1955

Annual Report: 1955

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ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

This form is for use by county extension agents in making an annual statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning or transferring should make out this report before leaving the county.

County: Cherry
State: Nebraska

REPORT OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Agent</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Period of Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

READ CAREFULLY THE SUGGESTIONS ON PAGE 32, AND THE INTERPRETATION OF EACH ITEM, BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM.

Approved:
Date: December 28, 1955

State Extension Director
EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES—Interpretation

Agents who devote more than one-half of their time to a line of work, as determined in item 20, should report ALL OF THEIR WORK in the column provided on pages 3 and 7. For example, an assistant agent devoting more than one-half of his or her time to 4-H Club work would use column B.

When two or more agents are engaged in the same line of work, i.e., agricultural, home demonstration, or 4-H Club work, and participate in the same extension activity, the information should be reported only once in their respective column and only once in the county total. For example, if an agricultural agent and his assistant, both of whom spend more than one-half of their time on agricultural work, participated in the same radio broadcast—it would be counted once in column C and once in the county total, column D.

When agents, engaged in different lines of work, participate in the same extension activity, the information is reported once in each of their respective columns, and only once in the county total. For example, the home demonstration and agricultural agents participate in the same radio broadcast. It would be reported once in column A, once in column C, and once in column D.

1. A single visit to both the farm and home is not to be counted as two visits.

2. An office call is a visit in person by an individual or a group in which information is given or received.

3. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

4. Each news release is to be reported as one story or article. Material prepared for an extension column is to be counted as one item, even though several subjects are covered. The same release sent to several papers is to be reported as only one story. If the lead or the entire story is changed to make it different for each paper, then each is to be counted as a separate story. Do not report items relating to notice of meetings only or to news articles written in the State office and sent directly to the newspapers. However, articles sent to an agent for distribution to local papers are reported. Information given directly to reporters or writers as the basis for a story is also reported. News items prepared by local leaders should not be included.

5. A broadcast is a single presentation on the air. It may be given in person or by transcription. An agent does not have to appear on the program so long as he is responsible for its preparation. Information given to station announcers or writers and used as the basis for a broadcast, is also to be reported.

6. The number of copies of bulletins distributed includes circulars, leaflets, and other subject-matter and organizational materials. Commercial publications are not to be counted unless they are recommended by the college.

7. An adult result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, or other person under direct supervision of the extension worker, to show the value of a recommended practice. It involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons. It is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Result demonstrations are definitely planned in advance and not “found.” Include all result demonstrations IN PROGRESS during the year, regardless of when started or completed.

8. At leader-training meetings, project leaders, local leaders, or committee members are trained to carry on extension activities. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who is selected by extension or the group they represent to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter.

8b. For the definition of young men and women’s work (YMW) see items 132 through 135.

9. Includes general educational meetings, method-demonstration meetings, meetings held at result demonstrations, community-organization meetings, tours, achievement days, encampments, and all other meetings (except those for the training of local leaders) that you were responsible for holding.

Also includes meetings that you did not arrange but attended and actively participated in for the specific purpose of advancing the county extension program. Do not include meetings held by local leaders that you attended for observation or public-relations purposes only. Such meetings should be reported under item 10. Do not report county, district, or State conferences of extension personnel.

In reporting attendance, count the total number of DIFFERENT persons. For example, a farm tour makes three stops. Forty persons are at the first farm (7 of whom do not go to the second farm); 15 others join the tour at the second farm and continue on to the third farm, where 10 other persons join the group, making a total attendance of 65 different persons for the tour. Similarly, for an all-day institute-type of meeting, count the number of persons attending the morning session and the number of additional persons attending the afternoon session. Do not add together morning and afternoon attendance and report the total.

9c. In addition to the 4-H Club meetings you held or participated in, extension meetings for boys and girls who are not enrolled in 4-H Club work should be included.

10. Only those local-leader-held meetings that are a part of the extension program are to be reported. When a complete record of leader-held meetings is not available, it may be necessary to make a conservative estimate of these meetings based upon such records and information as are available.
### EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Include all activities carried on this year that are related to extension work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Agents doing primarily home demonstration work</th>
<th>Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work</th>
<th>Agents doing primarily agricultural work</th>
<th>County total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agents doing primarily home demonstration work</td>
<td>Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work</td>
<td>Agents doing primarily agricultural work</td>
<td>County total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Farm or home visits</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Office calls</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Telephone calls</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. News articles or stories prepared</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Broadcasts made or prepared:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Radio</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Television</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bulletins distributed</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2568</td>
<td>2568</td>
<td>2568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Adult result demonstrations conducted</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Training meetings held for local leaders:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. YMW work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 4-H Club work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. All other meetings agent held or participated in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>3207</td>
<td>3207</td>
<td>3207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. YMW work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 4-H Club work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>3064</td>
<td>3064</td>
<td>3064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Meetings held or conducted by local leaders:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>1487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. YMW work:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>1751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Reported under this item should be only those groups functioning in a COUNTY-WIDE WAY that definitely assisted or were utilized by the county extension staff with the organization, planning, and conduct of the various county-wide aspects of the extension program. Meetings and attendance reported in items 12 and 13 should also be included in item 9 or 10, whichever is applicable.

13. Meetings are county and local meetings (other than county-wide council or committee meetings reported in Item 12) held for the purpose of determining what should be included in the extension program at either the community or county level. These may be meetings of commodity groups, home demonstration clubs or councils, young men and women's groups, 4-H Clubs or 4-H executive committees.

14. Any surveys that you or the advisory councils, committees, or other groups made to get facts as a basis for planning the local or county-wide extension program are to be included here. These facts may be obtained through mail questionnaires, telephone, or personal interview.

15. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person selected by extension or the group they represent, to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter. Included should be members of the county-wide councils or committees reported in 12, as well as in items 22, 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 62, 68, and column C on page 23, less duplications.

15e. Total of a, b, c, and d, less duplications due to the same person serving as leader in more than one line of work.

17. Where home demonstration program is carried on through a school, church, women's club, or farm-organization unit, include only that part of the total membership which is interested in home demonstration work.
EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING

11. County organization, association, board, or committee sponsoring extension work in the county:
   a. Name of citizens' organization or group having legal or quasi-legal status, if any:
   b. Name of board or group responsible for receipt and disbursement of extension funds in the county, if different from "a".

12. COUNTY-WIDE advisory COUNCILS or COMMITTEES assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Councils or committees</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Meetings of such councils or committees held during the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Over-all or general</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Agricultural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Home demonstration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Young men and women</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 4-H Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. MEETINGS (other than those involved in 12) held PRIMARILY for the PURPOSE of DETERMINING the extension program:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Community or local meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. County meetings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Number of fact-finding surveys for program-planning purposes made during the year

15. Total number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen (county, community, and neighborhood) assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Older club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. In adult agricultural work</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>x x x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. In adult home demonstration work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x x x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. In young men and women's work</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>x x x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. In 4-H Club work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Total number of DIFFERENT leaders</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Number of organized clubs or other groups carrying on adult home demonstration work

17. Number of members in such clubs or groups
18. This item should show the total number of months each agent or group of agents was employed in the county during the report year. In addition to the time actually worked, it should include the time spent on LEAVE WITH PAY for vacation, sickness, and study other than sabbatical leave. Agents employed in more than one county should report only that portion of the year spent in the county. For example, an agent employed all year, equal time in two counties, would report 6 months' service for each. Report months of service to the nearest whole month.

19. This is the number of days actually worked during the report period. Include Sundays and holidays, if worked; also days in in-service training as defined for item 21b. Do not include days spent on vacation or for sickness or holidays not worked. Each column should contain the total number of days worked by the group of agents designated by that column. Report all days worked to the nearest whole day.

20. The sum of subitems a, b, and c will equal or be slightly less than the total number of days worked as reported in item 19. The difference, if any, between the two totals will depend upon the amount of work done that cannot be charged to one of the three phases of extension work listed. Time should be reported to the nearest whole day.

21. The purpose of this item is to obtain a picture of the relative emphasis each line of work received during the year. Where records are not available, an estimate will suffice, if the days reported are a reasonably accurate reflection of the total time of the agents engaged in the respective lines of work. Time should be reported to the nearest whole day. Information as to what is included in each line of work can be obtained by studying the respective sections of the report schedule. For example: 21c pertains to the time spent on the crop work as reported on page 9; 21d to the livestock work on page 11; and similarly through 21a; 21t covers the miscellaneous items reported on page 29, as well as time not accounted for elsewhere. Time in training local leaders in extension organization, and program planning should be reported under 21a. Training of local leaders in subject matter should be reported under one of the appropriate subject headings 21c through 21t. Additional information is given below.

Days devoted to cooperation with other agencies (items 146 through 169) should also be reported under the appropriate lines of work. Work with these agencies that does not fall within one of the subject-matter areas (subitems “a” through “s”) should be included in subitem “t”.

21a. Time devoted to general administrative work such as county staff conferences, preparation of plans of work and reports, and program planning should be included.

21b. This is to include days spent attending summer extension courses, workshops, district and State extension conferences, and other training activities organized primarily for the purpose of the professional development of extension personnel.

The sum of subitems “a” through “t” should equal the total reported in item 19.
### PROGRAM EMPHASIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Agents doing primarily home demonstration work</th>
<th>Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work</th>
<th>Agents doing primarily agricultural work</th>
<th>County total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Calendar months of employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Total days worked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Days devoted to—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Adult work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. YMWA work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 4-H Club work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Days devoted to—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Extension organization and program planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. In-service training of agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Marketing; distribution; and service organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Soil and water conservation and management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Planning and management of the farm business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Farm buildings and farm mechanical equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. House and surroundings, furnishings and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Home management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Family economics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. Clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Foods and nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. Family life, child development, and parent education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. Community development and public affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t. Days that cannot be charged specifically to one of items a through s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This section deals with the work done with farmers and others in connection with the production and harvesting of specific crops or groups of crops, and with those aspects of marketing that take place ON THE FARM. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC (decision-making) aspects when you report on the work done. Persons assisted in work relating to the following should also be included in the respective columns:

B. Corn for silage and grain cut for hay.
C. Cottonseed and flax in those areas where they are grown for fiber.
E. Crops such as soybeans, flax (for oil), peanuts (both edible and for oil), sugar beets, sugarcane.
F. Coffee.
G. Watermelons, cantaloupes, and yams.
H. Work done with commercial nurseries and greenhouses, as well as with farmers and urban people that relates to flowers, shrubs, and lawns.

22. The voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with these crops are to be reported here. See also interpretation of local leaders in item 8.

23. This should be the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with cotton, an agent had 40 office calls, 15 telephone calls, wrote 10 letters, visited 60 farms, and had an attendance of 490 at meetings relating to cotton—a total of 615 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, a careful estimate will suffice based upon the information available.

24. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:

(1) The number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 23 with duplications removed).

(2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and seed-improvement associations.

(3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.

(4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele in the county; for example, number of cotton growers who made use of extension information relating to that specific crop. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins, and newspapers received after specific news stories or broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.

Numbers reported in items 24, 25, and 26 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.

25. Include the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any production or management practices relating to a crop or group of crops. In addition to the specific practices listed ("a" through "f"), other practices emphasized in the extension program should be included. Item 25 cannot exceed item 24, but will normally be larger than any one of the subitems 25a through 25f.

b. Assistance given in the use of fertilizers on specific crops should be reported here. Use of fertilizers in terms of general soil improvement or long-run benefits should be reported under item 42.

f. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of producing or handling crops; for example, in the transplanting or harvesting of tobacco, harvesting of hay, cutting seed potatoes, and harvesting of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.

26. Include the total number of DIFFERENT producers helped with any FARM MARKETING problems relating to a specific crop or group of crops. Work done with "the trade" is to be reported in items 32 through 38. The total will normally be less than the number reported in item 24. It will also be likely to be larger than any one of the subitems 26a, b, or c.

a. The number of persons assisted in the physical handling of the crop on the farm, through grading, packing, processing, or otherwise preparing for the market.

b. The use of market reports, supply and demand reports, outlook, etc.

c. Finding market outlets, contracting for the crop, price agreements, assembling or pooling shipments, or any other activity incident to transfer of crops from the farmer to the buyer or handler.
CROPS—Production and Marketing

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Grain crops including rice, dry peas and beans</th>
<th>Hay and other forage, pasture, range</th>
<th>Cotton and other fiber crops</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Oil and sugar crops</th>
<th>Fruits and nuts</th>
<th>Vegetables, including potatoes</th>
<th>Flowers, ornamental shrubs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>931</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 24 assisted with any phase of production.</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>412</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of this number how many were assisted with—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Use of improved varieties and strains.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Use of fertilizers.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Control of injurious insects.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Control of diseases.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Harvesting, storing, and curing.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Efficient work methods.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 24 assisted with any phase of farm marketing.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of this number how many were assisted with—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Preparation for market.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Commodity outlook and market information.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Arranging to sell and selling.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

Work done with farmers and other persons in connection with the production of various kinds of livestock and livestock products, and with those aspects of marketing ON THE FARM, is grouped in this section. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC aspects when reporting work done.

F. Under “other livestock,” persons assisted in work with horses and mules, rabbits for meat production, and fur animals should be reported. Control of rabbits as rodents is to be reported in Item 140.

27. Voluntary local leaders who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with each kind of livestock. See also interpretation of Item 8.

28. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work regardless of duplications. For example, there were 25 personal calls at the extension office relating to poultry, 18 telephone calls, 22 letters, 45 farm visits, and a total attendance of 376 at the 14 poultry meetings held during the year. This would make 496 contacts relating to poultry. This information should be readily available from office records. If records are not available, an estimate will suffice, based upon such information as is available.

29. The following factors should be considered in estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons in the county assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adoption of a new, or improvement in an old, practice—

(1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (Item 28 with duplications removed).

(2) Membership in related extension groups such as 4-H livestock projects, artificial-breeding, herd-improvement, and poultry- or dairy-marketing cooperatives.

(3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media utilized in livestock extension. Include also indirect spread of extension information from one person to another.

(4) All available evidence indicating the percentage of the potential clientele in the county: Number

of farms and other places that made use of extension information relating to specific kinds of livestock and livestock products. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports from local leaders and secretaries of organized livestock groups, requests for bulletins, inquiries received after the release of specific news articles or after broadcasts, amount of a product or of material handled by dealers, personal observations, and other sources.

Item 29 will normally be greater than either subitem 30a or 31a.

Numbers reported in items 29, 30, and 31 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.

30. Report the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any livestock production or management practice. Include the specific practices listed in 30a through 30e, plus other production and management practices emphasized in the county extension program. Item 30 cannot exceed item 29, but will usually be larger than any one of the specific practice items.

a. Selection of male and female breeding stock, artificial breeding, selection of feeder animals.

b. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of handling livestock or livestock products. Examples: Easier ways to care for hogs, do dairy-barn and poultry chores.

c. Those assisted primarily with those activities involved in arrangements incident to the actual selling of livestock and livestock products, such as market orders as they affect the individual producer, contract selling, market outlets, and delivery arrangements.
LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Dairy animals and products</th>
<th>Poultry and products</th>
<th>Beef cattle</th>
<th>Sheep, goats, and products</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Other livestock and products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3204</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly to adopt recommended practices</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of production and management</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3192</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of this number how many were assisted with—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Selection and breeding</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Feeding</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Controlling external parasites</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Controlling diseases and internal parasites</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Efficient work methods</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1312</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of farm marketing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of this number how many were assisted with—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Preparation for market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Commodity outlook and market information</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Arranging to sell and selling</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS—Interpretation

32. Columns A through F to include—

A. Only cooperatives that are incorporated under State law and have a place of business within the county are to be reported here. Do not report cooperatives whose place of business is outside the county.

B. Members residing outside the county should not be included, but farmers in your county who are members of a cooperative with place of business in an adjoining county, provided such cooperative has been given extension assistance, are to be included.

C. Cooperatives assisted in organizing or reorganizing during the year. Such assistance should include analyzing the needs for a cooperative, advisability of organizing a cooperative, procedure for organizing and incorporating, and other organizational information needed to get the cooperative started.

D. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way to establish and develop a sound plan of financing, including handling of members’ capital and borrowed funds. Such assistance would include establishing new and strengthening old associations.

E. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way with problems of physical operations and running the business, including accounting.

F. Cooperatives assisted in planning and conducting educational programs for members and employed personnel. Assistance should also include that given in developing better public relations through rural-urban programs, activities with civic clubs, and other means of improving the general understanding of the purposes of the cooperatives and their contributions to the community welfare.

32. Item should include—

b. Cooperatives for irrigation, livestock, dairy, crops, artificial breeding, grove care, hatcheries, credit and loan, insurance, electricity, telephone, health and hospitalization, frozen-food lockers, volunteer rural fire companies, etc.

33. Groups reported here are those to which assistance may have involved many of the things outlined for cooperatives in item 32, column C, with the one difference that such groups have not yet incorporated as a cooperative. Assistance may also have been given to informally organized groups that do not contemplate formal organization.

34. Only surveys you made or in which you gave assistance when information on marketing or service facilities was obtained.

35. Item should include cooperatives and other private enterprises with which you worked.

a. Elevators, country buyers, processors, millers, feed manufacturers, seed dealers and processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in marketing grain.

b. Country buyers, shippers, dehydrators, feed dealers, and others concerned with marketing hay and other forage crops.

c. (1) Cotton ginner in selecting, installing, maintaining and/or operating cotton gins to obtain better grade cotton.

(2) Local buyers, oil mills, compressors, warehousemen, textile mills, and others engaged in processing (other than ginning), storing, and merchandizing raw cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.

d. Auction warehouses, country buyers, and others involved in marketing and handling tobacco.

e. Elevators, local buyers, oil mills, warehousemen, peanut processors, and other dealers.

f. Sugar mills, contractors, and others engaged in handling and marketing sugar cane and sugar beets.

g. Milk plants, pick-up and delivery routes, condenseries, cheese plants, ice-cream manufacturers, and bargaining groups.

h. Assembling and processing plants, retailers of poultry and poultry products, grading stations, pick-up routes, and poultry and turkey auctions.

i. Auction-market operators, terminal markets, processing plants including local locker plants, buyers of livestock and wool, lamb and wool pools, and feeder-calf and feeder-pig auction demonstrations.

j and k. Cold-storage operators, transportation agencies, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in moving agricultural products from the producer to the consumer.

37. This item is to include food retailers with whom work was done in quality preservation, display, supplies and disposition of different food items, and consumer preference. Information prepared for other groups, though of value to food retailers, should not be included.

38. Consumers who were given information regarding supply and relative price of agricultural products, to guide them in the purchase of food, are to be reported. Consumers given assistance in the selection of foods based upon individual or family needs should be reported in item 71b. Persons with whom you worked in consumer education on other than agricultural products should be reported under appropriate items in the respective sections, such as farm mechanical equipment (subitem 55a), home equipment (subitem 61a), and clothing (subitem 67a).
### MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

#### 32. Assistance given to FORMALLY organized cooperatives (those incorporated under State law):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of cooperative</th>
<th>Cooperatives assisted</th>
<th>Members in county</th>
<th>Cooperatives in column A given educational assistance with—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Organizational problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Marketing and purchasing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Farm and home service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 33. Assistance given to INFORMALLY organized groups (other than those reported under item 32) with organizational and operational problems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of activity</th>
<th>Groups A</th>
<th>Members B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Marketing and purchasing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Farm and home service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 34. SURVEYS made during the year on specific problems of—

- a. Marketing
- b. Service facilities

#### 35. Farmers, homemakers, and other individuals assisted in marketing products through roadside or other farm retail markets:

- a. Agricultural products
- b. Home products (arts, crafts, etc.)

#### 36. Buyers, sellers, handlers, processors, and transporters of farm products assisted with marketing problems:

- a. Grain, seed, dry beans and peas, etc.
- b. Hay and other forage crops
- c. Cotton: (1) Cotton ginner
  (2) Other
- d. Tobacco
- e. Oil crops (soybeans, flax, peanuts, etc.)
- f. Sugar crops
- g. Dairy and dairy products
- h. Poultry and poultry products
- i. Meat animals and meat products
- j. Fruits and nuts
- k. Vegetables including potatoes

#### 37. Food retailers assisted with merchandising problems

#### 38. Persons assisted with CONSUMER information on agricultural products estimated total
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE—Interpretation.

Consideration is to be given to the PLANNING and ECONOMIC aspects as well as to the technological problems incident to carrying out the practices listed on this page.

A. Soil-and-water conservation and management refers to all extension work incident to the improvement of soil fertility and the continuous productive capacity of the land. Practices, such as the application of fertilizer utilized PRIMARILY by the crop to which it is applied, should be reported under Crops. However, certain practices, such as fertilizer application, may contribute to both immediate crop-production gain and long-time soil improvement. Some duplication in the reporting of such practices is inevitable.

39, 40, and 41. See interpretation of corresponding items under Crops and Livestock.

41. Figures in columns A, B, and C will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 42, 43, or 44, respectively.

42. Item—
   e. Refers to development of water supplies, both gravity and underground; storage, reservoirs, tanks, distribution systems, and the like. Persons given assistance in determining the quality of water for crop purposes are to be included.
   f. Refers to problems relating to the removal of excess water: Installation of tile, drainage-ways, and ditches. Persons given assistance in saline-alkaline reclamation are to be included.
   g. Reports assistance given with problems relating to the application of water to the land, water measurement; penetration duty of water, and the like.
   h and i. Report only application of soil amendments and fertilizers that contribute to land protection and sustained productivity of the soil. Where such applications are made primarily for use of a crop currently grown, such assistance is to be reported under the appropriate crop.

44. Item—
   a. Reports only those assisted in the construction or management of ponds for fish. Ponds constructed primarily for storage of water for use in irrigation should be reported in subitem 42e.
   b. Refers to the planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders, and with other plantings for food and protection in wildlife areas.
   c. Includes protection of such wildlife areas as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Soil and water conservation and management</th>
<th>Forestry</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-A assisted with—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimated number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Proper land use</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Contour and strip cropping</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Terracing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Grassing waterways</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Water supply, storage, and distribution</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Drainage</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Irrigation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Use of soil amendments (lime, sulfur, gypsum, trace elements, etc.)</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Use of fertilizers (commercial and barnyard) (See subitem 25b)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Production of soil-improvement crops</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Crop rotations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Land clearing</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-B assisted with—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimated number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Planting forest trees (windbreaks, shelterbelts, erosion control, Christmas trees, etc.)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Timber-stand improvement (thinning, weeding, and pruning forest and woodland trees)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Timber harvesting (includes selective and other recommended cutting for forest products)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Estimating and appraising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Production of maple-sirup products or naval stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Treating wood products with preservatives (fence posts and building timbers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Marketing of forest products (includes markets and timber-selling practices)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Fire prevention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-C assisted with—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimated number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Construction or management of ponds for fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Making food and cover plantings for wildlife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Protection of wildlife areas from fire or livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS—Interpretation

47. This item is the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted in all lines of work concerning the business-management aspects of farming. It will, therefore, include subitems listed under item 48 as well as others. Subitems 48a through 48j are for reporting the different persons helped in various lines. The same person may be helped in several ways, hence the total of these items would ordinarily be greater than the total for item 47.

48. Assistance should include—
   a. All persons to whom information on the "outlook" ahead was given as an aid to making farm-business decisions. For example, a discussion of the dairy situation and outlook at a dairy meeting with the idea of helping the group to make a decision would be included, as well as any meetings or other efforts to discuss outlook as such.
   b. Work done not only in getting persons to keep farm records but in explaining how to keep them; also in summarizing and analyzing farm records.
   c. Special work done in helping farmers to make an over-all plan of the farm business for the most profitable use of resources over a period of years.
   d. Work done to help farmers make yearly adjustments in size, combination of enterprise, and organization of business. Subitem 48f refers to long-time adjustments, 48d should include adjustments made from year to year.
   e. Special work in helping farmers to develop new sources of income.
   f. Assistance given to obtain and use credit for operating the farm business; for example, in the purchase of livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm machinery, and in financing the purchase of the farm.
   g. Help given persons in locating and/or appraising a farm for rental or purchase.
   h. Help given in locating farm labor, instructing groups of workers in efficient work methods and in acquainting employers of good farmer-worker relations.
   i. Leases, partnerships, property transfers, and farm and liability insurance. (See subitem 66d.)
   j. Work in acquainting farmers with income-tax provisions, including how to figure depreciation, handle capital expenditures, and divide joint farm and home costs.

49. This item should include work that may have been done with persons or firms doing business as farm planners or farm managers, as well as lawyers and others giving legal and income-tax assistance.

