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1923

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

WASHOE COUNTY

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, County Extension Agent

1923

AC 8089 / 11

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

States Relations Service,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, negro agent, etc., reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Nevada County Washoe

Report of Thomas E. Buckman County Extension Agent.
(Name) (Title)

From January 1, 1923 to December 1, 1923.

If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.



Approved:

Date _____ State or District Supervisor.

Date November 20, 1923. Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/11

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

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support. This blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results secured under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented:

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—distinctive features.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.
 - (a) Soils.
 - (b) Farm crops
 - (c) Horticulture } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Animal husbandry
 - (f) Dairy husbandry } (including diseases and pests).
 - (g) Poultry husbandry
 - (h) Rural engineering.
 - (i) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (j) Agricultural economics—including farm management, marketing, etc.
 - (k) Foods and nutrition.
 - (l) Clothing and millinery.
 - (m) Home health and sanitation.
 - (n) Household management and home furnishings.
 - (o) Community activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.
 - (p) Miscellaneous.
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if it is desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.

Under *method* demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.

Under *result* demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A STANDARD CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is one in which certain State or National standards for club organization and procedure are met.
9. A COMMUNITY CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is a club in which the classified clubs, such as corn, pig, canning, poultry, etc., are federated into one large community club.
10. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone call by a farmer, or other person, seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
11. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to start, inspect, or further a demonstration.
12. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
14. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
15. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
18. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
19. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college and usually for a longer period of time.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of all county extension agents whose work is included in this report. 1

Thomas E. Buckman County Extension Agent 11 months (Name.) (Title.) (Period of service.)

- 2. Total number of communities in county recognized for extension work 7 2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned 5 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program (a) Adult work 40 (b) Junior work 10 4
5. What is the name of the county organization (if any) promoting extension work Farm Bureau 5
6. Number of adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work 6
7. Membership in county extension organizations, including adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work farm bureau 138 7
8. Total number of farm visits made on extension work 800 8
9. Number of different farms visited 300 9
10. Total number of home visits made on extension work 35 10
11. Number of different homes visited 35 11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work 1244 12
13. Number of days agent spent in office 79 13
14. Number of days spent in field 170 14
15. Number of individual letters written 1635 15
16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out 101 16
17. Total number of copies of such circular letters 6125 17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers 56 18
19. Number of community buildings established 19
20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people 20
21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made 2 21
22. Training meetings* held for local leaders (a) Number (b) Attendance 22
23. Demonstration meetings held (a) Number 20 (b) Attendance 186 23
24. Farmers' institutes* held (a) Number (b) Attendance 24
25. Extension schools* and short courses held (a) Number (b) Attendance 25

* See definition on page 3.

- 26. Junior club encampments and rallies held (a) Number 1 (b) Attendance by club members (Washoe 54) 153 (c) Total attendance 153 26
27. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported (a) Number 109 (b) Attendance 2662 27
28. Number of meetings at which were shown (a) Lantern slides (b) Motion pictures 28
29. Number of boys' and girls' clubs 1 29
30. Number of above clubs which are standard* clubs 1 30
31. Number of above clubs which are community* clubs 31
32. Number of members enrolled, all clubs (a) Boys 12 (b) Girls 34 32
33. Number of members completing† (a) Boys 10 (b) Girls 33 33
34. Number of demonstration teams trained (a) Boys X (b) Girls 34
35. Number of members continuing in club work 14 35
(a) One year (1) Boys 13 (2) Girls
(b) Two years (1) Boys (2) Girls
(c) Three years (1) Boys (2) Girls
(d) Four years (1) Boys 1 (2) Girls
36. Number entering college this year as result of club work 1 36
37. Number of junior judging teams trained 1 37

[Use space below to include other important data.]

Boys trained in dairy judging for contest at Junior Farm Bureau Camp.

* See definition on page 3.

† If the club project involves more than one year's work, "members completing" should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. (If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent.)

Title of project. (Illustrative entry.)	Number of committees participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists helped.	Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of method* demonstrations.	Number of result* demonstrations.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.	
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Poultry	6	7	15	2	14	3	6	8	134	3	74
Alfalfa Weevil Control	1	2	6	3	11 1/2		11	6	50	1	30
Poultry	5	8	4	9	18	10	1	5	38	4	50
Dairying	6	10	5	22	27	3	2	3	40	7	150
Potato Improvement	7	15	25	2	48	25	14	21	172	10	112
Cooperative Marketing	7	4	2	1	10	--	--	--	--	4	330
Club Work	6	9	12	13	22	2	9	5	59	2	10
Transportation	1	1	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	15
Power Extension	1	4	6	--	5	--	--	--	--	3	70
Fairs	7	10	5	--	5	22	--	--	Est. attendance 2,500	8	50
Farm Bureau Organization	5	15	40	--	26	--	6	--	--	10	500
Promotion	7	5	60	--	13	--	--	--	--	15	125
Miscellaneous †	7	5	10	6	54 1/2	10	10	--	--	63	1426
Days' leave					7						
TOTAL	53	88	177	56	249	72	47	40	359	129	2868

* See definition on page 3. † Miscellaneous includes emergency and other work which can not be anticipated in advance.

SOILS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

38. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	2	38
39. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	2	39
40. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	30	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrators).....	2	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question.....	30	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer.....		43
44. Acres involved in preceding question.....		44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice.....		45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed.....		46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures.....		47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice.....		48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....		49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice.....		50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....		51

[Use space below to include other important data relating to soils.]

* This question includes the farms listed under questions 43, 45, 47, 48, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all soil practices that might be included in question 41 are listed and since one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.

CEREALS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other.*
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way		1	2			
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year		1	2			
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations		1	35			
55. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices			5 bu			
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs						
57. Number of members enrolled						
(a) Boys						
(b) Girls						
58. Number of members completing						
(a) Boys						
(b) Girls						
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members						
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
63. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators)		1		1		
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63						
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed		1	1			
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale		1				
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination						
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut			6			
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]						

* Indicate crop by name. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	11					
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	11					
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	340					
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton					
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs						
74. Number of members enrolled						
(a) Boys						
(b) Girls						
75. Number of members completing						
(a) Boys						
(b) Girls						
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members						
78. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
80. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators)						
81. Acres involved in question 80						
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed						
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale						
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops						
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]						

* Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(l) Other.*	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							71
72. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							73
74. Number of members enrolled.....							74
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
75. Number of members completing.....							75
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							76
77. Total yield † of crops grown by club members.....							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	79
80. Total † number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....							80
81. Acres involved in question 80.....							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.....							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.....							83
84. Number of farmers inoculating for these crops.....							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

* Indicate crop by name. † Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. ‡ See footnote on page 7.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other.*	
85. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	14					85
86. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	4					86
87. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	30					87
88. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		88
89. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....						89
90. Number of members enrolled.....						90
(a) Boys.....						
(b) Girls.....						
91. Number of members completing work.....						91
(a) Boys.....						
(b) Girls.....						
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						92
93. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		93
94. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	94
95. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	95
96. Total † number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of these crops (include demonstrators).....						96
97. Acres of these crops involved in question 96.....						97
98. Number of farms planting improved or certified seed.....	8					98
99. Number of farms growing improved or certified seed for sale.....	2					99
100. Number of farms treating seed for disease.....	8					100
101. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects.....						101
102. Number of storage houses constructed this year.....						102
103. Total capacity of these storage houses.....						103
104. Number of crop improvement associations organized during past year at suggestion of extension service.....	1					104
105. Membership in above associations.....	85					105
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
Note 104 - Western Nevada Potato and Apple Show organized. 85 exhibitors from 11 counties - 170 entries.						

*Indicate crop by name. †Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton. ‡See footnote on page 7.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops.	(e) Vegetable gardens.	(f) Flowers, shrubs, and home grounds.
106. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				1	1	
107. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					1	
108. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....				1	1	
109. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	.....bu.	.....qts.	.....lbs.	.....bu.	.....bu.	
110. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....						
111. Number members enrolled.....						
{(a) Boys.....						
{(b) Girls.....						
112. Number of members completing.....						
{(a) Boys.....						
{(b) Girls.....						
113. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						
114. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	.....bu.	.....qts.	.....lbs.	.....bu.	.....bu.	
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
116. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
117. Total* number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to change practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....						
118. Acres involved in question 117.....						
119. Number of farms planting selected or improved stock or seed.....				1		
120. Number of farms pruning.....	10	6				
121. Number of farms thinning.....						
122. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests.....	25	10				
123. Number of farms following other improved cultural practices.....						16
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]						

* See footnote on page 7.

[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]

FORESTRY.

Report only the results of extension activities that are supported by records.

124. Number of adult demonstrations started or under way.....	124
125. Number of adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	125
126. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....	126
127. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	127
128. Number of members enrolled.....	128
{(a) Boys.....	
{(b) Girls.....	
129. Number of members completing.....	129
{(a) Boys.....	
{(b) Girls.....	
130. Number of acres handled by club members.....	130
131. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to forestry (include demonstrators).....	131
132. Acres involved in question 131.....	132
133. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made.....	133
134. Acres involved in question 133.....	134
135. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management.....	135
136. Acres involved in question 135.....	136
137. Number of farms planting wind-breaks.....	137

[Use space below to include other important data relating to forestry.]

* See footnote on page 7.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way		177	
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year		178	
179. Acres or other units involved in these completed demonstrations		179	
180. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices		180	
181. Number of farms installing drainage systems		181	
182. Acres drained		182	
183. Number of farms installing irrigation systems		183	
184. Acres irrigated		184	
185. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams		185	
186. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented		186	
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		187	
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		188	
189. Number of sewage disposal systems installed		189	
190. Number of water systems installed		190	
191. Number of heating systems installed		191	
192. Number of lighting systems installed		192	
193. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished	6	193	
	(a) Barns	} 194	
	(b) Hog houses		
194. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(c) Poultry houses		6
	(d) Silos		1
	(e) Other		
195. Number of farms assisted in the care and operation of machinery (tractors, power sprayers, milking machines, etc.)	6	195	
196. Number of farms clearing land		196	
197. Acres of land so cleared		197	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS* INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Rodents.	Other animal pests.†	Grass-hoppers.	Other insects.†
198. Number of result demonstrations started or under way			2	198
199. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year			2	199
200. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations			20	200
201. Total saving or profit on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$	\$	\$	\$
202. Total number of farms adopting control measures			1	202
203. Number of acres involved			15	203
204. Number of pounds of poison bait used			800	204
[Use space below to include other important data relating to rodents and miscellaneous insect and animal pests.]				

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

205. Number of farm account books distributed		205	
206. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year		206	
207. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts		207	
208. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts		208	
209. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations		209	
210. Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs		210	
211. Number of members enrolled....	{ (a) Boys	} 211	
	{ (b) Girls		
212. Number of members completing	{ (a) Boys	} 212	
	{ (b) Girls		
213. Number of farmers advised relative to leases		2	213
214. Number of farm management and farm account schools held			214
215. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records		12	215

LABOR.

