration lesson. Friends & Neighbors Club of Merriman placed third with their booth on the Master-mix Recipes.

Mrs. Otis O'Neill of Valentine gave a County Homemaker Report of her Omaha trip award. Mrs. Fred Hinton of Cody discussed the Beauty Jamboree and her prize winning Philadelphia, Penn., award trip for being chosen Blue Ribbon Cook of the Month by Country Gentleman magazine. Mrs. Vern Saegeser, State Council Club President of O'Neill, gave a report on State Council activities and highly praised the work of the Cherry County Extension Clubs. The county chorus just newly organized under the directorship of Mrs. Andrew Oleske of Merriman, gave a very fine performance as they presented three numbers. Mrs. Bryan Metzger of Merriman rendered some very enjoyable piano solos.

The style show of costumes or old fashioned clothing including the "Flappers" of the "Roaring Twenties" was especially entertaining. The 4-H club dress revue girls also exhibited the 4-H prize winning dresses.

Mrs. Robert Ireland, county chairman, presided over the meeting and was presented with a leadership pin for her outstanding service to home extension clubs the past two years. The club presidents of 1951 and the group chairmen were honored at the candlelighting services. The presidents were installed in office to be effective January 1, 1952.

At this annual extension club Achievement Day, Mrs. Henry Jackson of Crookston was elected to the office of county chairman for the term January 1, 1952, through December 31, 1953. Group chairmen elected by the council at the morning meeting were Mrs. Paul Metzger of Merriman as West Group Chairman and Mrs. Lloyd Bush of Valentine as East Group Chairman.

Mr. W. W. Derrick, extension animal husbandman, selected thirteen showmanship candidates at the annual stocker feeder show on October 11.
Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Con't.)

These boys and girls who were climaxing their 4-H club year were selected from a group of over one hundred showmen. They were judged on their ability, their calf's performance, grooming, ring courtesy, leading and handling of the calf.

Richard Kreyeik of Wood Lake received the first purple and Grand Champion Showman Award. Three more purples were awarded to Anne Hinton, Donna Goodwin and Rex Andrews, all of Cody.

The Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association, with their office in Valentine, donated $25.00 in prize money to the three 4-H clubs who kept their alleys and their stalls in the neatest and most presentable fashion. This local Breeders Association has sponsored this event at county fairs for the past five years and at the Annual 4-H Stocker Feeder Shows. The support of this purebred hereford organization is greatly appreciated by the 4-H club members.

Competition was keen in the herdmanship and the judge reported the barn was in an exceptionally good condition throughout the show. 4-H clubs who won this year was the Wood Lake Rangers, first; Simeon, second; and Evergreen, third.

The stocker feeder show and sale was covered in the Marketing Section of this report.

A very interesting 4-H club camp was held at Long Pine with twenty 4-H'ers from Cherry County attending. There were over 350 members at the camp this year. The attendance from Cherry County was kept down somewhat by the bad roads and a very busy season when weather presented itself following the long rainy spell. At the camp this year, there was the usual recreation of which the agent was in charge, leather handycraft, vesper services, candle lightings, motion pictures, and swimming.

One International Farm Youth Exchange student arrived in Nebraska to spend the summer in June. He was Mr. Frederick Werren of Koppigan, Switzerland. He was 25 years of age and has a Bachelor of Science degree from the Agricultural Polytech Institute of Zurich.

This program was sponsored by the Nebraska Extension Service. Mr. Werren was placed on the Cherry County ranch of W. E. Roberts & Sons, east of Gordon. This is a combination farm and ranch setup with some sprinkler irrigation. The purpose of the youth exchange program was to help further international understanding. The men expect to live on farms, be a part of the family where they are, and work right along with the farm people. They are to have an opportunity to get out and participate in community and county activities, or at least observe them and to make special efforts to see what goes on in the community. They are not classed as a hired man, but perhaps a little more nearly up to the scale towards that of a visitor. They will want to, and expect to work to earn only enough money to help defray their expenses.
Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Cont.)