50. Should include also life-insurance companies, etc.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

45. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting

46. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings

47. Estimated number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices

48. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 47 assisted with—
   a. Information on the agricultural outlook
   b. Keeping and analyzing farm records
   c. Developing an over-all farm plan
   d. Making needed adjustments in farm organization
   e. Developing supplemental sources of income
   f. Obtaining and using credit
   g. Selecting a farm for rental or purchase
   h. Obtaining, training, and using farm labor
   i. Legal aspects of the farm business
   j. Income-tax accounting and related problems

49. Number of individuals or firms assisted in rendering better planning, management, legal, tax, or other specialized services to farmers

50. Number of banks or other agencies assisted in adapting loan and credit policies and procedures to provide better service to farmers
53. Figures in columns A and B will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 54 or 55 respectively.

54. The farmhouse should NOT be included. It should be reported under item 60.
   a. This subitem includes the planning and decisions relating to farm-building arrangement, for efficient work methods, and the like.
   b and c. Also include planning and decisions relating to efficient lay-out within a farm building.
   d. Also include equipment that may be constructed as part of the building.

55. Item—
   a. Refers to farm mechanical equipment used outside farm buildings, usually in connection with field work, such as tractor, hay loader, cotton picker, potato digger.
   b. Refers to labor-saving devices and equipment developed or built by the farmer.

56. Item should include the use of electricity in the farm business, such as electric brooders and motors for building equipment.

**FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT**

*In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Farm buildings</th>
<th>Farm mechanical equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

54. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-A, assisted with—
   a. Arrangement of farm-building lay-out
   b. Construction of farm buildings
   c. Remodeling or repairing farm buildings
   d. Selection or construction of farm-building equipment
   (Estimated number)

55. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-B, assisted with—
   a. Selection of farm mechanical equipment
   b. Developing labor-saving devices and equipment
   c. Use, care, and repair of farm mechanical equipment
   (Estimated number)

56. Farmers and other individuals assisted in the use of electricity for income-producing purposes
This section deals with assistance given to homemakers, farmers, and other persons in connection with the house and surroundings, the furnishings and equipment.

A. Covers specific practices listed under item 60 and other related work.

B. Covers specific practices listed under item 61 and other related work.

57. This item relates to the voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering those phases of extension work dealing with the house and surroundings, furnishings, and equipment. See also interpretation of item 5.

58. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with the house and its surroundings, the agricultural agent and home demonstration agent had, together, 75 office calls, 55 telephone calls, wrote 25 letters, visited 60 homes, and had an attendance of 300 at the various types of meetings relating to this line of work—a total of 575 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, however, an estimate will suffice, based upon what information is available.

59. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT homemakers and other persons in the county influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:

(1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 58 with duplications removed).

(2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and home demonstration clubs.

(3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information, through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.

(4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele (number of occupied dwelling units in the county or number of houses, depending upon the phase of extension information relating to specific practices or groups of practices. Such evidence may be greater than those reported for any one of the subitems under items 60 and 61, respectively, as those totals usually include practices in addition to the specific ones listed.

60. Item—

c. Refers to space, work-saving arrangement, storage, surface finishes, and light and ventilation in the kitchen and laundry.

d. Refers to storage space in any other part of the house other than kitchen and laundry.

g. Reports work done in planning a suitable electric system to meet present and future needs. This includes size of wiring, power load, number and location of outlets and switches.

h. Includes work done in planning as well as actual landscaping and care of home grounds. Assistance given in insect or disease control of lawn, flowers, shrubs or house plants should be reported in item 25-H.

The subitems listed under item 60 should not be added and reported in item 59-A, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

61. Item should include—

a. Electrical equipment in the home. Work done with sewing equipment should be reported under item 67d.

c. Refinishing furniture, upholstering, chair seating, renovation of accessories.

The subitems listed under item 61 should not be added and reported in item 59-B, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.
THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>The house and surroundings A</th>
<th>Furnishings and equipment B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families, homemakers, or other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60. Families, homemakers, and other individuals reported in item 59-A assisted with—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Building a new house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Remodeling or repairing the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Improving kitchen or laundry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Improving storage space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Selection, installation, use, and care of water and/or sewage systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Selection, installation, use, and care of heating and/or cooling systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Planning electrical systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Landscaping home grounds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 59-B assisted with—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Selection, use, and care of home equipment (other than sewing equipment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Selection, use, and construction of home furnishings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Repair, reconditioning, and care of home furnishings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Furniture arrangement and use of accessories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Color schemes and wall finishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Floor finishes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING—Interpretation

64. See item 59 for interpretation of what to include here.

65a. Management may be defined as “using, as well as we can, what we have, to get what we want.” Therefore, in helping people to improve their management we are concerned with “how,” “what,” “who,” “when,” and “where” decisions that will aid them in reaching their goals. For example, the management of dishwashing would include “who” and “when” decisions as well as the “how” decision. If only the “how” decision in dishwashing was improved, it should be reported under 65b as an improved housekeeping method. Management decisions have to do with the use of the family's available physical and human resources—time, energy, equipment, skills, knowledge, and money.

Assistance includes work done—

b. In improvement in the use of time and energy through job-methods training, work simplification, and time and motion study. (See example in 65a.)

c. On laundering methods and use of new soaps and detergents. (Assistance related to laundering the new-type fabrics in connection with the care of clothing should be reported in subitem 67b.)

66. Includes work done—

b. On that portion of financial affairs that with planning the use of family resources and making distribution to cover the cost of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and savings (thrift).

d. On wills, inheritance, insurance, note installment-buying contracts. Subitem covers legal affairs pertaining to the business.

67. Includes work done—

a. In the selection of shoes, hats, accessories, men's and boys' clothing as well as clothing accounts and inventories.

b. With storage, dry-cleaning, and special problems in connection with the care of clothing. Work on control of mildew, and silverfish, and the like, as part of the care of clothing, should be reported in item 137.

c. On both new and remodeled clothing.

e. On the influence of good grooming on development of the individual.

HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agricultural home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Home management</th>
<th>Family economics</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Estimated total number of different homemakers and other persons assisted directly or indirectly to adopt recommended practices.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-A assisted—</td>
<td>Estimated number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-B assisted—</td>
<td>Estimated number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-C assisted—</td>
<td>Estimated number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY

Columns A, B, C, and D include the specific practices listed under items 71, 72, 73, and 74, respectively, as well as other related work.

68 and 69. See interpretations of items 57 and 58.

70. Considers factors outlined for item 59.

71. Assistance includes—
   a. All work done to encourage production and use of home-grown food: Fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products.
   b. Selection on basis of quality, nutritional needs, amount to buy, variety, and form. Work done regarding price and supply should be reported in item 38.
   c. Also food preparation for special occasions, such as holidays and picnics, as well as for outdoor meals and meals for large groups.
   d. Freezing, canning, drying, brining; storage of fruits and root vegetables; curing of meats; and making jams, jellies, and pickles.
   e. Child feeding, maternal diet, food for the aged, weight control, diets for special needs, as well as general nutrition for good health.

72. Assistance includes—
   a. Work relating to garbage disposal, screening for flies, sanitary outhouses, and other disease-preventive practices. Control of household insects through elimination of breeding places, use of sprays, and the like should be reported under item 137.
   c and d. Educational work done to encourage examinations for cancer, heart ailments, polio, and tuberculosis, to protect and/or improve the health of individual persons.

73. Work includes assisting families in—
   c. Willingness to work as a family member toward a family goal—family councils.
   d. Development of self-confidence and emotional stability; adjustments to life situations.

74. Work includes assisting families in—
   c. Safe driving, bicycle riding, safe practices for pedestrians, and other safety practices.

FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY—Interpretation

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program. Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women’s work, and 4-H Club work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Foods and nutrition</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Family life</th>
<th>Safety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Number of voluntary local leaders assisting</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Estimated total number of DIFFER-ENT families assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. Families reported in item 70-A assisted—
   a. With planning and/or producing the home food supply | Estimated number | 24 |
   b. In selecting food | 204 |
   c. With meal planning and food preparation | 111 |
   d. With preservation and storage of food |
   e. In improving diets |

72. Families reported in 70-B assisted in—
   a. Sanitation practices and facilities |
   b. First aid and home nursing | 28 |
   c. Dental-health education |
   d. Health education leading to physical examination by a physician | 10 |

73. Families reported in item 70-C assisted with—
   a. Child development and guidance |
   b. Providing recommended play, clothing, and equipment suited to age of children | 50 |
   c. Understanding roles of family members and strengthening family relationships |
   d. Individual adjustments and personality development |
   e. Home and family recreation | 21 |

74. Families reported in item 70-D assisted with—
   a. Fire prevention around the farm and home |
   b. Accident prevention around the farm and home | 30 |
   c. Accident prevention away from home place | 12 |
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS—Interpretation

Note that the nature of this section requires treatment quite different from that for regular subject-matter pages. Here we try to get a picture of the number of different educational projects or activities agents worked on, size of the area covered, number of groups assisted, and the like.

The general approach is to start with projects affecting the individual (item 75); then to move on to projects relating to the community and county (items 76 and 77); to the regional or area programs that may cover part of a county or several States (item 78); to the national program (item 79); and finally to world affairs (item 80). Item 81 covers emergency activities in which extension agents participated.

A. Educational projects, programs, or activities may be things such as making a survey of a community's need for telephone lines; promoting a dinner between a businessmen's service group and the farmers in the area, to improve rural-urban relations; planning for a hospital or a community health project of some kind; organizing a soil conservation district; or work done to get a bookmobile started in the county. Any community-improvement projects the 4-H Clubs engaged in should be reported in this column under the appropriate heading. Report only the projects, programs, or activities in which county extension agents participated, either alone or in cooperation with State specialists or others. Do not report in this section work done unofficially, such as school or church work.

B. Entries in this column should indicate the number of communities or groups within the county assisted in each project reported in column A. A community is a more or less well-defined group of people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limit. For purposes of this report, a community is one of several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

C. This column reports on those projects where local leaders assisted. Members of special committees appointed by other groups with whom you worked should be reported as local leaders. Include only those living within the county.

D. In addition to local leaders, includes all others active engaged in advancing the project or activity. For example, a community forum to discuss national international problems would include adults and youths in attendance at the forum, local leaders, all others who assisted in planning, arranging, or promoting the forum.

75. Item includes such things as developing an understanding of citizenship responsibilities and functions of government—local, State, or national; and study of public documents.

76. Includes improvement clubs, councils, committees for special purposes.

77. Item includes—
   j. Music, drama, and art.

78. Item includes—
   a. Such regional or area development programs or projects as river basin; watershed; soil conservation district; land use; land reclamation; flood control; and industrial development.

79. Item includes national programs or proposals such as those relating to prices, trade, taxation, labor, public welfare, and industry.

80. Includes things such as developing understanding of international problems, programs, and organizations, including work with foreign visitors and trainees; understanding of other peoples; and impact of world affairs on American life.

81. Includes emergency assistance in connection with fires, floods, drought, and other disasters, and special drives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Different educational projects, programs, or activities</th>
<th>Communities or groups assisted</th>
<th>Voluntary local leaders assisting</th>
<th>Persons participating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Number</td>
<td>B Number</td>
<td>C Number</td>
<td>D Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. Citizenship activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. Developing and improving county or community organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. Local projects of a general public nature:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. General community problems; studies, surveys, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Improving health facilities, services, and programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Improving schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Improving churches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Bettering town-country relations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Libraries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Roads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Telephones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Community centers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Recreation programs and facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Community beautification</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. Regional or area development programs or projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. National programs and proposals affecting agriculture and rural life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. World affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Emergency activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Special Report on

**FARM AND HOME UNIT APPROACH**

"Farm and Home Unit Approach" is used here in lieu of Farm and Home Development, Balanced Farming, Better Farming for Better Living, and similar names that States have given to a way of doing extension work that involves both the farm and home. **IN THIS SECTION IS TO BE REPORTED ONLY THE WORK DONE THROUGH THE FARM AND HOME UNIT APPROACH.** Many of the accomplishments included will already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the regular annual report.

1. **Was any work done in the county this year in which the “farm and home unit approach” was used?**
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

   If the answer is "no" then the rest of the supplemental questions need not be answered. If the answer is "yes"—

2. **Was the work done—**
   - a. Without any increase in county staff.
   - b. By employing additional agents.

3. **Check character of county committee definitely assisting with “farm and home unit approach” work—**
   - (Check one)
   - a. Regular extension advisory committee.
   - b. A subcommittee of the regular advisory committee.
   - c. A separate committee.
   - d. No committee giving it special attention.

4. **Number of different “farm and home unit” families—**
   - **Number**
   - a. Enrolled or started prior to this report year.
   - b. Enrolled or started during this report year.
   - c. Total number of different families worked with to date.

5. **Indicate which age group is being given emphasis through the “farm and home unit approach”—**
   - (Check one)
   - a. Under 40 years of age.
   - b. 40 to 49 years of age.
   - c. 50 years and over.
   - d. No distinction in age being made.

6. **Indicate kind of teaching method receiving emphasis in the “farm and home unit approach”—**
   - (Check one)
   - a. Individual contacts only.
   - b. Group contacts only.
   - c. Both individual and group contacts.

7. **Indicate the number of “farm and home unit” families assisted this year with—**
   - **Number**
   - a. Farm planning only.
   - b. Home planning only.
   - c. Combined farm and home planning.

8. **How many “farm and home unit” families made substantial progress this year in—**
   - **Estimated number**
   - a. Setting goals.
   - b. Inventorying resources (assets and liabilities).
   - c. Analyzing present farming operations.
   - d. Analyzing present family living operations.
   - e. Improving farm buildings.
   - f. Improving farm machinery and equipment.
   - g. Improving farm operations with (1) crops, (2) livestock.
   - h. Improving family living: (1) Farmstead arrangement, (2) House, (3) Equipment and furnishings, (4) Food supply.

9. **How many “farm and home unit” families had children who took part in the development of the farm and home plan this year?**

10. **How many “farm and home unit” families have 4-H Club members whose project activities directly support the family’s farm and home plan this year?**
A club member may engage in more than one project. The sum of the projects may, therefore, be greater than the number of different club members enrolled. (For interpretation of items see top of page 26.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Members enrolled</th>
<th>Members completing</th>
<th>Units involved in completed projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number A</td>
<td>Number B</td>
<td>Number C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. Corn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Other cereals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Peanuts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Potatoes, Irish and sweet</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. Cotton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Tobacco</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Vegetable growing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Fruits</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. Range and pasture</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. Other crops</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Soil and water conservation and management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. Forestry</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. Wildlife and nature study</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Poultry (including turkeys)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97. Dairy cattle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Beef cattle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Sheep</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Swine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. Rabbits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. Other livestock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. Bees</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. Entomology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. Tractor maintenance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106. Electricity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107. Farm shop</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. Other engineering projects</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. Farm management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. Beautification of home grounds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111. Meal planning and preparation (include baking and food selection)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. Canning and preserving (other than freezing)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113. Freezing of foods</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114. Health, nursing, and first aid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115. Child care</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116. Clothing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117. Home management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118. Home furnishings and room improvement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119. Home industries, arts, and crafts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120. Junior leadership</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121. All other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122. Total</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>521</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS—Interpretation

A. 4-H Club members enrolled are the boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
B. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
C. Where certain phases of a project cannot be measured in terms of the unit designated, the units for that phase of the project should not be answered. Report to the nearest whole unit for the completed projects only.

The following items include projects in—

89. Home and market gardens as well as commercial canning crops.
91. Improvement and management of range and pasture. Also includes projects in identification of grasses and weeds, and the control of weeds.
92. All crops not falling in one of items 82 through 91. Note that pasture projects are reported separately (Item 91).

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP—Interpretation

123. The number of different 4-H Clubs in the county is to be reported under this item. Do not count the same club more than once. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture and home economics, and of providing desirable training for members.

124. 4-H Club members—
   a. Enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
   b. Completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

125. Census definitions may be used as a guide in determining the kind of home in which 4-H Club members reside.
   a. Bureau of the Census definition of a farm as used in the 1950 Census is:
      In 1950, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms only if agricultural products, exclusive of a home garden, with a VALUE of $150 or more were produced in 1949. Also in 1950, places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the value of agricultural products SOLD amounted to $150 or more.
   b. Rural nonfarm homes are located in open country and do not qualify as farms, or in centers having up to 2,500 population.

127. Age of club members at time of enrollment is to be used as basis for reporting.

128. Report only club members who received DEFINITE training in the subitems listed. Be sure to include those enrolled in corresponding 4-H projects. Do not count all members as having received training in broad subjects such as citizenship, personal improvement, and music appreciation, unless they were given specific training in such subjects.
   c. Urban homes are located in centers of 2,501 population and over, also in densely settled fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more.

130. A 4-H Club camp is conducted under the direction of a professional extension worker or voluntary local leader and provides a group of club members with the experience of being away from home overnight and participating in an organized educational, recreational, or nature-study program. Do not include “day camps,” short courses, picnics, institutes, or other similar training or recreation events.
### 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>123. Number of 4-H Clubs</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>124. Different 4-H Club members—</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Enrolled</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Completing</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>125. 4-H Club members from—</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Farm homes</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Rural nonfarm homes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Urban homes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(For checking purposes; total equals 124a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>126. 4-H Club members enrolled by years in club work:</th>
<th>8 - 9 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 1st year</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2d year</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3d year</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 4th year</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 5th year</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 6th year and over</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(For checking purposes; total equals 124a)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>127. 4-H Club members enrolled by ages:</th>
<th>8 - 9 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 10 years and under</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 11 years</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 12 years</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 13 years</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 14 years</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 15 years</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. 16 years</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. 17-20 years, inclusive</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(For checking purposes; total equals 124a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>128. 4-H Club members who received definite training in—</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Judging</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Giving demonstrations</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Group recreation leadership</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Music appreciation</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Money management (thrift)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Farm and home safety</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Citizenship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Personality improvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Soil and water conservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Forestry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Health, nursing, and first aid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 129. 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program | |
| 130. Number of members attending a 4-H Club camp      | 19      |
| 131. 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local achievement programs, and fairs | 25      |
WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—Interpretation

The purpose of this section of the report is to determine how many young men and women approximately 18 to 30 years of age are being reached through special programs geared to meet the needs of this age group. It is recognized that much of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

132. Only those groups of young men and women that Extension has sponsored should be reported under this item. Included will be such groups as young men’s clubs, young homemakers’ clubs, young married couples’ clubs, general-interest groups, 4-H alumni, and honorary or service clubs. Indicate whether the foregoing are operating on a community or county-wide basis.

In some instances the sponsorship of young people’s groups has been a joint effort of Extension and some other organization. Where that has occurred, information for such groups should be reported here.

133. In many counties agents are called upon to work with young people in groups not sponsored by Extension. Examples of such groups are church groups of young married people, GI classes taught in the schools, and independent groups that may have organized themselves.

134. In counties where agents are making a definite effort to reach young people 18 to 30 years of age there will be some persons, not in one of the organized groups listed above, whom the agent has assisted during the year.

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Community groups A</th>
<th>County-wide groups B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132. Extension-sponsored groups of young men and women:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Number of such groups worked with during year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Membership in such groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Young men</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Young women</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Meetings held during year:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133. Groups jointly sponsored by Extension and another organization:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Number of such groups worked with during year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Membership in such groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Young men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Young women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Meetings held during year:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134. Other groups of young men and women not sponsored by Extension with whom Extension worked:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Number of such groups assisted during year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Number of different individuals reached through such groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Young men</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Young women</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135. Individual young men and women NOT reported in items 132, 133, or 134 who participated in special young men and women’s extension program:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Number of persons assisted:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Different young men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Different young women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135x. Number of DIFFERENT young people worked with or assisted in special young men and women’s programs (total of items 132, 133, 134, and 135 less duplications):</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Different young men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Different young women</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MISCELLANEOUS—Interpretation

The following items should include work done—

136. In control of grasshoppers and any insects that feed on a number of crops or group of crops that are not reported under specific crops or livestock.

137. In control of insects in the home including ants, roaches, fleas, ticks, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silverfish, termites, cereal and bean pests, and insects affecting house plants. Control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects through sanitation practices, is to be reported under subitem 72a.

138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25e.

140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, groundhogs, coyotes, rabbits, and pestiferous birds.

141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.

142. Other than those incident to foods, clothing, house furnishings, etc., which are to be reported in their respective subject-matter sections. Assistance in the selling of arts and crafts is to be reported in subitem 35b.

MISCELLANEOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>136. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of general feeder insects</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137. FAMILIES assisted with control of household insects</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138. HANDLERS, PROCESSORS, and other individuals assisted with control of insects in off-the-farm storage of grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of noxious weeds</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of rodents and other predatory animals</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141. BEEKEEPERS and other individuals assisted with problems in the care of bees, honey, and honey products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142. FAMILIES assisted with practices incident to production of arts and crafts</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE—Interpretation

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 conservative estimates based upon records, surveys, and such other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

ESTIMATES FOR THIS SECTION SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE MOST RECENT COUNTY STATISTICAL DATA. All agents should work together in trying to make these figures reflect as accurately as possible the situation in the county. Adaptation of the factors outlined for items 24 and 59 might be helpful in making these estimates.

A, B, and C. In determining the number of families to be reported in each column, it is suggested that the same approach be used as outlined for item 123.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Farm A</th>
<th>Rural nonfarm B</th>
<th>Urban C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES this year</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in HOMEMAKING (home economics) practices this year</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145. Total DIFFERENT families assisted by extension programs (items 143 and 144, less duplication)</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES—Interpretation

The purpose of this section is to bring together in one place the cooperation given to other public agencies working with the people of the county. This information is used for public-relations purposes.

A, B, and C. Days devoted by agents to cooperating with the agencies listed below should already have been reported in the section on Program Emphasis under the appropriate program headings.

D. The meetings to be reported in this column are those devoted to programs of other agencies in the county that extension agents attended. In many instances these meetings will already have been reported under item 9, depending upon whether the extension agent held the meeting or attended and actively participated in the program. For example: The county agent is expected to attend the meetings of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee. These meetings would be reported in this section. In contrast, the extension agent holds several meetings in the county where he and the committeemen explain the agricultural program to farmers. Those meetings would also be reported in this section as well as in the Extension Teaching Activities section. “Days devoted” in both places would be reported in the appropriate column below and also in the Program Emphasis section.

148. This item should include work with production-credit associations, national farm-loan associations, and district banks for cooperatives; also participation in work with the other Farm Credit district personnel and representatives of its central office in Washington, D. C.

158. Line is left blank so that States, if they desire, may request information about a Federal agency not listed.

165. Line is left blank for State use.

168. Line is left blank for State use.
### COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public agency worked with</th>
<th>Days devoted by—</th>
<th>Number of meetings relating to program of agency attended by county extension workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agents doing primarily home demonstration work</td>
<td>Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL AGENCIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. Item discontinued.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148. Farm Credit Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. Farmers Home Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151. Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee</td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. Rural Electrification Administration</td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. Selective Service System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. Soil Conservation Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. Valley authority (TVA, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158. Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE AGENCIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. Health department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. Highway department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. State departments of agriculture and forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. State department of education: General schools</td>
<td><strong>180</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. State employment service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164. Welfare department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165. Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY AGENCIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166. Soil conservation districts</td>
<td><strong>16.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167. Vocational-agriculture and home economics departments</td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>168. Other (specify)</td>
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</table>
The preparation of an annual report setting forth the progress made in the county during the year is of greatest interest and value to you as an extension worker. It provides an opportunity to measure how far you have gone in relation to the goals set forth in the plan of work outlined at the beginning of the year; to check on the effectiveness of the extension program; to consider where improvements can be made; and to decide what things should be handled differently next year. The preparation of an adequate annual report is a stimulating experience.

In addition, your annual report offers an excellent means of building good will and support of the sponsoring group in the county, the county governing body, local extension leaders and other key people, the agencies with which you work or would like to work, and the general public—rural and urban. It helps to build good public relations.

Your annual report is also a record of the year's work put into convenient shape for future reference. It helps new persons joining the county staff to become acquainted with the extension program. It assists State specialists to develop effective supporting programs in their respective subject-matter fields. The State supervisory staff frequently uses the county annual report as a guide in determining an agent's readiness for promotion and suitability to fill vacancies that arise.

The annual report in reality is another chapter in the extension history of your county to be added to the permanent record maintained in the National Archives of the United States Government.

