

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

Jarvice W. Chapman

Extension Agent

F. F. Thomas

Extension Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1963

Peninsula Area

County

Peninsula Area

December 16, 1963

LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PENINSULA AREA

Volunteer local leadership is vital to the Extension program in the Peninsula Area. Realizing the importance of volunteer leadership in the Extension program and the necessity for the involvement of leadership in all phases of program development, we made plans for concentrating on strengthening two phases of the leadership program in 1963.

They were the 4-H adult leadership organization and the Advisory Board. These groups experienced difficulty again this year in functioning as a group. This failure may be attributed to several factors; (1) The large territory involved (245 square miles); (2) The highly concentrated population (approximately 250,000, a little over a one-third non-white); and, (3) The metropolitan character of social participation and employment activities. Therefore, we have attempted to encourage smaller group meetings to meet various needs of the program and for offering training.

While we plan to continue our effort for overall organization, we will also maintain the small group meetings as a means of promoting the program.

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Leadership Cont'd.

Additional efforts have been made to recruit and train other leaders not currently associated with the above mentioned organizations. These are 4-H teacher leaders operating in the schools and fifteen (15) persons recruited for work in low rent housing projects.

In working with 4-H teacher leaders, we have compiled and distributed resource files related to projects carried by children in the schools. Efforts have been made to develop their understandings of project requirements, objectives, and development potentials.

Leaders recruited for work in low rent housing projects have assisted in distributing research materials, making a survey of families in the projects and determining needs and interest of the families involved. Printed materials, home visits, demonstrations, and a leader training meeting have been employed in preparing these leaders for their leadership roles. Our program needs for leadership have not changed greatly in the past year. While leadership has helped in reaching new audiences during this year, we still need more and better trained leaders, and we still need further development of our potentials as professional workers.

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AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

PHASE: SWINE

Swine production is still an enterprise which residents of this area take an active part in. The source and method of feeding swine claims quite a bit of the agent's time in supplying them with the necessary information to aid them in their accomplishments.

The fact that soft feed fed to swine gives rise to a greater possibility of internal parasites. It becomes necessary to remind the producers more often that many of their problems of losses and retardation in growth of young hogs may be directly because of the feed they use. However, the price they pay for the swill will always compensate for the total losses during a year's time.

It has become a growing situation here in this area that the largest number of swine producers are persons who work in industry and off the farms. These families have been convinced that to have a full time job and use their spare time to collect swill to feed hogs is not a bad idea after all. When they consider the family's meat supply plus the production of some

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Production Cont'd.

hogs to sell at least four times per year, it becomes equal to income from two jobs. We might point out at least eight (8) or ten (10) families whose hog projects have helped them to buy or build new homes. Also there are several families who are sending their children to college as a result of being able to grow swine to supplement their regular income from the job in industry.

Again this year, we had reports to come in from twelve (12) to fourteen (14) swine producers who stated that the swine project saved the day this year as was the case of others who reported the same situation last year. While they were out of work for several months, the sale of hogs provided an excellent income for the family.

By accepting the most recent research information on swine production these producers are well on their way in producing the type of hog most desirable for the correct market needs.

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PROJECT AREA: MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
PHASE: ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

More people this year are still concerned with their achievements in Ornamental Horticultural Products. The agent's load is no lighter nor are the requests any less than those of previous years for information on insect and pest control.

Throughout the Peninsula Area, we have housing developments completed. In most cases, each home built has set an amount from \$300 to \$1,000 for landscape. This year, we have had over 600 requests from individuals and concerns about landscape information. The type of information most of them request are soil samples and analysis, fertilizers, shrubbery, trees, insect and pest control. Not having many farms in this area, would cause one to think that there is not much need for fertilizers, not true. We find more fertilizers on the market now than we did when we were in the farming business. People are conscious of the value and importance of fertilizers. Therefore, we are called upon to assist with directing the people toward the use of the kinds of fertilizer element necessary for good production results.

We have seventeen (17) or more housing units here in this area. About one-half of the agent's time is devoted to assist-

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Management Cont'd.

ing with problems of insect and pest control around private and government owned buildings and grounds. The major insects and pests are rats, mice, roaches, moles, ticks, fleas, ants, termites, plant pest and diseases. In addition to these units, we have individuals from all over the area to call almost daily about these insects and pests, along with other problems confronting them in similar nature.