216. Number of farmers making better use of labor		216
217. Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines, or other machinery to economize labor	6	217

* Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Live Stock" headings.

† Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CREDIT.

- 218. Number of farm loan or other credit associations organized with assistance of extension service..... 218
- 219. Membership in above associations..... 219
- 220. Number of other farmers assisted in securing credit..... 220

MARKETING.

- 221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service. 221

Name of association.	Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			Value.	Saving.	Value.	Profit.
.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
.....
.....
.....
TOTAL.....

- 222. Number of other cooperative marketing associations in the county with which the extension service counseled or advised..... 222
- 223. Number of members in such associations..... 223
- 224. Total purchases of supplies by associations included in question 223 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 224
 { (b) Saving..... \$..... }
- 225. Total sales of products by associations included in question 223 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 225
 { (b) Profit..... \$..... }
- 226. Number of farmers and housewives assisted by extension service in buying and selling through other channels than cooperative associations..... 12 226
- 227. Total purchases of supplies by farmers and housewives included in question 226 { (a) Value..... \$ 500 } 227
 { (b) Saving..... \$..... }
- 228. Total sales of products by farmers and housewives included in question 226 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 228
 { (b) Profit..... \$..... }
- 229. Number of farms grading or standardizing products..... 1 229

[Use space below to include other important information relating to agricultural economics.]

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FOOD SELECTION.

- 230. Number of result demonstrations started or under way..... 230
- 231. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year..... 231
- 232. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to serve better selected food (include demonstrators)..... 232
- 233. Number of homes using more fruits in the diet..... 233
- 234. Number of homes using more green vegetables in the diet..... 234
- 235. Number of homes using more milk and other dairy products in the diet..... 235
- 236. Number of homes using more meat and fish in the diet..... 236
- 237. Number of homes using more eggs in the diet..... 237
- 238. Number of homes using more unrefined cereal products in the diet..... 238

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food selection.]

FOOD PREPARATION.

Item.	(a) Bread making.	(b) Meal preparation.	(c) School lunches.	(d) Other.†
239. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				239
240. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				240
241. Number of boys and girls clubs.....				241
242. Number of members enrolled.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls..... }		242
243. Number of members completing.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls..... }		243
244. Amount of food prepared by club members completing:				244
(a) Number of meals.....				
(b) Number of loaves yeast bread.....				
(c) Number of dozen quick breads.....				
(d) Number of other foods.....				
245. Number of homes or schools influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrators).....				245
246. Number of individuals involved in question 245.....				246

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]

* See note on page 7. † Indicate by name.

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

247. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	247
248. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	248
249. Number of children involved in these demonstrations	249
250. Number* of homes influenced by extension service to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators).....	250
251. Number of children involved in question 250	251
252. Number of homes assisted in correcting undernourished children	252
253. Number of children involved.....	253

[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.†	
254. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					254
255. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year					255
256. Total amount‡ preserved by adults	(a) Quarts canned				256
	(b) Pounds dried.....				
	(c) Amount brined and cured.....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
	(d) Other				
257. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					257
258. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....				258
	(b) Girls.....				
259. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....				259
	(b) Girls.....				
260. Total amount‡ preserved by club members	(a) Quarts canned				260
	(b) Pounds dried				
	(c) Amount brined and cured.....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
	(d) Other				
261. Total value of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	261
262. Total cost of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	262
263. Total* number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators).....					263

* See footnote on page 7. † Indicate by name. ‡ Amount refers to finished product.

FOOD PRESERVATION—continued.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.*	
264. Number of homes using better methods of canning.....					264
265. Number of homes using better methods of drying.....					265
266. Number of homes using better methods of brining or curing.....					266

[Use space below to list principal canning products standardized for market and the number of containers of each packed.]

CLOTHING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Clothing.			Millinery.	Other.*	
	Selection.	Construction and remodeling.	Renovation.			
267. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....						267
268. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....						268
269. Total saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	269
270. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....						270
271. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....					271
	(b) Girls.....					
272. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....					272
	(b) Girls.....					
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing.....						273
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing						274
275. Total value of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	275
276. Total cost of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	276
277. Number† of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators)						277
278. Number of garments and hats involved in question 277						278
279. Number of other articles involved in question 277.....						279
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions						280

[Use space below and on top of page 22 to include other important data relating to clothing and millinery.]

*Indicate by name. †See footnote on page 7.

[Use space below to include other important data relating to clothing.]

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Report only *results* of extension activities that are supported by *records*.

281. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	281
282. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	282
283. Number of homes given instruction in home nursing and first aid.....	283
284. Number of homes installing home medicine chests.....	284
285. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to adopt better sanitary practices.....	285
286. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	286
287. Number of homes screened.....	287
288. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	288

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home health and sanitation.]

*See footnote on page 7.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

Report only *results* of extension activities that are supported by *records*.

Item.	(a) Budget and accounts.	(b) Equipment.	(c) Kitchen arrangement.	(d) Work planning.	(e) Furnishing and decorating.*	
289. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....						289
290. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....						290
291. Number of boys and girls clubs.....						291
292. Number members enrolled.....						} 292
{ (a) Boys.....						
{ (b) Girls.....						
293. Number members completing.....						} 293
{ (a) Boys.....						
{ (b) Girls.....						
294. Number of articles of household furnishings made or refinished by club members completing.....						294
295. Total value of articles made or refinished by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	295
296. Total cost of articles made or refinished by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	296

297. Total† number of homes influenced by adult and junior extension work to change practices relative to home management and furnishings (include demonstrators).....	297
298. Number of homes keeping accounts.....	298
299. Number of homes making changes in ways of living as a result of expense records.....	299
300. Number of kitchens rearranged.....	300
301. Number of homes installing new equipment other than heat, light, water, and sewage systems (see Rural Engineering).....	301
302. New equipment involved in question 301:	302
(a) Hand-washing machines.....	
(b) Power-washing machines.....	
(c) Fireless cookers.....	
(d) Pressure cookers.....	
(e) Hand sweepers.....	
(f) Power vacuum cleaners.....	
(g) Kitchen cabinets.....	
(h) Wheel trays.....	
(i) Iceless refrigerators.....	
(j).....	
(k).....	
(l).....	
303. Number of homes repairing and refinishing furniture.....	303
304. Number of homes redecorating or refurnishing one or more rooms.....	304

[Use space below to include other important data relating to household management and home furnishings.]

*Includes "Own-your-own-room" clubs. †See footnote on page 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only *results* of extension activities that are supported by *records*.

Use this page to include work on any other agricultural and home economics project not included in the preceding pages, such as beekeeping, basket making, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a)*	(b)*	(c)*	(d)*	(e)*	
305. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					305	
306. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					306	
307. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....					307	
308. Increase per unit on demonstrations due to better practices.....					308	
309. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					309	
310. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....				} 310	
	(b) Girls.....					
311. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....				} 311	
	(b) Girls.....					
312. Number of units involved in club work completed.....					312	
313. Total value of products grown or made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	313
314. Total cost of products grown or made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	314
315. Number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices.....					315	
316. Total units involved in question 315.....					316	
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]						

* Indicate name over column. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
FOR
WASHOE COUNTY
NEVADA.

BY

THOMAS BUCKMAN COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

JANUARY 1, 1923

TO

DECEMBER 1, 1923.

RENO NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

RENO, NEVADA.

1923.

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111 STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

(1) Form of organization

FARM BUREAU IS COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The county extension organization in Washoe County is the county farm bureau. The finances of the county farm bureau are supplied by cooperative funds of the federal, state and county government as follows:

Source of Funds:

State Farm Bureau Appropriation -----	\$3593.00
Proceeds 2-cent Farm Bureau Tax -----	7186.00
Balance carried over from 1922 -----	6546.61
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to State Farm	
Bureau Fund-----	\$17325.61
United States Department of Agriculture ----	1200.00
<hr/>	
Total-----	\$18525.61

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Washoe County Farm Bureau consists of seven communities. Active organization work is carried on in four of these communities each one having a chairman, secretary-treasurer, and project leaders, the number depending upon the project adopted. Besides community center officers there are the county officers, consisting of five directors.

COUNTY

An annual meeting is held in December at Reno for the purpose of electing the county directors, the adoption of a budget and program of work. Each community elects three delegates to attend the annual meeting. Only delegates are allowed to vote which provision serves as a balance of power between communities.

COMMUNITY

Community center annual meetings are held in November prior to the annual county meeting. Officers are elected, delegates selected for the annual county meeting, and a program of work for the coming year adopted. Regular monthly meetings are held in four centers, while the others hold meetings at the call of the chair.

MEMBERSHIP

Farm bureau membership takes in every taxpayer, due to the fact that the farm bureau is supported by taxation. However, an annual membership fee is levied by the community centers to provide for local expenses and to maintain membership in the national organization.

The 1923 membership in the Washoe County Farm Bureau is more than double what it has been before. One hundred and thirty-eight paid up memberships having been secured making Washoe's membership second in the state.

PERSONNEL

The personnel consists of a county agricultural agent, a home demonstration agent and a stenographer all working on full time. Specialist assistance the past year has been received from V. E. Scott in Poultry and Dairying, Robert Foster - boys' and girls' club work, C. W. Creel - Entomology, Dean Robert Stewart - Seed Certification, Prof. Philip Lehenbauer - plant diseases, and Samuel Doten - Entomology. Mr. J. W. Hicks, of Wisconsin formerly President of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association, also rendered valuable assistance.

HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters are maintained with the Chamber of Commerce on the fourth floor of the Reno National Bank Building. Located with the Chamber of Commerce the bureau comes in closer contact with the business interests of the county and state and has the use of the Chamber of Commerce rooms for holding county-wide meetings.

PUBLICITY

Publicity is taken care of by news items in the local daily papers and by a monthly narrative and statistical summary mailed to the county directors, project leaders and businessmen who are interested in agriculture.

(2) Program Development

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

Washoe County in size is larger than some of our eastern states, its borders taking in 6,251 square miles. It has a farming area of 230,052 acres of which 28,801 are irrigated. Farm Bureau and organized extension work is carried on chiefly in the irrigated portion. Five centers are located in the Truckee Valley and along the river of the same name. One center to the south of the Truckee is located in Washoe Valley, while one isolated center has been organized in a dry farm country, 208 miles north of Reno, at Vya in Long Valley.

Extension work has not moved faster in Washoe County due to the fact that almost 50% of our farmers are Italians or Americans of Italian descent who are suspicious of any organization. However, this prejudice is being overcome, and these people are now being interested.

Community programs are worked out by a conference of committeemen and the county agent. The county program and community programs are very little different due to the proximity of the centers.

Project leaders have an important part in carrying on the work. Several projects could not have been put over except through the fine cooperation of committeemen.

