

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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1963

Nansemond

County

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT
THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

Contribution Made By Leaders

The role of local leadership in Nansemond County made a remarkable contribution toward strengthening the entire Extension program. The following organizations and committees, with a total of 180 different leaders, functioned during the year in planning and conducting Extension programs and activities: Advisory Board, Home Demonstration Club Committee, Adult 4-H Leaders Association, 4-H Club Council, 4-H Program Planning Committee, project leaders, organizational leaders, and Club sponsors. The agents feel that the County Advisory Board made the greatest contribution in involving more people throughout the county; therefore, for this report we shall emphasize how the Advisory Board functioned in conducting Extension programs.

At the beginning of the year, the board agreed to serve as host county to the 2-day Annual State Advisory Board meeting in September. It was realized in January that funds were needed to sponsor this activity. To further emphasize the county health and safety program and at the same time raise necessary funds, this board sponsored the sale of First Aid Kits. As a result, 800 families in Nansemond County were benefited by these kits and a profit of \$400 was realized. Functioning committees were set up to plan for the State Advisory Board meeting. These committees included food, housing, touring, social, courtesy, and registration. They were composed of at least two or three leaders in each community with the agents' guidance, and did an excellent job in planning and conducting this

activity. There were approximately 150 delegates from all counties in the state where Negro Extension personnel is employed, and were housed in homes throughout the county. These delegates were composed of one man and one woman from various County Agricultural Advisory Board, Extension personnel, State and Federal Agricultural agencies and land-grant colleges. Greetings were extended by county officials and representatives from various county organizations. Highlights of the program included a tour to view result demonstrations to three farm homes in the county; namely, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Holland in Silver Spring Community; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rawles in Whaleyville Community; and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Peele in Lummis Community. These families gave the history of their operation and progress made.

Another activity sponsored by this board was an information meeting on Wills and Deeds for about 75 interested persons. This activity was held at the Diamond Grove Baptist Church with Mr. W. J. Nuckolls, Jr., Associate Extension Agricultural Economist, serving in presenting this information and answering various questions.

The Advisory Board also sponsored a bus trip to the Annual State Family and Community Improvement Institute held at Virginia State College, Petersburg. Persons attending returned with excellent reports and great determination to put into practice information gained at the conference.

General Appraisal of County Leadership

The total county leadership has played an important role in spreading the Extension program throughout the county. Leaders have influenced families in changing their knowledge, understanding, skills and attitudes in many of

the Extension practices. However, we feel that additional leaders are still needed and challenging opportunities must be provided for them to conduct a more effective program. Many of the leaders work outside the home, thus making it difficult for daytime group leader training meetings. Several leaders have to be trained individually. The quality of leadership development has improved and more people realize the need to reach even a larger population with Extension information.

The 4-H Leaders Association has proven effective in strengthening the total 4-H Club program. A continued effort will be made to locate, train, and develop leaders in planning and conducting Extension programs in 1964.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Peanut production

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

Nansemond County is located in the peanut producing section of Virginia, and peanuts are the most important cash crop. The state's average yield of 1,365 pounds per acre in 1940 increased to 2,156 pounds per acre in 1962. Increased yields have been obtained by county producers during this period because of improved production practices.

Many farmers were quite concerned about income from this important cash crop and desired to obtain the maximum yield from their allotted acreage.

Objectives

To assist producers of peanuts to:

1. Become familiar with and understand recommended peanut production practices.
2. Acquire necessary skills in applying these practices.

Progress

Farmers who have had years of experience in producing peanuts have shown increased interest in receiving current information that would give them more assurance of increased potential yields. Information and assistance was given in the areas of soil testing, fertilizer needs, weed control, and corn root worm control. Premeasurement of allotted acreage was stressed to prevent loss of returns from under planted acreage or having to plow-up over planted acreage.

The full effect upon yields caused by the severe drought during the summer has not been established at this time. Even though many producers are using the combine method of harvesting, there are still many who dig and stack their crops to be thrashed later.