The Swiss student spoke very good English and also French, German, Romanian, Swiss, and Italian. He was quite fascinated by the business houses in Valentine and was amazed that many of the businesses were individually owned and operated for in Switzerland and foreign countries, the stores are more cooperatively owned by more than one person in order to have sufficient funds for the operation. Nebraska is the first state that he visited. Plans were for him to be in the county until mid July. The agent delivered Mr. Warren to Bill Roberts on June 16.

Ruth Heagland, associate editor, and Harriet DeWaele, assistant editor of the ladies section of the Country Gentleman magazine, gave a three day Beauty Jamboree at Nenzel, Nebraska. Over 210 ladies attended this extension service sponsored event June 4 to 6. Mrs. Fred Hinton of Cody, president of the Plainview Project Club, made all the arrangements for the jamboree. The story, complete with pictures, appeared in the August issue of the Country Gentleman.

The magazine prefers to use ranch and farm women rather than professional models in order to give local color and practicability to the beauty care. These women editors are specialists in beauty care and demonstrated on local women of the Plainview Project Club at Nenzel. The purposes of the beauty jamboree are to train these leaders to give beauty care lessons to other extension women in the county.

The story and pictures also demonstrate that beauty care can be done by local rural women in their own communities. Nebraska is the seventh state to receive these jamborees. Cherry County was chosen from a list of many applications from clubs in Nebraska and the midwest. The three day program included hair cutting, hair styling, permanents, hand and fingernail care, make-up, and facial care.

The agent accompanied the Country Gentleman officials on some ranch visits to acquaint them with both purebred and commercial ranches. The group attended some branding. Data on Cherry County and cattle production, and emphasizing the good quality of our cattle, was taken by one of the reporters and a story of Cherry County will be made at a later date.

Sometime ago, the agent contacted the Rural Telephone Association at Washington, D. C. for some information on obtaining a telephone loan in communities where there was a private telephone system. A meeting was held at Wood Lake on June 16. Mr. Wooley of the RTA explained the possibilities of obtaining a rural telephone loan. Some ranchers were appointed to discuss this with neighbors and to see what they wish to do in improving the telephone system out of Wood Lake. This covers a vast territory for many miles south and east of this town.

A 4-H leaders training meeting for all leaders in home economics projects was held April 28 in the day-long training period at the High School in Valentine. There were leaders from each of the seventeen girls clubs with some of the assistant leaders also receiving training.
Clothing, Family Economics & Community Life (Con't.)

Projects which received attention were foods, clothing, and homemaking. The clothing had the largest number of these leaders for training.

In the mornings program, Dorothea Holstein led a discussion on 4-H club work and gave the leaders some general information in helping them with their 4-H clubs, including recreation. Due to the excellent turnout and the material which was given, the leaders seemed to have a very enjoyable and educational days work. This program was designed to assist the leaders in helping them work with their 4-H clubs from all phases and in all of their particular projects.

The weather did not dampen the spirits of the county 4-H'ers who met for a judging and demonstration affair on June 23. A good sized crowd turned out to witness the 4-H demonstrations given by the club members in preparation for the county fair and other fall 4-H events. Mr. K. C. Fouts, who assisted with the demonstrations, gave the youngsters some interesting pointers in the developing of demonstrations.

A picnic was held in the pavilion at noon. Following this, the home economics girls divided into their various project groups of foods, clothing, and homemaking for assistance in judging of the various items within their projects. K. C. Fouts and the agent gave some assistance to the Table Dairy Club at the Ed Frey Dairy Farm, west of Valentine. Mr. Fouts gave some very interesting information to these youngsters about the dairy cattle and points to look for in judging.

The community work on the part of fire control and coyotes are covered in the Conservation Section of this report.

Training of leaders in home extension clubs is covered in the Foods & Nutrition Section of this report.
FEATUE STORY
BEAUTY JAMBOREE HELD AT NENZEL

Ruth Hoagland, associate editor, and Harried DeWaele, assistant editor, of the ladies section in the Country Gentleman magazine gave a three day Beauty Jamboree at Nenzel, Nebraska. Over 210 ladies attended this extension service sponsored event June 4 through 6. Mrs. Fred Hinton, president of the Plainview Project Club, made all the arrangements for the jamboree. The story, complete with pictures, appeared in the August issue of the Country Gentleman.