**General Directions**

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington, D. C., office should be sent through the State extension office. When an agent has been employed during a part of or all the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. When an agent in charge of a line of work has left the county 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**

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

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain, for EACH MAJOR line of work undertaken, a comprehensive picture of—

1. WHY the line of work was emphasized; what were the people's problems, situations, or needs warranting attention.
2. WHAT was attempted and what were the objectives and the major things the people were to learn, or do, in connection with this line of work.
3. HOW the work was carried on; principal and new extension teaching methods and activities used and their effectiveness; selection, training, and use of local leaders; and cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. What RESULTS were obtained, not in terms of the activities carried on but in terms of objectives, or what was attempted at the beginning of the year.
5. HOW next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

For minor lines of work, only the results need to be reported to complete the record of the year's work.

The following suggestions may help you prepare a better annual report:

1. Read last year's annual report again, and apply the criteria for a good narrative report discussed above.
2. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
3. Go over the information and data assembled from various office and field sources during the year.
4. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
5. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
6. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
7. Include only those photographs, circular letters, or other exhibits that help to emphasize the points you make in the text. Do NOT make the annual report a scrapbook. (Material of local value may be attached to or filed with your office copy, rather than being made a part of the official report.)

**The Statistical Report**

When 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. In some States a combined white and Negro report may also be requested by the extension director.

County totals are the sums 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, homemakers, 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 extension program in agricultural, home demonstration, young men and women's, or 4-H Club work. ONLY THE IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES TAKING PLACE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR AS THE RESULT OF EXTENSION EFFORT SHOULD BE REPORTED. Of necessity the information called for in the national statistical report schedule has broad application to extension work as it is conducted throughout the United States. In addition to the information provided for in this report form, some State extension services may need to obtain additional statistical information on programs and activities peculiar to their States.
SUMMARY OF 1955 COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE ACTIVITIES

I. FERTILIZER PROGRAM

1. Fertilizer field test was run on open pollinated and hybrid corn at the Louis Monroe, Everett Dawson, and Elmer Monroe farms at Sparks.
2. Two meadow fertilizer tours were conducted.
3. Grassland meadow tour held July 1st with 26 cars carrying 76 ranchers.
4. Seven fertilizer meetings were held on various crops.
5. Two grass and legume meadow seedings made in March.
6. Two district fertilizer dealer tours conducted.

II. CROP PRODUCTION

1. Four 4-H grass clubs with 53 members made excellent display at county and state fairs.
2. 95 ranchers practicing prairie dog and gopher control. 900 pounds of poison bait distributed.
3. 11 gopher control demonstrations, 6 mole control demonstrations, and 3 prairie dog control demonstrations were presented.
4. 56 farmers and ranchers assisted in obtaining approved varieties of seed.
5. 21 ranchers and farmers submitted seed samples for germination and purity tests.
6. 17 4-H gardeners enrolled and made large exhibit at county fair.

III. LIVESTOCK PROGRAM & BEEF TESTING

1. Beef Production Testing Program inaugurated with four cooperators.
2. Agent assisted Sandhills Cattle Association with Cumming County Feeder Tour.
3. Eight grub and lice control demonstrations were given.
4. 19 stockmen requested information on cattle diseases.
5. 5 ranchers cooperated with the "Fly Control Testing" using new types of insecticides on "back rubbers".
6. Sixth annual 4-H Feeder Show & Sale was huge success.
7. Sale average was 34 cents per pound on 146 head.
8. Top calf sold for $92.50 per hundred weight; second high for $86.00.
9. Angus calves were tops.
10. Baby beeves averaged 26 plus cents at county fair sale.
11. September 24 — 4-H Feeder Calf Show & Sale.

IV. CONSERVATION

1. Agent cooperated with ACP in setting up successful county committee election and in program planning.
2. Agent assisted Soil Conservation District with the educational program.

V. FORESTRY

1. 88 Clarke-McNary tree cooperators planted 218,600 trees.
2. 3 tree planting demonstrations were conducted.
3. 67 labor placements were made as labor demand was met.

VI. HOUSE & SURROUNDINGS

1. Over 25 different ranchers and farmers assisted in remodeling and construction.
2. 30 ranch and city wives given help in planning and remodeling of kitchens.
3. 176 ranchers given assistance in planning windbreaks and yards for beautification.
4. Many home owners given assistance in lawn problems.
5. 3 yard beautification meetings held countywide.
VII. MECHANICAL & HOME EQUIPMENT
1. 6 4-H tractor clubs with 38 members.
2. County tractor award winner entered state fair contest.
3. Tractor safety driving contest presented to 300 people.
4. Home extension club leaders presented various crafts at two training meetings.

VIII. HOME EXTENSION CLUBWORK
1. 18 extension clubs with membership of 236.
2. 236 persons attended Home Extension Achievement Day with 8 clubs exhibiting.
3. Demonstration and study lessons were the theme used for the exhibits.
4. 3 exhibit booths displayed at County Fair.

IX. 4-H CLUB PROGRAM
1. 25 4-H clubs carried 570 projects.
2. 289 members enrolled and 273 completed.
3. Leading project was livestock with a balanced program of 23 other agricultural and home economics projects.
4. Outstanding events were:
   a. Feeder Calf Show & Sale
   b. Coronation of 4-H King and Queen
   c. County Pre-Fair Day
   d. 4-H Leaders Recognition Banquet
   e. 4-H achievement program
   f. Tractor driving contest
   g. County and state fair
   h. Share the Fun Program
5. Other special events:
   a. Judging and demonstration day
   b. 4-H judging contests
   c. County 4-H picnic
   d. District 4-H Camp

X. MISCELLANEOUS 4-H REPORT
1. Busy Badger Club of Valentine won district talent show and received first purple at state fair.
2. Frances Cosad of Wood Lake won purple ribbon in state fair dress revue.
3. 75 girls in dress revue, 75 clothing judges, 30 foods judges, and 8 demonstrations presented at County Pre-Fair Day.
4. 4-H members prepared 905 dishes of foods, served 445 meals, and made 162 clothing articles and 70 clothing garments.
5. 4-H leaders training meetings held in March and May.
6. 11 4-H leaders attended state leaders training meetings.
7. Older club members took part in Achievement Day. All clubs were represented in coronation.

***********

REMEMBER, this is YOUR Agricultural Extension Service. Make use of it. If we may be of help to you at any time, please do not hesitate to call on us. This service is locally governed by the people you elect each year. The County Agent and Extension Service Office is at your service.
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
ANNUAL REPORT 1955
CHERRY COUNTY
STATE OF NEBRASKA

BY

Robert B. Wenzlum
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

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The Extension Service cooperators were contacted to conduct tours to share their experiences. The tours were coordinated to provide a greater understanding of the need for improved Extension services. The tours began with an introduction to the purpose of Extension cooperators and the importance of their role in the community. The tours were designed to help the cooperators understand the need for improved Extension services and to provide them with practical experience in Extension work.

The success of the Extension Service depends on the active participation of the Extension cooperators. The cooperators were encouraged to take an active role in Extension activities. The cooperators were also encouraged to participate in Extension training programs and to attend Extension conferences. The cooperators were also encouraged to participate in Extension research and to provide feedback on the effectiveness of Extension programs.

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Summary (cont.)

the latest in research of fertilizers.

Four H-R grass clubs with 53 members enrolled in the range management project. A leaders training meeting was held in January. Ranchers have become more conscious of identification of varieties of grasses in relation to the grazing problems due to the H-R project and various tours conducted. A grass and legume research seeding, as well as fertilizer application was made at Rolling Stone Ranch. A twilight tour to witness soil conservation district research with native grasses and legumes was conducted in June. The agent continued working with the local fire districts and promoting centralized control in fire fighting.

A H-R garden tour was conducted north of Valentine. Various home owner garden and yard problems requested assistance from the agent. Statewide publicity in magazines and papers on meadow fertilizer tests were published. Meetings, tours and publicity emphasized the possibility of increasing hay tonnage through the proper use of fertilizers.

21 farmers submitted seed samples for germination and purity. 56 farmers and ranchers assisted in obtaining approved varieties of seed. 32 other farmers and ranchers assisted in obtaining other cereals and grasses for seed. 37 soil tests were submitted for analysis. 17 stockmen were interested in measuring hay in stacks. 286 persons interested in fertilizers on grasses and various crops. 3v samples of weeds, seeds and grasses identified. 95 ranchers given help with gopher, prairie dog field mice and mole control. 7 pruning demonstrations conducted. Complete details in Crop Production section.

The sixth annual H-R Feeder Calf Show and Sale was a huge success. 45 purples and 75 blues awarded. Highest H-R sale average in the sandhills with 34 cents per pound average on $4 head. Top calf yielded $92.50 per hundred. Angus calves were top. Baby beef average was 26c cents at county fair sale.

177 H-R beef calves were exhibited in the newly remodeled H-R barn. 18 heifers, 10 H-R swine, 6 dairy heifers, and 2 sheep exhibited at the largest H-R county livestock show on record. A successful swine and sheep fitting demonstration was presented to a large attendance. New H-R swine shelter was constructed by H-R dads.

The new beef production testing program was inaugurated with four cooperators taking part. Much valuable data from weighing and grading calves was obtained for higher quality beef production. Fly control research for effective insecticides was continued with five cooperators using backrubbers.

The agent cooperated with the Nebraska Stock Growers District meeting at Valentine, and assisted the Sandhill Cattle Association with visiting feeder tours for public relations improvement. Eight grub and lice control demonstrations were presented. A livestock survey on water belly causes was conducted with excellent results. Four countywide H-R
Summary (cont.)

judging events held. Three 4-H club interstate exchanges were conducted with Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. This was in line with improving the understanding of the different types of agriculture. Several ranchers assisted in locating rangeland. The Extension Service cooperated with international relations in entertaining the Russian agriculture delegation.

The agent cooperated with the Sandhill Cattle Association, Northwest Nebraska Hereford Association, hay producers in the movement of hay, and the 4-H sale committee in the marketing of livestock. A record of average prices paid in the last several years is carried in Marketing section of this report.

The agent cooperated with the A.C.P. in conducting the county committeemen election and in program planning. Agents assisted the Soil Conservation District with the educational program. Three tree planting demonstrations were conducted. SCD now has nearly 570 acres of trees. Four joint meetings were conducted with the SCD for educational purposes.

A two day agent training meeting was held cooperatively with the SCD for forestry training purposes. 56 cooperators planted 218,600 C-M trees. Over 200 people reached at three different forestry meetings. 67 labor placements were made as labor demand was made.

Four 4-H club members made history as they carried the HHA project. 25 different ranchers and farmers assisted in remodeling. 30 ranch and city wives given assistance in remodeling and planning of new kitchens and conveniences. 4-H 4-H members in four 4-H clubs carried the farmshop project. Six clubs with 36 members carried the 4-H tractor project. A 4-H tractor leaders training meeting was held at Ainsworth. Record number of 4-H tractor drivers competed in contest at fair grounds. The tractor safety driving contest presented to over 300 people. 4-H leaders and members welding school conducted.

176 ranchers given assistance in planning windbreaks and yards for beautification. Agent worked out the plans for the Crockett city park. Suggested plantings were made with beautification and recreation facilities as a result. Many home owners given assistance in lawn problems. Three yard beautification meetings held. 500 pounds of clover distributed to 31 homemakers. Successful home extension council handi craft meeting presented to various civic groups.

Twelve 4-H clubs with 81 members carried the clothing project. The most successful 4-H dress revue was held with 75 girls taking part. Frances Conald of Wood Lake received the purple award in the State Fair Dress Revue. Foods received a good deal of attention as two foods demonstrations were presented to the 290 home extension club members. The local leaders presented a colorful cake decorating demonstration to the general public. The 4-H lunch stand at the County Fair Grounds netted a satisfactory profit for the 4-H building fund.
Summary (cont.)

Over 300 persons observed the 4-H tractor driving contest and the safety driving demonstration. Nearly 400 persons witnessed the 4-H achievement and coronation program displaying high interest in 4-H club work. Busy Badgers of Valentine copped the county and district 4-H talent show, and received a high purple award at the Nebraska State Fair. The largest display of 4-H club exhibits on record was presented at the County Fair in September.

Two 4-H club exchange programs carried out by Simson and Evergreen 4-H clubs. 4-H leaders training meetings held in January, April and May. Twelve 4-H leaders attended state leaders training meetings. 4-H leaders recognition banquet was held. Successful Home Extension Achievement Day presented with all 18 clubs taking part.

Successful steps in furthering extension work for the year was carried out by the County Extension Board, County 4-H Council, leaders and members, the continuance of the 4-H feeder calf program, work of the Home Extension Council, 4-H and womens achievement days, judging contests, tours, demonstrations, and the County Fair.
1. Type Keyboard
2. Small Table
3. Electric Saw
4. Letter File Cabinet
5. Drafting Table
6. Steel Supply Cabinet
7. Letter File Filing Cabinet
8. Boiler House Display

I. Racks

1. Extra Racks

2. Stamp Pouches

3. Plastic Boxes

4. Pencil Bars

5. Trays

6. Steel Filing Cabinet

7. Letter Filing Cabinet

8. Boiler House Display

ARTICLES AND DESCRIPTION

INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1955
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<th>Item</th>
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<td>1 Hammer and Screw Driver</td>
<td>County Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Dust Pan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Clock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pencil Sharpener</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Black Top Table, homemade</td>
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<td>Postal Seals</td>
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<td>Canvas Loose Leaf Binder</td>
<td>State Extension Service</td>
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More juicy lucious T-bone steaks get their start in the "World Famed Sandhills" of Cherry County than in any other county in the USA. It is 97 miles east and west; 63 miles north and south. Cherry County is what they call "King-Sized". Only 1% of the acreage is under cultivation, the rest is in range. Population is considered sparse in "God's Own Cow Country". It is a different type of county to work than most other Nebraska counties.

Lack of improved roads reduces the rate of travel to the average of 15 miles per hour over the 5400 miles of sandhills roads and trails which receive partial maintenance. There are two main highways in the county -- one a north-south highway, No. 83, which is 18 miles in from the east border; another, Highway 20, which is a east-west highway and is 10 miles from the north border of the county. The county seat town is located at a junction of these two highways in the northeast corner of the county. There are a few oil strips which do help speed up transportation in getting around the area. These new oil mats are extremely helpful in carrying out group meetings or ranch visits within the area concerned.

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 overgrazing, but better management practices are now being used and a good many ranchers are wanting to try commercial fertilizers for experiment. More ranchers are interested in testing their soil and in sowing the adapted grasses.

These hills and valleys grow a mixture of grasses that get animals "roll-polly" fat. Big and Little Bluestem, Sandhill Bluestem, Switch Grass, Hairy and Blue Grama, Sand Drop Seed, and Prairie Seed Weed 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 very few rains throughout the summer. 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, Cascade, Cody, Crookston, Eli, Elsmere, Irwin, Kennedy, Kilgore, Harrison, 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 the towns outside of the county. Due to the poor roads in sparse populations, mail service throughout the county is poor. Many people are far from routes and get their mail only when they go to town.

Ranchers will tell you that mechanism is definitely here to stay. Many mowers, loaders, rakes and stackers have been mechanized for the purpose of haying. There is an increasing number of ranchers and some businessmen who now have their own flying saddle horse, meaning planes.
There are approximately 50 now recorded in the county. These are used a great deal in checking windmills, cattle, and flying to town for the ranch supplies.

The people in the southern half of the county use trade centers on the Burlington Railroad, which runs along 3 to 12 miles south on the border of the county. July 1 of this year an Assistant Agent was hired working through the Thedford District. His location is at Mullen in the Soil Conservation District Office at the courthouse. Harry Stokely is the agent and has been working portions of the southern part of Cherry County and has been doing quite an effective job in providing additional services to the people in that area. Due to the distance involved in travel, it is difficult for the agent located in the northeast corner of such a large county, to work out an effective program for that area. Cooperatively the Thedford Extension District and the Cherry County Extension Board, more persons and work can be accomplished with this present setup.

Of the 1h2 rural school districts, 98 are holding school this year with 3 districts having two schools within the district, or 101 active rural school districts.

93% of the ranch income comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products. 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 good vegetative cover. Prices received for cattle were a little stronger than in 1954. Below are some comparative figures:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yearlings and Fall Calves</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22+</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Year Olds</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>20+</td>
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This will undoubtedly affect the extension program, at least indirectly. The cattle population was maintained to having a slight increase.

This year would be considered a normal year for moisture conditions; however, there were some adverse weather conditions. A mild December greeted stockmen. Only a trace of snow was reported; however, a November snow hung on. This cold weather caused a little early winter feeding. The weather held mild into January although 4 to 7 inches of snow covered most of the county during the middle of that month. February yielded sub-zero weather and a severe blizzard on February 18 to 20. A warming trend continued after that time. However, the weather was extremely rough on newborn calves. Sufficient moisture was received in March along with cold weather. All in all, it was a good winter for calving with very few losses reported.

Even though the snow and weather conditions were adverse, the winter months proved to be very busy for the extension program. Many
meetings were held with above normal attendance. April was considered dry, warm, and very light in moisture. Winds which began in April continued to harass the sandhills through May. The lack of moisture, the extremely strong winds and blowing sands made the cattlemen in the county and in the state begin to wonder what would happen if it did not rain. Runs at auction companies were fairly strong the first two weeks in May. A very dim picture was painted to the cattlemen until the drought was finally broken the 19th and 22nd of May. Moisture conditions continued favorably through June 20. Grass having gotten a slow start, seemed to catch up with the moisture and warming conditions. Old-timers could not remember a month of May in which there was so dry and the winds remained so high consistently. July, August and September was hot and dry. A little moisture was received in July in scattered areas. On September 22 the first good rain fell which broke a drought of nearly 100 days.

The hay crop and alfalfa suffered from the extreme hot, dry weather. However, an above normal corn crop was raised due to a few timely rains. About 50% to 60% of a normal wild hay crop was harvested due to the dry weather. However, it appears there will be enough hay in the country to carry over most herds. These weather conditions materially affect the extension program during the year.

Turning to grass was delayed until late May since the spring was so dry and the grass did not get a good start. However, it was necessary for some ranchers to turn in on meadows early since their hay for the feeding season was depleted. This in turn would set back their hay crop on their meadows. Haying was "short and sweet" as many of them were beginning to finish haying before the first of August. For the most part, haying wound up by August 20. The quality of the hay was good. The after grass growth was very short due to the dry weather conditions until September 22 to the 25th.

During the mild winter of December, January and part of February, ranchers found time to attend meetings and were also at home during the ranch visits. These meetings gave them some good reports on beef research, sanitation, diseases, conservation, yard beautification, beef production testing, forestry, and other agriculture and home economics information. Calving operations during March and April were remembered as quite favorable although there were some alternate wet snows. When the ground was open and the weather was good during the winter months, the ranchers put out some prairie dog poison, treated for livestock parasites, and made plans for a new production year. Due to a poisoning program of coyotes in some areas, the coyote population has dropped off considerably.

The draft of eligible men did not seem to materially affect the labor program. The labor situation has been fairly well handled. However, sufficient hay help was available. Due to lower cattle prices, labor wages dropped off somewhat.

The 4-H club coronation program, junior leadership, and the tractor project has materially helped boost the 4-H program. The successful
Preface (cont.)

4-H Feeder Calf Show and Sale, and Sandhill Cattle Association sales have given a boost to the cattle outlook. Valentine has a well developed livestock auction program that seems to meet the needs of the ranchers as a local market.

Local newspapers have continually increased pages in their papers. They have been able to handle the 37th news articles and other publications.

Even though the population is sparse and distance between places is great, REA is a reality for the people in the Cherry-Todd, KER, Hay Springs Electric, Custer Public Power, and the new district coming in from Alliance.

More miles of line were extended in all districts this year, and additional signers have been making application to the districts which were newly organized in the past four years. There is still a large area being serviced by power plants and windchargers out in the center of the county which is very sparsely populated. The various REA Districts have set up definite boundaries as to how far they can go and not overlap.

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 out-lying districts. It is difficult to conduct a program for the southeast corner of the county, mainly due to road conditions, the location of the county seat being in the extreme northeast corner, and the great distances, 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. Cois. .................................. Nerriman
Roy Ross. .................................. Gordon
Wm. Ganser, Jr. ............................. Wood Lake

U. S. D. A. COUNTY COUNCIL

Otis Hahn, ASC Chairman ................ Valentine
Seymour Scott, ASC Manager. ............... Valentine
Chas. Lewis, PCA Secretary. ................ Valentine
V. L. McCubbin, Federal Farm Loan ......... Valentine
Norman O'Keefe, FHA .................... Valentine
R. B. Herrington, County Agent. .......... Valentine
Don Sylvester, SCS. ........................ Valentine

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

Ervin Jefferis, County Clerk ................ Valentine
Albert Foster, County Treasurer ............. Valentine
Walter Ohlmann, County Commissioner ....... Crockston
Wayne Marshall, County Commissioner ...... Mullen
Elvin Adamson, County Commissioner ....... Nenzel
CHERRY COUNTY

4-H CLUB COMMITTEE

Henry Fox, President .......................... Kilgore
Everett Brown, Vice-President ................. Valentine
Mrs. Leslie Harms, Secretary-Treasurer ....... Valentine

4-H Executive Board

Carl Powell ..................................... Cody
Lloyd Olsen ...................................... Kilgore
Jack Kreyck ..................................... Wood Lake
Mrs. Lloyd Olsen ................................ Kilgore

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD

Carl Powell ..................................... Cody
George Pearson .................................. Valentine
Redmond Sears .................................. Merriman
Everett Brown .................................. Valentine
Wesley Fox ...................................... Kilgore

CHERRY COUNTY HOME EXTENSION COUNCIL

Mrs. Leslie Kime, County Chairman .......... Valentine
Mrs. Keith Lessert, County Vice-Chairman .... Merriman
Mrs. Ervin Wauer, Secretary ..................... Valentine
Mrs. Everett Dawson, Treasurer ............... Sparks
Mrs. Fred Hinton, West Group Chairman ....... Cody
Mrs. Wilbur Drybread, East Group Chairman ... Valentine

(Plus all 19 Extension Club Presidents)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Project</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Ranch &amp; Home Improvements</td>
<td>(a) Equip. Improvement</td>
<td>100 homes reached</td>
<td>Leader and member training held; 25 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Water and Sewage</td>
<td>10 septic tanks 10 new water systems 1 club, 100 homes reached</td>
<td>8 new septic tanks 10 new water systems Goal achieved, over 100 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Yard Beautification</td>
<td>75 homes reached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Interior Improvement</td>
<td>100 homes reached</td>
<td>75 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Windbreaks</td>
<td>88 cooperators planted 218,600 trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Fuels for Farm Power</td>
<td>200 homes reached</td>
<td>Incident weather cancelled meetings; 37 homes reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Tractor Testing Discussion</td>
<td>200 homes reached</td>
<td>Joint subject matter of same meeting; 1 dem. held, 300 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(h) Sprinkler Irrigation</td>
<td>10 systems where practical</td>
<td>Agent worked with 6 cooperators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Crop Production</td>
<td>(a) Meadow Improvement</td>
<td>25 ranchers seeding clover</td>
<td>30 seeded clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Pasture Improvement</td>
<td>75 ranchers reached</td>
<td>72 ranchers reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Blow-out Control &amp; Soil Judging</td>
<td>100 homes reached</td>
<td>Blow-out control effective, no soil judging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Deferred Grazing &amp; Grass Silage</td>
<td>75 ranchers reached</td>
<td>100 practice deferred grazing, 25 seeded grasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Erosion Control</td>
<td>50 farms reached</td>
<td>Mission accomplished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Fertilizers on Crops</td>
<td>Determine value</td>
<td>5 farms cooperated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Weed Control</td>
<td>30 cooperators</td>
<td>44 cooperating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(h) Insect &amp; Rodent Control</td>
<td>30 ranchers reached</td>
<td>38 reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Hybrid Corn &amp; Cereal Crops</td>
<td>Find available variety</td>
<td>6 varieties tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(j) Grass Utilization Research</td>
<td>2 ranchers cooperating</td>
<td>2 ranchers cooperated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annual Program & Accomplishments 1955 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Project</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III. Livestock Production</td>
<td>(a) Type Demonstration</td>
<td>300 persons reached</td>
<td>350 reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Judging &amp; Demonstration</td>
<td>250 H-H members</td>
<td>269 H-H members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Sanitation &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Reduce death loss</td>
<td>Goal reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Pest Control</td>
<td>350 ranchers using insecticides</td>
<td>5 cooperating in research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70% of ranchers using insecticides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Winter Rations</td>
<td>Information to ranchers</td>
<td>Protein and mineral info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Breed Improvement</td>
<td>200 ranchers reached</td>
<td>to ranchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Public Problems</td>
<td>(a) Farm Safety &amp; First Aid</td>
<td>200 homes reached</td>
<td>Mission accomplished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Fairs, Achievement Days</td>
<td>All clubs exhibiting</td>
<td>300 reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Fire Control</td>
<td>Districts and countywide</td>
<td>100% goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Community &amp; County</td>
<td>20 communities reached</td>
<td>3 districts and all town cooperating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Rural Recreation</td>
<td>YMW Group</td>
<td>YMW group organized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Better Roads</td>
<td>5 communities</td>
<td>Little progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Individual public</td>
<td>50 homes reached</td>
<td>100 reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(h) Safety &amp; Tractor</td>
<td>100 homes reached</td>
<td>38 H-H tractor members, over 300 at safety demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Family Living</td>
<td>(a) Preservation</td>
<td>Home freezing &amp; canning</td>
<td>60% homemakers cooperated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Clothing</td>
<td>200 extension women, 75 H-H girls</td>
<td>290 extension women, 81 H-H girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Gardens</td>
<td>3 H-H clubs, fresh food in 1000 homes</td>
<td>Goal achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Dairy Produce</td>
<td>1 club, improve quality</td>
<td>6 dairy H-H calves, quality improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Project</td>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Goals</td>
<td>Accomplishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Life (cont.)</td>
<td>(e) Adequate Diet</td>
<td>5 h-H clubs, 16 Home Extension Clubs</td>
<td>4 foods h-H clubs, 19 extension clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Health</td>
<td>All h-H and extension clubs cooperating</td>
<td>Mission accomplished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Home Management</td>
<td>200 extension women</td>
<td>290 extension women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

For the period beginning July 1, 1954 and ending June 30, 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of County Agent</td>
<td>$ 900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Office Assistant</td>
<td>2160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>1054.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express and Freight</td>
<td>18.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Stationery</td>
<td>232.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>68.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td>133.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs for Equipment</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Equipment</td>
<td>153.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Buildings</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>120.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4466.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# BUDGET ESTIMATE

**Cherry County Extension Service**  
1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Accounts</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SALARIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) County Extension Agent</td>
<td>$1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Office Assistant</td>
<td>2250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TRAVEL EXPENSE, Auto and Railroad</td>
<td>1350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. EXPRESS AND FREIGHT</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY</td>
<td>225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. POSTAGE</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH</td>
<td>135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. REPAIRS FOR EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. NEW EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. RENT OF BUILDINGS</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td>165.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**                                      | $5405.00
FORM OF ORGANIZATION

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

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

President..........................Henry Fox.................................Kilgore
Vice-President.....................Don Cox.................................Mullen
Secretary-Treasurer..............Ralph Daniels..........................Valentine
County Agent......................R. B. Harrington......................Valentine
Office Assistant...............Dorthea Lopes...........................Valentine

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Henry Fox..................Kilgore
Raymond Walter...........Purdum
Milford Hansen..............Gordon
Elmer Monroe.................Sparks
Chas. Dukat.................Wood Lake

Ralph Daniels............Valentine
Raymond Andrews..........Cody
Don Cox.....................Mullen
James Ravenscroft.......Kennedy
The joint annual Extension Service and Soil Conservation District meeting was held on Tuesday, February 15. Carl Powell, chairman, called the meeting to order and minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The chairman then announced the results of the postcard election carried on in Extension Districts 1, 2, and 5. Buster Hansen was elected to replace Stanley Moreland in District 1, Raymond Andrews elected to replace Carl Powell in District 2, and Don Cox was elected in District 5. All three members will serve for a term of three years. Results of the election conducted by postcard ballot were very satisfactory.