The importance of a good winter cover crop to help maintain nutrients, water-holding capacity and organic content of the soil is being recognized by an increasing number of farmers.

A one-week workshop was attended at Virginia State College in January which gave current information in agronomy. This information along with materials from agricultural specialists greatly assisted in conducting the county agronomy program.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE:

Animal Husbandry - Swine - "progress to date"

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

There is a great demand for market type hogs by the local packing companies. A large percentage of the hogs processed daily by these companies is imported from the swine producing states of the west. An additional incentive for the production of the peanut area hog is the premium price paid by consumers for the Smithfield processed hams, shoulders, bacon and sausage, which is confined to hogs produced in the area.

Objectives

To assist producers of swine to:

1. Become familiar with and understand the recommended swine production and marketing practices.
2. Acquire necessary skills in applying these practices.

Progress

Improvements were made in the selection of breeding stock by swine producers which would produce litters that would meet the market hog demand for top price. Information was given on feeding mixtures that utilized corn produced on the farm. Small acreage farmers and farmers that had placed corn acreage in the soil bank did not raise sufficient feed to produce hogs to market weight at low cost, were given information for feeder pigs. The effect of the information in livestock planning will

be observed in 1964.

Six 4-H members were encouraged to conduct market hog projects and participate in the 4-H Junior Market Hog Show and Sale. Clifton Peela of Savage Crossing Community 4-H Club won the Grand Champion award with a pen-of-three market hogs which weighed 591 pounds, sold for 26.75¢ and brought \$58.09, plus \$30.00 in premiums.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE:

Economics - Electronic Farm Records

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

Record keeping is the major compass used by farmers in mapping the directions for their farm operation. Many farmers do not keep accurate records of their operations and need assistance in obtaining knowledge and developing skills in keeping records. Many farmers are aware of the need of keeping records and desired information that would enable them to understand, keep, and use records.

Objectives

To increase the number and quality of farm records.

To assist in interpreting farm records so that the results can be used in managing the farm business.

Progress to Date

A two-week farm management school was attended to receive technical training which gave increased knowledge in interpreting farm record data.

Four farmers were enrolled in the Electronic Farm Record Mail-in Program. The quarterly reports were discussed with the farmers in order to increase their understanding of the program. The final quarterly report will be used in getting a year's picture of areas where changes may be made to produce better farm operating plans.

Plans have been made to enroll four additional farm operators in the program during 1964.

PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES OF EXTENSION WORK
IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN OF WORK

Agricultural Production, Management
And Natural Resource Development

PHASE: Horticulture - Lawns and Landscaping

Why Area Was Given Emphasis

The increased number of rural non-farm people in agricultural related and other areas has increased the desire for home ground improvements. Many home owners and church groups desired information on lawns and landscaping to improve their home and church surroundings.

Objectives

1. To assist home owners and church groups with recommended information on lawns and landscaping practices.
2. To acquire skills in applying these practices.

Progress

Three churches were landscaped after educational information was given on mapping shrubbery location, shrubbery selection, planting and care.

There were increased requests for lawn and landscaping information, and soil samples submitted for tests by individual families.

MARKETING AND UTILIZATION
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Phase:

Economics - Marketing Service - "progress to date"

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

Marketing information is needed by farmers to keep them abreast of market trends that will influence the price of their farm commodities. Marketing information which is essential in planning and operating the farm business is not given sufficient consideration by most farmers in the county. Many farmers are not aware of the marketing services available such as loans, grading, and other services.

Many farmers are concerned about the marketing outlook and desire information that will enable them to do a better job of preparing and marketing their farm commodities.

Objectives:

To create an awareness of the marketing services available such as market news, loans, grading and other services which will enable farmers to better utilize these services.

Progress

Communication media was used to assist farmers with keeping abreast of marketing news and services. Information was requested by a group of farmers on how they could obtain corn storage bins. The basis for this request came from information which showed that the price of corn last year in October was 17¢ less per bushel than in May, and that stored corn could

be sold at the higher price.