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The three day program included hair cutting, hair styling, hand and fingernail care, makeup, permanent, and facial care.
STATEMENT OF SITUATION

CHERRY COUNTY NEBRASKA

1951

In respect to the needs of an extension program, the general picture has not changed very much the past year. The long-time program remains about the same in that there is much to be done in maintaining good ranch methods and making the ranch a better place to live.

In making the ranch a better place to live, the combination of adapted grasses and crops, a productive soil, coupled with a sound balanced livestock program, health, wholesome recreation, and good housing requirements are essential requirements. Upon their requirements, the 1951 extension program will be built.

Diseases and parasites, as effecting livestock, must be continued to be stressed because of the losses they are sustaining through these pests. It is doubly important this year because of the need of food conservation.

In the matter of soil, grasses, and crops, a race has developed between use of adapted new varieties of crop and soil fertility. It is important that the race be kept in a fast heat basis in order that fertility may keep abreast of the heavy demand that is being made on our soils, due to the enormous drain of plant foods by the constant removal of hay and forage. This calls for replenishment of soil fertilizer through the use of proper range yields and not reach a point of exhaustion when our superior grasses will fail to respond and to produce.

The farmer and rancher alike is beginning to realize this important factor and he is becoming concerned about our soil fertility as shown by his many requests for adapted grasses and legumes and for the information on the use of commercial fertilizers. This means that

APPROVAL: The program of work on the following pages has been adopted for 1951 by the county extension board, county extension agents, and extension supervisor.

______________________________
George Pearson
Chairman Sponsoring Organization

______________________________
RB Herrington
Agricultural Agent

______________________________
Extension Supervisor

______________________________
Home Agent

1951
Statement of Situation (Cont'd.)

we must supply the farmer with the latest available information on the commercial fertilizers, use of the legumes in the increasing quality of the hay, and proper management, such as feeding on the meadow and pasture rotation. They should be encouraged to take an active part in the Soil Conservation Program.

The retirement of many older men from ranches and the replacement by younger men, presents a wonderful opportunity to train these new men in the practices, we feel, should be adapted and used in order that the ranch may become a better place to live. These men, some of whom are war veterans, are reasonably open-minded and willing to try new things in farming and ranching practices. We must not overlook these men. Working with these GI families on a sound farm and home management plan will give the training that will help them in order to put their farms and ranches on a business-like productive basis.

The REA is getting to the point where some definite help can be given, such as the wiring of home and selection of household equipment.

The health nutrition of the ranch people is always of concern to everyone. Work will be done to rural health through the establishment of insurance, but still there is great need for additional work to be done in this phase. Then, too, it is the ever increasing and changing methods of preparing and preserving foods, school lunches, food production that will need our attention.

The 4-H program fits in well with all the phases of extension work; that is, there are suitable projects for boys and girls in each of these major projects. Rural Youth will also be used in a good extension program. An effort must be made to get these young people together for a wholesome recreational program and to consider civic problems and projects. This is a "must" in the extension program this year.

The coyote menace is ever growing and there is a constant threat of prairie fire in certain seasons. An organized effort must be made to work out these problems, district and county-wide.
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: Nebraska County: Cherry

REPORT OF

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From __________ to __________, 19__

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From __________ to __________, 19__

4-H Club Agent. From __________ to __________, 19__

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From __________ to __________, 19__

E. B. Harrington
Agricultural Agent. From Dec. 15, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From __________ to __________, 19__