Mr. Powell called on the County Agent for a report of Extension Work in 1954. The agent announced a change in procedure of report. A summary of the work was presented in a brief and concise mimeographed statement and handed out to the audience. Wesley Fox, chairman of the Soil Conservation District, was called on for their report and they followed suit with a mimeographed statement of the activities carried out by them during the past year. Thus, the business meeting was shortened and appreciated by those present.

The educational portion of the meeting was then presented. Wayne Whitney and Even Hartman, Extension Horticulturist and Conservationist respectively, led an interesting discussion complete with pictures. Mr. Whitney discussed "Plantings for the Home", and Mr. Hartman gave a report on the important services rendered by both the Extension Service and Soil Conservation District. He then showed pictures of a trip to Cuba and the different types of agriculture in Cuba. 79 persons were in attendance at this meeting and were very favorably impressed with the information received.

The Extension Service Board met at 11:00 A.M., to discuss usual business matters, particularly the importance of obtaining an Associate Agent at Mullen to work through the Thedford District and service the southern portion of Cherry County. Another short business meeting was called to order following the annual meeting for the purpose of electing new officers. Henry Fox of Kilgore was elected president, Don Cox of Mullen as vice-president, and Ralph Daniels of Simeon as secretary-treasurer. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

This annual meeting, which was well attended, stands out in the fact that there were people from many distant points in the county.

The Extension Service Board met on December 6 to discuss the hiring of an Assistant Agent to work through the Thedford District Office and to be located at Mullen. The members of the board met with the County Commissioners in a short meeting in the afternoon to discuss this proposition. The Commissioners were favorable for a portion of $150 of the present budget to be used to help defray expenses of hiring this additional agent to work the southern part of Cherry County which
Organization & Planning (cont.)

trades along Highway 2. This agent and the Thedford agent will work cooperatively in developing greater service to the people of that area. The farm and home development plan will be used. The money will be diverted from the new equipment and repairs of equipment portion of the Cherry County Extension budget to fulfill the obligation. The board then reconvened at the Extension Office to complete other items of the current business.

The Extension Board met on May 3. Ray Russell was present to orient new board members on their duties. Discussion on the budget was held. The board met with the County Commissioners to discuss moving of the office late this spring or early summer. Also discussed in regular meeting was the hiring of an assistant agent at Mullen to work with the Thedford District Agent in working southern Cherry County and in Grant and Hooker Counties. Usual items of business were handled.

Henry Fox, Don Cox, and Ralph Daniels met with the County Commissioners on June 20 to discuss the budget biennial for 1955-56. The commissioners were favorable toward the budget.

A meeting of the Cherry County Extension Service Board was held October 21. Mr. R. C. Russell, District Supervisor, was present for the meeting. Claims for the past few months were read and approved. The program of work was discussed. Board members suggested projects for the improvement of the program. The expenditures and budget were discussed, as well as an orientation given to the newer board members. Other usual items of business were covered. A meeting of the board will be held during the week of December 12 to 17.

As demonstrated above, the Extension Service Board in this county meets on a quarterly basis with an annual meeting held ordinarily in January or February immediately following the current year. Attendance of board members has been exceptionally good as an average of seven out of nine members attend each meeting. One board member who would have 125 miles by automobile to travel to the meetings, flies his place into the meetings. This is Don Cox of Mullen. Another board member travels 67 miles, and another 61 miles one way to the meetings. Others have somewhat shorter distances but all nearly 30 miles or more. Under the new bylaws and constitution, the County Home Extension Chairman was elected as an ex-officio member of the board. Board members have considered it to be a civic honor to be elected to the board and have attended well.

The Extension Board is the main program planning body in the county. The board members always met at noon so that they could eat together and discuss minor matters 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 attendance at meetings was exceptionally good. Each meeting the board president expresses the group on a 100% turnout meeting. This has been approached many times but never accomplished.
In regard to the planning by the Extension Board, the officers and members are quite often given suggestions for program planning, which are in turn brought to the agent and worked out cooperatively. However, during the personal contacts at ranches, office interviews, and etc., suggestions for program improvement are made by individuals, 4-H clubs, the Home Extension Council, Soil Conservation Service, FHA, the FHA Office, Rural Youth, County Fair Board, and the Hereford Breeders Association.

The agent attended the Annual Extension Conference at Lincoln. The theme, "Extension Looks to Research", made a very interesting conference. The agents had ample opportunity to get some first-hand information from projects being carried on at the experiment stations. The exchange of ideas between the agents were highly valuable.

Two sub-district program planning conferences were held, both of them at Bassett. One was on April 1, the other was a two day conference October 20 and 21. All the agents within the sub-district attended the meetings. Discussion on many phases of agriculture and home economics was held by the supervisors and agents. Scheduling of specialists for the next six months period took place at each conference. In this manner economical routing and efficient use of the specialists time can be accomplished. The opportunity afforded for the exchange of ideas and working out cooperative programs between counties was highly invaluable.

Mr. R. C. Russell, District Extension Supervisor, visited the county for three board meetings and attended the annual extension meeting.

July 1, Harry Stokely was hired as assistant agent working through the Thedford District and in cooperation with the Cherry County Extension Service Board. Mr. Stokely has been located at Mullen and since a large portion of the Thedford Extension District program deals with the ranches and people in southern Cherry County, Mr. Stokely has serviced this area to the best of his ability. $300 for expenses in the support of this additional Extension Office will be furnished from Cherry County for the next biennium. Mr. Stokely has been doing a very satisfactory job of contacting the people in southern Cherry County and in assisting Mr. Langford with his work in the Thedford District.

The agent attended a visual aids training meeting at Bassett on April 21 for the purpose of learning more about photography, short cuts in speeches, and training aid helps for the educational program in agriculture and home economics. The second agent training meeting was held at Mullen, June 1 and 2. It was a joint meeting with the Soil Conservation Service in working out policies and ideas in regard to forestry. The program included planting sites, types of planting, land preparation, planting methods, techniques and equipment, species arrangement, and spacing, maintenance and protection, and forestry research. The third agent training meeting was held at Ainsworth on animal nutrition. This was by far the most outstanding of the agent training meetings.
Organization & Planning (cont.)

District 4 agents attended a farm and home development meeting at Broken Bow in May.

The Extension Office was moved from the Red Front Building to the old court house opposite the courtroom on October 6. The services of the county bridge crew were very much appreciated in moving the equipment, materials and supplies. A very comfortable, attractive office is now available to the public with greater efficiency and economy among the county offices. The old office was open in 1933 and had been maintained up until October 6, 1955. With the construction of the new court house, this permitted the move of the Extension Office in with operation of the other county offices.

The agent attended three meetings of the County Fair Board during January. The annual meeting was held January 4 at which time the Board of Directors were elected. A good sized crowd turned out for the election and distribution of the officers over the county is better than in the past years. A short business meeting of this new board was held following the annual meeting for the purpose of electing new officers.

The second meeting of the Fair Board was on January 20 at which time the board asked the 4-H feeder show committee to meet with them. Purpose of the meeting was to appoint committees, establish activities, and set the dates for the County Fair. The Fair Board requested the feeder calf 4-H committee to hold their annual Feeder Calf Show & Sale in conjunction with the County Fair. No definite decision could be given by the feeder calf committee until a livestock leaders meeting could be held. However, it was indicated that September 24 was the earliest that the Feeder Calf Show could possibly be held and about the latest the County Fair could be held.

At a meeting January 27, it was agreed to hold the Feeder Calf Show & Sale on September 24 in cooperation with the County Fair, thus making a larger livestock show possible. This was the decision of the majority of the 4-H leaders and of the Fair Board to hold a late September County Fair.

The agent met with the County Fair Board on April 25. The 4-H lunch stand committee presented their plan to the fair board. It was agreed by the fair board and the committee that the three 4-H clubs and the fair association would share the expenses and profit 50-50. A competent supervisor was to be hired to manage the lunch stand for the three days and the 4-H clubs were to operate this lunch stand. Plans were also discussed in regard to obtaining better facilities for serving from a lunch stand.

A meeting of the County Fair Board was held August 25 at the REA Office. Committees were appointed, publicity discussed, problem of an agricultural and home economics supervisor, premium list, advertising, and activities were injected into the meeting. A very successful meeting was held.
A meeting of the County Fair Board was held October 11 to discuss the financial matters of this organization. Since the fair was rained out, heavy red ink will have to be used until a successful event can be held. Principal item of business was a discussion of how to meet obligations. It was agreed that all outstanding bills, premiums and awards would be taken care of with members of the Fair Board and other interested persons taking part in contributions; to also bolster the amount of money furnished by the county.

The County Fair Board organized early and held several meetings, including informal work parties at the fair grounds during June. The agent assisted with helping plan the program and in all the various events. A 4-H livestock show, baby beef sale, and the feeder calf show and sale made this the largest livestock exhibit in the history of Cherry County 4-H club work. The Fair Board has been very cooperative throughout the year.

The agent set up a meeting for 41 persons from visiting counties of Northwestern Nebraska to discuss the IFTE Program. The International Farm Youth Exchange Program will have a number of boys from India who will live with some of the families in Northwestern Nebraska. Purpose of the meeting was to orient families who will be handling these IFTE students. A very successful meeting was held with all counties well represented.

The agent met with the County A.C.P. Committee to assist in planning the conservation program. The agenda for available practices were discussed and the available practices and means of eligibility were pointed out by Seymour Scott of the A.C.P. Office. The agent opened the meeting and discussed the primary purposes of the program. 39 persons from distant points in the county attended this meeting held at the County Courtroom.

On Sunday, July 31, four members of the Russian agriculture delegation visited the Drybread and F. M. Reese ranches. This program was more on the promotion of good international relations. Actually, the questions asked by the foreign visitors were more in line with what a tourist would expect — how many cattle, how large is the ranch, may we ride a horse, could we see a calf roped? They observed hereford and angus cattle, as well as the By The Way feeding of purebred hereford cattle. The foreign delegation said they had the best time and enjoyed this visit more than any in the United States. Actually, it was a case of them having a good time in the sandhills country and international relations received a tremendous boost. Observers that had been following the delegation reported this to be the best in the development of peaceful relations between countries.

The agent attended several of the Soil Conservation District Board meetings during the year. At this time he was called on for assistance in carrying out educational work with the SCD. Several cooperative meetings were worked out with the SCS technician, Don Sylvester. The agent met with the SCD Board in November to discuss program planning for work
Organisation & Planning (cont.)

with the SCD, to be held next year. Also discussed was the joint annual extension meeting for 1956.

The agent worked in nominating and doing background work for Jack Kreyzik of Wood Lake, Nebraska, who received the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award on Saturday, June 25, at a breakfast held at Wood Lake. The award was made for the outstanding job that has been done by Jack and his wife in the field of community service, as well as the use of advanced agricultural practices in operating the Kreyzik Ranch. Jack, who is in partnership with his father, Jim, has done an outstanding job in the use of conservation practices on their ranch at Wood Lake. A tribute to the Kreyzik family was heard Saturday on the Skelly Oil Company’s NBC program, "The Farming Business", featuring Lloyd Burlingham and Alex Dreier.

Bill Derrick and the agent have assisted the N.W. Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association with both their spring and fall shows and sales. The agent assisted in the organisation with news articles and took part in their radio transcriptions and publicity. As in the past, the agent also assisted with the evening’s entertainment at the annual spring meeting.

The agent had ample opportunity to give the county and its cattle industry some good publicity several times throughout the year. The avenue of radio was used more effectively this year than in the past. The agent was interviewed numerous times in regard to livestock activities. It is a real privilege to be a County Agricultural Agent in this cattle domain.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work in Cherry County is conducted by the County Agent on a January to January basis. A home demonstration council, which was organised in 1949, continued to be very effective in carrying out the program. It was believed to be one of the more successful years in home demonstration work due to the cooperation of this council. Six county-wide council meetings were conducted.

Mrs. Nell Duley, Home Extension Supervisor, assisted the agent with reorganisation of the County Home Extension Council on January 20. The council yearbook was discussed and nearly all home extension club officers were present for the officer training meeting following the council meeting.

The Home Extension Council met April 6 to discuss various items of business. Of principal interest was the plans for a leaders training meeting on cake decorating. Also the National Home Demonstration Week to be held in May. Program planning, Achievement Day, and county goals were also discussed. The health chairman reported on plans for showing cancer films throughout the county and also gave a report on the underprivileged child.
Home Demonstration Work (cont.)

A meeting of the County Home Extension Council was held June 9 at the Valentine Veterans Building. Subjects for discussion were the selection of demonstrations for 1956, also committees for the County Fair booths, and help with the County Fair agricultural and home economics building. Achievement Day was also discussed and the date of October 5 was set for this event.

The County Home Extension Council met August 31 to select demonstrations for 1956. They selected a very well balanced program. Discussion of Achievement Day was held and details of committee work were handled. Mrs. Bob Pavelka was obtained as the County Chorus director. Council members were asked to turn in a list of chorus members. Discussion of County Fair booths and committees was held. The state council meeting and delegates were appointed for the third week in September at Ogallala.

The Home Extension Council held a program planning meeting at Valentine, November 15. Many of the newer clubs welcomed the opportunity of meeting with the more experienced clubs and in working out an overall county program, as well as getting information for the individual club programs. Other business matters of the Home Extension Council were discussed and tentative plans made for activities in 1956.

Seven Home Extension Council members and officers attended the leaders training meeting at Ainsworth, November 9. Training was for the purpose of working with the council and with the Extension Clubs in the future.

The Home Extension Council sponsored a spring tea. Wayne Whitney, Extension Horticulturist, discussed yard plantings, vegetable gardening and lawns. The program was well attended. Colorfully decorated cupcakes were demonstrated by home extension leaders who had received the cake decorating lesson. It was a result demonstration as everyone enjoyed the cakes with their tea.

The attendance at Home Extension Council meetings has been good. The women have shown a real interest in these activities and a real desire to serve their clubs and communities. Likewise the attendance at leader training meetings where the club women receive their demonstrations, the attendance has averaged 90% to 95%.

The annual program planning workshop was held in November this year. Assistance was given to the various clubs participating as the meeting was held in conjunction with the regular council meeting in order to save time and mileage.

The Extension Council held a brief meeting the morning of their Achievement Day in October. The following officers were elected for 1956: Miss Frances Grewe, Merriman — West Group Chairman; Mrs. Carl Klug, Valentine — East Group Chairman. Terms of these offices will begin on January 1, 1956. The County Chairman, Mrs. Leslie Kime, presided at the afternoon meeting and did a commendable job.
The meeting of the State Council of Home Extension Clubs was held in Ogallala in 1955. Three delegates attended this meeting. Mrs. Keith Lastor of Harriman was elected as a member of the Board of Directors to serve for a term of two years.

During the club year of 1955, a very successful home extension program was carried on within the county. The agent attended all of the County Council meetings and visited a few clubs. 18 Extension Clubs and one study club with 299 rural and town women took part in the program. The lessons that they received were "Eating Wisely," "Broiler Meals" and "Fabrics of Today". These lessons were all in two parts and the program was supplemented with interesting study materials.

The annual Achievement Day was held at Valentine in October and was a very successful event. Since 1948 the location of the Achievement Day has been moved around the county. With the organization of the County Council, exhibit booths have been colorfully displayed at these events. This has done much to liven up the activities and stress the importance of our Home Extension Club Work.

Eight of the 18 extension clubs displayed exhibit demonstration booths. The other clubs took part in the entertainment program, or the hostess portion of the day-long event. 236 persons attended this meeting to view the results of the Home Extension Club projects. Many new persons were contacted in addition to the present club members. A noon luncheon was served at the City Auditorium. Booths were judged according to quality. The Broiler Meals lessons was awarded first prize, the second place was a study lesson on Christmas Wrappings, and third choice was on the demonstration, Fabrics of Today. Other lessons were on Your Friend the Herbs, Handicraft, Health, Safety, and Clothing. Judging from the interest shown in the program and the visitors at the exhibit booths, many new practices were put across and perhaps will be adopted by many of these families.

Five new Extension Clubs were organized in 1955. This is a record number since the peak in the late 1930's. The County Home Extension Club Chairman, Mrs. Leslie Kime, has been extremely active. She organized a new club in the Kennedy area, has been very active on the County Extension Board, and the H-H Council. At the October Achievement Day, Mrs. Krivin Wamer of Crookston was elected as the new County Chairman to take office January 1, 1956.

The extension club women received a combination foods and handi- craft lesson in April. Two local leaders presented a leaders training meeting on cake decorating at Valentine. A handicraft workshop was sponsored by the Council, November 22. These were both very successful meetings, and were responsible for the increase in enrollment in this years club work.

Each Extension Club contributed to the State Council, and each of the clubs accepted the challenge to contribute to the international project for 1955. Two training centers were held this year, one at Valentine...
Home Demonstration Work (cont.)

and the other on the west end of the county. Women in the clubs at Cody and at Merriman alternate the location of the west center. An additional club was organized at Merriman bringing the number to 19. However, due to its membership composition being made up of working women, they disbanded and joined the other existing club at Merriman. The County Home Extension Clubs are as follows:

### BE SQUARE
- **President:** Mrs. Claude Morton, Eli
- **Vice-Pres.:** Mrs. Emil Wickman, Eli
- **Secretary:** Mrs. Guy Belasky, Eli

### BELLES OF PRAIRIE BELL
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Ervin Wauer, Valentine
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. E. H. Keller, Crookston
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. Cester Searby, Crookston

### BETTER HOMES
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Raymond Andrews, Cody
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. Harry Wobig, Cody
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. Clinton Wobig, Cody

### CLUB XVI
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Joe Dowden, Valentine
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. T. J. Cruise, Valentine
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. Claude Currie, Valentine

### COZY FIRERISE
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Paul Krajeski, Nenzel
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. Clarence Clasen, Kilgore
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. LeVern Stasch, Kilgore

### FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS
- **Pres.:** Mrs. James Marshall, Merriman
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. Roy Buckles, Merriman
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. Joy C. Fairhead, Merriman

### GOOSE CREEK VALLEY CLUB
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Aubrey Keller, Wood Lake
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. Paul Weber, Wood Lake
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. Ervin Loeb, Wood Lake

### HAPPY HOMEMAKERS
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Carl Klug, Valentine
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. Louise Aeschliman, Valentine
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. D. L. Dusseau, Valentine

### KIOWANEE JOLLY HOMEMAKERS
- **Pres.:** Mrs. Dean Shelbourn, Valentine
- **V-Pres.:** Mrs. George Groes, Valentine
- **Sec'y.:** Mrs. Willard Foster, Valentine
YOUNG MEN & WOMEN WORK

Mr. Charles Martin, Assistant State Rural Youth Specialist, met with a group of young people, both married and single, and discussed the development of a Rural Youth or Young Men & Women organization. The meeting was held January 21. Officers were elected and tentative plans laid out for the group.

The Cherry County 4-H group held a meeting February 10 to complete organization of this mixed married and single persons group. A program was laid out by those present and recreation training for rural communities was conducted. The group met several times during the year with a membership of 16 young men and 20 young women. However, due to the fact that it was becoming more of a recreation or square dance organization rather than a 4-H educational and recreational training group, the agent met with them only a few times as that is not the original purpose of the group.

When organized the agent discussed the importance of the educational program and when this began to be a minor part of the meeting, it was decided to let it coast until the agent's assistance was requested for educational development rather than recreation. The unit is still in operation at the writing of this report.

4-H CLUB WORK

The most effective means of furthering extension work in the county is through 4-H club organizations. In a county this size, an agent can best get acquainted with the people through this important agricultural youth work. From there, other agricultural projects can be established. This is without a doubt the most important means of getting cooperation from various communities. It was one avenue of meeting and demonstrating directly to the people.

This program required a good deal of time and effort in its promotion throughout the year. Development of the program can be attributed to the meet for good clean competition at local, county fairs, judging demonstration days, state fair, Ak-Sar-Ben, local district 4-H club camp, feeder calf show and sale, and the newly inaugurated 4-H coronation and achievement day program. Of greater importance in the development would be the desire of rural parents to have their youngsters belong to a group, particularly where there is need for a community development and cooperation.

The sale of baby beehives for the past ten years has proved a good home product. Through the cooperation of the fair board committee, the Valentine businessmen and ranchers, it has been very successful. A definite trend has been noted from the baby beef project to the stocker feeder. Glamour of the baby beef project is now somewhat lost as the youngsters are finally realizing that enormous prices can not be paid for baby beehives at a local market year after year to approximately the same buyers. However, this year 16 baby beehives at the local fair averaged 26¢ per pound.
The satisfactorily finish-up can not be attributed this year to the agent meeting with as many of the clubs as has been possible in the past. There has been more individual leaders trained in regard to finishing 4-H clubs, as well as several older club leaders and junior club leaders who helped with the final reports. At each club meeting the agent discussed 4-H record books and the importance of finish-up. Some of the leaders were given assistance with leaders summaries and in making final reports. Some clubs have parents assigned to assisting with the final reports, particularly with the younger club members. A new trend was significant this year as older 4-H club members averaging the age of 15 to 20 years remained in club work.