We still use the method demonstration and result demonstration teaching, discussions, and news releases in getting over Extension information to the people with whom we work.

We have more than 200 janitors and building custodians who take great pride in helping to see their buildings are free of rats, mice, roaches, and other pests which tend to pester the health and happiness of mankind. This group receives modern research information year round on rodent control. They deem this action very necessary because of the number of persons go in and out of these buildings each day. We know that rats carry diseases and germs, which we would not want to be in contact with.

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PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: FOODS AND NUTRITION

Many homemakers in this area work outside the home. As a result, they find it difficult to plan varied and nutritious meals that are economical of time and money. Due to the continued interest of homemakers in planning and preparing varied nutritious meals, this phase of the program started in 1962 was continued in 1963.

The objectives of this program were to develop skills in preparing varied and time saving vegetable dishes, to provide homemakers with additional knowledge in the use of herbs and spices to vary meals, and to improve the nutritional practices of family members.

Four months of the year's program were devoted to foods and nutrition training. Method demonstrations, discussions, leader training meetings, and printed materials were methods used in trying to reach the listed objectives. In addition, roll call reports on consumer information was incorporated in the program. Women were asked to study labels and newspaper advertisements of food products and reports on any new infor-

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FOODS CUSH'D.

ration and insights gained which might be helpful to other women. Two hundred (200) women have reported using the new vegetable dishes and herb and spice cookery demonstrated in club meetings and planning meals with the four food groups in mind. In addition, approximately 1,000 bulletins were distributed by H. D. women to non-club member families. In distributing this literature, these women emphasized the poor nutritional practices of teenagers and offered one suggestion that could be tried to help improve these practices.

In December, leaders were trained in preparing snack foods that have special appeal for teenagers. This phase has not been fully evaluated; however, women in several communities requested help in improving the nutrition of teenage family members. They were given instructions in preparation of snack foods and how these might be used to improve the nutrition of children in the family. They reported that a good many of the suggestions tried were acceptable.

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PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: CLOTHING

Most homemakers have a major responsibility for seeing that family members are adequately and becomingly dressed. This responsibility entails clothing care, selection, and in some cases, construction. Homemakers lack knowledge and skill in fulfilling this responsibility. Over a seven month period the following clothing topics were studied:

1. Proper Application of Fasteners
2. Making Belts
3. Selecting Patterns for Figure Types
4. Techniques of Sewing on Man Made Fabrics
5. Know Your Fabrics and Fibers
6. Know Your Fabric Finishes
7. Selecting Becoming Hat Styles and Necklines

The objectives of the clothing program are as following:

1. To develop a criteria for selecting becoming hat styles and necklines.
2. To increase knowledge and skills in the selection, use, and care of the newer fabrics and finishes.
3. To develop skills in finishing details of clothing construction and pattern selection.

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CLOTHING CONT'D.

Method demonstrations, discussions, leader training meetings, printed materials and models were used in teaching these topics. In addition, homemakers were asked to respond to roll call with an analysis of clothing labels found on various articles of clothing or by modeling or showing a garment constructed at home. An evaluation of this topic revealed that women were conscious of good labels as a guide to clothing care as well as the difference in the type or care required for garment made from the newer fabrics. More attention need to be given to fabric finishes to develop a better understanding of their use and care in relation to cost.

Garments made by homemakers showed some improvement especially construction of belts; application of fastners did not show as much improvement.

The selection of becoming styles, patterns, hats, and necklines showed some improvement.

Hat Workshop:

Twenty-five (25) women attended a hat workshop in the local Extension office. Thirty-five hats were started at that time.

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PROJECT AREA: OTHER WORK

PHASE: HOUSING

During March of 1963 two sessions of a housing seminar were conducted for H. D. women and non-members planning major housing renovations and new construction. Housing had been carried in the 1962 program as a major emphasis area. It was decided that further training in this area was needed for persons attempting major housing improvements and that it could be best handled through a concentrated program to reach H. D. women with special interest as well as non-club members.

The home agent contacted VEPCO to assist in carrying out this phase of the program. Demonstrations, discussions, printed materials and other visual aids were utilized.

The first session of the seminar was held March 7, and included the following topics:

Planning Kitchen for Convenience and Efficiency

Kitchen Storage

Laundry Planning

Lighting Standards for the Modern Home

The second session was held March 14, and treated the following topics:

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HOUSING CONT'D.