The farmers group was advised that they could use a pay as you go plan through the ASCS Farm Storage Facility Loan Program. This program allows farmers to borrow up to 95 percent of the cost of new storage bins costing not over 40¢ per bushel capacity. The out-of-pocket cost includes purchase, delivery and erection of the facility (excluding farm labor and foundation).

The record drought curtailed action in obtaining corn storage bins for the 1963 corn crop. Future actions will be observed during 1964.

MARKETING AND UTILIZATION
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

PHASE: Consumer Education

Why Area Received Major Emphasis

Homemakers buy more goods and services than formerly. Choice-making is difficult because of the large number and variety of products on the market, along with buying pressures and advertising to which consumers are subjected. Because of these problems, homemakers indicated the need for more training in buying and caring for small electrical appliances.

Objectives

To assist homemakers to develop knowledge and understanding of:

1. What to look for in buying small electrical appliances.
2. How to care for household appliances.
3. How to make the best use of appliances on hand.

Progress

Two months were devoted to teaching the above objectives. Method demonstrations were conducted on selecting and using different appliances, discussions were held, and literature and bulletins distributed. Approximately 275 adult members were reached with this information. One educational exhibit was displayed at the County Fair on "How to Make Better Use of an Electrical Appliance." The agent had received previous training from Mrs. Ocie J. O'Brien, Extension Home Management Specialist.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Food and Nutrition

Why Area Received Major Emphasis

How to get the needed foods within the available budget and meet the individual needs of the overweight, underweight, teen-ager, senior citizen or youngster with the same meals is the challenge of today's homemaker. Approximately 300 families reported that they were concerned with feeding their families adequately at a minimum cost, and desired information on the same.

Objectives

To provide homemakers with knowledge and understanding of:

1. What food should cost, and how to get your money's worth in the grocery store.
2. Good buys in meats, fish and poultry.
3. Good buys in frozen, fresh or canned foods - Which is the best Buy?
4. Mixes - to make, buy or use - What is a good buy?
5. To aid 4-H'ers in developing knowledge and skills in planning and preparing meals.

Progress

Four months were devoted to the above objectives. Discussion meetings were held and a filmstrip entitled - "Focus on Food Dollars" was shown. Emphasis was placed on planning adequate diets, and at the same time ways were shown how to stretch the food dollar. Illustrative charts on various cuts of meats with price comparison were discussed. Food samples were used

to compare contents and costs. Leader training meetings were conducted on making home made mixes - versus buying ready made mixes. Two educational exhibits were displayed at the County Fair or. Homemade Mixes and Better Breakfasts. Twenty-two leaders assisted the agent with providing this information to about 350 persons during regular club meetings. Five hundred bulletins were distributed on Buying Feed and Homemake Mixes. Approximately 275 members reported that they are following some of these practices.

Ten 4-H Club leaders played a major role in teaching meal preparation to 67 Four-H members. Seven 4-H Club members participated by giving demonstrations at the County 4-H Elimination Contest, two in the District Contest, and two in the State Contest.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Home Management

Why Area Received Major Emphasis

One of the problems which the average family meets most frequently is one involving money--making it, spending it, saving it, and using it to the best advantage. In a large measure the family's well being is measured by the way the income is managed rather than the amount of income earned. Last year at the program planning meeting, homemakers reported that they needed information on management of the family's money with emphasis on financial plans, sources of credit and how to make the best use of them; planning housework to save time and energy was also a concern to many homemakers.

Objectives

Objectives were set up to help homemakers develop knowledge and understanding on: (a) How to develop a Family Financial Plan; (b) Sources, Types, Advantages and Disadvantages of Credit; (c) Using Bank Services; and (d) Planning Housework to Save Time and Energy.