One particular reason for this was getting projects adapted to their club age such as the advanced clothing, tractor, and other new
The H-C club is the heart of the H-H program and our membership and participation is reported in the annual report. The H-C club held a well-attended program this year, a chart of H-H participants, and a set of 23 different H-H projects, totaling 750 projects submitted and 220 accepted. These projects included some interesting and unique ideas, such as homemade windmills, weather balloons, and other creative endeavors.

The largest of the projects were the best, according to the reports.
A County 4-H Committee, made up of leaders and 4-H people that have previously been interested in the program, was increasingly active in 1955. A committee of the 4-H Council met in March to discuss methods for raising a county 4-H club fund. A lunch stand at the County Fair was suggested. Pros and cons of having one and how it would be operated were discussed. This committee then adjourned to meet with the County 4-H Council in April.

The 4-H Council meeting was held April 11 with a large attendance. Principal items of business were passing on rules and regulations governing county 4-H club work. The 4-H program for the remainder of the year and a discussion on the 4-H lunch stand for county fair time. It was decided by everyone present to proceed with plans for three of the 4-H clubs to operate the 4-H lunch stand. A committee was appointed to meet with the County Fair Board. Also discussed was the Share the Fun program.

The County Fair Board agreed to allow the four interested clubs to operate the lunch stand on a 50% expenses and 50% profit setup. A competent supervisor was hired to manage the lunch stand. The clubs participating were to get 10% of the 4-H net profit, and the 140% would go to the 4-H Council building fund.

This lunch stand committee operated this unit at two local rodeos and at the County Fair with satisfactory results for the 4-H building fund.

Another active committee of the 4-H Council was the 4-H Feeder Calf Show & Sale committee which were elected by leaders of this project. A second active committee was the 4-H coronation committee and sub-committees of the 4-H Council were very effective in carrying out the 4-H club program. Several meetings were held by the committees which kept the Council active throughout the year.

Al-Sar-Bean furnished $500 for further improvement on the 4-H club exhibit building. The feeder calf show and sale committee remodeled the 4-H barn to accommodate an additional increase in the number of 4-H livestock exhibited for County Fair and the Feeder Calf Show which was combined this year on September 21. Another committee of "4-H Dads", having club members in swine projects, erected a new swine and sheep shelter and it was ready for the County Fair.

Three men serve on the 4-H Feeder Calf Show & Sale committee. A system for retirement was worked out, one new member being elected each year. This committee is composed of Howard Tetherow, Jack Kreyzick, and Bruce Gronnesby. They were extremely active in carrying out a very successful livestock show and sale in the feeder calf project. A more complete report of this committee's activities will be carried in the Livestock Section.

4-H leaders training has been on the increase the past two years due largely to the leaders desire to learn more about leading 4-H clubs. Eleven junior leaders were actively trained by the club leaders. One
Junior leader attended the state meeting in October and gave an interesting talk to over 1,000 people at the achievement program in November. Five leaders attended the state leaders training meeting in Lincoln, while six attended the meeting at North Platte. These leaders gave a combined report at the April meeting of the 4-H Council. Interest is high among the leaders for attending these meetings to be held next January.

A 4-H leaders training meeting was held in Valentine, March 21. 22 leaders were trained in foods, clothing and homemaking. General 4-H club organization and subject matter made up the program. The home economics leaders reported this to be very helpful in carrying out work with the 4-H club members.

An additional clothing leaders training meeting was held in May. This information will be carried in the clothing section of this report. 12 4-H leaders and members received additional training in a 4-H welding class conducted by the Cherry-Todd FFA.

A new 4-H activity, 4-H public speaking, was inaugurated as a county contest on January 22. Two boys entered the senior division, one girl the senior division, and one girl the junior division. Lynn Della Haman and Ted Klug were declared high girl and boy and were entered in the district contest at Bassett, February 16. The county winners from the district had some excellently prepared speeches and presented them with finesse. Both county contestants received the red award and some helpful criticism. Tentative plans call for a larger county contest that can be held for the development of the boy and girl in public speaking.

The county 4-H judging and demonstration day was held July 9 at the Valentine Junior High School. Ten demonstrations in all projects were presented at the morning program. In the afternoon assistance was given to 4-H members and leaders in home economics judging within the prospective projects. 118 persons attended this day-long event.

Only one orphan member, Mary Sue Held, was enrolled. She has been an orphan member for the past three years and has been one of the more enthusiastic 4-H club members competing in all types of projects and 4-H club activities. She has received many high 4-H honors, ribbons, and awards. She was a princess in the 4-H coronation and is 17 years old.

Activities in 4-H club work which were carried in the statistics as Organization and Planning, will be carried in the Community Life Section of this report. These will be State 4-H Club Week, Share the Fun contest, conservation camp, 4-H tractor driving contest, County Pre-Fair Day, State Fair and Ak-Sar-Ben, County Fair and Achievement Day, achievement program and coronation, 4-H club exchange, and cooperation with the Valentine PTA.

The Valentine Chamber of Commerce, County Fair Board, and County Superintendent have been cooperative in promoting different youth work.
HISTORY OF ENROLLMENTS AND COMPLETIONS
Circular letters have been used to recognize club leaders and members, keeping them posted on county activities, and having them take an active part in these activities, can also be attributed to the success of the program. Leaders training meetings, personal contacts to witness the projects, tours, and the agent's attendance at the club meetings have helped in developing a well rounded program.

At the writing of this report, the clubs have been rather slow in reorganizing. However, it is anticipated that the same clubs and some new ones will enroll in the spring of 1956.

Not any community groups were formed; however, the 4-H club and extension clubs provided a good deal of recreation and educational activities which will be carried in the Community Life Section of this report. The agent has been extremely active in working with training and recreation in 4-H club work and at community educational meetings.

**CROP PRODUCTION**

Mr. E. M. Brouse, agronomist in meadow fertilizers for the College of Agriculture, continued experimental plots in various places in the county this year. The agent worked cooperatively with the agronomist from the standpoint of learning about new experiments. This year the educational program in regard to fertilizers on meadows was handled differently than in previous years. Ranchers now want to see the results on meadows where fellow stockmen have tried adopting results learned earlier from the experimental plots. Therefore, tours and educational meetings at ranch meadows were carried out quite successfully this year.

Two fertilizer meetings were held January 31, one at Merriman and the second at Kilgore. Mr. Judd Wolfrum and S. T. Vanderheiden accompanied the agent at these meetings. Very satisfactory crowds turned out for the meetings and were extremely interested in practical results of ranchers in Cherry County who had been doing some research work on their own meadows. Colored pictures and slides were presented. The agent discussed the results of tests and encouraged ranchers attending these meetings to try phosphate fertilizer on the red clover areas. A question and answer period at the close of the meeting was most beneficial to everyone.

A successful fertilizer meeting was held in Valentine, February 1. Mr. Judd Wolfrum and the agent discussed the importance of trying fertilizer on the various meadows. Information on meadow fertilizer results was quite well illustrated to the large crowd in attendance, by Howard Tetherow who has had practical experiences with fertilizer use for the past four years.

Judging from the number of questions, favorable comments, and the ranchers interest in areas for application and amounts to be used, the
Crop Production (cont.)

meetings were considered quite successful. Fertilizer dealers reported that the amount of fertilizer ordered in the last four years is ten to twelve times greater than in 1951.

Sandhills ranchers from several counties attended thegrassland research tour, July 1. 26 cars made the tour which began at the Bruce Ormshay meadow, south of Valentine. The 76 ranchers were enthused over the results at the Ormshay Ranch, Fairway and Rolling Stone Ranches where the tour took place. The most interesting part of the tour was the fact that the ranchers at each place told of their own experiences and story on how they have used phosphate fertilizers to increase hay quality and hay production on an economical basis.

Don Burslaff, Extension Range Management Specialist, and the agent conducted the tour. Don Sylvester, Unit Conservationist, played an interesting part in the tour as he discussed some range management and meadow practices. A "chalk talk" was held at the Rolling Stone Ranch where the crowd received refreshments.

Don Burslaff discussed the results of tonnage, protein, and phosphorous of hay samples taken at the Rolling Stone in 1954. Some very interesting facts and figures were brought out and discussed by the ranchers in attendance.

Mr. Burslaff, summarizing the tour at Rolling Stone Ranch, pointed out that perhaps the best time to fertilize meadows in the clover area was in September and October following a disk. This gets the phosphate fertilizer on at the rate of 50 lbs., available into the channels before the ground becomes frozen. In this manner the ranchers get results with an increase in clover production the following year. At Everett Brown's ranch, results paid off greater where there was feeding on the meadows during the winter and followed by a fall application of fertilizer. The phosphate fertilizer seems to react better with the mulch of hay and manure than where less feeding is done.

All the ranchers were urged to try some fertilizer on their best clover meadows on an experimental basis and not go "hog wild" until they had experimented on their own meadows.

Ranchers were high in their praises for this practical tour where they could hear first-hand information from the cooperators, ask them questions, and see the results for themselves. The range management specialist stated he had attended several county and district tours but this was perhaps the most successful from the standpoint of the value the ranchers received from the tour. There was a noticeable increase in the number of ranchers ordering fertilizer for the fall of 1955, and already there are large orders for fertilizer to be tried in meadows in 1956 spring applications. Howard Tetherow's meadows were hailed out prior to the tour. Tentative plans call for a complete tour of this ranch in 1956. Mr. Tetherow has done more individual ranch testing than perhaps any other rancher in the county. His experiences were related
Crop Production (cont.)

at other small tours and meetings throughout the year. These are the type of results ranchers are most interested in and has been a big factor in getting more ranchers to try the use of phosphate fertilizers. The agent had several ranchers visit the Tetherow and Ormesher meadows individually during the year. As a result, many of these ranchers given individual observation of these meadows, tried fall applications in September and October.

Board member Elmer Monroe, Everett Dawson, and Louis Monroe of Sparks cooperated with the Extension Service in carrying out the use of fertilizers on corn in Cherry County.

A meeting of the cooperators in the corn fertilizer research program was held March 25. Wilbur Ringler, Extension Soils Specialist, and the agent discussed the planned procedure to the cooperators. The fertilizer dealers were also present and agreed to have the fertilizer available. It was planned to compare six hybrids with open-pollinated using starter fertilizers and side dressing fertilizers on a field test basis, planted about May 20.

The agent spent one weeks time in getting out field tests of fertilizer on corn. The university furnished a commercial fertilizer attachment and 6-30-0 and 51-53-0 were applied at three different farms. Six varieties of hybrid corn were tested in comparison to the open pollinated corn on the Louis Monroe, Elmer Monroe, and Everett Dawson farms. Soil conditions were very dry at the time of application. However, timely rains came on May 22 to give the corn a good start. Nitrogen fertilizer was applied after first cultivation and before the laying by stage. Difficulties were encountered in making application due to the calibration of the machine with the various fertilizers and types of corn. 20 acres in all were fertilized in one-half mile rows.

The John Deere dealer furnished the attachment at cost and the fertilizer merchant furnished fertilizer at cost. Cooperation was very successful on the entire project. Mr. Wilbur Ringler, Extension Soils Specialist, was present for the beginning demonstration on May 16.

On July 5 and 6 the agent and S. T. Vanderheiden put out the nitrogen on the corn research fields at Sparks. Several pictures were taken of the corn at that time. The starter fertilizer and hybrid corn showed that the starter fertilizer 6-30-0 increased the stand and the vigor of the corn three times over that corn that was not treated.

A result demonstration on the corn research program was held in the Sparks area on October 18. Both open pollinated and hybrid corn were used in the tests at the Elmer Monroe, Everett Dawson, and Louis Monroe farms, northeast of Sparks. One and 3/5 acres of corn, both open pollinated and hybrid, were used in the tests. These were eight half mile rows, some of which received applications of starter fertilizer alone, starter fertilizer plus nitrogen, nitrogen alone, and check or no treatment corn.
Crop Production (cont.)

These cooperators were "tops" as they piled the corn near the field where it was harvested after traveling several miles to weigh each load of corn. In this manner some accurate field rates and yields were possible.

It was considered a very successful meeting as 19 farmers attended the result demonstration to get the data thus far in this project of research which has been carried for the past two years by the Extension Service. The results were very interesting to the observers and to Mr. Wilbur Ringler, Extension Soils Agronomist. Plans are already in the making for continuance of this program in 1956. Additional farms will be added; however, the tests will be simplified.

Farmers expressed their appreciation for this research work and asked many questions in regard to the data obtained thus far. Several phone calls and office callers who did not attend the meeting were interested in the results. Other meetings will be held during the winter months to further present the results in areas where there is interest.

The agent discussed the corn fertilizer research results at four different meetings during the year. Two meetings were at the extreme western edge of the county in the corn growing area, another meeting at Valentine, and one at Sparks. An interesting program of soil conservation and of corn research in Illinois was also presented at these meetings. Farmers were extremely interested in the results and the research work being carried on by the Extension Service.

The following results of the corn fertilizer testing are carried as a record in the report for future reference.

Cooperator: Louis Monroe
Date planted: May 19, 1955
Fertilizers used: 6-30-0 and ammonium nitrate
Fertilizers applied: The 6-30-0 with an attachment on the lister to band the fertilizer near the seed. The ammonium nitrate was broadcast in between the rows with a fertilizer spreader.
Size of plots: Each treatment was 5 rows wide and the length of the field was 1/2 mile.
Area harvested: 1/4 rows the length of the field picked with a mechanical corn picker.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Wt. of corn</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Lbs. ear corn</th>
<th>Yield - 15.5% to equal 1 bu. Moisture basis shelled corn</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebr. 201</td>
<td>80# 6-30-0</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>66.4</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4417</td>
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<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>63.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120# 33-0-0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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Crop Production (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hybrid</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Wt. of corn</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Lbs. ear corn</th>
<th>Yield - 15.5% to equal 1 bu. Moisture basis shelled corn</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open- pollinated 80# 6-30-0</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>23 bu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open- pollinated 120# 33-0-0</td>
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<td>1382</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>24 bu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open- pollinated 120# 33-0-0</td>
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<td>15.0</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>25 bu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebr. 201</td>
<td>120# 33-0-0</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>30 bu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bq 17</td>
<td>120# 33-0-0</td>
<td>1227</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>23 bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
Open pollinated gave lowest yield (23 bushels per acre) when we applied both starter and nitrogen. Nebraska 201 gave the highest yield with 27 bu. per acre. Where only nitrogen was used, Nebraska 201 gave the highest yield (30 bu. per acre). bq 17 hybrid was the lowest. It appears that there was little benefit from the use of starter fertilizer. Stand was uniform but it tended to compress yield on better soil.

Cooperator: Everett Dawson
Date planted: May 20 & 21, 1955
Fertilizer used: 21-53-0 and ammonium nitrate
Fertilizer applied: The 21-53-0 was banded near the seed at planting time with an attachment on the lister. The ammonium nitrate was broadcast between the rows when the corn was about 1½ feet tall.

Size of plots: Each treatment was 8 rows wide and the length of the field was 1/2 miles.
Area harvested: 4 rows the length of the field picked with a mechanical corn picker.
Crop Production (cont.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pollination Status</th>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Lbs. ear corn</th>
<th>Yield (bu.)</th>
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<td>Open - pollinated</td>
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<td>1085</td>
<td>14.0</td>
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<td>Open</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>35#: 21-53-0</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>14 bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
Fertilizer, whether applied as a starter or as nitrogen at cultivating time, depressed the yield. The best yield was obtained from Iowa hybrid without fertilizer. When fertilizer was applied, the yield dropped 6 bushels per acre. Nebraska 201 hybrid produced slightly more than the open pollinated. Results indicated that the depression in yield was from banding the fertilizer too near the seed at planting time.

Cooperators: Elmer Monroe
Date planted: May 18, 1955
Fertilizer used: 6-30-0 and ammonium nitrate
Fertilizers applied: 6-30-0 with an attachment on the lister to band the fertilizer near the seed. The ammonium nitrate was broadcast in between the rows with a fertilizer spreader.
Size of plots: Each treatment was 6 rows wide and the length of the field was 1/2 mile
Area harvested: 4 rows the length of the field picked with a mechanical corn picker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hybrid</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Wt. of corn (lbs)</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Lbs. ear corn</th>
<th>Yield (bu.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G 26</td>
<td>50#: 6-30-0</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>19 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G 26</td>
<td>80#: 6-30-0</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>17 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120#: 33-0-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G 26</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>21 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G 68A</td>
<td>80#: 6-30-0</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>18 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120#: 33-0-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G 22</td>
<td>80#: 6-30-0</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>18 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120#: 33-0-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G 33</td>
<td>80#: 6-30-0</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>16 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120#: 33-0-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open - pollinated</td>
<td>120#: 33-0-0</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>21 bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crop Production (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open - pollinated</td>
<td>80# 6-30-0</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>21 bu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open - pollinated</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>22 bu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Separate Demonstration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open - pollinated</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>1345</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>24 bu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open - pollinated</td>
<td>120# 33-0-0</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>28 bu.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
The use of starter fertilizer alone or with side dressed nitrogen depressed the yield in all cases. Open pollinated corn yielded as well as any of the hybrids. Hybrids used in this field were for the most part fairly well adapted because they yielded almost the same as open pollinated. In the separate demonstration, side dressed open pollinated planted later with more favorable moisture conditions in better soil, yielded 28 bu, in comparison to open pollinated planted along side which yielded 24 bushels. Next year is it planned to use only open pollinated corn placing the nitrogen in the ridge at planting time versus no treatment versus side dressing when corn is 6 to 8 inches high. 4 to 5 farms will be used to step up the program for research using fertilizer on corn.

A district fertilizer dealers, Agricultural Agents, and Soil Conservation meeting was held December 16 at Bassett. Purpose of the meeting was to acquaint dealers and agriculturists with the methods of soil testing and the importance of this testing in recommending the use of fertilizers. Persons who attended this meeting were well rewarded for their efforts. As a result, greater understanding for the importance of recommendations in relation to soil tests was acknowledged.

At this meeting the agent and local dealer discussed the plans for further fertilizer corn testing in the cropland of Cherry County. Results of the 1954 testing were favorable enough so that the agronomy department is now interested in assisting the county financially with the purchase of fertilizer attachments and sufficient fertilizers for this testing.

A second fertilizer dealers conference was held in Valentine at the Marian Hotel, November 30. 16 persons were in attendance; however, the number of local dealers was in the minority. State and area dealers were interested in the results of fertilizer testing on meadows. The agent gave a report to the group on the different experiments and tours carried out the past year. Dr. Weldon and Wilbur Ringler conducted a discussion on testing for potash, soil testing, top corn yield
Crop Production (cont.)

program, and the business outlook for fertilizers. Questions and answers were handled at the close of the program. Dealers were informed as to the value to being honest with their customers. It was figured that approximately 900 tons of phosphate fertilizer could be consumed in Cherry County if everyone with meadow land treated their meadows.

A 4-H range management leaders training meeting was held January 19. 4-H leaders planning to carry this project were given assistance with subject matter on grasses in the sandhills. Leaders showed high interest in this subject. There were 4 grass clubs with 53 4-H members enrolled and 44 completing. Several of the 4-H club members planted grass nurseries for study and identification. All 4-H club members completing the project made excellent grass mounts at the county fair. In addition, two clubs made additional grass boards for use in other exhibits and for educational work in the county.

Ranchers are more interested now in knowing the varieties of grasses after having had some of their children in the 4-H club range management project. The Soil Conservation District presented $25.00 in cash awards to each of the three year projects being carried on in the county. This was to stimulate interest in this 4-H project. The Soil Conservation District and the agent worked cooperatively together and met with all of the 4-H range management clubs with very favorable results. More often the dads are as interested and sometimes more interested than the 4-H club members. This has accomplished the purpose of getting range management education to the "grass roots".

To further show the cooperation of the Extension Agent and the work unit conservationist in promoting educational work in the county, Don Sylvester accepted the challenge of assisting in setting up the large agriculture and home economics display at the county fair. Jow Bowden, superintendent for several years of this exhibit, passed on in August. The president of the fair board and the agent discussed a replacement. Bud Wrase, local feed dealer, and Don Sylvester were obtained to handle the agriculture exhibit at the county fair. This cooperation of these two men certainly helped the Extension Agent and the fair board at a time when they really needed it. One of the best agriculture and home economics exhibits were presented to the public, September 23-25. The extension clubs were also very active in the preparation and display of these exhibits.

Don Burslaflf, Extension Range Management Specialist, and the agent worked out plans for meadow improvement, old field reclamation, and blow-out research for the spring of 1955. This was done at a time in January when weather and road conditions were anything but favorable. The two men met with the seed and fertilizer dealers and contacted the places to conduct the research program.

On March 31, Don Burslaflf and the agent began the first of the meadow testing banding fertilizer with clover. This was done at the Charles Gaynn ranch north of Cody. Band applications of phosphate
Crop Production (cont.)
fertilizer were used. A small group of stockmen interested in this de-
montstration were present at the Gwynn Ranch to see the new grassland
drill in operation. This band application of fertilizer and red clover
was very successful venture with nearly perfect stand of clover show-
ing extra vigor. Mr. Gwynn contacted the agent and requested observa-
tion of the meadow. Yield increased approximately three times the
tonnage as in previous years just from the first years treatment with
clover and phosphate.

Mr. Gwynn had purchased a one-third interest in a grassland drill
thinking that he might perhaps use it in the future. After seeing the
results with the university's grassland drill, he has put in several new
seedings on different meadows, old fields, and is reclaiming some swamp
land with seedings this fall of reed canary grass.

Two other cooperators were engaged. One, George Brooker, neighbor
of Mr. Gwynn, had an old field which he offered for reclamation. Due
to unfortunate circumstances, Mr. Burslaff could not complete this phase
of the experiments. Therefore, E. M. Browse, College of Agriculture
Agronomist, finished the drilling of the old field demonstration. Vetch,
sandlove, and switch grass were used in the test. However, due to the
dry, windy spring weather, the condition of the soil, and the lack of
moisture through the summer, unsatisfactory results were obtained. The
Chas. Kreyeik ranch was to have received the band application of phos-
phate fertilizer with red clover seed, but this was abandoned due to the
condition of the wet meadow and will be put into the 1956 program of
meadow improvement.

Don Burslaff worked cooperatively with the SCD in establishing a
seeding on the Rolling Stone Ranch. This seeding was done November 7th
and 8th using various mixtures of grasses and legumes. Glenn Buck,
owner of the ranch, was instrumental in promoting this grass research
program. Cool season grasses were used in the experiment. 1956 will
tell a part of the story as to its success.

In July Howard Tetherow and Hal Lovejoy, south of Valentine, were
interested in making grass silage. The agent obtained all available
information for these two ranchers. However, since the season was late
they decided to give it more time and adequate preparation before ex-
perimenting with this project.

A fire control meeting was held by the Valentine Rural Fire Di-
strict in December. Officers called on the agent to assist them with
conducting the meeting. Although the attendance was not large, the
interest was high. The district received information on the purchasing
of a walkie-talkie radio in which the district thought they should in-
vest. Hugh Wilbur, operator of the rural fire truck, gave an interest-
ing report on the November fires and stressed the importance of an
additional hose and nozzle to assist in fire fighting. The board then
passed a resolution to purchase extra hose and nozzle before purchasing
a walkie-talkie radio for better fire control organization between the
Crop Production (cont.)

ground and air. At the Kennedy fire, airplane observations reported
good control with the Cherry-Todd REA truck and better organisation than
where they did not have radio contact on the eastern section of the fire.
A new group of ranchers in northwest Keya Paha County were admitted to
the membership of the Rural Fire District.

The agent met with the Valentine Rural Fire District on Tuesday,
May 17. Since the attendance was small at this Board of Directors meet-
ing, no formal meeting was held. However, a second meeting was conducted
on May 23. At this time purchase of a walkie-talkie radio and addition-
al equipment for the truck were discussed. Dues for the coming year
were set.

A general information card was given countywide mailing for a suc-
cessful return of over 20% resulted. Following is a complete result of
this card survey.