Comfort Heating and Cooling

What Is Housepower Wiring for the Modern Home

Financing the Modern Home

Approximately fifty (50) families attended the seminar. About 400 leaflets and pamphlets related to the topics were distributed. Evaluation of this activity is incomplete; however, six families who attended this seminar have built new homes. One hundred and seventy (170) improvements in kitchen storage and lighting have been reported. One of the new homes built has been toured by approximately 150 persons. A tour of other homes will be conducted in the coming year.

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PROJECT AREA: OTHER WORK

PHASE: HOME MANAGEMENT WORK WITH LOW INCOME GROUPS
IN PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS IN NEWPORT NEWS

In the Peninsula Area the home agent worked with residents of two low rent public housing projects, involving 600 families. This effort resulted from a request by the Occupancy Director of Newport News Redevelopment and Housing Authority and requests from residents of these projects.

Farm Agent Cooperates In The Program:

A combination of conferences, home visits, group meetings, and leader training meetings were used to launch this program. The first conference was held with the farm agent to report the request and to determine areas where cooperative efforts of both farm and home agents would be feasible and to explore some approaches. An outgrowth of this meeting was a conference between the farm and home agents and the occupancy director to try to gain a knowledge of problems confronting these residents and to clarify the role of Extension in working with families. The next step was a visit by the farm and home agents to offices of the managers of the two projects involved. Our objective here

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MANAGEMENT CONT'D.

was three-fold: (1) To secure cooperation of the active management; (2) To explain Extension's program and procedure; and (3) To secure some leads as to persons who might be willing and capable of serving as volunteer leaders. The local Extension staff had decided that volunteer leadership was essential if we were to make any significant progress in reaching families in such a highly populated areas as will carry the program's responsibilities already established.

Following the leads given by the managers, twenty (20) home visits were made to key persons to explain the program, to determine known problems of family living and initiate organization to cope with these problems. As a result of these visits, fifteen (15) ladies agreed to serve as volunteer leaders and met twice for group discussions and to receive training on planning color scheme for living areas of the homes. Out of these meetings the following two major problems were identified for immediate action: (1) A concentrated effort to control household pest; especially, roaches, rats, and mice. (2) Cultivation, pruning, and mulching of all foundation plants prior to the onset of cold weather.

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MANAGEMENT CONT'D.

The discussions revealed that while there were other known problems, it was decided these were areas where all families regardless of income, skills, etc., could make a contribution, and no one family could accomplish much without cooperation of the majority of the residents. It was also felt an improvement of yards and grounds was an easy way to evaluate and could be used to inspire surrounding areas.

These projects are bordered on one side by Jefferson Avenue where various commercial and business establishments handling food and food products are located. Merchants located in this area have been contacted by the local health office to cooperate in the proper storage of garbage and refuse, and in cleaning possible breeding places for rats. In addition, the local farm agent is supplying information on baiting alleyways and other harboring places. Local leaders have aided in contacting seventy-five (75) families and in distributing educational materials to further this phase of the work.

Conference With District Agent:

In a conference with the district agent, we discussed in detail other ways of meeting the challenge in working with low

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MANAGEMENT CONT'D.

income families in the housing projects. The following objectives were set up:

1. To cooperate with the Housing Authority in meeting a local need.
2. To establish good working relations with other agencies.
3. To develop more effective ways of working with low income families.
4. To acquire more knowledge of the living conditions of these families.
5. To determine the recognized needs of the families.

A program planning meeting utilizing the home management specialist was agreed upon as one method of determining known problems, and providing leaders with training to assist with the solution.

Prior to this training meeting, volunteer leaders were contacted to assist with a survey. Seventy-five (75) of one hundred (100) survey sheets were returned completed. This survey sheet gave us the name, address, family composition, ages of family members, employment, status and homemaking tasks most liked,

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MANAGEMENT CONT'D.

least liked, and where additional training was desired. A compilation of these survey sheets, and the responses from homemakers, project managers and occupancy director, all indicate that the management of time, money and energy is a major need of low income families. On the survey sheets sixty (60) homemakers listed money management as an area where additional training was needed and seventy-five (75) listed one phase of housekeeping as an area where additional training was needed.

Agent And Leader Training Meetings:

The Home Management Specialist and District Agent spent one and one-half days working with agent and leaders.