Progress

Four months were devoted by the agent in teaching approximately 275 homemakers the above topics, after having received training from specialists, Miss Amelia Fuller and Mrs. Ocie J. O'Brien. Methods used in presenting this information involved discussions, demonstrations, illustrative charts, slides, actual practice by members, and distribution of leaflets, bulletins, and mimeographed material. One hundred thirty-five families made financial

plans setting up long and short time goals; 175 are making better use of credit and bank services; and 195 made some changes in doing house work to save time and energy.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Clothing

Other Work Within this Project Area

An awakening interest in the Extension program was created in Nansemond County when hatmaking workshops began in January. Twenty-six home demonstration leaders were trained how to make hat frames and hats. This workshop was conducted by the local home agent assisted by Miss Laretta King, local home agent of Sussex County.

Objectives

1. To help leaders develop skill in hatmaking so they could train other interested persons from various communities.
2. To help families cut down on expenses in the clothing budget.
3. To stimulate members to develop interest in other phases of the Extension program.
4. To help create the interest of inactive and non-club members.
5. To help reach more people.
6. To develop personal satisfaction.

Progress

In compiling reports, it has been observed that 11 workshops were conducted by leaders and agent with the completion of 173 hats. These hats included pill boxes, pixies, bonnets, turbans, sailors, bretons, and cart-wheels styled with velvet, velveteen, satin, silk, net, straw, flowers and various other materials.

One new 4-H Club was organized with 16 members, and several persons

have joined the organized clubs. A larger attendance has been observed at other meetings. Members expressed that they have received a great deal of personal satisfaction from this activity.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Clothing

Other Phase Identified in Plan of Work

Two special interest groups of 26 persons desired and requested information and assistance in conducting clothing workshops for beginners on How to Make Garments in order to help provide the necessary family clothing at a reasonable cost.

Objectives

1. To assist homemakers in learning basic information on clothing construction.
2. To develop knowledge of taking body measurements to determine pattern size.
3. To develop an understanding of selecting materials and patterns.
4. To teach members how to use a pattern in constructing a garment.
5. To develop skill in finishing garments satisfactorily.

Progress

Two different clothing workshops were conducted for these 26 persons with the assistance of six clothing leaders who had been previously trained by the agent. As a result, these persons have satisfactorily made 39 garments.

FOUR-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Adult Leaders Association

Why Area Received Major Emphasis

A 4-H Adult Leaders Association was organized in 1961 with 14 active members. Contacts were made with additional adults who agreed to assist with 4-H'ers, but had not joined this organization. It was realized that more leaders were needed to assist 4-H members with their projects, records, and conducting county-wide activities for a more effective program.

Objectives

1. To create interest on the part of local adults to affiliate with the 4-H Leaders Association.
2. To provide interested persons with information about the purpose and function of the leaders organization.
3. To pre-plan all meetings to assure attendance, well organized agenda, and follow up.
4. To train leaders in assisting 4-H members with projects and other activities.

Progress

The Leaders Association held meetings at intervals to receive training in working with 4-H'ers, to elect delegates to attend state leaders meetings, to assist with planning and conducting 4-H activities, and planning means for raising funds. Nine different leaders represented the county at the State 4-H Leaders Association meetings, the State 4-H Leader training meeting, the

State 4-H Short Course and Wildlife Conference.

Several leaders played an important role in teaching project instruction and serving as judges for contests. Nansemond 4-H'ers won the highest total score in the District Home Economics Contest with four first place awards, four seconds and one third, with 13 members participating. The county was awarded a 4-H plaque for having received the most points among 14 participating counties.

Four-H leaders in Nansemond have done an excellent job in strengthening the county 4-H program.

FOUR-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Project Records

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

Four-H Club project record is one of the chief means used to determine what a member has done, and to measure the development of skills in their project work. Thirty percent of the 4-H Club members do not accept the responsibility of keeping up-to-date records, and some members who keep records do not follow a neat, accurate and up-to-date system. Several project leaders desired a better understanding of 4-H record keeping methods in the project areas they were to assist.