(3) General Policies

COOPERATION FARM BUREAU AND EXTENSION POLICY

The general policy of the county extension organization is to cooperate with all civic organizations on projects which mean the welfare of the community. The Chamber of Commerce, the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station have all lent valuable cooperation on certain projects.

IV PROGRAM OF WORK - METHODS EMPLOYED AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

(1) Determining Factors

The program of work in Washoe County communities is determined by the needs of the different communities. Our major problems in the order of importance are:

- (a) Diversified farming.
- (b) Development of livestock program - dairy, hogs, poultry, better beef and sheep.
- (c) Marketing - grading of products.
- (d) Irrigation Problems

The following statistics give a bird's eye view of the county agriculturally:

Total area in square miles -----	6,251
Farm area in acres -----	230,052
Irrigated area in acres -----	110,902
Type of irrigation - Truckee River old water rights	
Elevation of farm lands -----	3,800 - 4,700 ft.
Average size of farms -----	478.3
Average improved acreage -----	93.6
Total valuation of county -----	\$35,930,000
Total population -----	18,627
Rural population -----	3,373
Number of farm families -----	481

Considering the above statistics a careful analysis of each community is made by personal conferences with the

leading men and women of the community who understand local conditions. This done a committee meeting is called and a program of work mapped out to meet the needs of the community.

COUNTY PROGRAM 1923

Work this year has been largely a matter of promotion, organization and getting acquainted with the actual needs and work to be done.

The county program adopted in January when the present county agent commenced work was as follows:

- I. Farm Bureau Organization
 1. Membership 150. (135 were secured)
 2. Reorganization of farm centers.
- II. Investigation of establishment of a cannery or condensed milk factory in Washoe County.
- III. Reorganization of cow testing Association with increased membership.
- IV. Boys' and Girls' Club Work - organized club work with a club encampment.
- V. Potato and Apple Show October 26-27.
- VI. Demonstrational work outlined by county agent and committeemen.

(2) Project activities and results

(a) The Development of County Extension Committees

During the Year.

Extension work is on a firmer basis than ever before in Washoe County, so the county agent has been told, and such are his observations based on conditions January 1st and at the present time; but there is still much to be sought for.

Project leaders are functioning in part. Several projects could not have been put over without the excellent cooperation of committeemen.

There has been a tendency to line up too much work in our farm center programs, but in another year better progress can be expected.

(b) Farm Crops

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION

GRADING

At the request of the Washoe County Farm Bureau in 1922 a state committee was appointed by the state farm bureau to draft a suitable agricultural grading law for Nevada whereby Nevada farmers could have the benefit of shipping point inspection service. The committee held its final meeting in January prior to the meeting of the legislature. The law passed

both houses and was signed by the Governor making it possible for Nevada shippers to have shipping point inspection service.

Certificates issued by joint state and federal inspectors at the loading point serve as a guaranty of quality in the market. The certificate plan is a protection to the shipper, consignee and consumer. The shipper is guaranteed against any price reaction by reason of a market decline after his product has been contracted for. The buyer cannot reject the shipment at the price agreed upon with the excuse that they are of inferior quality, and the jobber and consumer are guaranteed quality by these same certificates.

POTATOES

Considerable work has been done with potato growers during 1923. The county agent was assisted in this project by Dr. F. C. Meir of the United States Department of Agriculture, J. W. Hicks of Wisconsin, Eugene Grubb of the Southern Pacific Company, Professor P. A. Lehenbauer, and Dean Robert Stewart of the University. This project may be classified as follows:

1. Seed
 - a. Selection and treatment for disease.
 - b. Certified seed.
 - c. Seed plots
 - d. Variety tests.
2. Cultural methods.
3. Field inspections for disease.
4. Field meetings - August
5. Grading demonstrations.
6. Field farm visits digging time

SEED SELECTION

Seed selection is the biggest problem confronting Nevada potato growers. Accordingly, considerable time was devoted to ways and means of selecting better seed. The custom of Nevada growers, generally speaking, is to plant one drop seed taken from their main crop. In other words they plant the culls. This makes it necessary for them to secure a new start of seed every two years or more often. It also has resulted in greatly reduced yields.

SEED TREATMENT

Rhizoctonia and scab are two common diseases found in Nevada. Very little work has been done towards controlling these diseases. This year six demonstrations in seed treatment with corrosive sublimate were located on as many farms. Fine results were obtained although in one instance the results were not noticeable.

CERTIFIED SEED

Rules for certification of seed potatoes were drawn up by the county agent and Dean Robert Stewart of the University. These rules and regulations were used in certification work

throughout the state.

One certified seed plot was located in Washoe Valley on the Frank Sauer ranch. This field passed the first two field inspections.

SEED PLOTS

One of the best things that can be done to increase production of potatoes is to find some means of securing better seed. The seed plot seems to be the best way of meeting this problem. Peckham Brothers, one of our most progressive growers, have followed this practice to a limited extent for a number of years, and, accordingly, their fields were used as a demonstration of this fact. Their practice is to plant large whole seed the first part of July. Such plantings give a large number of one to two ounce seed which is hardy and vigorous. This seed, when planted, gives a prolific yield free from disease.

VARIETY TESTS

One hundred pounds of certified Rural New Yorker seed from Wisconsin was planted by Heidenreich Brothers in Washoe Valley to determine the relative value of round potatoes compared to the long Burbank type of potatoes commonly grown here. The seed proved very vigorous and hardy and a good yield was secured. This will be carried on again next year.

CULTURAL METHODS

Cultural methods were modified on one farm where twenty-five acres of potatoes were grown after suggestions made by Eugene Grubb and the county agent.

FIELD INSPECTION

During the summer starting in July first, the county agent inspected ten different potato fields to observe culture and disease conditions. Discussions were usually held at each farm visit with the farmer relative to diseases discovered in each field and methods of control, if any. On two different farms Mosaic plants were stacked and in the fall these hills were dug and compared to healthy plants to show how Mosaic cuts down the yield of potatoes. Numerous specimens of different diseases were collected and preserved by Professor Lehenbauer for the disease booth at the Potato Show.

FIELD MEETINGS - AUGUST

During the first part of August two field meetings were held in two different communities to observe potato diseases in the field, the object being to familiarize growers with them so that they could readily identify them. Fusarium, which causes premature death of the plants, was one of the worst diseases noticed at these meetings, although Mosaic, Leaf Roll, Rhizoctonia, and others were noted. The attention of the growers was also called to the advantages of planting seed grown in a seed plot. One field in particular was

worthy of mention. The plants grown from seed raised in a seed plot being entirely free of Fusarium while the balance of the field planted from ordinary field-run showed almost 50% of Fusarium.

Another field meeting was held to test out and demonstrate the use of different kinds of potato graders. The implement man in charge of the demonstration claimed that harvesting costs could be cut as much as 50% in some instances.

GRADING DEMONSTRATIONS

A number of meetings were held in the field to demonstrate just what United States Grade No. 1 for potatoes is. These meetings were well attended and considerable interest was shown in putting out a better grade of potatoes.

Continual work on potato projects the past two years, and propaganda regarding the necessity for putting out a better sack of Nevada potatoes has resulted in a number of graders and sorters being purchased by Nevada potato growers. Five sorters are known to have been purchased in Washoe County alone, while as many more have been purchased in Churchill and Lyon counties.

FIELD FARM VISITS DIGGING TIME


A majority of the potato growers in the county were visited at digging time in order to interest them in making entries at the Potato Show. The county agent found this method one of the best he has run across for discussing with growers the advantages of using better seed and improved methods of production. The personal contact with the grower at the time he is harvesting his crop is an advantageous time to talk of methods of improving his crop. In this way considerable work was lined up for next year.

WESTERN NEVADA POTATO AND APPLE SHOW

OCTOBER 26 - 27

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA auspices of WASHOE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Work with potato growers was carried on pointing towards a Potato Show at the University of Nevada on October 26 and 27 to be held under the auspices of the county farm bureau. Fairs are one of the best means of educating the public as to better methods of production, grading, etc. The Potato and Apple Show was put on on a purely demonstrational basis and was under the personal supervision of the county agent. There were potatoes from nine Nevada counties and Lassen and Plumas Counties, California. The exhibits completely occupied the Farm Crops Laboratory at the College. There were 170 entries displayed from 85 exhibitors. The show, it was stated by outsiders, was the most impressive exhibit of potatoes ever shown in Nevada or on the Pacific Coast. One of the agents for the largest buyer of potatoes on the Coast said it was the equal of anything he had ever seen. Every variety




of potatoes grown in Nevada, with Russet Burbanks predominating, was shown. There was eight individual exhibits of certified seed from Lassen County, California. There was an exceptionally extensive educational exhibit showing the diseases which effect the Nevada potato with methods of control and cure shown by charts and illustrations.

Fig. 1
Potato Exhibits.

the crop from the planting to the harvesting and through the process of grading.

An exhibit of special interest was that of Peckham Brothers who secured first prize on their exhibit of Russet Burbanks. A silver cup was awarded to Lyon County for the best county display outside of Washoe County. That county having 37 entries. Other prizes and ribbons were awarded.

THE APPLE SHOW



The apple exhibit was handled by Dr. P. Lehenbauer. Here was assembled an excellent variety of Horticultural products with apples predominating. Plums, pears, raisins, figs, nuts of various kinds, and pomegranates were also displayed. There were 53 varieties of apples exhibited by 32 growers in Washoe, Elko, Pershing,