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: January 2, 1952

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 taxpayers 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.
- 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Home demonstration agents</th>
<th>4-H Club agents</th>
<th>Agricultural agents</th>
<th>County total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Months of service this year (agents and assistants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Days devoted to work with adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Days in office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Days in field</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Number of different farms or homes visited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Number of calls relating to extension work</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Number of news articles or stories published</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Number of bulletins distributed</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Training meetings held for local leaders or committee members</td>
<td>(1) Adult work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Number of leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance of leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)</td>
<td>(1) Adult work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Number of adult result demonstrations conducted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Meetings held at such result demonstrations</td>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Tours conducted</td>
<td>(1) Adult work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Achievement days held</td>
<td>(1) Adult work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td>(a) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Total attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)</th>
<th>(a) Number</th>
<th>(b) Total members attending</th>
<th>(c) Total others attending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Farm women...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported | (a) Number | (b) Total boys attending | (c) Total girls attending | (d) Total others attending |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Adult work.... |             |                          |                          |
| (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) |             |                          |                          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere</th>
<th>(a) Number</th>
<th>(b) Total attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Adult work....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (1950 census)... | 871 |
| 22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program... | 580 |
| 23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time... | 88 |
| 24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program... | 61 |
| 25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program... | 283 |
| 26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time... | 46 |
| 27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program... | 53 |
| 28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time... | 23 |
| 29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)... | 720 |
| 30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)... | 38 |
| 31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)... | 878 |
| 32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)... | 126 |
EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Over-all or general</th>
<th>(1) Name</th>
<th>(2) No. of members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Agricultural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Home demonstration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) 4-H Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Young men and women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Agricultural</th>
<th>(b) Home demonstration</th>
<th>(c) 4-H Club</th>
<th>(d) Young men and women (older youth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods).

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

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work (Club demonstration and study).

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.

39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.

40. Combined with question 41.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Adult work</th>
<th>(1) Men</th>
<th>(2) Women</th>
<th>(b) 4-H Club and work with young</th>
<th>(1) Men</th>
<th>(3) Older club boys</th>
<th>(2) Women</th>
<th>(4) Older club girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Unpaid lay members</th>
<th>(1) Men</th>
<th>(2) Women</th>
<th>(3) Youth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations</td>
<td>(1) Men</td>
<td>(2) Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

45. Number of members of such community planning committees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Men</th>
<th>(b) Women</th>
<th>(c) Youth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days devoted to line of work by</th>
<th>Extension organization and planning</th>
<th>County agricultural planning</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. Number of planning meetings held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) County</th>
<th>(2) Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

48. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year:

49. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.

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).
### CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days devoted to line of work by—</th>
<th>Corn (a)</th>
<th>Wheat (b)</th>
<th>Other cereals (c)</th>
<th>Legumes (d)</th>
<th>Features (e)</th>
<th>Cotton (f)</th>
<th>Tobacco (g)</th>
<th>Potatoes and other vegetables (k)</th>
<th>Fruits (l)</th>
<th>Other crops (j)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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...

- Obtaining improved varieties of seed
- The use of lime
- The use of fertilizers
- Controlling plant diseases
- Controlling injurious insects
- Controlling noxious weeds
- Controlling rodents and other animals

### LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days devoted to line of work by—</th>
<th>Dairy cattle (a)</th>
<th>Beef cattle (b)</th>
<th>Sheep (c)</th>
<th>Swine (d)</th>
<th>Horses and mules (e)</th>
<th>Poultry (including turkeys) (f)</th>
<th>Other livestock (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year...
56. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year...
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year...
58. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations...
59. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals...
60. Number of farmers assisted this year in—
   - Obtaining purebred males
   - Obtaining purebred or high-grade females
   - Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)
   - Improving methods of feeding
   - Controlling external parasites
   - Controlling diseases and internal parasites
   - Controlling predatory animals

1. Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under wildlife.
### CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Soil and water (a) | Forestry (b) | Wildlife (c)
---|---|---|---
62. Days devoted to line of work by—
1. Home demonstration agents
2. 4-H Club agents
3. Agricultural agents
4. State extension workers
| 6.7 | 23.6 | 0.6 |
---|---|---|---
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year
| 2 | 8 | 1 |
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year