Objectives

1. To increase knowledge and develop understanding of the values, uses, and purposes of the 4-H records by members.
2. To aid 4-H members, leaders, and parents in understanding what is expected in record keeping.
3. To aid 4-H members in developing a sense of responsibility.
4. To help members develop favorable attitudes toward keeping records.
5. To stimulate members to achieve self improvement.
6. To help develop in members business training which they will need in later life.

Progress

During regular club meetings, discussions were held on the value of keeping accurate records. Sample record books were displayed so members could get a better understanding as to what should be included. Record

books were distributed and explained to members. They were urged to record in their books as they made progress in their projects, and the books were checked at intervals. Four-H members were encouraged to write a complete story in their own simple narrative style. Points asked to be included were interesting experiences, difficulties met and over come, and a statement of results and future plans. The best sample stories were selected and read by the member at intervals during meetings, and were discussed for improvement. Parents and leaders were asked to encourage members to take more pride in keeping records. Recognition was given to members displaying best record books.

Excellent recognition for good work and record keeping was given to Miss Bernice Johnson of Savage Crossing Community 4-H Club. She was among eight delegates from Virginia to attend the 4-H Citizenship Conference conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation in Washington, D.C., August 11-17. The five-day program included assemblies and discussions on different aspects of citizenship, field trips to points of interest in and around Washington, and living and working together as a democratic group.

Miss Johnson has been a 4-H Club member for eight years and has conducted outstanding project work in home improvement, food and nutrition and clothing. During the State 4-H Short Course in June, she was awarded a \$50 savings bond for achievement in her clothing project.

At a county-wide 4-H celebration program, 17 members were presented county awards for having done outstanding project work.

Even though some progress can be observed, the agents feel that more emphasis needs to be placed in this area during 1964.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE:
Sociology - Community Improvement

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

Extension Community Improvement programs have an accepted record of achievement in work with farm families to make the farm a better place to live. Realizing the number of rural non-farm families is increasing, community improvement is an even bigger job in rural development.

Many individuals and groups have requested information and sources of funds to carry out community improvement projects.

Objectives

To assist individuals and community groups with information that will help them to make decisions in the area of community development.

Progress to Date

Request was received for assistance with the Technical Action Panel with the Rural Areas Development Program. An informational workshop was attended at Virginia State College to obtain increased knowledge of the program objectives. Communication media has been used to get this information to community groups which will help them to be able to make decisions in future group actions.

Work was continued with the demonstration improvement community where families are scored on annual improvements made in the areas of: Farm buildings and machinery, farm development, home development, family food supply, family life development, health, Extension organizations, and participation in other organizations. The results of the tabulated scores

are not known at this time.

A Professional Agricultural Workers Conference was attended at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 1-4. Six Federal Agencies that work with the development of rural areas gave the operating procedures of their agencies. With the exception of Extension, all of the agencies were in position to give financial assistance.

The job of motivating people through education and change in attitudes to accept group action gave the Extension Service a unique position.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Health and Safety

Why Phase Received Major Emphasis

Health improvement needs were determined by a county survey in 1957. Some unfavorable health conditions were poorly fed families, lack of sanitary toilets, poor garbage and trash disposals, unsafe water supply, and accident hazards in and around the home. A Health Committee was appointed to study these problems and formulate solutions to them. Families this year were still concerned with making additional improvements.

Objectives

To aid the Health Committee to develop a better understanding of the following.

1. How to build personal habits and improve diets for keeping well and healthy.
2. Functions of the Health Department.
3. Providing first aid measures
4. Rural Civil Defense

Progress

Through discussion meetings, use of filmstrips, demonstrations, distribution of literature and the sale of First Aid Kits, approximately 1,000 people were reached with information on food needs of everybody, functions of the health department, first aid measures, and Rural Civil Defense.

This committee has just launched a county-wide survey on "How Well Are the People Fed in Nansemond." Results of this survey will be compiled in 1964.