A portion of the time devoted to agent training was spent in conference with the occupancy director of the housing authority. The objective of this was to have her meet State Extension Staff Members who were in the area, to further the establishment of good working relations between Extension and Public Housing Personnel and to determine known problems and approaches. Four

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MANAGEMENT CONT'D.

things developed out of this contact:

1. The cooperative attitude of the Housing Authority toward Extension's attempt to work with families living in low rent public housing was established.
2. The thesis that residents need help in managing money and improving housekeeping practices was supported.
3. The availability of an assembly room and kitchen for use by these groups was made known.
4. The cooperation of the District Agent and the Home Management Specialist in supporting the agent in working with these families was evident.

Mrs. Cecie J. O'Brien worked with fifteen (15) leaders in determining the family's need for study. Leaders included in this group were representatives of the H. D. Club Committee, Directors of the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A.'s Adult and Youth Program, and volunteer leaders from the two projects. Three objectives accomplished were:

1. Determining known problems of family living in the housing projects.

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MANAGEMENT CONT'D.

2. Suggesting ways leaders might assist in disseminating subject matter material to other families.
3. Emphasizing the need and availability of training for volunteer leaders.

The problems identified were:

Housekeeping Practices:

1. Care of Floors.
2. Care of Furniture and Upholstery.
3. Methods of Housekeeping.
4. Organizing storage in kitchen and bedrooms.

Money Management:

1. Planned Buying:
 - Foods
 - Clothes
 - House Furnishings
 - Supplies
2. Planning Your Income:
 - Budgeting

Foods and Nutrition:

1. Meal Planning for Variety and Nutrition

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MANAGEMENT COM'D.

Ways of passing on information to other families were:

Informally:

1. Talking with neighbors as problems arise.
2. Distributing literature to other families.
3. Inviting others into the home to see an improved practice.

Formally:

1. Demonstrations and discussions in group meetings, set up for the purpose.
2. Demonstrations and discussions given other groups as problems and opportunities arise.

Leaders were encouraged to secure research information from the local Extension office before passing it on and telephone or otherwise contact the Extension office whenever additional help is needed.

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PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: ADULT FOODS AND NUTRITION PROJECT LEADERSHIP

Eight local 4-H clubs have enrollees in the foods and nutrition project. Project leaders were not familiar with the new project materials. They also needed to develop a greater understanding of special nutritional problems of young people and the need to improve their nutritional practices. The program objective was to increase the effectiveness of the food and nutrition project in helping 4-Hers develop better nutrition practices. Teaching objectives were to develop understandings in using the new project materials and of nutritional problems facing young people.

Leader training meetings, discussions, demonstrations, workshops, circular letters, printed materials and home visits were used in trying to reach the listed objectives. One hundred and eighty-three (183) 4-Hers were assisted by the leaders trained. Results today indicate that 4-Hers enrolled in foods and nutrition projects exhibited a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for project training. Leaders reported that of the 183 enrolled, 175 had records and that the girls enjoyed cooking new dishes. Special emphasis was given to encouraging 4-Hers to try new foods

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4-H Program Cont'd.

in the preparation of snacks that are high in nutritive value. One significant result of this has been the acceptance by 4-Hers of food snacks not previously used. Further work is indicated in helping parents and 4-Hers in considering snacks in arriving at the total foods needs of family members.

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PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H SWEET POTATO PROJECT

The 4-H club sweet potato project completion was reported by fourteen boys with about eight acres in operation. During the early spring of 1963, the 4-H club leaders' group purchased twenty-two (22) bushels of seed potatoes inspite of the dry weather during growing season. These 4-H club members were still in the business at harvest time. They had fewer potatoes to be marketed; however, they were rewarded price wise. Potatoes sold for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel more this year than they did last year.

The two varieties of sweet potatoes planted this year were Puerto Rican and Centennial. The latter variety seems to be winning favor with producers because of its ability to hold up on the market. There is a strong feeling that more persons who produce small or large acreage will convert to this variety. We had reports from several producers who stated that their yield was superior to that of other varieties. Two club members saved seed potatoes this fall fearing that the price of potatoes for seed next year will be prohibited. These two 4-H club members sold the sweet potatoes to their regular customers week by week. At Christmas time their supply will be exhausted.

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4-H Sweet Potato Project Cont'd.

The 4-H members have been convinced that soil condition, fertilizers, and proper methods of cultivation were very necessary for successful production.