Fig. 2
Apple Exhibits

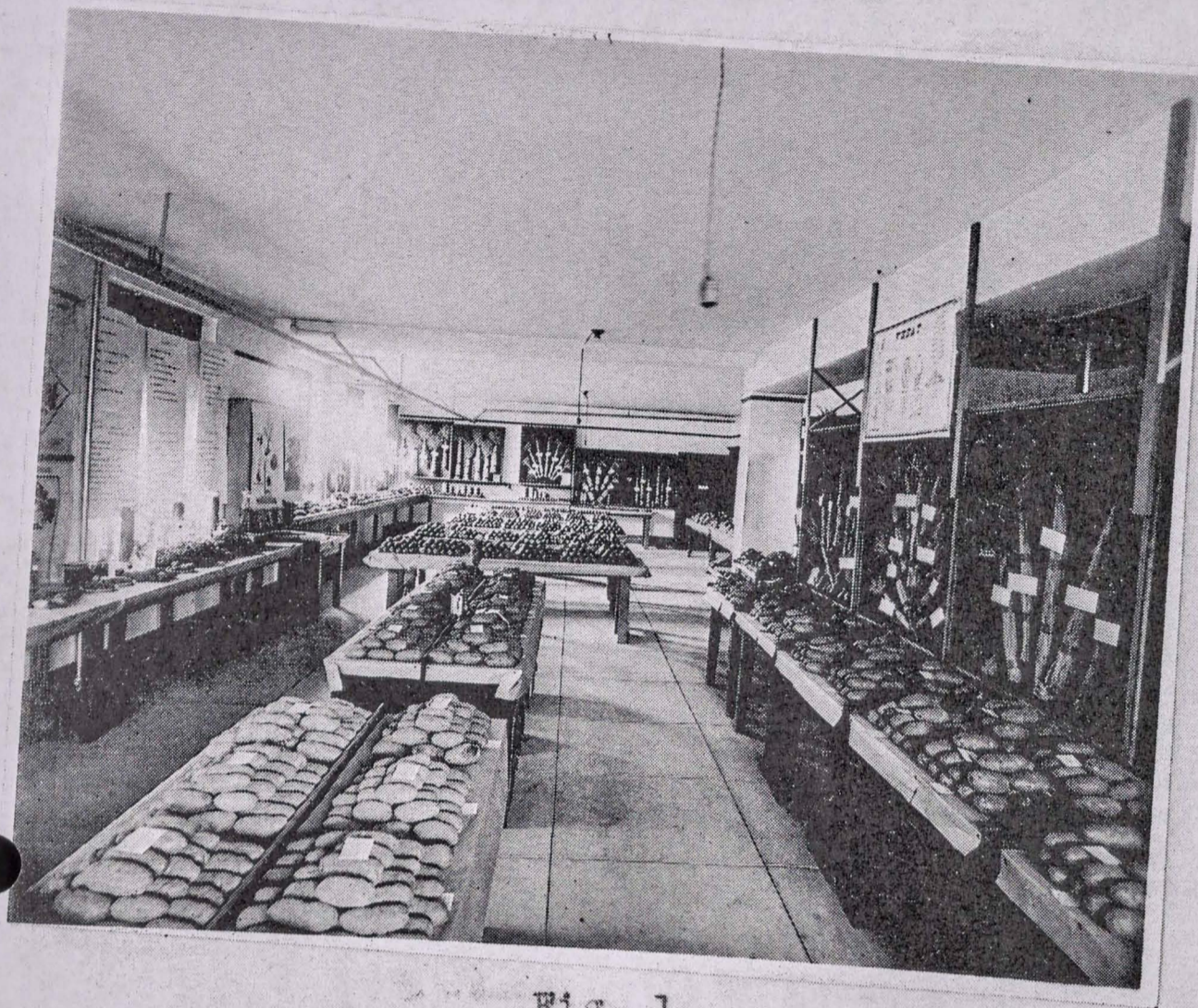


Fig. 1
Potato Exhibits.

of potatoes grown in Nevada, with Russet Burbanks predominating, was shown. There was eight individual exhibits of certified seed from Lassen County, California. There was an exceptionally extensive educational exhibit showing the diseases which effect the Nevada potato with methods of control and cure shown by charts and illustrations.

Practical lessons in the grading of potatoes were demonstrated. There was a complete line of potato machinery from planter to grader showing all the mechanical devices made for the care of

the crop from the planting to the harvesting and through the process of grading.

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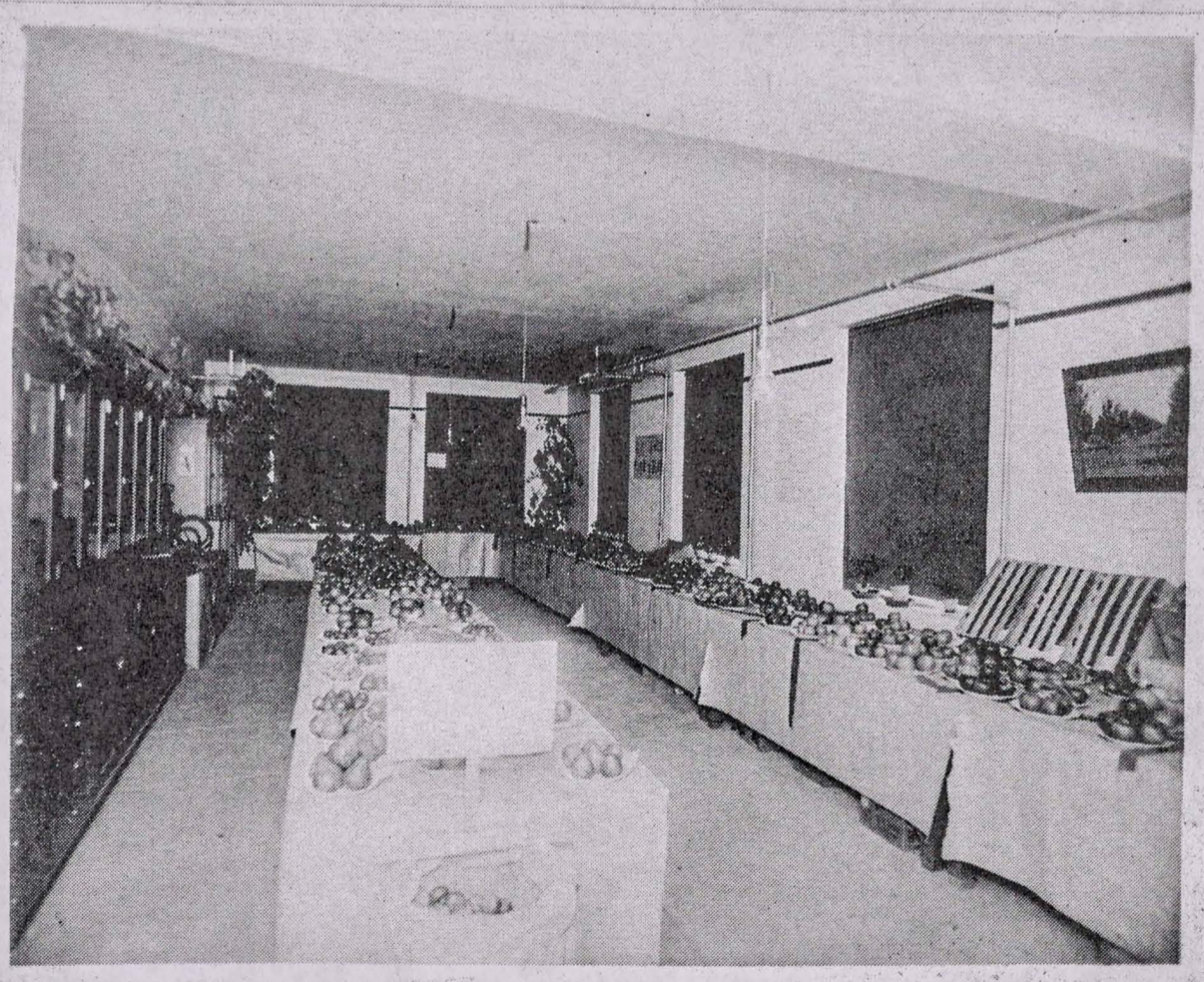


Fig. 2
Apple Exhibits

Churchill and Clark Counties. Some of the important varieties on exhibition were Delicious, Jonathans, Maiden Blush, Winter Bananas, Northern Spy, Smith Cider, Pippins, Mammoth Black Twig, Winesap and Ben Davis.

OTHER EXHIBITS

In addition to the Potato and Apple exhibits there was there a great variety of vegetables, exhibits of dairy stock and dairy products, of canned fruit and fancy work, of horses and sheep, and educational charts of farm products and plant diseases.

The first annual Potato and Apple Show really turned out to be a small fair. The Nevada State Journal in commenting on the show stated:

"Once in a while something of superlative excellence and commanding interest happens in every locality.

"Such an event was the first annual Potato and Apple show held at the Agricultural Building at the University of Nevada on October 26-27."

The Agricultural Club of the University and the faculty of the Agricultural College rendered valuable assistance in putting the project across 100%. Herewith follows an editorial from the Nevada State Journal which is typical of the reception the show received.

Fig. 3
Clipping from Nevada State Journal

Fig. 4
Editorial from Nevada State Journal.

CAMPUS FILLED WITH VISITORS TO AGGIE FAIR

Homecomers Throng City for
Annual Event at Univers-
ity of Nevada

POTATO SHOW PROVES
REVELATION TO RENO

Great Exhibition of Spuds and
Apples Shown; Fair Con-
tinues Today

WELL DONE AGGIES!

"A show of superlative excellence" is the proper title for the Aggie fair exhibiting again today at the University.

Yesterday's Journal told what it would be and a horde of delighted visitors viewed what was declared to be one of the greatest, if not in fact, the greatest display of Nevada farm

products yet shown anywhere in the state.

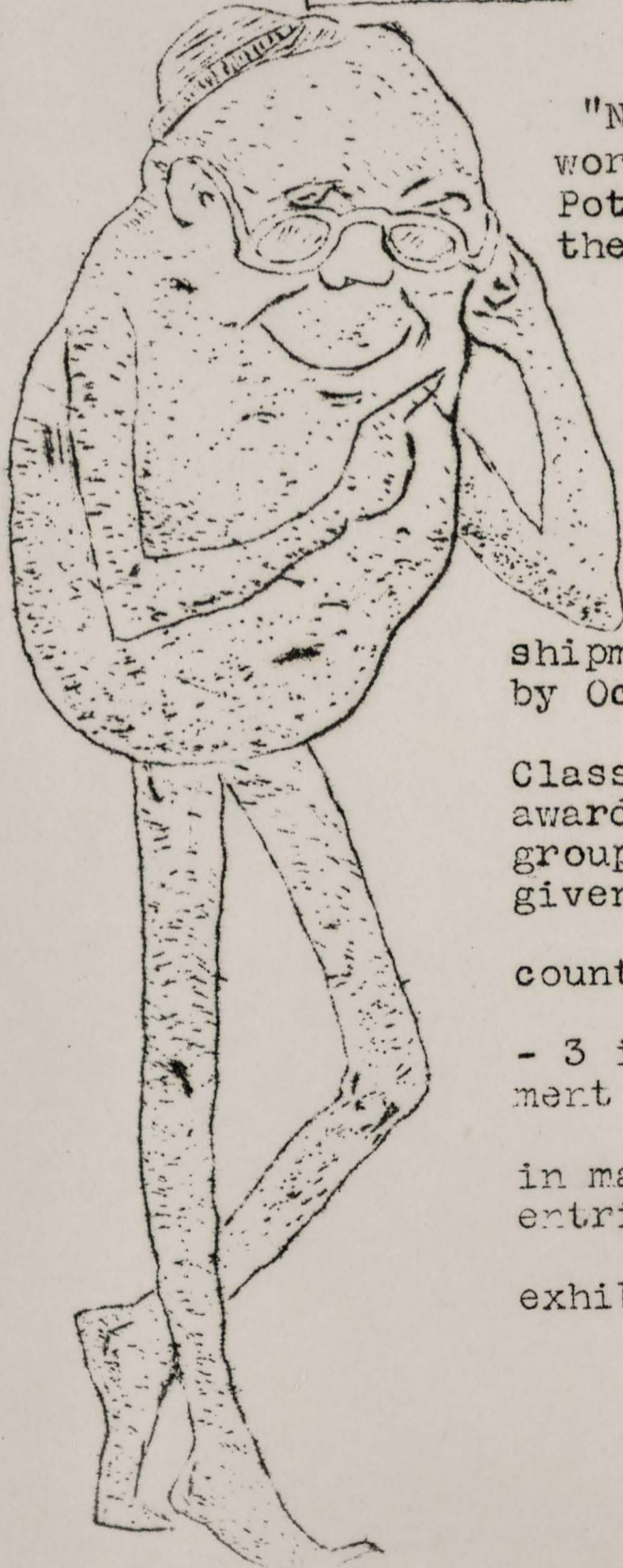
True, there have been fairs staged in the season when "garden truck" in greater variety was to be had and there have been fairs, state and local, in which more extensive exhibits have been put on view. It is no disparagement of any of these to declare this smaller, beautifully balanced and state-wide exhibition got together by the students of the college of agriculture with the aid and guidance of the Washoe County Farm Bureau and the department heads and faculty of that college, the peer of anything which Reno has seen in this particular line.