SUCCESS STORY

The Sandy Bottom Home Demonstration Club has made a significant contribution to its community. This club is composed of a membership of twenty-four persons--10 of which serve in some leadership capacity, either in the 4-H or adult program. Some of the members have represented this community in all of the county, district and state activities conducted during the year.

Last year, the Diamond Grove Baptist Church in this community purchased an old school building from the county to be used as a Community Center. Many of the 4-H and home demonstration club meeting, activities and workshops have been conducted in this building. The club realized the need for making this building more conducive for such activities, therefore, they raised funds and presented \$50 to this cause. A second activity sponsored was to help provide additional street lights for the community. A ten dollar health bond was also purchased by this club.

Three 4-H Club leaders supervised 4-H Club girls with their clothing projects, and two of these girls won first places at the county and district 4-H Elimination Contests.

In addition to conducting their club meetings, giving several demonstrations and discussions, they have also made preparations to present 10 Christmas baskets to needy families in their community.

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

A first glance at the accomplishment of the Extension program during 1963 appears good in proportion to what was expected. After taking a month to month survey of assistance given to groups and individuals, additional items were encountered that escaped the memory. The changes taking place in the rural areas produced an increased number and variety of problems for which assistance was requested.

The farm operators appeared to have had a more serious desire in requests for management assistance and were more receptive in following through with technical information received. The homemakers who have increased funds from outside employment showed an increased desire for knowledge of how to spend these additional funds and how to improve their home management skills.

The 622 4-H boys and girls who have all entered consolidated schools seem to be better organized in conducting their 4-H meetings and project work. The four Community 4-H Clubs showed that this is an area where increased club organizations could be formed to best assist members for group action.

If this appraisal would end here, it could be assumed that there is not really a challenge for 1964.

There are many rural farm families that are making a substandard income by being under-employed and mechanization is forcing hired labor out of jobs. Limited formal education is placing this unskilled labor in the national labor problem pot. The need for training and re-training

programs and places for employment are noted.

The school drop-out problem has been attacked by several organizations that are interested in youth development, and a compulsory attendance law was reactivated in the county this year. The 622 Four-H members enrolled during 1963 represent a small percentage of the 8000 boys and girls of 4-H Club age in the county who could profit from 4-H Club work in their development. The 28 adult leaders have done an excellent job, but the need for additional leaders to assist with expanding the 4-H Club program is great.

The year of 1963 produced areas of progress, and from an over-all view was probably one of the better years. However, this has only set the stage for even a more concentrated effort in 1964.

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF SELECTED EXTENSION TEACHING ACTIVITIES

(See instructions in Section I for columns A-B-C-D-E-F.)

Teaching Activities	Work Done By --					
	Home Agents A	Youth Agents B	Agricultural Agents C	County Total D	State Staff E	Grand Total F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits	305		336	652	641	
2. Office calls	172		216	388		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	318		241	619		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	23		22	45		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	8		93	101		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio						
b. Television						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	2803		1333	4136		
7. Circular and commodity letters written	29		41	70		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	13		14	25	27	
(2) Attendance	189		138	327	327	
b. Youth work (1) Number	8		9	14	17	
(2) Attendance	132		221	340	353	
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	100		45	138	145	
(2) Attendance	2105		1418	3497	3523	
b. Youth work (1) Number	63		45	46	108	
(2) Attendance	1871		1183	2431	3054	
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	41		1	42		
(2) Attendance	655		12	667		
b. Youth Work (1) Number	29		23	46	52	
(2) Attendance	448		439	815	897	

SECTION II: PROGRAM EMPHASIS
(See instructions for Section II,)