### Soil and Water—Continued

| Number of farmers assisted this year—
| (a) With problems of land use
| (b) In the use of 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 contouring pasture or range
| (h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops
| (i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion
| (j) In summer-fallowing
| (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests
| (l) With drainage
| (m) With irrigation
| (n) With land clearing
| 23 | 8 | 7 |
66. Number of farmers—
| (a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year
| (b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year
| (c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year
| 131 | 120 | 31 |

### Forestry—Continued

| 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-syrup products
| (f) In timber estimating and appraisal
| 67 | 7 |
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires
| 10 |

### Wildlife—Continued

| Number of farmers assisted this year—
| (a) In construction or management of ponds for fish
| (b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock
| (c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders
| (d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas
| 69 | 9 |
---|---|---|---
## FARM MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>70. Days devoted to line of work by</th>
<th>71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</th>
<th>72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:
   - (a) Farm business
   - (b) Enterprise
   - (c) Other

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—Continued:
   - (a) In developing a farm plan only
   - (b) In developing a farm and home plan
   - (c) In analyzing the farm business
   - (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements

### GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)</th>
<th>Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, etc.)</th>
<th>Land policy and programs (classification of land use, etc.)</th>
<th>Public finance and services (taxation, rural government, etc.)</th>
<th>Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

76. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.

77. Number of tours conducted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.

78. 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.

79. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).

80. 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 FMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 8 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).
### MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | General | Grain and hay | Livestock and wool | Dairy products | Poultry and eggs | 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) | (l) |
| 83. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents... | 0.7 | 1.2 | 14.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year... | 1 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committee members assisting this year... | 14 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 86. Number of new cooperatives assisted in organizing during the year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87. Number of established cooperatives assisted during the year... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88. Number of members in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)... | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 89. Question discontinued... | 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 x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x |
| 90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year... | 17 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91. Question discontinued... | 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 x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x |
| 92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93. Number of programs pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs participated in or conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96. Number of special merchandising programs participated in or conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97. Number of consumer information programs pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98. Number of programs relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. Number of programs relating to transportation problems conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100. Number of programs relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101. Number of other marketing programs 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 members living in the county covered by this report.
3 Organized pieces of work.
### HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days devoted to line of work by—</th>
<th>The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)</th>
<th>Rural electrification (b)</th>
<th>Farm buildings (c)</th>
<th>Farm mechanical equipment (d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of families assisted this year in—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of families assisted this year in—</th>
<th>Number of families assisted this year in—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Constructing dwellings</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Remodeling dwellings</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Installing sewage systems</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Installing water systems</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Installing heating systems</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Providing needed storage space</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Improving housekeeping methods</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Laundry arrangement</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o) Improving home grounds</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of communities in which work was conducted this year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</th>
<th>Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</th>
<th>Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of families assisted this year in—</th>
<th>Number of families assisted this year in—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Constructing dwellings</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Remodeling dwellings</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Installing sewage systems</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Installing water systems</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Installing heating systems</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Providing needed storage space</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Improving housekeeping methods</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Laundry arrangement</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o) Improving home grounds</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rural Electrification—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)</th>
<th>Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Farm Buildings—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of farmers assisted this year in—</th>
<th>Number of farmers assisted this year in—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) The construction of farm buildings</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of farmers assisted this year in—</th>
<th>Number of farmers assisted this year in—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) The selection of mechanical equipment</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year</th>
<th>Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton</th>
<th>Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) in nutritional and health activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>112. Days devoted to line of work by—</th>
<th>Home production of family food supply</th>
<th>Food preservation and storage</th>
<th>Food selection and preparation</th>
<th>Other health and safety work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

115. Number of families assisted this year—

(a) In improving diets: 133

(b) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—

(c) Of vegetables: 126

(d) Of fruits: 16

(e) Of meats: 16

(f) Of milk: 50

(g) Of poultry and eggs: 50

(h) Total of subitems (c) through (g) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food: 11

2) With food preparation: 231

3) With butter or cheese making: 87

4) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing: 132

5) With food-preservation problems in—

(1) Canning: 87

(2) Freezing: 132

(3) Drying: 186

(4) Storing: 186

Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving: 186

6) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget: 230

7) In canning according to a budget: 30

8) With child-feeding problems: 87

9) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases: 132

10) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.): 132

11) With first aid or home nursing: 177

12) In removing fire and accident hazards: 177

116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of clinics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

118. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year... 
119. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing... 
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committee members assisting this year... 