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SUCCESS STORY: RESULT DEMONSTRATION SPREADS
THE INFLUENCE OF EXTENSION TEACHING

During the late spring of 1963 a cooperator of the home demonstration program called the Extension office for help in refinishing furniture. This homemaker was in the process of renovating her home. The job was already started on her house; however, she did seek information on planning the color schemes.

As the house renovation job progressed this cooperator became more and more concerned with improving the appearance of her furniture as her budget would not permit the purchase of new furniture. A newspaper article on a result demonstration in refinishing furniture prompted her to call the Extension office.

The agent arranged for her to visit the result demonstration which happened to have been very good in showing results. This particular demonstration showed one end table of a pair which had been refinished. The result demonstrator hopes to refinish the other table, but has not been able to do so yet. So this homemaker could see not only results but could evaluate the amount of improvement by comparing the two tables. This convinced the homemaker that she would tackle the job of refinish-

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Success Story - Result Demonstration Cont'd.

ing a dining room suite consisting of four chairs, buffet, china closet and a dining room table; three extra chairs were included.

The home agent supplied her with printed materials and suggestions received from specialist training. The result demonstrator helped in getting the project started. The home agent also helped the homemaker to realize that results might not be entirely satisfactory; so the decision to proceed was made with this risk in mind.

The furniture refinished was approximately fifteen years old and badly scarred as a result of frequent moving prior to the husband's retirement from the U. S. Armed Force. In addition to the scarring the finish on major pieces was "crazed". This job was tackled and the homemaker was very pleased with the results. It is difficult to say whether she or her husband is more proud of the appearance of their "new suite". This homemaker called the Extension office to thank us for our help and volunteered to have persons brought to her home to see the result. Her sister is currently engaged in major furniture refinishing job number two, refinishing a bedroom suite. Neither of these homemakers are actively participating in Extension Organization.

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SUCCESS STORY - A 4-H CLUB BOY

A success story of a 4-H club boy who took one gilt from the pig chain one year ago. Fred Edwards, a seventeen year old 4-H Club Member from the Newport News Group made a report this fall of his success with a gilt which he took from the pig chain and crossed the Yorkshire with a Duroc Jersey male. The gilt farrowed ten pigs her first litter. The long bodied offspring were weaned at eight and one-half months of age. At that time they were penned separately and fed from a self feeder. The ten pigs weighed a ton at five months and twenty-one days of age. Fred Edwards broke all of his previous records. This was the fourth time this 4-H club boy fed out a ton litter. All the litters were farrowed during the same month; the last week in February to the third week in March each year.

The first litter, he fed out weighed 2130 pounds at seven months of age; the second litter at six months and twenty-six days of age weighed 2030 pounds; the third litter weighed 2000 pounds at six months of age; while the fourth litter, which was produced in 1963 weighed 2000 pounds at five months and twenty-one days.

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Success Story - A 4-H Club Boy Cont'd.

While the prices of hogs declined year by year, this 4-H club member did not lose any money because he always produced the type of pigs with long bodies and by using the latest method in cross breeding, fast growing animals, and reaching the market earlier might be well considered the main reason for his success. The sale of this last ton litter helped to pay this 4-H club member's first year college expenses.

Feninsula Area

December 16, 1963

THE APPRAISAL STATEMENT

No adequate appraisal of the growth of Extension work in the Feninsula Area during the past year could be made without taking into consideration the agents' efforts in cooperating with other agencies and organized groups.

Seventy-five (75) days have been devoted to meeting the requests from these sources for research information in Agriculture and Home Economics. Instead of attempting to increase Extension organization in projecting the program to a larger number of people much effort and time have been devoted to working with other agencies and non-extension organized groups. Specifically increased time and attention were given to provide educational materials to janitors and other persons responsible for control of rats and mice around schools and other public buildings and in the homes of low rent housing projects. Information on money management, housekeeping and house furnishings has also been supplied to residents of housing projects. Many of these requests reach us through the City Health Department, Public Works Department and the Local Housing Authority.

Then too, we have attempted to keep Extension organized groups informed of the services offered by the various agencies

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Appraisal Cont'd.

with which we have contacted. As a result, two 4-H club girls offered unpaid volunteer service to the Health Department during the summer.

Cooperative relationships have also been established with the Family Counselling Service and homemakers groups sponsored by the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. Representatives from these agencies are informed and have attended Extension area, district, and state activities. Literature has been supplied upon request. Both farm and home agents have served as resource speakers for at least two activities which these agencies sponsored.