1. Do you have REA? No: 62 Yes: 174
   Have your neighborhood signed up? No: 0 Yes: 99
2. Have you ever tried phosphate fertilizer on your red clover
   meadows? Yes: 32 No: 168
   Would you want information? Yes: 122 No: 39
3. Do you have a prairie dog town? Yes: 41 No: 193
   Does neighbor? Yes: 59 No: 125
   Have you treated? Yes: 47 No: 24
4. Need any particular information:
   Building Flats - 1
   Prairie Dog Control - 6
   Copher Control - 2
   Tree Blank - 4
   Lice Control - 2
   Fy Control - 13
   Grub Control - 2
   Grasses - 9
   Vetch - 2
   Snakes - 1
   Income Tax Guide - 2
   Willow Control - 1

   The No. 4 question on any particular information, as well as the
   No. 2 question, all received personal attention by sending out personal
   letters of information where it was requested. Ranchers seemed to ap-
   preciate this information on the use of phosphate fertilizer and various
   other agricultural problems.

   The barberry eradication of the plant pest control brand reported
   that farmstead rework was completed in Cherry County and all of the 755
   square miles covered were barberry free. No future work is planned for
   Cherry County.

   A twilight tour was conducted in cooperation with the Soil Conser-
   vation District in June. This was to witness the research being con-
   ducted by the Soil Conservation Service. It will be carried in the
   Conservation Section of this report.

   The Northside Ramblers 4-H Club requested the agent to assist them
   with a 4-H garden tour. Eight stops were made to visit gardens and the
   other 4-H projects. This event was held in August and the 4-H'ers had
Crop Production (cont.)

some very attractive gardens which showed many hours of labor. The tour was well attended by other neighbors, some not having children in H-M club work. This visit to each individual garden and project helped re-vitalize the interest in the H-M club and was an incentive to the youngsters in producing better garden products.

Due to the erratic weather, the garden and yard problems yielded many questions and gave the agent an opportunity to work with both town and country people in regard to these problems. It is difficult to try and establish early gardens due to the hot, dry weather and more than anything else, the high winds of late May and early June. The use of windbreaks and late varieties were recommended. The month of June was wet causing garden problems to mount with diseases in the various garden vegetables. Fungus and insects increased during the cool, damp weather. Several insects and diseases were identified and recommendations made for their control. Varieties, methods of planting, insect control, etc. were the main questions throughout the garden crop production season. There were numerous questions in regard to the raising of home grown fruits. Assistance was given, mainly in varieties, spray schedules, diseases and insects.

Due to the hot, dry weather with extremely high winds in May, the turning to grass was delayed until nearly the first of June when favorable moisture was received. This moisture boosted the range outlook for hay production and pastures. There were several questions in late May as to stocking rates should the dry weather continue. Liquidation of some cattle on the market was considered. Due to these above conditions, the hay crop was about 50 to 60 per cent of normal in the meadow areas. The upland hay was a good deal shorter. There were many questions asked and assistance given in regard to labor saving devices and methods of hay production.

Problems of grasshopper control were many as home owners, both in town and country, were bothered by these pests in gardens, orchards, yards, and flower beds. Two control demonstrations were held with a fair turnout. However, many individuals later requested assistance as a result of these demonstrations.

In December of '54, the agent prepared news items encouraging the farmers and ranchers to send in their seed tests early. This received front page coverage. Cherry County ranchers and farmers for the most part submitted their seed samples early and got the results back before planting time. The number of seed samples tested for germination and purity declined due to a new charge by the State Seed Laboratory. The farmers were urged to send in their seed direct rather than handling it through the Extension Office since extra bookkeeping was involved.

Only 21 farmers submitted seed samples for germination and purity tests on corn, barley, rye, wheat, alfalfa, and grasses. 18 samples were submitted in 1954. 56 farmers and ranchers were assisted in obtaining approved varieties of seed. 32 other farmers and ranchers were assisted in obtaining other cereals and grasses for seed. 37 soil tests
Crop Production (cont.)

were submitted for analysis. This is an increase of four over 1954. 17 stockmen were interested in measuring hay in stacks. 286 were interested in fertilizers on grasses, corn, gardens, small grains, lawns and flowers. 36 samples of weeds, grasses and seeds were brought in for identification.

50 farmers, city people and ranchers were assisted in diseases of various crops and trees. 14 persons were interested in weed control and the use of chemical sprayers. 49 stockmen requested assistance in meadow improvement. 95 ranchers and farmers were given help with rodent control on prairie dogs, gophers and field mice. 156 town people, ranchers and farmers were given assistance with insect control on gardens, and other farm crops. 10 fruit raisers were given information in regard to tree diseases and insects. 7 pruning demonstrations were held.

4 other crops meetings were held in regard to fruits and vegetables. These meetings were at Pioneer School and Pole Creek School in Western Cherry County. From the large number of questions and the good attendance at each meeting, fruit orchards and vegetable gardens received due attention. Mr. Whitney discussed varieties, methods of planting and disease control at meetings in Valentine. Several practices suggested by Mr. Whitney were adopted by home gardeners and the fruit raisers.

Prairie dogs, gophers and field mice were a troublesome pest throughout the year. Since it affects cropland vegetation and carrying capacity of the land, it is carried in this section of the report. Many hundreds of pounds of poison grain bait were distributed through the Extension Service Office. Ranchers are grateful for having the Extension Service handle this material for rodent control.

In search of more productive rangeland, ranchers are beginning to desire the control of prairie dogs and gophers. 29 of these persons obtained bait for prairie dogs. Others obtained bait for gophers, field mice and ideas for mole control. 11 gopher control demonstrations, 6 mole control demonstrations, and 3 prairie dog control demonstrations were presented.

A "miracle grass or legume" is always desired by the ranchers or farmers, something that can be seeded and give quick response. Madison vetch planted with crops or with grasses seem to approach this standard on sandy land. At any rate, more farmers and ranchers are interested in this legume on the high sandy ranch sites where the soil is poor. The agent used his "palomino" to accompany several farmers to fields where there was successful plantings of vetch and crops or grass seedings. Also news items were carried and pictures were utilized at the meetings showing results obtained from persons using vetch. It has been most successful of any of the legumes planted on high sandy sites and at the same time has improved the fertility of the soil, as well as provide necessary ground cover for land reclamation.
In the selection of possible herd sires, the agent has been faced with a few decisions that may be detrimental to the agent for several reasons. The agent expressed concern over the cost of genetics and how this could affect the herd. A herd of a similar size to the current herd is valued at $50,000. The agent also expressed concern with the current herd's performance and the potential for increased production in the future.

Selection criteria for the herd included:

1. Genetic merit
2. Health and fertility
3. Production records
4. Disease resistance
5. Acceptable conformation
6. Good temperament

The agent recommended that the herd be supplemented with genetics from a reputable genetics program. The agent also suggested that the herd be managed in a way that promotes the health and productivity of the animals. The agent further recommended that the herd be marketed in a way that maximizes the value of the animals.

**Actions taken:**

- Evaluation of herd performance
- Consultation with genetic experts
- Implementation of herd health and management programs
- Consultation with financial experts
- Implementation of marketing strategies
- Consultation with insurance experts

The agent recommended that the herd be marketed in a way that maximizes the value of the animals. The agent also suggested that the herd be managed in a way that promotes the health and productivity of the animals. The agent further recommended that the herd be supplemented with genetics from a reputable genetics program.

**Conclusion:**

The agent recommended that the herd be supplemented with genetics from a reputable genetics program. The agent also suggested that the herd be managed in a way that promotes the health and productivity of the animals. The agent further recommended that the herd be marketed in a way that maximizes the value of the animals.
The program began at 10:00 a.m. with a demonstration on planting a tree.

Behind the stage, the band played the music of the Earth. The audience was captivated by the performance of the local high school band. The crowd cheered as the first seed was planted into the soil.

The following day, the weather was perfect for the event. The sun shone brightly, and the breeze was gentle. The attendees enjoyed the various activities, including a seedling exchange, where people brought their own seeds and exchanged them with others.

After the day's activities, a final banquet was held in the community hall. The food was delicious, and the atmosphere was festive. The guests enjoyed each other's company and discussed the importance of preserving our environment.

The event was considered a success. Despite the unexpected rain on the day of the event, the format and execution of the program were well-received by the attendees. The cooperation of the community was evident, and the emphasis on environmental sustainability was acknowledged by all.

The H-H Reader's call to action resonated with the audience. The call to action was presented to the public on September 12th. Many community members and stakeholders attended the event, and the H-H Reader's call to action was met with enthusiasm.

A meeting of the H-H Readers in the stocker reader project was held to discuss the future plans for the same purpose.

Isoftook Production (cont.)
Livestock Production (cont.)

hog for show. In the afternoon Mr. Fouts fitted a sheep for show. As this was a relatively new project in Cherry County, the interest shown by club members and leaders was high. Many questions were asked and the demonstration was considered to be very successful from the standpoint of getting the young hog producers interested in raising swine. The agent visited the Crookston Club the following week and it was interesting to note the 4-H'ers reports and how well they had observed the information put out in the demonstration.

Ten 4-H swine and two sheep were exhibited in this new shelter. The swine show was new and different and well received by the large crowd at the county fair.

A committee of four men donated two days time in remodeling the 4-H club barn. Over 175 head of cattle were housed in the newly remodeled barn and it would be possible to have arranged for additional 4-H cattle. This indicates that a large cattle exhibit can now be made.

After many hours of diligent planning and hard work, 26 head of baby heifers, 151 4-H stocker feeder calves, 6 dairy heifers, 2 sheep, and 18 horses and 10 4-H swine were exhibited at the County Fair. On Friday, September 23, all but the feeder calves were exhibited. Judy Drayton had the Grand Champion Fat Steer of the show, and Reserve Champion Steer was shown by Galen Young. Grand Champion Heifer was shown by Teddy Ornessher and Reserve Champion Heifer by Lyn Della Homan. The Grand Champion Burrow was shown by Marle McAlavy. Reserve Champion Burrow was shown by his twin sister, Marlene. The purple ribbon dairy heifer was shown by Jerry Wauer. Grand Champion horseman was Lyle Kime and Reserve Champion Horseman was David Kime.

This show was presented on a bright clear day before 300 people. It was a very successful event and many compliments were received on the quality of the livestock shown.

Kidon Fox exhibited two red ribbon steers at Ak-Sar-Ben, Lyn Della Homan showed a red ribbon Angus steer, and Jerry Homan a white ribbon Angus heifer. The quality of the show was high and Cherry County did an excellent job in showing cattle at this annual event.

The beef production testing program was inaugurated with a few cooperators as pilot ranchers.

Mr. Paul Gayer, Extension Animal Husbandman, met with ranchers to discuss a weight for gain project on February 12. February 17, R. C. Russell, Extension Supervisor, and the agent discussed the program with Lyle Best of Wood Lake. Mr. Redmond Sears of Merriman and Lyle Best both plan to use the extension methods for research on improving the quality of cattle, as well as getting heavier calves at weaning time. The program consists of identifying calves, and a weighing and grading program at weaning time. The end result is heavier, higher quality cattle through keeping production records. The records are quite simple and seem to be of interest to ranchers having scales available.
Not too much done to date would be the preliminary view of the store. We are planning to continue this project.

A report of the store's operations was made to the Extension Service and a contract for the store to be built was signed by the owner in conjunction with a meeting of the Extension Program for the southern part of the state. The store was expected to begin operations on October 20.

The carrots were harvested and graded according to the quality and grade.

Book sales were transferred to the store on the above date.

Record breaking, but did not keep accurate records in 1945 due to lack of personnel and lack of stock. Lack of personnel and lack of stock. In this record, over 20,000 pounds of carrots were harvested for 1945, with the Farm Bureau in the county.

The carrots were harvested and graded according to the quality and grade.

and the problem is the irrigation.

Only a few co-operators are now taking

Above are shown some of the results of the store's operation. The store is now.

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Livestock Production (cont.)

The agent attended an agent training meeting at Ainsworth on animal nutrition. A few ranchers attended this meeting to discuss the type of brand and the location to be used for identifying cattle in the beef production testing program. Agents and ranchers alike were high in their comments for the excellent method Paul Gyer presented the nutrition meeting. Tentative plans were set up for a similar meeting with the agents, and also local county meetings with Mr. Gyer.

For the third consecutive year the agent made arrangements with extension entomologist, Bob Roselle, to have him supply insecticides for fly control research on backrubbers. Five ranchers were contacted at various points in the county to secure their cooperation in carrying out this fly control research. These backrubbers were constructed with a chain or wire hanging between two posts, then the chain is tightly wrapped with burlap. The insecticide is applied to the sacks. The cattle treat themselves on the "backrubbers" located usually near windmills. "Backrubbers" are also used as a means of distributing grazing over the range, the same as they do salt blocks. This was encouraged at the different ranch visits from May through August. Better utilization of grass has been the result of various locations of "backrubbers".

June 10 Bob Roselle, extension entomologist, and the agent put out bait for the fly control research. This is the third consecutive year that the fly control research has been carried out in this manner. This year, due to success of the use of toxaphene, only this insecticide will be used. Cooperators are Elvin Adenson, Walter Ohlmann, By the Way Ranch, Ralph Daniels, and Leslie Kime. These cooperators were all new and the plan was made to rotate the cooperators so as to find the different areas where insecticides can be used successfully.

During the "fly season", the agent observed some of the various research bait stations. Toxaphene was the only insecticide used this year and was satisfactory in all cases. One commercial backrubber was used at the Adenson Cattle Company Ranch, south of Menzel. Cooperators gave reports of the toxaphene control. Only one stated that the residual effect did not seem to be as long as some other insecticides that he had used.

New items on the information obtained from the two previous years tests were carried in local papers. Numerous questions were asked during ranch visits in regard to fly control. The stable fly was a real pest this season, particularly around purebred ranches where molasses was used as a feed. The malathion bait was the most effective and controlled the flies for short periods. Stable fly population was heavy this year.

The agent gave a report to the Nebraska Stock Grower livestock research committee on the fly control research in Cherry County. Mr. Earl Meehan was chairman of the group and those on the committee seemed to appreciate the information on the research being carried out in Cherry County as it was the best data available for their report to 365 persons at their district meeting in November.
Livestock Production (cont.)

A livestock and crop production survey card was given countyside mailing in the spring. The big question on livestock was on the use of insecticides and backrubbers. Over 20% of the cards were returned which is considered excellent. The following is a summary on the survey for the use of insecticides and fly control.

Did you use "back rubbers" for fly control? Yes: 206 No: 24
Results: Very good: 13 Satisfactory: 7 Good: 113 Fair: 69 None: 4

Members of the Valentine City Council requested information in regard to the use of insecticides for fly and mosquito control. The entomology department reported that the fog sprayer was not as effective as the livestock sprayer where larger amounts of the insecticide would be available for the insect control. However, advertising the machine for sale in orchard areas did not net any results. Therefore, the city used the sprayer in June and July and increased their dosage of DDT. This brought effective periods of control for about two weeks. The livestock sprayer which was used in August in just alleys was not as effective a control as the defogger. The City Council requested additional information on any new insecticides that could be used with this machine in 1956. City residents in general were complimentary to the Extension Service for their cooperation in city fly and mosquito control.

With the use of "back rubbers", a generally accepted practice only to fly control, spraying demonstrations were conducted usually with very small attendance. Livestock parasite control lectures, as well as news articles, were carried to publicize treatment, particularly for lice and grub control. The agent sometimes became an "extra hand" during ranch visits in the winter months for the grub and lice sprayings. This was an opportunity to demonstrate and discuss parasite control. Usually the "crowd" consisted of the immediate crew gathered for treatment.

Neighborhood cooperation is needed for the heel fly control and even with South Dakota research indicating negative reports, treatment for grubs has decreased the past few years. Ranchers continued to carry on a satisfactory lice control program as they could see a definite value within their own herds. 6 grub and lice control demonstrations were presented.

Several 4-H livestock teams presented lice, grub, and fly control demonstrations to an unestimated number of people at 4-H, community and
6. Do you participate in prayer on weekday? Yes - 173  No - 76

5. Have you had your well water tested for mineral content? Yes - 74  No - 7

4. Pounds of coke fed per day on steer calves? 72 - 15 60 - 3 30 - 6 20 - 8 10 - 7

3. What age do you castrate heifers? Birth to 1 week - 27 1 to 2 months - 12 2 to 3 months - 6 3 to 6 months - 7 6 to 12 months - 10

2. Do you maintain a thorough record with water beta? Yes - 27  No - 70

1. Have you lost steers having water beta? Yes - 39  No - 72

*In reverse production contingent.

**Controlled operations and opportunity to promote fry, strip and these outstanding features of the agent in regard to the type of demonstration farmers would expect received some of these demonstrations. Numerous presentations were made.

In every possible case the agent gave these demonstrations satisfactorily.

Contact meetings a few day after the demonstrations were given on many farms.

*In reverse production (cont.)
The experience was divided into beginners and advanced phases for more retarded people, the experience was processed with reasons on one axis, the experience was processed to check the progression of the program. Over 200 persons attended the program. The largest number of experiences were made at the number of phases, three days at the work with the H-3. The experience was processed in the number of experiences and the number of phases. The number of experiences was only handled by the method. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting. A H-3 development phase was held at the meeting.

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Livestock Production (cont.)

directly with the ranch youngsters. Both ranches were very cooperative with cattle and facilities available.

4-H parents attending the judging practices were high in their praises for the program and many of them said "I think the parents learn more than the youngsters at these events". During the time the youngsters gave reasons, the host, Mr. Drybread, gave some welcome refreshments and gave the youngsters a pep talk on the importance of livestock judging. The event was considered to be "tops" and parents requested additional judging practices.

The third countywide 4-H livestock judging event was held at the Everett Browns, November 5. Lawrence Turner, who was high individual, brought first honors to his club team. Bobby Beel placed second high individual, bringing his team into second place. It was a very successful event as Bill Smiley and Ralph May were in charge of the program. The agent received excellent leaders help throughout the event, and the ranchers and 4-H'ers alike commented very favorably on the success of the meeting. County fair ribbons were presented the winners, and a pep talk given by the agent.

Throughout the year the agent has had excellent cooperation from volunteer parents and leaders in tabulating the results of the judging contests. It seems different parents are interested in how the results are tabulated and at the same time, they can see how the individuals and the clubs are progressing. Three different crews were trained. At the same time, still utilizing some of the "old hands". In this manner the agent has more time to spend with the 4-H judges and those responsible for running the contest or practice. Using these local tabulating crews has also given the agent time to listen to reasons and help with development of giving reasons, etc.

Following each countywide judging practice and at the club judging practices, a critique was held in order that the youngsters could get the utmost out of the judging event. It was evident that the 4-H parents, particularly the dads, were interested in seeing the youngsters work and more particularly in listening to the "rehash" of the judging event for each class of livestock was thoroughly discussed, then suggestions offered to the 4-H'ers on how to improve their judging eyes and in giving reasons.

Seven 4-H boys, 14 to 18 years of age, their County 4-H Club Agent and two 4-H leaders from Michigan visited Cherry County. Ralph May, an angus breeder, was host. He arranged with the agent and the Westernaires 4-H Club to entertain the group over the weekend. This interstate visit by the Michigan 4-H Club group resulted in this group taking home a carload of sandhills calves which were prospects for baby beves in Michigan. Other results are the acquaintances and friendships established, as well as giving this Michigan group an idea of ranch life in the sandhills and a more practical knowledge of where their fat cattle originate.
Livestock Production (cont.)

Of primary interest to 4-H club members and Cherry County ranchers was the 4-H club exchange program carried out by the Simeon and Evergreen 4-H Clubs. The agent assisted both of these clubs in setting up the program. On June 13 the agent, 4-H leader and exchange committee chairman of the Simeon Club met the group of over 30 persons and escorted them to the new Simeon 4-H Club Building where they received name cards and a genuine ranch buffet style dinner. Visiting club members were divided up amongst the different 4-H ranch families and were taken to the respective ranches. During their visit here a branding was conducted the first day, a tour of Fort Niobrara and Snake Falls was carried out the third day, and the second day of their visit the entire group was entertained with an evening recreation program.

Simeon were hosts to the Shannon Shamrock 4-H Club from Illinois. This club has 61 members and the Simeon Club has 33 members. Only 25 of the Shamrocks visited Cherry County and a similar number from Simeon will return the visit this fall to Illinois.

For the second consecutive year the Evergreen 4-H Club carried out an interstate 4-H exchange, this year entertaining a club from Johnson, Iowa. A similar program for the Iowa visitors was conducted and a broadcast was carried over NBC Farm & Home Hour. This tape recording was made at a branding, June 22. Both of the 4-H clubs received nationwide publicity in newspapers, magazines and radio.

Purpose of the program is to broaden the education of the 4-H club members as to other types of agriculture. The idea for the exchange was stemmed through selling our 4-H stocker feeders to midwest feed lots. Cherry County 4-H members and a few parents and leaders visited feed lots to see their 4-H calves on feed as baby beeses. From this originated the idea of bringing the eastern club members to the ranch country and a visit, and when the baby beeses were to be shown in competition, the Cherry County 4-H members would return the visit to see how the feeders carried out their program.

All three of these 4-H club exchanges were considered to be highly successful by the ranchers within the 4-H clubs. The agent received many favorable comments on the promotion of this program and worked in full cooperation throughout all of the 4-H club exchanges. The wide publicity received brought numerous inquiries via mail from surrounding states as to how we got it started and also they were interested to exchange club visits with this county.

At the annual district meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers and Cow Belles, the agent was called on to assist in the execution of the program. Cattlemen from every section of the sandhills converged on Valentine, braving sub-zero temperatures and snow. Convention speakers and cattlemen seemed optimistic toward the future in the cattle industry.

Raymond J. Doll, Kansas City bank economist, stated that 12% more cattle would be needed in 1965 to meet the present consumption of beef.
Livestock Production (cont.)

Former Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado said that America should be fighting Communism with beef instead of dollars. Tom Dow, Animal Nutritionist with the College of Agriculture, spoke on animal nutrition. Other interesting speakers completed a very successful program for the Stock Growers. Members of this organization seemed very appreciative of the agent's assistance in working out details of the program.

A few stockmen still call upon the agent for information in regard to disease control. Usually it is cases that are more management and sanitation problems than actual diseases. The educational program of livestock diseases and parasites has been largely on sanitation and control. At these meetings the importance of contacting local veterinarians direct was encouraged. In cases of strange diseases, the state veterinarian was contacted immediately. Three veterinarians interviewed the agent in regard to the possibility of locating at Valentine. The full picture was presented to them in regard to ranchers doing much of their own vaccinating and veterinary work due to the distance involved.

The agent cooperated in contacting local veterinarians or the state veterinarian after interviewing interested ranchers in regard to the symptoms of the disease. From there on it was up to the rancher and the veterinarians. During the year there were 19 stockmen requesting information on cattle diseases, 6 on swine, 4 on poultry, 2 on dairy cattle, and 5 feed samples were sent in for analysis. Diseases on which information was requested were urinary calculi, water belly, foot rot, newcastle disease, coccidiosis, TB and bangs.

Four ranchers were interested in getting individual herd blood tests for milk cows. Information obtained revealed that the state vet's office had taken over the blood testing program. Ranchers were informed that in order to have blood tested, a herd must be under the bangs disease control program. The big reason for this is to prevent reactors from being sold through a local sale ring and spreading the disease even further. Most of the ranchers interested in blood testing were interested from the standpoint of preventing undulant fever.

In December the new feeding element, diethylstilbestrol, was introduced. Releases of this information were made public through the newspapers and at meetings. After the first of the year several feed dealers were receiving orders for this feed containing this new ingredient. Stockmen had numerous questions in regard to it even though it deals largely with cattle in the 600 pound class. Information on the subject was provided upon request at office interviews, meetings, and ranch visits.

The Grassland Supply Office, which handled veterinary supplies in Valentine, closed in February due to the lack of support from the surrounding ranch country. The managers of the business accepted appointments for Dr. Donald F. Walker and partners of Broken Bow. This was an intermittent service.
Livestock Production (cont.)

Some ranchers contacted the agent in an effort to get them to re-open a similar store. In November the store re-opened in a new location on mainstreet, thus providing veterinary supplies and appointments with veterinarians from the Grassland Hospital at Broken Bow.

During ranch visits, office interviews, and meetings, ranchers were interested in winter rations, minerals and range management. The agent assisted several ranchers with working out satisfactory winter rations, taking hay samples for protein analysis, and finding out the amount of protein that should be required to supplement the hay.

A local feed dealer, Hugh Potter, contacted the agent's office inquiring about a new mineral mixture using deflorated 0-45-0 phosphate, feeding lime, salt, potassium iodine, and anise oil. Mr. Potter planned to use this mixture for interested ranchers. It is much more economical cutting mineral costs down to one-fourth of other commercial minerals. Several other ranchers were interested in this formula.