FIRST ANNUAL WESTERN NEVADA POTATO SHOW

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA. RENO, NEVADA.
OCTOBER 26 - 27, 1923.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
the
WASHOE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Old Bill Spud Says:



"Nevada Potatoes are the finest in the world. Better send in an entry to the Potato Show where people can see how fine they are."

RULES OF THE SHOW

Competition open to anyone.

No entry fee is charged but application for space must be made by October 20.

Exhibits should be shipped prepaid and addressed Washoe County Farm Bureau, Reno, Nevada. Every shipment being made early enough to insure its arrival by October 24.

All competitive exhibits in the Standard Variety Class will be grouped by counties. In addition to awards as to the best individual entries the county group will be judged and appropriate recognition given on a basis of Quality - Representation - Winning.

A handsome trophy cup will be awarded to the county outside of Washoe having the best county exhibit.

All entries will be judged and placed as 1 - 2 - 3 in their respective classes. A separate announcement will be made regarding premiums at a later date.

Growers and county agents can assist materially in making the show more successful by forwarding entries on the earliest possible date.

See your County Agent about sending in your exhibit or send it in direct.

POTATO SCORE CARD

Form -----	15
Uniformity -----	20
Size -----	15
Depth and frequency of eyes -----	15
Flesh and skin -----	10
Condition -----	25
 Total -----	 100

FORM: The form should be typical for the variety.

SIZE: Medium sized potatoes are most desirable. Four to twelve ounce sizes are the limits for market stock and two to eight ounce sizes are the limits for seed stock. Six ounces is the ideal size for seed and six to ten ounces the ideal size for table stock.

DEPTH AND FREQUENCY OF EYES: The eyes should be of medium depth. The market prefers shallow eyed types. For seed stock extremely shallow eyes indicate weakness. The eyes need not be deep but should be prominent. The number of eyes should be normal for the variety.

FLESH AND SKIN: The flesh should be solid and fine grained, of uniform color, normal for the variety, and free from discoloration. The skin should present a uniform surface, should be clear, smooth, or uniformly netted.

CONDITION: Broken skins, due to rough handling or washing, bruises, diseases, cuts, dirt, rots, etc., are to be noted under this head. Evidence of disease disqualifies seed stock. Vascular discoloration in the stem end shall not be considered evidence of disease. Table stock should be fully ripe and mature. Seed stock need not be mature. Presence of disease on table stock need not be mature. Presence of disease on table stock need not disqualify but should be heavily scored against.

UNIFORMITY: All specimens should be uniform as to form, size, depth, and frequency of eyes and maturity.

Class 1 - STANDARD VARIETIES (MAIN CROP)

Entry 1. Russet Burbank
" 2. Burbank
Each entry shall consist of 32 tubers.

Class 2 - EARLY STANDARD VARIETIES

Entry 3. Early Ohio
" 4. Early Rose
" 5. Quick Lunch
" 6. Triumph (Bliss)
Each entry shall consist of 32 tubers.

Class 3 - MISCELLANEOUS

Entry 7. Beauty of Hebron
" 8. Improved Peachblow
" 9. Dibble's Russet
" 10. Rural New Yorker
" 11. Blue Victor
" 12. British Queen
Each entry shall consist of 32 tubers.

Class 4 - CERTIFIED SEED

Entry 13. Russet Burbank
" 14. Burbank
" 15. Rural New Yorker
Each entry shall consist of at least 20#
field run.

Class 5 - SEED NOT CERTIFIED

Entry 16. Russet Burbank
" 17. Burbank
Exhibit should consist of at least 20#
field run.

Class 6 - BEST STANDARD PACE

Entry 18. Netted Gems or Burbanks
Entry should consist of 120# of potatoes
sacked for shipment, Grade U. S. No. 1.

Class 7 - BAKERS

Entry 19. Netted Gems
" 20. Burbanks
Size - 12 to 16 oz.
20 Specimens.

WHEAT

Peckham Brothers, Reno, have a farm of 175 acres devoted to growing potatoes, wheat and alfalfa for hay. They practice rotation of alfalfa for from five to eight years followed by potatoes for one year and then wheat seeded with alfalfa one year. The rotation is ideal for a farm of this size where the soil is suitable to the three crops. This scheme gives them an excellent opportunity to raise very good seed wheat of a pure strain. Mr. Eugene Grubb secured for Peckham Brothers a very fine strain of Marquis wheat which took second prize at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. Peckhams planted this in a special seed plot and next year will have enough seed to start on their regular crop rotation.

The plan of this project is to have Peckhams alternately growing nothing but this pure strain Marquis wheat following their potato crop. The wheat will be certified to next year by Dean Stewart of the College of Agriculture and it is the plan of the county agent by this means to revive the Marquis variety in this county.

OATS

Six farmers were induced to use the formaldehyde treatment for smut in oats. Five out of the six reported good results, while the other failed to prevent smut. The one failure will be checked up closely next year.

One hundred pounds of pure Silvermine Oats were secured for A. A. Neilson, who secured a good yield. Mr. Neilson used the formaldehyde treatment advocated by the University of Illinois.

ONIONS

One pound of Sweet Valencia Spanish onion seed was planted as a test crop by J. F. Kleppe & Sons of Sparks. This variety of onion was grown quite successfully last year in Davis County, Utah, bringing the growers there a better price than ordinary onions. At this date the yield has not been checked up or the keeping qualities of these onions determined.

Seed for another onion variety test by Kleppe has been secured through the American Consul at Alexandria from the Egyptian Ministry.

ALFALFA

Control of the alfalfa weevil was demonstrated in the North Truckee center starting in on May 14th. The alfalfa weevil was first discovered in June, 1920 in this locality, but was not considered numerous enough to warrant spraying until this year. The 1923 session of the Legislature provided a fund of \$5,000 to be used for demonstration work in the control of the weevil starting in this year when it became apparent that control measures would be necessary. The necessary equipment was purchased and a man hired to run the outfit. The work in

Washoe County was done under the personal supervision of the county agent. Three hundred and forty acres were sprayed altogether.

EQUIPMENT USED

The spray outfit used was a power machine with a 100 gallon tank. About 15 acres per day was the maximum area covered. The spray material used was zinc arsenite 2 pounds, soap 2 pounds, mixed in 100 gallons of water. Liquid soap was found to give the best results. Calcium arsenate was also used with equally good results.

Fig. 5
Spray Outfit

arsenite and three hundred and twenty pounds of calcium arsenate, making a total of six hundred and seventy-four pounds of poison, was used in spraying the 340 acres.

Four hundred and fifty-three pounds of soap was consumed while twenty-seven gallons of gasoline, two quarts of oil and one and one-half pounds of grease was used to run the outfit. The machine was purchased at a cost of \$375 from the Bean Spray Pump Company of San Jose, California.

RESULTS OBTAINED

Opinion was divided among the farmers who sprayed as to the value of spraying.

However, a majority of those

who sprayed are of the opinion that the spraying was beneficial.

The greatest gain was noticeable in the protection of the second crop. On many unsprayed fields where the weevil was numerous the second crop was very slow in starting. Favorable results were also noticeable in the first crop in a great many instances, and on some ranches scarcely any first crop was secured at all where fields were not sprayed. The illustrations, figures 6 and 7, show the difference between first crop ready to cut ten days after spraying

and an unsprayed check plot. The yield on this check plot being practically nothing while a fair crop was secured on the sprayed area in these illustrations.

The blue print herewith attached shows the area sprayed on each farm.

Fig. 6
White area unsprayed.

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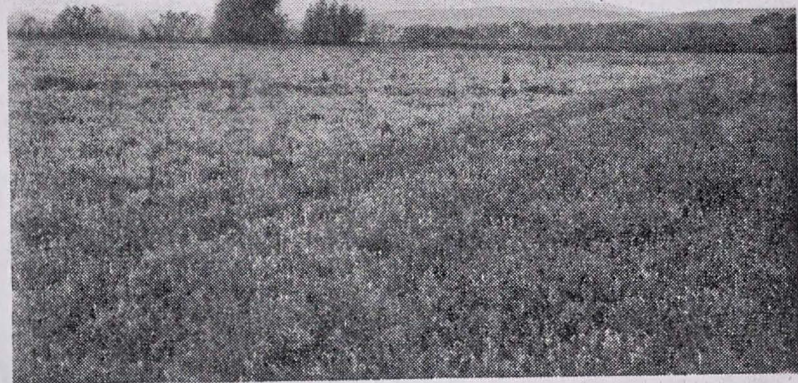