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—
   (a) With time-management problems...
   (b) With home accounts...
   (c) With financial planning...
   (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses...
   (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income...

122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Be set noted individuals):
   (a) Food...
   (b) Clothing...
   (c) Housefurnishings and equipment...
   (d) General household supplies...

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, with the buying of—
   (a) Food...
   (b) Clothing...
   (c) Housefurnishings and equipment...
   (d) General household supplies...

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

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

**Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued**

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

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

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

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

**Recreation and Community Life—Continued**

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

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

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

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

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

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations...
### 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Number of boys enrolled (a)</th>
<th>Number of girls enrolled (b)</th>
<th>Number of boys completing (c)</th>
<th>Number of girls completing (d)</th>
<th>Number of units involved completed projects (e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138. Corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139. Other cereals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. Peanuts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142. Soil and water conservation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. Cotton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145. Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. Fruits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147. Home gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150. Poultry (including turkeys)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151. Dairy cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. Beef cattle</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. Sheep</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. Swine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. Horses and mules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. Other livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. Bees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158. Beautification of home grounds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. Forestry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. Farm management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164. Food preservation (Include frozen foods)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165. Health, home nursing, and first aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165a. Child care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coloniess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166. Clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167. Home management (housekeeping)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168. Home furnishings and room improvement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169. Home industry, arts and crafts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170. Junior leadership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171. All others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172. Total (project enrollment and completion)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Enter frozen foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.
### 4-H Club Membership

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)...
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled...
   (a) Boys...
   (b) Girls...
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing...
   (a) Boys...
   (b) Girls...
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school...
   (a) Boys...
   (b) Girls...
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school...
   (a) Boys...
   (b) Girls...
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes...
   (a) Boys...
   (b) Girls...
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes...
   (a) Boys...
   (b) Girls...

### Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>180. By years</th>
<th>Boys (a)</th>
<th>Girls (b)</th>
<th>181. By ages under 10</th>
<th>Boys (c)</th>
<th>Girls (d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th and over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 and over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in...
   (a) Judging...
   (b) Giving demonstrations...
   (c) Recreational leadership...
   (d) Music appreciation...
   (e) Health...
   (f) Fire and accident prevention...
   (g) Wildlife conservation...
   (h) Keeping personal accounts...
   (i) Use of economic information...
   (k) Forestry...
   (l) Soils and water conservation...

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program...
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs...

### Work with Young Men and Women (Older Rural Youth)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

#### A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked during the year...
186. Membership in such groups:
   (a) Number of different young men...
   (b) Number of different young women...
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings.

#### B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year...

#### C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":

192. Number of different individuals assisted:
   (a) Young men...
   (b) Young women...

#### D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted.

#### Footnotes

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 not properly included under any of the headings on preceding pages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)</th>
<th>Bees (a)</th>
<th>General-feeder Insects (b)</th>
<th>All other work (c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195. Days devoted to line of work by—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

198. Question discontinued.

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistance to Veterans (a)</th>
<th>U. S. D. A. Counsell (b)</th>
<th>Farm Credit Administration (c)</th>
<th>Employment Service (d)</th>
<th>Production and Marketing Administration (e)</th>
<th>Soil Conservation Service (f)</th>
<th>Farmers Home Administration (g)</th>
<th>Rural Electricity Administration (h)</th>
<th>Tennessee Valley Authority (i)</th>
<th>Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)</th>
<th>Other Agencies (k)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>199. Days devoted to line of work by—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Home demonstration agents</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) 4-H Club agents</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Agricultural agents</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) State extension workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</td>
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<tr>
<td>201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

10—38074-7
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 kill 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. Extension work with young men and women shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-22, 1949.)