Early in December of 1954, ranchers in the burned over section at the Kennedy area contacted the agent to assist them in locating sufficient rangeland to handle their herds. Letters were written to several range areas in South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado with little results. One rancher needed land for 13½ head of cows. This was a large order, where rangeland could sometimes be found, the price was too high, the deal was "sketchy", and there wasn't a unit large enough to handle that many head of cattle. Range was finally obtained from a neighbor just beginning to restock his ranch. The growing season of June, July and August was kind and the rancher plans to liquidate a few cattle, pasture some older cattle out again next year, and give his range another years rest.

Other ranchers were fortunate to obtain rangeland within 25 to 30 miles of their local ranch in small package lots, thus getting them through and saving their range until the scars of the prairie fire are healed. The ranchers assisted in this project were very grateful to the many contacts that the agent made for them and in helping them locate rangeland. They were very cooperative in carrying out other extension programs.

The agent assisted four different news reporters from state newspapers and interstate magazines in obtaining pictures and different stories of the range country. A story of the Willow Grove Land and Cattle Company appeared in the Sunday edition of the World Herald. A story of the Hill O'Kief ranch was the cover page of Successful Farming in September. Three other Cherry County stories, one on poultry and two on livestock, were carried in the fall editions of the Nebraska Farmer.

The Russian news agent, Georgie Bolshevkov, the United Press, the Associated Press, international news agency, national TV stations, and Novistorone News covered the story of the Russian delegation visit to the
This month's cattle association, the Parentage Association, paid the full fee of $150 to the board of directors for the full year of membership. The board of directors is grateful to the Parentage Association for their support.

The Parentage Association is a nonprofit organization that promotes the advancement of cattle genetics and breed improvement. The Parentage Association is devoted to the improvement of the cattle industry and its members are dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of cattle production and genetics.

The Parentage Association offers a variety of resources and services to its members, including genetic evaluation services, breed improvement programs, and research opportunities. The Parentage Association also sponsors educational programs and events to promote the advancement of the cattle industry.

The Parentage Association is committed to promoting the highest standards of cattle production and genetics. The board of directors is grateful to the Parentage Association for their support and dedication to the advancement of the cattle industry.
Marketing (cont.)

lined up their cars and two feeders got in each car to go out for a tour of the local ranch and ranches in the neighborhood.

In the evening a barbecue was served by the Chamber of Commerce at the city park, and the agent was responsible for the evening's entertainment consisting of 4-H club talent at the local band bowl. Following the program, feeders were rotated with ranchers for the over night stay and they toured different ranches on the second day, August 24.

Others tours in the county for ranchers were planned in the fall to improve public relations and business contacts. This was not a selling program merely an acquaintance of understanding both ends of the cattle program. Cherry County ranchers have visited other feeding areas during August and continued to do so during the fall. The agent was called on to assist with planning of the tours at Wood Lake, Cody, and Merriman areas. Ranchers and feeders alike expressed favorable comments in having the agent take part in these tours and programs.

The Sandhills Cattle Association held one of their annual feeder calf sales on October 11 at Valentine. It was a very satisfactory sale from the standpoint of all ranchers concerned. Mr. Bill Derrick, the Extension Animal Husbandman, and the agent was present for this event to assist the Association with livestock problems. Comparative sale prices of cattle were carried in the Preface of this report.

The Northeast Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association has for the past several years requested the assistance of the agent with the promotion of their show and sale at Valentine. Assistance was given at the annual spring and fall shows. Bob Cummings of Colorado judged the spring event, and was assisted by Bill Derrick and the agent. The fall event was judged by Emil Resak.

The top selling bull was sold from the Wilford Scott herd of Chadron for $2000. The reserve champion showed by Harry Brown of Bassett sold for $1350. The sale average on 41 bulls was $588. The market price on purebred cattle has dropped a great deal due to the unsteady feeder cattle market this fall. Average sale prices were a great deal less at the several purebred sales where agents assisted purebred breeders and ranchers in the selection of herd sires and range bulls.

The “price squeeze” is definitely on the ranchers as the cattle prices were generally lower than in 1954 and the cost of business was maintained on a high plane. Prices received for cattle and hogs has too wide a spread for profit. County agents cooperated with stockmen’s organizations in helping to promote the “Eat More Beef” slogan.

The agent assisted the 4-H feeder calf sale committee with their annual sale held September 24. Results of many months prior planning and contacting sale buyers, making arrangements for the sale, were successfully terminated at this time. The buyers present paid more than satisfactory prices for the 4-H feeder calves. Many buyers stated it
Marketing (cont.)

was one of the "toppiest" group of calves shown anywhere and they had attended several previous sales of past years.

117 calves were exhibited from 227 ear tagged. The sale price was 34 cents plus per pound which was an excellent average. High price of the sale was $92.50 per hundred and second high was $86.00. Market price was $16.50 for a poor quality heifer. An angus calf shown by Rhett Sears was Grand Champion Steer, and another angus shown by Buddy Reese was Reserve Champion Steer.

Two big reasons for these high prices were (1) Valentine has the largest number of top quality angus calves to select from in comparison with other sandhills 4-H sales, and (2) top quality of the calves is well known.

4-H dads and leaders stated that this project alone, they believed, has helped to improve the quality of their own and their neighbors cattle. Competition of ranch calves shown by their youngsters through 4-H club work has challenged them to do a closer job of culling on heifers and study more closely the selection on bulls. It is gratifying to know that this 4-H club project reached over 175 different families annually, is considered partly responsible for the improvement in quality in producing sandhills cattle. The youngsters in 4-H work are doing an excellent job of advertising sandhills cattle.

Due to the fact that the county fair and feeder calf show were held at the same time, members of the feeder calf committee had their hands full working with their event. Two of these members normally also work with the 4-H baby beef and other livestock at the county fair. Therefore, the agent called on three new ranchers with previous 4-H club experience to carry the load for the 4-H livestock show and sale. This committee's efforts indicated a seasoned rather than a green crew. The program went off very smoothly and was well received by the public.

The swine sale was added to the baby beef sale with an additional committee of 4-H dads working the swine sale. Without these committees the program and sale could not have been a success. Businessmen and ranchers paid an average price of $26.12 per hundred for 16 baby heaves and $19.43 per hundred on the 4-H swine. N.W. Nebraska Hereford Breeders Association purchased the Grand Champion Hereford Steer for 30 cents per pound. John Drayton, whose boy showed the Grand Champion Steer (angus), purchased the Grand Champion Barrow.

The Valentine Livestock Auction Company has been very successful since it began in 1953. It is well managed, has a large number of buyers paying satisfactory prices, and handles top quality livestock. This business is important to the livelihood of this community and the agent has cooperated with this agency whenever requested.

16,700 head of cattle were shown and sold at the Sandhill Cattle Association's eight shows and sales in 1955. The average price for the
Marketing (cont.)

total consignments was $19.60 per hundred weight. 2993 head of steer calves averaged $23.95; 269 head of heifer calves averaged $18.20; 4539 head of yearling steers averaged $19.35; 3340 head of yearling heifers averaged $17.25; 1910 two year old steers averaged $18.85; 276 head of three year old steers averaged $18.30; 588 fall steer calves averaged $22.45; 466 head of fall heifer calves averaged $18.05.

Wyoming put a quarantine on the shipment of hay into that state, thus causing much concern by the local farmers, ranchers, and principally persons transporting hay into Wyoming. Seven inquiries were made in January in regard to inspection of this hay. Reason for the quarantine was the presence of noxious weeds going into Wyoming. The agent and Mr. Burzlaff inquired into the situation and by the end of January, it appeared that the quarantine was going through. However, the Secretary of Agriculture of Nebraska conferred with that office in Wyoming and had the quarantine postponed until September 1. On September 1 the Extension Offices were notified that the inspection of hay would be handled by the producers of the hay. Forms for the inspection and the transportation were made available at the Extension Offices.

SOIL-WATER CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

Cherry County, which is largely a range country, has less than 5% of the land under cultivation. The Soil Conservation District, formed in 1948 through the cooperation of the Extension Service, has become increasingly more active and effective. When various conservation problems arise which call for technical advice, the agent advises ranchers and farmers to take part as a cooperators in the Soil Conservation District. The agent has cooperated closely during the year whenever possible in getting ranchers interested to take part in the district program. Advantages of the SCD are (1) availability of equipment and grass seedings, (2) tree planting equipment, (3) available grass varieties for sale, (4) technical assistance and cooperation. Funds were established through the sale of seed and rent of machinery.

Ranchers requested the agent's assistance during ranch visits and office interviews in planning out or reclaiming old fields by planting recommended grasses according to the soil texture and conditions. Where the SCD has had success with the seeding of various grasses, the agent encouraged result demonstrations even if only a few could attend. Both methods and results were discussed at the time. The SCD has been very effective in getting conservation practices on the land. The agent has cooperated through additional meetings and personal contacts in telling of the district's program and in helping to locate adapted seed economically. During spring ranch visits the agent discussed and assisted the ranchers with meadow improvement and range management. A number of ranchers were interested in clovers, fertilizers and tame grasses. Emphasis was placed on the need for a combination of legumes and tame grasses according to the water tables and soil sites.
Soil-Water Conservation & Forestry (cont.)

Since the inauguration of the SCD, the agent and technicians have worked closely together in securing new applications for the district, and in carrying out an educational program. Personal contacts, news items and magazine publicity has added in promoting the program of the district.

Cooperation of the ranchers in accepting the conservation district has been satisfactory. The district tree planting program has been very successful. The Extension Service for years has been handling the Clarke-McNary tree program and has led the state in the number of trees ordered for the past ten years. This educational program is now beginning to pay off as ranchers see the value of effective balanced tree windbreaks. Ranchers for the most part prefer an effective tree windbreak to a shed. The SCD has the tree planting equipment and a crew which has been effectively planting from 60,000 to 75,000 trees the past few years with fairly satisfactory results.

Three tree planting demonstrations were conducted, two with the Extension planter and one with the SCS tree planter. The crowd was always small; however, it was effective in getting new tree planting cooperators to see the value of machine planting windbreaks.

The agent has attended several of the Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors meetings. The first meeting, December 28, was to discuss the range management program and planning for the joint annual meeting in February. Location of welcome signs to Cherry County and the Soil Conservation District were discussed.

The second meeting was held on January 14. Two local seed dealers were present to discuss the seed policy of the district. An understanding was reached by all parties concerned. The annual report of the board was made and the program of work for 1955 on educational work was made up by the board, the agent, and the soil technician.

The agent met with the SCD Board of Supervisors, November 21. At this meeting the usual items of business were handled and new applications and progress of the district were discussed. The agent was requested to assist with educational meetings and tours in 1956. Also discussed was the joint annual meeting of the two boards. February 23 was agreeable with them for Dean Lambert to speak at the joint annual meeting.

The Soil Conservation District Office was moved to the courthouse and is now located on the same floor adjoining the Extension Office. A news article was published by the agent pointing out the importance of the two offices being located together. The importance of economy, efficiency and cooperation of the two offices for general public agricultural services was brought out in the publicity. Ranchers and farmers alike appreciate the new location of both agriculture offices, and many joint conferences have been held since late fall.
The agent met with the County A.C.P. Committee to assist in planning out the conservation program. The agenda for available practices were discussed and the available practices and means of eligibility were pointed out by Seymour Scott of the A.C.P. Office. The agent opened the meeting and discussed the primary purposes of the program. 39 persons from distant points in the county attended this meeting held at the County Courtroom.

March 18 the agent and soil conservationist met again with the County A.C.P. Committee to outline and recommend practices for the A.C.P. Program in 1955. Recommendations were generally accepted by this committee. On July 20 the agent met with the ASC committee to assist with the development of a local county conservation program for 1956.

The agent met with the County ASC election committee to set up the county election from the community committees to the County Committee of the ASC. Letters were sent out to the nominating community election boards in order to start off the election of the county committee to be carried out in September. Almost 100% of the persons contacted for the community election took part in the program.

The election was carried out very satisfactorily and ranchers cooperated with the program of the election liking the new change where a county committee of community chairmen were appointed to count the ballots rather than all the community chairmen making the trip to Valentine for this purpose. The same county committee was re-elected.

The agent met with the ASC conservation county committee and the unit soil conservationist district technician, Don Sylvester, on October 19. At this meeting the county committee discussed practices to put on the docket for 1956. Also practical projects that warranted the cost-share program.

A meeting in the Pioneer School District in western Cherry County was planned in February. This was to be an educational meeting on conservation and the Extension Service program. Due to a blizzard, it was postponed.

A large group of farm and ranch families met at the Pioneer School to learn more about the Soil Conservation District Program. This meeting was held March 23 with an exceptionally good turnout in spite of a threatening blizzard. The agent discussed how a Soil Conservation District operates and the values received from the program. Also discussed was the use of phosphate fertilizer on meadows. Mr. Sylvester, the SCD Technician, showed pictures on the activities of the District, as well as movies on the importance of conservation.

The Pioneer School meeting was considered to be one of the most successful meetings held on the subject of conservation in 1955. The factors pointing up this statement was the fact that 30 persons from the Pole Creek School area on the western county line heard of this
successful meeting and submitted more or less a petition request to the agent to hold a similar meeting at the Pole Creek School.

The agent and soil conservation technician visited the Pole Creek area on April 26 and 27. An agriculture meeting was held on April 26 to discuss the conservation program and Extension activities. Many farm and ranch visits were made by the agent where there were various questions in regard to conservation, yard beautification, seedling and other agricultural and home economics problems. Tentative plans were made to make an annual spring and fall meeting with the Pioneer and Pole Creek communities which are on the extreme western side of the county. Persons in this area were very cooperative and very much interested in the Extension and Conservation programs.

A twilight tour was held on the table north of Valentine and Creokston, June 5. The agent cooperated with the Soil Conservation District in the publicity and direction of the meeting. 19 persons and 9 cars took in the tour which began with assembly at the Marian Hotel at 6:30. Farmers and ranchers on the tour considered their time well spent as they observed vetch, small grain and grass combination planting and native grass seedings. Cooperators were three Lura farms and Ervin Wauer. The tour was considered to be very successful and many are planning to use some of the methods observed on the tour. There have been several letters and inquiries during ranch and farm visits in regard to the success of these seedlings put out through the cooperation of the Soil Conservation District.

Don Durslaff, Extension Range Management Specialist, worked cooperatively with the SCD in establishing a seeding on the Rolling Stone Ranch. This seeding was done November 7 and 8 using various mixtures of grasses and legumes. Glenn Buck, owner of the ranch, was instrumental in promoting this grass research program. Cool season grasses were used in the experiment. 1956 will tell a part of the story as to its success.

The need for livestock tree windbreaks in such a vast open range country is well recognized. Clarke-McNary shelter belts again were a major project. Cherry County led the state in the number of trees planted in 1955. At ranch visits the agent observed and helped locate a good many tree sites.

Tree orders were higher in 1955 than in 1954. A comparative graph on tree orders and cooperators is carried in another section of this report. A progressive publicity campaign of contacting ranchers and farmers was carried out by the agent through ranch visits, demonstrations, countywide letters and cards. Talks were given at various agriculture and home economics meetings. Cherry County has led Nebraska in the number of C-M tree orders for the past seven years.

The Extension Service has two mechanical tree planters which were put to good use; however, not as many cooperators now use the planter as previously. Reason for this is largely due to the fact that ranchers
have enough money to hire the SCS District to plant the trees for them.

Several ranchers have built their own tree planters copying it from a blue-print and from the actual Extension Service Tree planter. Some of the planters are used on a community basis. A demonstration picture board showing the do's and don'ts of good windbreaks in Cherry County was exhibited in store windows in the county. The First National Bank of Valentine cooperated in exhibiting a Nebraska tree planting electric demonstration board in their window. This was considered quite effective in increasing the number of trees planted.

An agent training meeting was held on June 1 and 2 at Mullen. This was in cooperation in working out policies and ideas with the Soil Conservation Service in regard to forestry. The program included planting sites, types of planting, land preparation, planting methods, techniques and equipment, species arrangement and spacing, maintenance and protection, and forestry research.

There were 88 cooperators planting 218,600 Clarke-McNary trees. In addition to the C-M trees, the SCS planted approximately 75,000 trees. The SCS two-man tree planter, previously mentioned, was used by cooperators of the district. The agent has encouraged fall planting the previous year before spring planting of trees. Cultivation of broadleaf trees and all evergreens, with the exception of redcedars, was encouraged.

Over 200 people were reached at three different meetings where the agent discussed tree windbreaks. A balanced windbreak was discussed along with effective spacing and an efficient number of rows of trees. The slower trees on the windward side of the windbreak, and the faster trees on the downwind side of the windbreaks were stressed at these meetings. Many questions were asked following the meetings at office interviews and ranch visits in regard to effective systems and tree varieties to be used in windbreaks.

The number of trees planted in Cherry County each year is a good indication that ranchers refer a good windbreak to a shed. The usual varieties of Clarke-McNary trees were planted. The evergreen trees were again the most popular followed by the Chinese Elm.

Since the red spider is more active in dry years than in others, there were many questions in regard to this pest as to its control. Various leaf sucking and leaf chewing insects which plagued windbreaks were not as prevalent as in past years. Information and control measures of tree insects were presented upon request at ranch visits and office interviews.

Meadow mice did some damage in 1955. However, the damage was not as high as in previous years. Many cooperators asked questions of the agent in regard to the control of these mice. Poison bait was stored with some of the cooperators treating for them.
Soil-Water Conservation & Forestry (cont.)

Nine garden shelter windbreaks were worked out and seven pruning demonstrations were held.

People in rural towns had numerous questions in regard to shade trees and decorative evergreens. Insects and diseases of trees were the main questions asked of the agent. In each case, identification and control measures were recommended and applied.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM BUSINESS

Only a few cooperators kept income tax record books furnished by the Extension Service. The recent revision of the farm account book caused one public accountant to change types of record books. This accountant usually had handled 50 to 100 of these records. This new book did not work in with his plans. Eight persons obtained farm account books. Three stockmen were given assistance by the agent in planning and management of farm business and help to locate new ranches or farms.

The agent spoke briefly at the annual meeting of the PCA. This was the 21st year of organization for this group.

Loading chutes, corral arrangement, hay equipment, and labor saving devices were discussed during ranch visits. Pictures were made of some of the equipment to exhibit to other ranchers giving them ideas where assistance was requested.

The agent attended the farm and home management development program at Broken Bow on May 26. This was to familiarize the agents with the procedure and the program.

The Nebraska Employment Service requested the agent to act as a local farm and ranch labor placement representative. This has been done for the past several years. Ranchers appreciate the cooperation of the Extension Service in helping them locate available ranch help. Only single persons and married couples desiring strictly ranch or farm labor were placed. During the year 86 ranchers requested help, 178 persons wanted work, and 67 placements were made.
FARM BUILDINGS AND
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

The buying power of the rancher has dropped off somewhat with the decline in the cattle market and with the price of commodity goods staying on a high plane. It certainly has put the pinch on the ranchers and farmers. From office interviews and ranch visits, the agent has quite often been called on to assist in the planning of buildings, location of building sites, corral arrangement, barns, machine sheds, etc. With economy in view, the steps recommended had to be in line. It has been said that a woman living on a ranch has to love the country for there is so much of it and so few neighbors. Homes and buildings have been designed with a power plant, storage enough for a drugstore, a grocery store, a feed elevator, a farm shop, and many other things commonly found in town. Many of the ranch homes are the envy of people living in town but a rancher has to be more independent due to the distance and time involved. Therefore, these plans were used in assisting the ranchers in laying out building plans.

Electric power has been very important to the ranchers. The agent has worked closely in cooperation with the power users and with the different rural electrification associations. There are five REA districts in Cherry County - Cherry Todd Electric, the north, east and central portion of the county; Hay Springs Electric, the northwest portion of the county; KBR Electric, the east and central part of the county; the Custer Public Power, southeast and southcentral portion; and new lines are coming into the county from the REA at Alliance. This borders the county and leaves an open area in the center where there is no REA.

The use of windchargers has to be relied on in the center of the county. There have been many problems brought to the agent in regard to change over from 32 volt to 110 power electricity. The 32 volt equipment has been sold at a premium but persons with the 32 volt have listed various large items with the agent knowing that he may see someone in the windcharger country where they can be used. For the large part, trade-ins with the local dealers were accepted but at an extreme loss on the old equipment. Most of the activity with the REA districts have been confined to the Cherry-Todd and the KBR Electric which are closer to the Extension Office. Sign-ups and electrical consumption have been the main problems of electric use.

During the "fat" years the rancher has had his buildings wired in preparation for the REA. This was suggested by the agent and REA personnel where they knew the REA was coming near and new wiring had to be done for safety sake. Many homemakers and ranchers have contacted the agent in regard to electrical equipment to purchase, amount of consumption and labor saving devices using electricity.

History was made as four 4-H club members took the REA as their 4-H project. This is the first projects in Cherry County in REA.
Farm Buildings & Mechanical Equipment (cont.)

Principal item in planning homes and buildings has been for the storage space and the modern conveniences that have come into the rural picture in the last few years such as the electric home unit freezer. Many ranchers have laid out plans for their homes not including space for a large freezer unit. This one item in particular has been worked in to original plans and has been suggested where construction had not begun. The frozen storage of meats, fruits, and vegetables has been invaluable to the ranchers in this vast country.

The agent has worked actively in supplying advice and assistance to make the home a better place to live. This has ranged from complete remodeling to remodeling of kitchens, storage space, new farm home plans, barns, sheds, etc., to the livestock windbreaks and beautifying of the ranch in general. Labor saving corrals and hay making method ideas have been noted and passed on to other ranchers during ranch visits. Pictures of corrals and equipment were used as evidence or a more complete description from one ranch to another. The pictures were also used at the meetings.

A circular letter emphasizing available building plans for electricity and wiring through heating and complete remodeling was made. The office received many requests for various bulletins on household subjects. Seven septic tanks were installed using Extension methods. Over 25 different ranchers and farmers were assisted in remodeling, construction and farmstead improvement of ranch buildings. Over 30 ranch and city wives were given assistance in either remodeling or planning new kitchens and conveniences.

Interest in the farm show project increased this year as 4-H members in four 4-H clubs were enrolled in the project.

Since the average ranch raises poultry principally for family use rather than for a profit, it is difficult to interest ranchers in proper management to show a profit on their poultry. However, the agent was called on for information on poultry housing, insulation and poultry equipment. Six poultry improvements were made in housing in which the agent had an active part.

A catalog of blueprints on pole constructed cattle sheds and barns was available at the County Extension Office. Several ranchers were interested in making use of the blueprints available through this catalog.

Six clubs with 36 members were enrolled in the 4-H tractor project. Alaid Homan of Crookston, a 4-H leader, promoted interest in his club and in other areas of the county. He accompanied the agent to some of the other 4-H club meetings in order to get more interest in the tractor project. Two 4-H leaders attended state leaders training meetings. The agent attended several of these 4-H meetings in order to promote greater interest in the project.
A committee of 6-7 leaders met at the Extension Office, January

County, from the start, spent in the three years of competition
during correct and recorded the first place, and that was to
County Extension, county leaders, competed in the state tractor

Report

The tractor delivery demonstration started in the early section of the
the county fair grounds. Of particular interest to the farmers was the
in and under the excitement of the county Extension office, the
ongratulations. The score of both tractors were announced, there

The top six tractor delivery scores were announced. The top

data, and the explanation of the
by the tractor delivery and cooperate with the tractor
people. A score of 73.7 were the top part in the competition. H tractor 

Complete by the competent

Data in the tractor delivery and examination equipment was made at the

Data in the tractor delivery and examination equipment was made at the

The agent met with the demonstration

The agent met with the demonstration

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The agent met with the demonstration

The agent met with the demonstration
The agent answered numerous
questions, as made available to the
public. The agent presented
information on the need to replace old
appliances and energy-efficient
alternatives. The agent also
highlighted the benefits of energy
efficiency, such as reduced
costs and environmental
impacts.

Some concrete steps within the home
were mentioned to save energy and
reduce costs. These included:
- Installing efficient insulation
- Using energy-efficient lighting
- Replacing old appliances
- Utilizing renewable energy sources

In the community setting, the
agent recommended:
- Participating in local
energy-saving programs
- Joining community-led
energy-saving initiatives
- Supporting local businesses
that promote energy
conservation

Both the advice given and the
relevance of the topic were
highlighted, emphasizing the
importance of energy efficiency
in both personal and community
contexts.
part worked out by the agent for years ago in the computer which costs a lot of money and
was programmed to produce the desired output. However, the list was interpolated
beautification of the situation later. But it is not fair to
make sense that this is required to produce and control the
received the message and complimented the
that he may have read the company to June to the next time for the
weave with a beautiful plot above.