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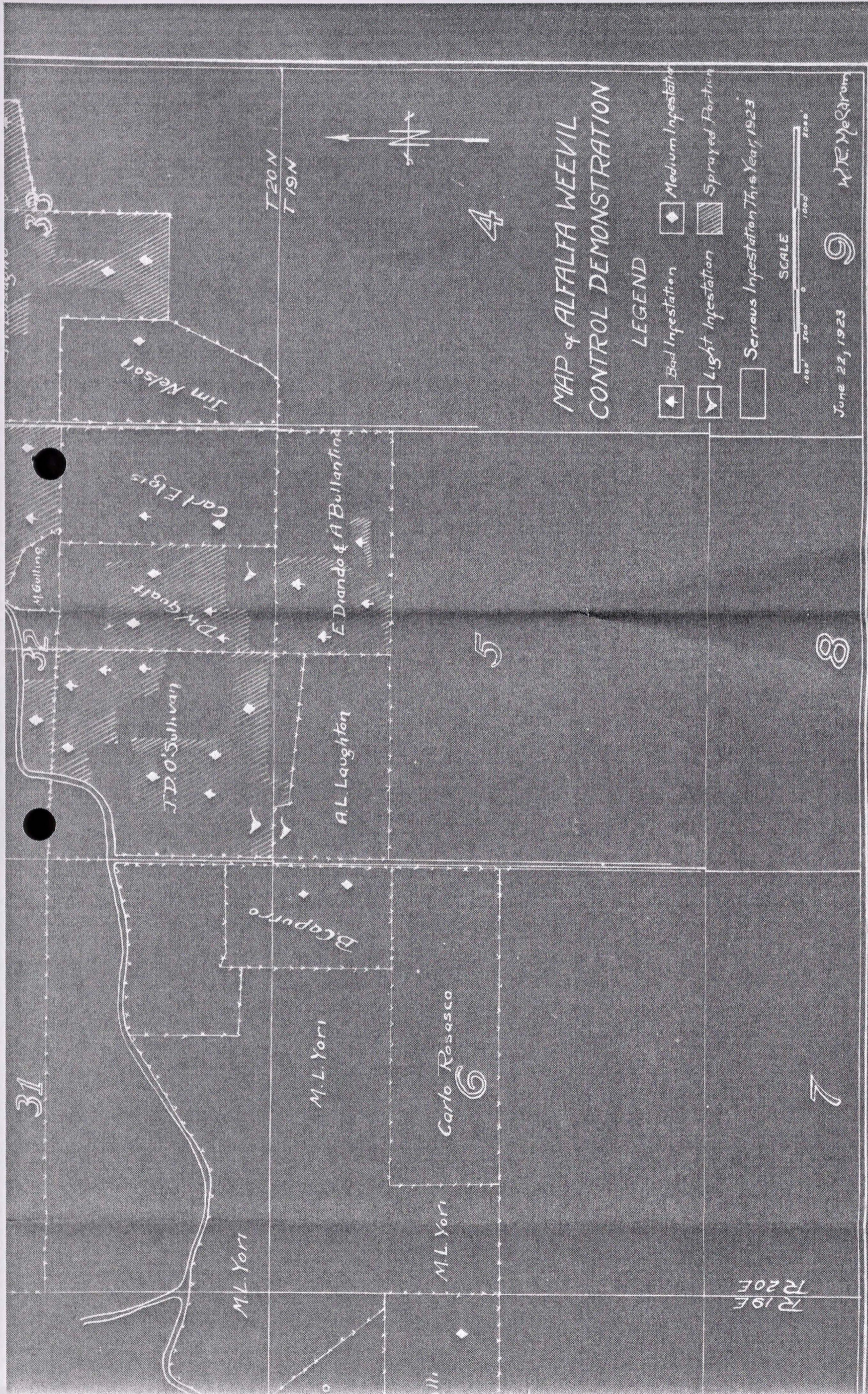


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Drawer

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16-17 of
Report



(c) Horticulture

FRUIT TREES

Considerable spraying for codling moth and San Jose Scale was done this year as a result of propaganda carried on by the former county agent. Programs of work in two community centers called for spraying demonstrations on ten different farms. Pruning and caring for fruit trees was also done on ten farms as a result of extension work, while a number of farmers set out new family orchards.

MISCELLANEOUS

Numerous requests for information regarding care of bush and small fruits and ornamental trees were handled from the county agent's office. A majority of these requests came from town people in the city of Reno. Several cases of ornamental trees dying, etc. were handled. In two instances the cause of the death of the trees was ascertained to be from gas escaping from the gas main where the street had been recently paved.

Pest control was also of considerable importance during the growing season. A number of farm visits were made to assist people in controlling diseases and insect pests.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Mixing grasshopper poison and the application of the poison was demonstrated on the W. J. Stevenson and H. Bersani ranches in August. About four hundred pounds of mash was mixed according to the following formula - 1 pound white arsenic or 3 pounds zinc arsenate, 2 quarts black strap molasses, 6 lemons, 4 quarts of water and 25 pounds of bran.

At the Stevenson ranch, the mash was broadcasted by hand in a garden and potato field where the

grasshoppers were doing damage. Examination of the poisoned area three days after the bait was put out showed the number of "hoppers" to be greatly diminished. Numerous "hoppers" could be found on the ground although a good many dead ones had been washed away by irrigation water.

On the Bersani ranch four acres of wheat were saved from the grasshoppers. The same formula was used in this demonstration. The wheat field



Fig. 9
Grinding Lemons.

Fig. 8
Mixing bran and arsenic.

(c) Horticulture

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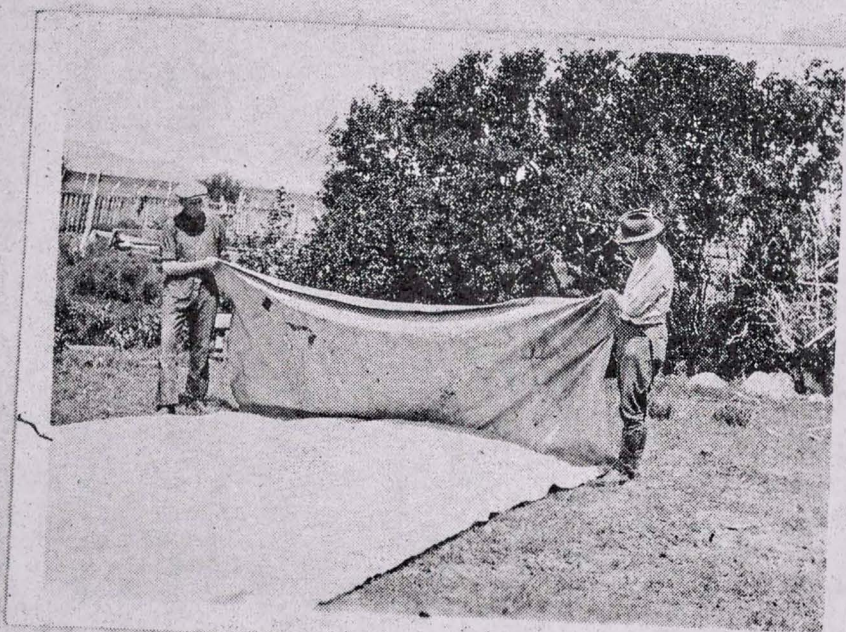


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Grinding Lemons



Fig. 10
Mixing lemons and molasses



Fig. 11
Pouring molasses and lemon mixture
on bran.



Fig. 12
Finishing the mash.

The wheat field was surrounded by an alfalfa field on both sides. Mr. Bersani was afraid that when the alfalfa was cut the grasshoppers would move from the stubble into the wheat field and destroy it. Accordingly, he was advised to leave strips of the alfalfa two feet wide about fifty yards apart, when the alfalfa was cut. Two or three days later, after the stubble had dried out, and most of the "hoppers" had moved to the strip, the mash was broadcasted in the strips. This method proved very effective

and saved this wheat crop.

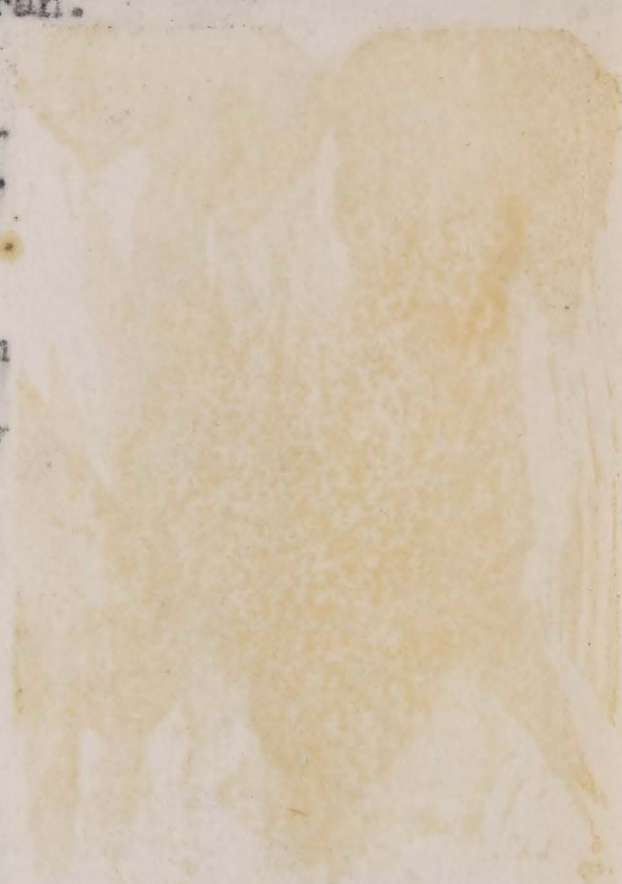


Fig. 13
Broadcasting mash
Note strip of alfalfa
at right.

(8) Animal Husbandry

Only a small amount of work was done with beef cattle this year. Information regarding markets was kept on hand in the farm bureau office, but little call was had for this information. One pure bred sire was located for J. F. Kleppe & Sons near Sparks.

A survey was made of the number of sheep and wool production in the county for use in the formation of a cooperative wool marketing association.

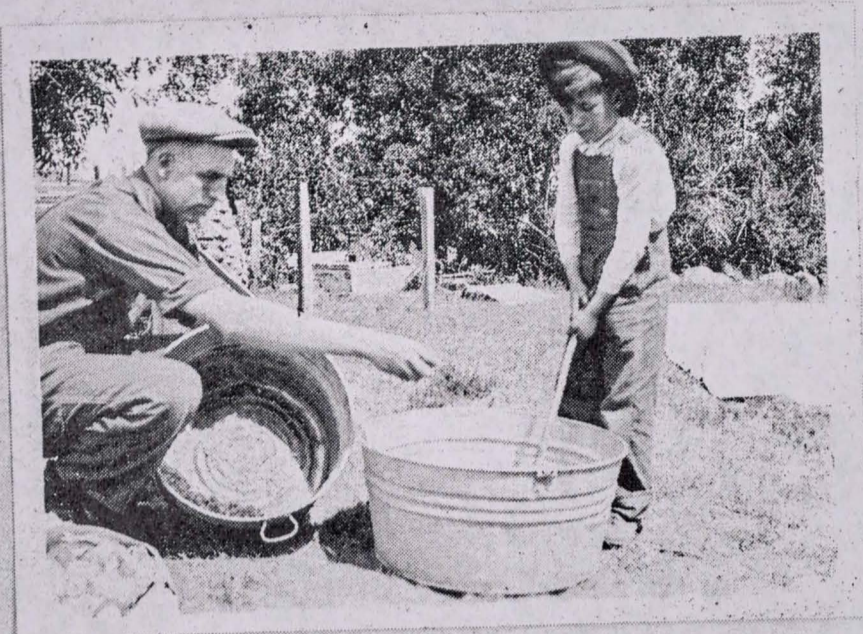


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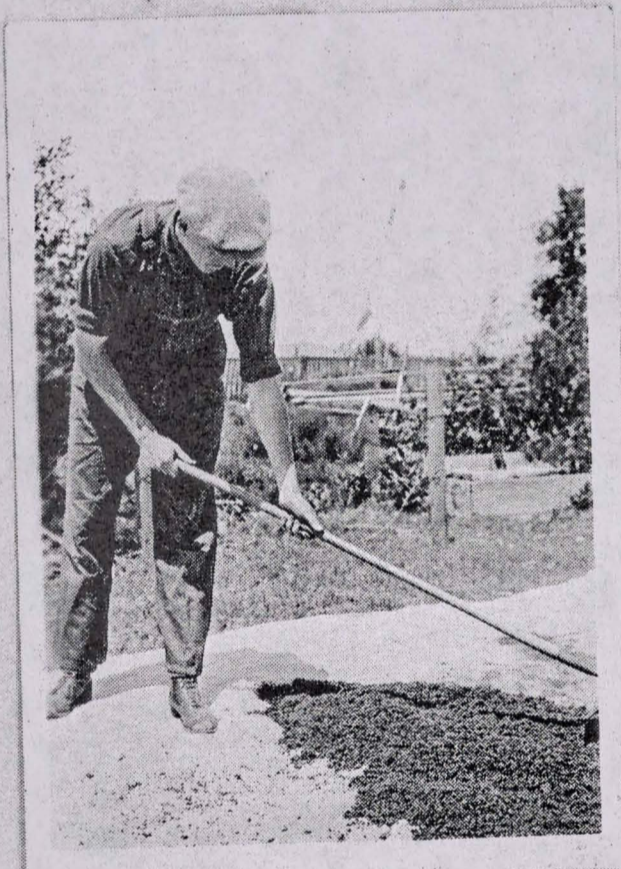