	Days Devoted By	
	County	State
	Staff A	Staff B
11. Planning and management of the farm business	68	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	21	
13. Soil management	8	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	15	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	2	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	2	
17. Plant pathology	1	
18. Entomology	2	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	5	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	3	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	6	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	21	
23. Animal and poultry health		
24. Marketing and utilization	1	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	1	
26. Agricultural engineering	5	
27. Dwellings and equipment	1	
28. Home grounds improvement	24	
29. Planning and management in the home	33	
30. Family economics	30	
31. Home furnishings	11	
32. Clothing selection and care	12	
33. Clothing construction	21	
34. Food preparation and selection	28	
35. Food preservation	17	
36. Nutrition	14	
37. Human relations, child development	4	
38. Health	8	
39. Safety	5	
40. Recreation	4	
41. Outlook	7	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	8	
43. Manpower development, employment information		
44. Public affairs	3	
45. Rural defense	4	
46. Leadership development	6	
47. Extension administration, organization	4	
48. Program planning	35	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	32	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)		
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	472	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	255	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	16	
c. 4-H Club work	180	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	21	✓

54. Adult voluntary local leaders assisting in the conduct of county extension work.
(Read instructions before completing.)

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	70	95
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	42	
c. In adult home economics and related fields		75
d. In work with young adults	10	5
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	5	15
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	7	27
(3) Other adult leaders	15	10
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	70	110

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

55. Organized clubs or other groups continuously carrying on adult home economics extension work:

a. Number of groups 12

b. Number of members 286

56. Special audience and specific interest groups:

a. Organized by extension and worked with in home economics extension work:

 (1) Number of such groups worked with 15

 (2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups 360

b. Not organized by extension:

 (1) Number of such groups worked with 8

 (2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups 345

 (3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year 15

WORK WITH YOUNG ADULTS

Work designed to meet the continuing education needs of men and women, primarily out of school, unmarried, and in the age range of 18-25. Report all worked with of this age group regardless of whether they are also reported elsewhere.

57. Extension sponsored groups of young adults:

a. Number of groups worked with _____

b. Number in such groups Men: _____
Women: _____

58. Number worked with through young adult programs (jointly sponsored groups, non-extension groups, and individuals not in groups).Men:

Women: 50
70

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 350

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 13

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:
a. Boys 300
b. Girls 322
c. Total 622
63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:
a. 1st year 217
b. 2nd year 172
c. 3rd year 144
d. 4th year 64
e. 5th year 18
f. 6th year and over 7

62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:
a. Farm 322
b. Rural non-farm 263
c. Urban 37
64. Four-H Club members by age groups:
a. 12 years and under 420
b. 13-15 years inclusive .. 176
c. 16-20 years inclusive .. 26

65. Four-H enrollment in projects and activities:

(A member may be enrolled in more than one project or activity under each of the following groupings and should be counted each time.)

a. Agronomy (crops and soils) 2
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) 199
c. Entomology and plant pathology
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) 10
e. Poultry
f. Dairy
g. Beef
h. Swine 30
i. Other livestock
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive) 30
k. Management on the farm
l. Marketing and business
m. Management in the home
n. Clothing 208
o. Food and nutrition 105
p. Home improvement and furnishings 10
q. Family life education
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)
s. Health
t. Safety 1
u. Recreation (include crafts)
v. Community and public affairs
w. Career exploration 28
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities 643

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:
a. Boys 16
b. Girls 30

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff A	State Staff B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service		
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	5	
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs		
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation		
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)	6	
72. Economic Research Service		
73. Farm Credit Administration	2	
74. Farmer Cooperative Service	4	
75. Farmers Home Administration	6	
75. Fish and Wildlife Service		
77. Food and Drug Administration		
78. Forest Service	1	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency	1	
80. Rural Electrification Administration	1	
81. Selective Service		
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service	5	
83. Soil Conservation Service	4	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)		
85. USDA Defense Board		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	12	
87. Health Department	8	
88. Highway Department	1	
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging .		
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry		
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	9	
92. State Employment Service	2	
93. Welfare Department	6	
94. State RAD Committee	3	
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	1	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	22	
97. County or area RAD Committees	6	