School Grounds Beautification

The area with the company's ground beautification
and

Yard Beautification

the information provided through the extension service.

Community Affairs

Several years of yard beautification were made at the
area and work out a strategy for security and garden information used in this
through yard beautification and garden information

Some Facts

Several years of yard beautification were made by the help of

For other questions in regard to playgrounds and homes economics.

Plants for the Yard

Several persons were interested in regard to complete
questions during the week or of the importance in regard to yard

Home & Surroundings: Furnishings & Equipment (cont.)
With the hot, dry summer months came many questions in regard to lawn weeds, lawn care, lawn fungus, and insects, which attack flowers and shrubbery. Working with yard beautification is perhaps one of the best means of reaching people in rural towns. The constant threat of water shortage in several of the small towns brought many questions on how to preserve lawns. For the most part recommended suggestions were followed and lawns were in good condition again this fall. The water system on ranches helps to govern the size of the lawns. This is one point that is stressed at so many ranch visits where they are interested in huge rolling lawns. Some have tried lawns beyond the water capacity and have finally "pulled in their haws" to a smaller yard and were grateful after having to care for it more than a year. In nearly every yard plan in this land of the sandhills winds, hedges become of primary importance; thus, much helpful assistance has been rendered in the development, maintenance and care of hedge shrubbery.

The glo candle wax demonstrations which were presented at different club meetings and to different civic groups was maintained at a high interest. 31 homemakers received more than 500 pounds of glo candle wax obtained by the Extension Service. One rancher whose wife made an assorted display of glo candles reported that they were very successful. This report was made at an annual meeting. When the REA power failed for three days, they used glo candles to "keep the home lights burning".

The County Home Extension Council sponsored a handicraft meeting. This was entirely presented by the leaders training in handicraft by the Council in 1954. The agent worked cooperatively with the group in presenting this training to the general public. Leaders from various civic organizations from over the county were invited to attend in addition to the Home Extension Clubs. The meeting was open to the public and was well received by those in attendance.

This particular event was instrumental in increasing the number of Home Extension Clubs during the past year. However, due to the fact that this second workshop was held at Valentine, the busy schedule, and in-element weather, the attendance at this event was much smaller than the original event last year.

Only three crafts were taught at this training meeting — cork and weaving, painting of plates, and wire jewelry. A good deal of training was presented not only to the large enrollment of home extension clubs, but also within various civic and church groups. The demand for handicraft by homemakers was very well met this past year. Leaders training has perhaps been the most valuable in getting the information to the people.

Moles continued to bother many home owners. Three news items were written in regard to mole and gopher control. Three mole and four gopher control demonstrations were presented for home owners. Throughout the lawn season the agent received many requests for information and individual demonstrations in the control of these two rodents. Many of the
cases were handled by phone; however, there were many that demanded personal attention at the site of the home. This has been one of the means of reaching rural town's people.

HOME MANAGEMENT

FAMILY ECONOMICS AND CLOTHING

Twelve 4-H clubs carried the clothing project with 81 members enrolled and 81 members completing. Two 4-H clubs carried the home furnishings project with 11 members enrolled and 11 completing. Through their 4-H club leaders who were trained at leaders training meetings, these girls did much to improve their personal appearance and the appearance of their rooms and their homes through these projects. Leaders were very helpful to the agent in conducting the clothing program.

Harriett Adams, Area Home Agent, was present May 3 and 4 to work with 4-H clothing leaders. On the 3rd, leaders were given assistance with demonstrations and judging in home economics projects. On May 4, Miss Adams worked with 10 leaders in a 4-H clothing kit workshop. Several classes of hems, seams and stitching were accomplished. The agent received assistance from another 4-H leader in mounting and labeling the judging cards for 4-H judging practice in clothing. These cards were passed around to the various 4-H clubs where there is need for practice with this type of work. In all, these 4-H clothing days were considered to be time well spent by the 4-H leaders and the agent.

At the 4-H judging and demonstration day, 104 persons attended the clothing judging event. Six demonstrations were presented.

4-H leaders and members interest in clothing projects increased again this year. Principal reason for this has been the constant improvement of the dress revue and clothing judging at the County Pre-Fair Day.

An extremely successful 4-H clothing style revue was presented on August 20. 75 4-H girls modeled their clothing outfits. This program has become a real event in 4-H club activities. It began in 1951 with four contestants and has grown to its present size.

The program was narrated by Mrs. Wm. Smiley, 4-H club leader, and she was assisted by Mrs. Leslie Kime and Mrs. R. B. Herrington. The 4-H clothing members designed and made their own creations under the guidance of their 4-H club leaders.

Six purple awards were presented. Frances Cozad of Wood Lake and Lynne Wiseman of Valentine received the top award in their project.
Home Management, Family Economics & Clothing (cont.)

There were 30 entries in the home unit, 22 in the skirt and blouse project, 8 in middle unit, 11 in the school clothes project, and 7 in the advanced clothing. Other purple award winners were Connie Bain, Cleo Pavelka, Gwen and Rosemary Wragge.

All 4-H clothing was brought to the Veta Club Basement for judging on August 19. The clothing was placed according to quality of the group ribbon judging.

75 4-H girls entered the 4-H clothing judging contest, August 20. This was a record number of judges. Doris Best of Wood Lake and Wilma Turner of Sparks were the high judges for the 4-H clothing.

September 23 to 24, 327 4-H clothing exhibits were exhibited at the county fair. This was one of the largest clothing exhibits on record at this fair. State fair entries were made in clothing by the agent. A record was established in the state 4-H clothing dress revue as Frances Cozad of Wood Lake received the first purple ribbon in this event. She was the first Cherry County 4-H girl to accomplish this feat. Her records were submitted along with the other 17 girls in this event with a possible Chicago trip hanging in the balance. This accomplishment by Miss Cozad has brought forth new interest and zest by other girls in 4-H club work.

Miss Harriet Adams, area home agent, presented a leaders training meeting on Fabrics of Today. The purpose of the meeting was to learn more about using the new materials available on the market in the past few years. 36 leaders received this demonstration and presented it to their home extension clubs. The new fabrics were of interest to all of the homemakers, not only from the standpoint of construction but from the standpoint of durability and use in the clothing materials available today. Homemakers appreciated receiving this lesson since it will also help them in the purchasing of new fabrics.

82% of the 81 4-H clothing club members presented demonstrations to their individual clubs in neighborhood meetings and at countywide meetings.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE AND SAFETY

As in the past the agent in this one agent county has had the assistance of the area home agents in presenting the home extension club program on foods, nutrition, health, and safety. Specialists this year were scheduled from the state extension office and gave the women club leaders training lessons.
Home extension club leaders received a foods lesson in Broiler Meals. Mrs. Elsie DeLung, area home agent, presented the demonstration to 38 home extension club leaders. The lesson was presented at Valentine, February 16, and at Merriman, February 17.

The demonstration pointed out the various foods for broiling, the steps in broiling, care of the broiler, broiled sandwiches and broiler menus. Broiled icing for spice and chocolate cakes was also featured. Broiler meals are quick, economical, attractive, easy to prepare and tasty.

This was without a doubt the most interesting demonstration lesson presented to the clubs during the year. Homemakers were high in their praises for this demonstration. New methods in broiling and preparation of meats were right in line with another demonstration, Eating Wisely. These two demonstrations "dove-tailed" into some very interesting material. The winning booth at the home extension club day in October was on the Broiler Meals lesson. There were other broiler meals demonstration booths which indicated the interest in this particular demonstration.

Two leaders training meetings on Eating Wisely were held, one at Cody and the other at Valentine. Nearly all of the county home extension club leaders were present for these meetings. Harriet Adams, area home agent, presented the demonstration which was a guide toward weight reduction and in eating balanced meals. The end result would be the loss of weight and a health program.

The Eating Wisely lesson was very well received by the club members as not too many women secretly consider themselves to be "over weight". One of the more practical parts of the lesson was having each leader weigh themselves on the bathroom scales made available. This in turn was done at their meetings, thus getting several shy women to realize that perhaps they were a little overweight. The end result was that more women were interested in taking off excess poundage and at the same time provided them with an item of interest in discussing their progress in the loss of weight. The lesson, as mentioned above, was very interesting from the standpoint that "broiled meals" are less fattening than fried or greasy meals. Leaders greatly appreciated this lesson which was presented to 290 extension club women.

A colorful cake decorating demonstration was conducted April 27 by Mrs. Keith Lessert and Mrs. Roy Buckles of Merriman. These two homemakers received this lesson sometime ago and presented this interesting demonstration to 35 home extension club leaders.

The meeting was held in the Valentine Veterans Club Basement and after the preliminary demonstrations, each leader was given an opportunity to work with some of the cake decorating. These leaders in turn presented the demonstration to their extension clubs in the rural communities. Local leadership was at its prime as the two women presented
this demonstration to the other club leaders. Nearly 275 extension club women received this demonstration in May.

As a result of this foods demonstration on cake decorating, women in Cherry County now take great pride in the "doodads" and "knick-knacks" that decorate the cakes and cookies at the various socials. Leaders received the lesson in April and were in charge of serving refreshments at the spring tea. This, of course, was decorated cupcakes to practice on the home extension women prior to presenting the lesson to their individual clubs. In this manner interest was achieved before the club lesson and all clubs reported nearly 100% attendance for this demonstration. Homemakers in general were very proud of the fact that their own rural women of Cherry County practiced their own leadership in presenting this demonstration without the assistance of any extension personnel other than the arrangements and publicity made by the local extension agent.

Home extension club women presented a large food exhibit display at the county fair. Due to the late fair, one of the largest canning exhibits on record was presented to the public.

There were four 4-H foods clubs this year with 69 members enrolled. This was an increase over the 29 members in 1954. 68 club members in foods completed. Foods leaders received training at the state leaders training meeting and at the district leaders training meeting.

Thirty 4-H'ers took part in the 4-H foods judging, August 20th. Cleo Pavelka of Crookston was first and Ann Starkjohann of Valentine, second. Four foods demonstrations were presented at the 4-H demonstration day. Cleo Pavelka entered the state 4-H foods judging contest at the state fair placing 15th in the state.

A 4-H lunch stand committee was appointed by the 4-H Council. This committee was made up of leaders from four different 4-H clubs interested in handling the foods stand during local rodeos and at county fair time. It was a profitable venture and proceeds will go to the 4-H club building fund. Each club taking part in working at the 4-H lunch stand received a small amount of profit for their own 4-H club fund. 40% of the profit goes to the 4-H building fund to improve on the exhibit area.

Mrs. George McKee of Kilgore has been the County Council Health Chairman for the past year, being re-elected for another term. She has been very active and has obtained several films, not only for extension clubs but has shown them at many church and civic organization groups. Mrs. McKee worked with the county health drives, polio, tuberculosis, cancer, and heart drives. Interesting reports on the health program were presented by this chairman. Extension clubs carried on numerous health lessons in their study program during the club year. The County Home Extension Council has been active in all of the community activities to raise funds for their support. Blood typing by community progressed with a few clubs. The Extension Council has been working with the County Superintendent on a school for mentally handicapped children.
Over 300 persons observed the 4-H tractor driving contest and the tractor safety demonstration. Bill Lutes, Farm Safety Specialist of the Extension Service, presented "Jughead" the dummy to the crowd. Demonstrated was the driving of a tractor at a high speed, the dry hole and wet hole upset, and improper hitching of machinery. "Jughead" gave his life many times that others might learn the importance of safety in handling tractors. This program was sponsored by the implement dealers, Jaycees and the Extension Service. Everyone seemed pleased and several families were present. The big lesson, of course, was for youngsters learning to drive tractors and the importance of recognizing that machinery must be handled with care and that all safety precautions should be considered when driving tractors.

The agent was active with a 4-H leaders committee and the Valentine Jaycees in presenting this tractor safety driving demonstration, August 30. Several weeks of publicity preceded the demonstration and the follow up news story. The general public highly praised the demonstration which helped to make them more safety conscience of the danger in handling tractors and machinery. The 4-H tractor driving contest finals were presented prior to the safety demonstration.

The following 4-H activities were a large part of the recreation program which also played an active part within the individual projects and activities of the extension program.

The 4-H coronation was the highlight of the 4-H achievement program in which 61 county 4-H medals were presented to various outstanding 4-H'ers. The program was held in the Valentine Gymnatorium in a very colorful atmosphere.

The county 4-H coronation committee of Mrs. Leslie Kime, Lloyd Olsen, and Mrs. Leslie Harms had several committee meetings with their own sub-committees for the 4-H club coronation. On November 26 nearly 400 persons witnessed the colorful ceremony against the background of a six foot square four leaf clover shamrock of the four H's. This was constructed by the Ludwig Lumber Yard and materials furnished by Spels Lumber Company. Beth Weber of Wood Lake was crowned Queen of 4-H, and Jerry Homan of Crookston, King of 4-H. Their court was composed of the Princes and Princesses of the four H's. The royal crowning was a real event and perhaps the highlight of the 4-H club year. Judging from the large crowd and from the many favorable comments, it was indeed a successful meeting for the promotion of 4-H club work.

The county 4-H Share the Fun contest was presented to over 450 persons on June 27 at the Valentine City Auditorium. There were seven acts and judges and critiques heralded this as the most outstanding 4-H talent show to date. The Busy Badgers won first honors at the county event making it their second consecutive year for winning this honor. Gloria Cronin placed second. Both of these acts competed in the district contest at Ainsworth in August. The "Swanee Jubilee" act
from the Valentine Busy Badgers won the only purple award out of 22 acts presented from other counties. With this award they climaxed four consecutive years of winning first place for Cherry County at this district event.

Only four years of competition has been held in the district and the state; therefore, Cherry County is very fortunate to put the program on ice for the four consecutive years. The Busy Badgers who won the district first place in 1954 again coped this honor and competed at the state fair in September.

The "Swanee Jubilee" act of the Busy Badgers received one of the top purple awards at the state 4-H talent show. Judging from the reception and continuous applause throughout their dancing routine, the Busy Badgers were one of the best received groups at the state fair. They were highly considered for a Chicago trip by the U.S. Rubber Company, national sponsor of the event. A movie, tape recording, black and white and colored pictures were submitted for an award trip to Chicago. However, the trip did not material. The Busy Badgers have made numerous performances within the county and have been very popularly received. It has been a real "shot in the arm" for the Cherry County 4-H recreation program.

The 4-H club camp was well attended this year. The agent was very fortunate in having good leaders to assist with the supervision and development of club camp projects. 4-H'ers in general consider this camp to be a very interesting and active 4-H club camp. It is one of the largest district club camps in Nebraska. During an agent training meeting at Halsey, the agents of this area met to discuss the possibility of a 4-H camp site being erected at Halsey. Ray Russell, District Supervisor, was asked to be chairman and to start the ball rolling toward a new 4-H club camp.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Henry and Eldon Fox of Kilgore attended the 4-H Conservation Camp held at Chadron. This year, due to the 4-H club exchange program going on with the Simeon and Evergreen 4-H clubs, there were less than 20 4-H club members attending the Long Pine 4-H Camp. Other heavy 4-H activities during June cut down the attendance. The camp was very successful as it has been in the past years.

The agent attended a Jaycee dinner meeting to request their help at conducting the 4-H tractor driving contest and in supporting the tractor safety demonstration. This group agreed to co-sponsor the program with the Valentine implement dealers.
Community Development & Public Affairs (cont.)

A meeting of 4-H tractor leaders and implement dealers was held at the Extension Office, August 9. Purpose of the meeting was to plan the 4-H tractor driving contest for August 24 and August 30.

The County Pre-Fair Day, August 20, was the most successful held to date. 75 4-H girls entered the style revue, 75 girls judged clothing, and 30 judged foods. Demonstrations in all projects closed out the daylong program. One blue ribbon was awarded to Tommy Harms and J. B. Fischer. All together eight demonstrations were presented.

Several entries were made in the 4-H club division at the Nebraska State Fair. The 4-H'ers did themselves proud as the Busy Badgers Club of Valentine won the high purple ribbon in the Share the Fun Contest. Frances Coosad of Wood Lake won a purple ribbon at the dress revue. This was the first purple ribbon in this event for Cherry County. Other club members received high awards for their exhibits in the various projects. Exhibited were entries in REA, rope, grass, clothing, entomology, and homemaking. Larry Johnson received the blue award in the tractor driving contest, this being the highest award yet received by a Cherry County 4-H members in this state contest. Ron Fox scored a blue award in the music identification contest which is the first time for this type of entry.

The County Fair, which was held September 23rd to the 25th, yielded colorful quality exhibited at the 4-H club building. Large displays were made in woodworking, grasses, canning, baked foods, gardens, clothing, homemaking, and miscellaneous exhibits were made in yard beautification, forestry and REA. One of the largest 4-H livestock shows ever held in the county was carried in the Livestock Section of this report.

The agent was requested to present a 4-H talk to members of the Valentine PTA organization. Nearly 300 persons were in attendance which afforded an excellent opportunity for the agent to promote 4-H clubwork in Valentine. The Busy Badgers 4-H Club presented their Share the Fun talent to the large audience. Many favorable comments were made by the agent in regard to the 4-H club program and from the several questions asked following the meeting, it was considered to be a successful venture. Tentative plans will be made with this organization for a more complete presentation of a 4-H club program to this group.

Two 4-H club exchange programs were carried out by the Simeon and Evergreen 4-H clubs. Simeon exchanged with the Shannon Shamrocks of Shannon, Illinois, and the Evergreen Club exchanged club visits with an Iowa 4-H club. Details of this exchange appeared in the Livestock Section of this report since it dealt with 4-H club livestock.
FEATURE STORY

4-H Clubbers in Own Home

When those Russian Communists who posed as farmers visited the Nebraska Sandhills recently, they showed much interest in a new rectangular building that stands in the grassland of the Simeon community south of Valentine. They asked many questions about it.

Probably it, as much as anything they saw in America, symbolizes the character and aims of the people in American agriculture. The new building is the Simeon 4-H Club House. A hundred or more of the people in the community got together recently and dedicated it.

There are 33 members in the Simeon 4-H Club. If you drove around the area where they live in this country of wide-spaced ranches, you'd travel 216 miles.

They decided about a year ago they needed a place for their meetings and club activities. They have it now. That's the way they do things out here.

The green and white, 30 by 60 concrete block building and its furnishings cost about nine thousand dollars. It's all paid for — by donations of land, money, labor and materials from people of the community. There's no "Federal aid" or "matching funds".

The ranch folk up here think a lot of their youngsters. So do the businessmen of Valentine. Together they pitched in and raised a kitty of $1,400. Contributions are still coming in.

L. C. Beal gave a plot of land off the corner of his pasture just west of the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge headquarters. Labor to lay the concrete blocks was hired. But all the other work was done by ranchers whenever they could spare some time. The value of the contributed labor is appraised at about the same figure as the cash contributions. The land amounts to four or five acres — enough for recreation grounds, picnic area, parking. These will be developed by ranchers getting together and working at it.

The club was started in 1941. Frank Reece was leader, assisted by Wilbur Drybread and Ralph Daniels. Donnie Daniels was the first club president.

W. Everett Brown is leader now assisted by Joe Hammond, George Wiseman and Elver Lord. Rita Daniels is president. Production and the showing of some of the best stocker feeder calves in the country is the main project, but the club also has enthusiastic members of a sewing club, grass club and Colt club.

It's a nice building. It has a propane furnace, a fireplace made of Colorado flagstone. One corner is an electric kitchen with cedar
Feature Story (cont.)

serving counter.

It's a building that will be used for many community activities. The people who use it can be proudest of the fact that when they saw the need for it, they just got together and built it.
COUNTY EXTENSION PLAN OF WORK

SITUATION STATEMENT

Cherry County 56

1. Statistics affecting situation:
   a. 97 miles east and west, and 63 miles north and south
   b. 3,828,400 acres
   c. 866 operating units (1950)
      (1) 327 full owners  (3) 20 managers
      (2) 367 part owners  (4) 152 tenants
   d. Important statistics
      (1) 484 rural telephones
      (2) 553 units with electricity
      (3) 650 units have tractors
      (4) 9706 horses; 267,545 cattle and calves
   e. Cropland area and value
      (1) 511,397 acres of native hayland
      (2) 6279 acres of alfalfa land
      (3) 11,220 acres of clover
      (4) 478,183 acres wild hay cut
      (5) 18,523 acres other hay cut
      (6) $13,689,780.00 equals the amount of livestock production sold in 1950.

2. An average sized ranch is 4258.7 acres. The states of Rhode Island, Delaware and Massachusetts could be "tucked away" in Cherry County with enough land left over for several average sized ranches.

3. Above figures show that this is the largest producing cattle county in the world. 93% of the total income is from cattle.

4. REA is slowly replacing the old faithful windcharger with approximately 265 miles of line.

5. 8700 is county population with 2700 located in Valentine which is in the northeast corner of the county. Distance is great as there are

APPROVED:

Henry Joe
Chairman Sponsoring Organization

Robert B. Jenkins
Agricultural Agent

Ethel Watson
Home Extension Supervisor

Home Agent

Dec 22 1955
Situation Statement (cont.)

5400 miles of sandhills trails that can be traveled at an average speed of 10 to 15 miles per hour.

6. Coyote menace has been reduced due to hiring of government hunters. Jack rabbits and gophers are on the increase.

7. Program planning through the 4-H Club Committee, and Home Extension Council are helping develop adequate methods of determining problems of the farm and ranch people.

8. On heavier upland soils (4% under cultivation) dryland farming practices are carried on in production of corn, alfalfa and small grains. The field of sprinkler irrigation is being developed due to the rough terrain.

9. Due to the size of the county, it is difficult to organize for any one particular project on a countywide basis. However, cooperation is exceptionally good and on a high plane.

10. Moisture conditions present favorable outlook for prairie fire control and fall seedings of crops.

11. Labor situation was in favorable balance with peak demand in July and August haying season.

12. Ranchers are adjusting their operations to the decline on cattle prices in the past 40 years. "Squeeze" was felt mostly by small operators and operating on a high incidence of credit. Market at present is steady.

13. Retirement of many older men and replacement of younger men offers opportunity to train new men in practices that should be adapted to modernize ranch operations.

14. Some new ranchers are war veterans and are reasonably open-minded and willing to try new methods in agriculture.

15. Increased interest in Home Extension Clubwork. 19 clubs with 283 membership. County towns have cooperated in promoting this work.

16. 20% of ranchers signing up with Soil Conservation District. Definite steps are being made in establishing a permanent SCD Program in the county.

17. More women doing home sewing and are interested in that "finished look".

18. Considerable education work done in yard beautification, windbreaks, meadow improvement, range management and fertilizing of corn.
Situation Statement (cont.)

19. Interest in 4-H club program is high, both in farm and home economics programs. Parents, club leaders and some civic organizations have given wholehearted cooperation. It is difficult to keep 4-H growing; problem is maintaining it.
LONG RANGE OBJECTIVES OF EXTENSION PROGRAM IN Cherry COUNTY

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

Immediate Objectives

1. Use of better sires in developing seed stock and more efficient livestock management. Improving quality and weight of cattle through Production Testing.

2. Improvement of varieties of crops in this area and in cultural developments.

3. Meadow and range improvement by latest fertility practices, proper use of water, grass seeding, tree planting, deferred and rotation grazing, stocking rates, and cooperating with the Soil Conservation District on setting up an improved educational demonstrational program.

4. Planning a program to fit the immediate needs of the local people, including prairie fire fighting organization.

5. Assist in more efficient use of machinery and equipment on the farm.

6. Control of insects, predatory pests, parasites, crop and livestock diseases, and noxious weeds.

7. Encourage and assist farm families to plan wise expenditures of the family income.

8. Encourage use of modern conveniences on the farm and assist in planning for such conveniences.

9. Help raise nutritional level or health standards of rural families.

10. Cooperate with all local agencies that might be of benefit to rural areas.

Long Time Objectives

1. Improve standard of living in rural areas.

2. Develop rural leadership through 4-H, Home Extension, and young men and women.

3. To save labor, machinery, equipment, time and other factors necessary in a farm economy.

Long Range Objectives (cont.)

4. Help rural families keep abreast of the latest scientific developments, and promote results of practical experience which pertain to more efficient operation and maintenance of farms and homes.

5. Increase and maintain soil fertility, reclaim low producing range and meadows, and prevent soil erosion.

6. Increase farm income and promote general well being through the rural communities.

7. Conservation of natural resources.

8. Develop a program that will attract and keep youth on the farm or in an agricultural occupation.

9. Develop a well balanced home and community life program for the rural areas, satisfying to the farm families living on the land in Cherry County.
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