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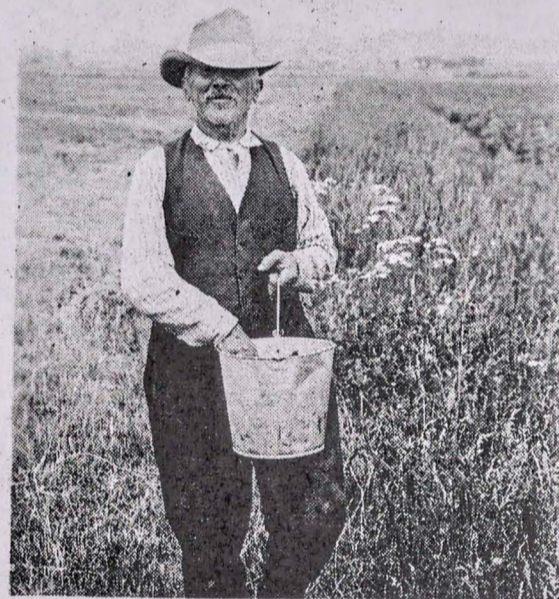


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Two pure bred Poland China pigs were located for a rancher at Wadsworth. Two pure bred Percherons were placed on another ranch.

A protest on the proposed reduction in the Canadian Tariff on beef cattle was lodged by the county farm bureau with the state organization. The state organization took up this proposition with the American Farm Bureau Federation at once.

(f) Dairy Husbandry

Early in the year an effort was made to revive the Washoe County Cow Testing Association, but due to lack of interest this project failed. The parties chiefly interested found that it was cheaper for them to hire men to do their own testing than to continue in the association. However, if the minimum number of 600 cows could have been secured these people would have continued with the association, so the failure of the association was really due to those having only a few cows.

MILK CONDENSERY

The county cannery project became a live issue in March when W. H. Simmons, president of the Washoe County Bank and Reno Grocer Company, came to the county agent with the proposition of the establishment of a milk condensery in Washoe County. The proposition was that a large Eastern milk company was looking for a favorable location for a new plant, and would, if 2,500 cows could be secured, consider locating a factory in Reno. The proposed condensery would take care of the surplus milk now produced in the summer time and would tend to stabilize prizes received by dairymen in this locality. Three meetings were held and the proposition explained with the result that sentiment was found favorable. A survey was then made by ten cooperators, the county agent and V. E. Scott, state dairy specialist, to determine the number of cows available for a condensery, if established here. This disclosed that 3,500 cows were now being milked in Washoe County, Fernley and Hazen, the territory from which the proposed factory would draw its milk supply, and that 2,200 cows would be added if the factory located here. The results of the survey were turned over to Mr. Simmons to submit to the parties interested. However, to date nothing definite has been secured regarding the location of the proposed factory.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

The Marsh community center at Vya, 208 miles north of Reno, is a small community in an isolated position. There are only about 250 cows in this valley, but people there requested the county agent to take up with the Veterinary Control Service the testing of their cattle for tuberculosis. Accordingly, Dr. Neilson made the trip to Vya and met with the farm center there regarding time when the testing could be done. Twenty-five families attended the meeting and it was decided that the

testing would be done this year probably during December.

HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION MEETING

Holstein breeders of Washoe County made a trip to Fallon on April 7th to attend the state association meeting at the H. J. Long Ranch. This meeting was more or less of an observation tour to observe the results obtained by H. J. Long at the Longheath Farm where the meeting was held. Thirty-eight members attended the association meeting. C. W. Brooks, county farm bureau director, was again elected vice-president of the association.

SALE OF DAIRY STOCK

The county agent has kept in the farm bureau office a list of dairy stock for sale in the county. Several sales have been reported through this agency.

State Dairy Specialist V. E. Scott has done considerable promotion work in the sale of surplus cows in this locality. Mr. Scott assisted a number of Washoe County dairymen in straightening out their registration papers and advising them as to how they could prepare their stock for auction..

WASHOE DAIRYMEN BUY FINE STOCK

Twenty-five head of pure bred Holsteins from the world famous E. C. Schroeder herd of Minnesota were purchased in Los Angeles by Brooks & Peckham, Washoe County dairymen, in March. The price paid for these animals was \$8,000. State Dairy Specialist V. E. Scott accompanied Brooks & Peckham to Los Angeles advising them in the selection of the cows purchased. With this purchase Brooks & Peckham now have eighty head of registered stock, and are starting with one of the most popular families of Holsteins in the United States - the Ormsbys.

CALF CLUB ORGANIZED

A dairy calf club was organized in March with W. J. Stevenson as local leader. Mr. Stevenson assisted the county agent and Mr. Foster, state club leader, in organizing the club. Three of the nine boys in the club purchased yearling heifers from the Brooks and Peckham herd. While these heifers were not registered they had excellent records of production back of them. Three of the other boys purchased registered Ayrshires while the others secured calves from cows with known records of production back of them. The club met six times before the annual boys' and girls' club encampment on different ranches. Judging of dairy cows, feeding and dairy management were topics of discussion at these meetings.

OTHER WORK DONE

Dairy problems have been largely handled by Professor Scott, State Dairy Specialist. Mr. Scott has carried on official testing work with our leading dairymen. He also gave advice on the construction of a silo at the C. J. Lockwood ranch and has assisted in many other ways in dairy progress.

POULTRY

Perhaps no story of any particular crop or product in Washoe County is more interesting or furnishes more startling figures than that of poultry and eggs. Two years ago it was estimated that the poultry industry of Washoe County brings in \$30,000 monthly or \$1,000 daily. There is no one industry in the county that effects as many people as the poultry industry. Eighty-eight per cent of Nevada farms in the 1920 census reported the keeping of poultry. In addition to this a large percentage of persons living in Reno and Sparks are keeping back yard flocks. These flocks greatly reduce the cost of living, and in many instances add a small amount of money to the family income.

POULTRY SURVEY MADE

A county-wide poultry survey was made twice during the year which disclosed the following facts regarding Washoe County.

1. There are 50,000 hens in Washoe County.
2. 60 cars of eggs are shipped annually into Reno for consumption and distribution.
3. That less than four months of the year local poultrymen can supply Reno's demand.
4. 20 tons of live poultry, 15 tons of dressed poultry and 75 tons of dressed turkeys are shipped into Reno annually by express.
5. \$93,000 worth of eggs annually are shipped through Reno to Susanville.

SUGGESTIONS TO POULTRY RAISERS

Approximately 300 circulars regarding price lists of baby chicks from ten reliable hatcheries was prepared by the county agent and mailed to poultrymen.

Five hundred bulletins relative to the care and raising of baby chicks and care of farm flocks were distributed from the Farm Bureau office.

Five poultry houses were built during the year as a result of extension activities along lines suggested by the state poultry specialist.

Ten culling demonstrations were held during the year, 2,000 hens being gone over.

One demonstration in the control of bumble foot was given by the state poultry specialist, while fifty or more other calls of a similar nature were answered by the poultry specialist and the county agent during the year.

Fifteen cases of disease outbreak were submitted by the county agent to the Veterinary Control Service for investigation.

The county agent made a visit to the California Farm Bureau Egg Laying Contest observing how this was carried on as well as observing poultry conditions at Santa Cruz. A similar

visit was made to the Central California Egg Producers Association headquarters in San Francisco with reference to marketing eggs.

The state five year poultry program was adopted by a county-wide poultry committee in February. This calls for the adoption of the accredited and recommended flock plan with a goal of five such flocks in each county each year for five years; That an effort be made to place a standard bred-to-lay flock on each farm where there are 25 or more chickens kept throughout the year; that at least five poultry houses be remodelled under a farm bureau plan each year; that a goal of five persons each year be induced to feed a farm bureau egg laying ration; that lectures be offered in each organized community regarding the production of the infertile egg and the grading of eggs; and in addition that all possible efforts be made to double the number of hens in Washoe County during the next five years until at least we can take care of the demands of our own community.

(h) Rural Engineering

Water development in the Marsh farm center at Vya, 208 miles north of Reno, was visited by the county agent during the middle of September for the purpose of outlining work to be carried on in that center next year. The principal projects to be worked on here are water development which will consist of spring development and a pumping project. This project, started last year, will be carried over to 1924 when it is hoped that it can be carried to a successful completion.

DRAINAGE

One farmer was advised where to purchase drain tile. Investigations were made regarding drainage projects for 1924 in two communities.

(j) Agricultural Economics

MARKETING

Through the efforts of Governor Scrugham and Mr. Robert Foster, farmers and businessmen of Washoe County were able to hear Aaron Sapiro, nationally known cooperative marketing expert, at two meetings in Reno. Mr. Sapiro delivered a message at these meetings which struck home to everyone present - the need of a more orderly system of marketing in Nevada. A committee of ten Washoe County farmers attended the morning conference which was held at the farm bureau office. The businessmen's meeting was held at noon under the auspices of the Rotary Club.

SAPIRO OUTLINES PLANS

In a concise statement Mr. Sapiro outlined plans for a cooperative marketing association which had proved successful in other states, and stated that Nevada can be organized along the same lines. Leading points to be followed Mr. Sapiro stated are:

1. Organize on a strictly non-profit basis and by commodities rather than by localities.
2. Democratic control of policies.
3. Long term contracts with growers. Such contracts to be enforceable at law.
4. Absolute refusal by the association to handle products for non members.
5. Control of products to be marketed. A majority of growers or producers of a single commodity signed up before operations are started.
6. Avoid dumping of products.
7. Experts required to handle marketing.

MARKETING INFORMATION GATHERED

The services of Mr. Sapiro being offered, steps were taken to investigate the possibilities of forming cooperative marketing associations in Nevada to market wool, potatoes and eggs, three of our principal products. Data for these three products was assembled for use on a state project by Washoe County.