We feel that our opportunities for increased service to a larger number of people will be enhanced as we are able to organize our efforts for cooperative action with that of other agencies and groups and to initiate action to strengthen our volunteer leadership program.

1963

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963

County Peninsula Area

Submitted By: P. F. Thomas Local Farm Agent
Name Title
Jernice W. Chapman Local Home Agent

Approved By: _____
Date State Extension Director

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. W. H. Daughtrey, Director of Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

WES:ap June 1963

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	Youth Agents	Agricul- tural Agents	County Total	State Staff	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits	384		416	800		
2. Office calls	264		269	533		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	1040		2257	3297		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	9		6	15		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	1		412	413		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio						
b. Television						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	3484		3674	7158		
7. Circular and commodity letters written	12		387	399		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	20		15	35		
(2) Attendance	137		132	269		
b. Youth work (1) Number	22		26	48		
(2) Attendance	239		274	513		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	85		49	134		
(2) Attendance	1968		427	2395		
b. Youth work (1) Number	24		71	165		
(2) Attendance	2376		1618	3994		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	18		10	28		
(2) Attendance	144		148	252		
b. Youth Work (1) Number	40		22	62		
(2) Attendance	474		332	806	✓	

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	11	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	18	
13. Soil management	6	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	33	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	5	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	1	
17. Plant pathology	33	
18. Entomology	39	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	15	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)		
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)		
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	33	
23. Animal and poultry health		
24. Marketing and utilization	5	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	3	
26. Agricultural engineering	4	
27. Dwellings and equipment	13	
28. Home grounds improvement	12	
29. Planning and management in the home	10	
30. Family economics	13	
31. Home furnishings	23	
32. Clothing selection and care	36	
33. Clothing construction	21	
34. Food preparation and selection	22	
35. Food preservation	15	
36. Nutrition	21	
37. Human relations, child development	9	
38. Health	39	
39. Safety	9	
40. Recreation	2	
41. Outlook	1	
42. Community development and resource adjustment		
43. Manpower development, employment information		
44. Public affairs	3	
45. Rural defense	2	
46. Leadership development	16	
47. Extension administration, organization	7	
48. Program planning	16	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	26	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)		
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	522 ✓	
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	211	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	54	
c. 4-H Club work	233	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	24	

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

	Men A	Women B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below.....	30	10
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	18	
c. In adult home economics and related fields		66
d. In work with young adults	8	2
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	18	22
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	12	43
(3) Other adult leaders	4	
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	70	97

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups	<u>11</u>
b. Number of members	<u>223</u>

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	
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>38</u>
b. Not organized by extension:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with	
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year	

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	<u>3</u>
b. Number in such groups	Men: <u>8</u>
	Women: <u>10</u>

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

Women: 32

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

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

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 21

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:
a. Boys 363
b. Girls 379
c. Total 742 ✓

63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:
a. 1st year 35
b. 2nd year 310
c. 3rd year 158
d. 4th year 101
e. 5th year 96
f. 6th year and over 42 ✓

52. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:
a. Farm 65
b. Rural non-farm 352
c. Urban 325 ✓

64. Four-H Club members by age groups:
a. 12 years and under 374
b. 13-15 years inclusive .. 203
c. 16-20 years inclusive .. 165 ✓

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) 38
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) 476
c. Entomology and plant pathology 285
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)
e. Poultry
f. Dairy
g. Beef
h. Swine
i. Other livestock 40
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)
k. Management on the farm
l. Marketing and business
m. Management in the home
n. Clothing 320
o. Food and nutrition 183
p. Home improvement and furnishings 78
q. Family life education
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)
s. Health 75
t. Safety
u. Recreation (include crafts) 52
v. Community and public affairs
w. Career exploration
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities 1517 ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:
a. Boys 41
b. Girls 85

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service		
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service		
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs		
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation		
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)		
72. Economic Research Service		
73. Farm Credit Administration		
74. Farmer Cooperative Service		
75. Farmers Home Administration		
76. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	
77. Food and Drug Administration		
78. Forest Service	1	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency	1	
80. Rural Electrification Administration		
81. Selective Service		
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service	2	
83. Soil Conservation Service		
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)		
85. USDA Defense Board		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	11	
87. Health Department	49	
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)		
92. State Employment Service	3	
93. Welfare Department	5	
94. State RAD Committee	1	
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts		
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments		
97. County or area RAD Committees	1	