MARKETING MEETING WITH SAPIRO AT SAN FRANCISCO

On July 16th and 17th, a state marketing committee meeting with Mr. Sapiro in his San Francisco office was held to discuss these problems. Mr. Sapiro agreed to furnish us with a cooperative marketing law to be introduced at the next session of the legislature, and contracts for forming marketing associations. A. F. Scanavino and the county agent represented Washoe County. To date no definite action has been taken to secure the formation of the proposed marketing association.

POTATO PRODUCTION COSTS *to here*

Potato production costs were secured from nine different Washoe County growers. This data was found valuable in preparing marketing data and other information. The general average for the nine farms was as follows:

Breaking land	\$ 6.44
Second plowing	4.22
Harrowing and disking	5.15
Planting seed	4.50
Cultivation	6.61
Irrigation	6.22
Digging	4.02
Picking and sacking	9.55
Sacks (100)	6.27
Interest on land at 6%	18.00
Taxes	2.61
Water assessment	2.77
Hauling and loading	11.33
Depreciation of machinery	1.44
Total cost per acre	<u>\$89.13</u>
Cost per ton - 6 ton crop	\$14.98

SURVEY OF FOODSTUFF SHIPPED INTO RENO

In January a survey was made through the cooperation of the railroads and express companies of food shipments made into Reno for consumption and distribution. These figures disclosed (approximate) the following importations annually:

60	Cars	of	eggs
200	Cars	of	grain *
95	Cars	of	hogs
35	Cars	of	mixed vegetables
20	Cars	of	canned vegetables
13	Cars	of	potatoes
125	Cars	of	Hay
20	Tons	of	butter
20	tons	of	live poultry
15	tons	of	dressed poultry
75	tons	of	dressed turkeys

* Includes corn, oats, oatmeal, wheat, rice flour, bran and cereals.

These figures have been found useful in developing county and community programs.

MARKET REPORTS

Market news reports have been exchanged with neighboring county agents. These reports include crop conditions and prices being offered for farm products and livestock. In several instances they have proven very helpful.

KANSAS CITY HAY RATE

Due to quarantines caused by the alfalfa weevil, Washoe, Lyon and Pershing alfalfa growers can no longer ship hay to California markets. This of necessity has forced them to look for new markets. Although not directly interested, the county agent and farm bureau took an active part in securing a reduced rate on hay from Nevada points to Kansas City. Several meetings were held regarding this proposition. At the county agent's request the Reno Chamber of Commerce and State Railroad Commission presented the case of the Nevada growers to the Transcontinental Freight Bureau who were considering the case. Mr. Hardy, president of the state farm bureau, enlisted the support of Governor Scrugham whose valuable assistance and the combined efforts of all those interested secured the reduction of the rate from \$14.60 to \$12.50. A \$10.00 rate was requested. With hay selling at \$26 to \$30 on the Kansas City markets shipments can be profitably made from Nevada points. The securing of the \$12.50 rate is expected to afford considerable relief to alfalfa growers in Pershing and Lyon counties.

INCONVENIENCES TO SHIPPERS REMOVED

The time for shipment of potatoes being near in September, the county agent took up with the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company needed improvements at Huffakers and

Browns stations. At Huffakers the whole of the loading front was occupied by a supply of railroad ties making it impossible to load more than one car at a time, while at times potato growers have had occasion to load two, three and sometimes four cars in the same day. It was apparent that unless this space was cleared it would greatly inconvenience shippers.

The Browns yard was overgrown with a rank growth of weeds making it very inconvenient for work in its condition at that time.

The railway company, as soon as the matter was called to their attention, very promptly rearranged their supply of railroad ties at Huffakers in order to give ample clearance for loading, and at the Browns station cleared the yards of weeds, etc. They also erected a sixty foot loading platform at Browns which makes possible loading and unloading car load shipments directly from wagon to car.

FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

Considerable time was devoted to farm bureau organization throughout the year. It was found necessary to re-organize three different farm centers. The farm bureau office was moved twice in order to secure more office space. A growing demand for the work making more space necessary where both the agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, and clerk could have their office in one central place. The present location is very favorable being large and spacious, large enough in fact to accommodate a good sized meeting.

Farm bureau membership this year is almost four times what it was in 1922. More space has been given to the farm bureau than hitherto in the local newspapers. Mailing lists have been revised and new contacts established in communities where the work was little known before. The farm bureau organization has been indorsed by the local Chamber of Commerce with whom there is close cooperation.

The county farm bureau directors have taken an active part in looking after legislation beneficial to farmers. The Voigt Filled Milk Bill was endorsed and favorable action sought from our representatives in Congress. The same applies to the Truth-In-Fabric Bill, Farm Loan Acts and local legislation.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU PICNIC

The annual county farm bureau picnic was held this year on the last day of the Junior Farm Bureau Club Camp. The plan is to make this an annual event in connection with the farm bureau camp at the University Farm. About 140 or 150 people gathered on this date to eat a picnic lunch, inspect the camp and University Farm, and listen to an interesting program. Senator T. L. Oddie, Governor J. G. Scrugham, J. C. Durham, C. W. Creel, H. W. Hockbaum, and Professor F. W. Wilson all gave talks of interest. The picnic closed the camp and the 53 Washoe County boys and girls who attended the camp returned to their homes with their parents following the picnic.

FARM BUREAU LUNCHEON

During the silver conference C. W. Creel, director of Extension, arranged for a conference of farm bureau leaders on the tariff question at a luncheon held in Reno. The meeting was attended by Senators T. J. Walsh of Montana, Key Pittman and T. L. Oddie of Nevada, Congressman C. Richards of Nevada, and Governor J. G. Scrugham. The senators were all in favor of the enactment of a tariff law that would protect the farmers and livestock men as well as other industries. Mr. W. A. Hardy, president of the state farm bureau, told the senators what some of our Nevada problems were. The county directors from Washoe attended this meeting.

(c) Community Activities

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP UNIVERSITY FARM - AUGUST 8 - 11.

In January the directors of the county farm bureau at the suggestion of the county agent decided to have a boys' and girls' camp, and the Junior Farm Bureau Camp was made a major project. The idea was carried to the state farm bureau, endorsed at its annual meeting and financial assistance promised. When the annual club round-up at the University was

Fig. 14
Favorably situated on University Farm

abandoned, the Junior Farm Bureau Camp became a state-wide project with practically all northern Nevada counties agreeing to participate which insured its greater success. In due time the camp was held as planned.

The biggest part of the work of putting on the camp fell upon Robert Foster, state boys' and girls' club leader, and the two Washoe County extension agents. E. C. Reed, county extension agent, Lyon County, and V. E. Scott, state dairy specialist, rendered valuable assistance towards the success of the camp.

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The plan for the camp was worked out as follows on the mimeographed sheets, pages 27 to 35, inclusive.

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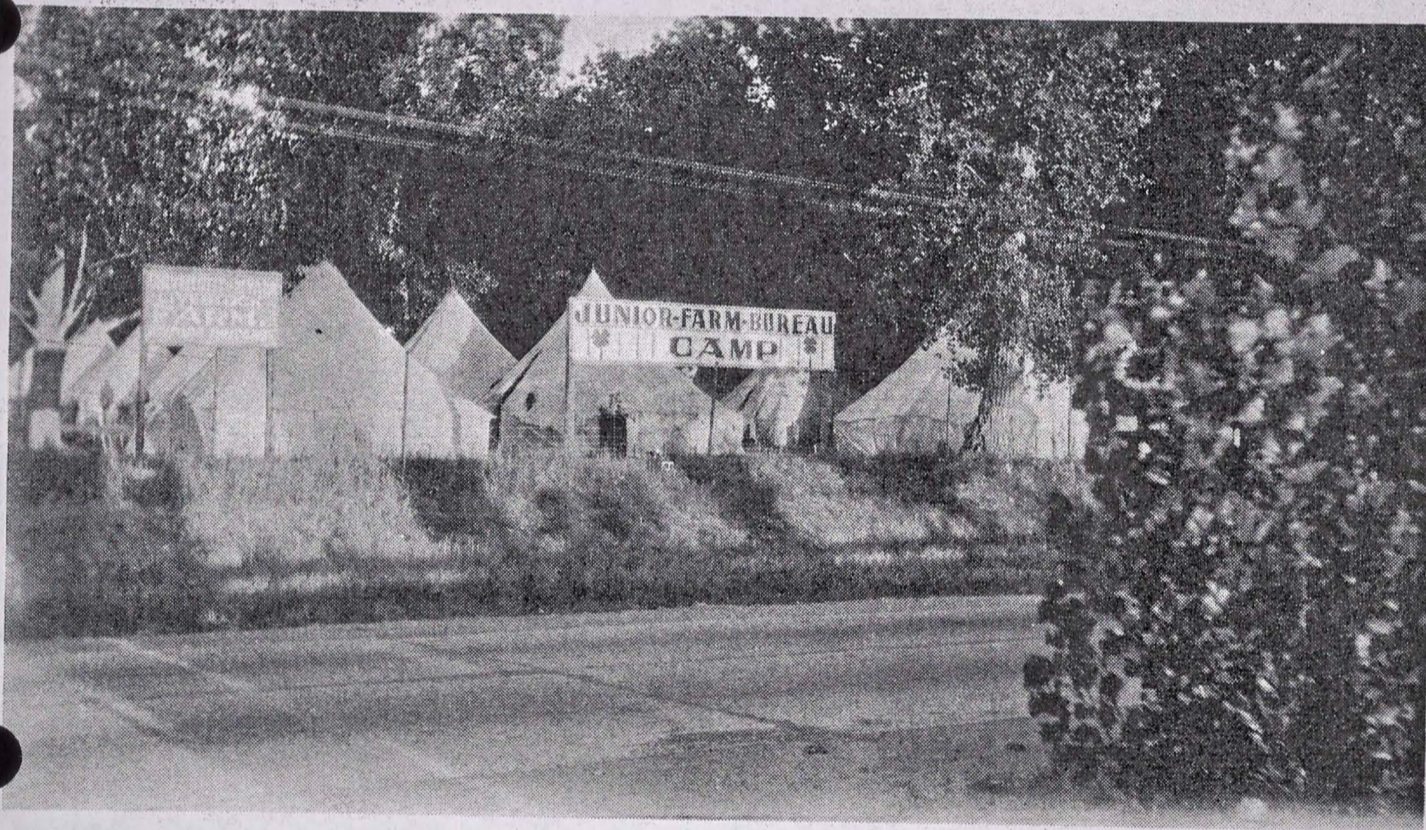


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EQUIPMENT

Each member who expects to attend camp will be given a list of equipment to bring before leaving home.

PRIZES

Prizes will be awarded for the best note-books, essay of camp, stock-judging, and club or county delegation putting best "stunt" on Thursday evening.

RECREATION

Amusement will be provided such that every member will have a lot of good wholesome fun. Some of the features will be base-ball, track, swimming, etc. A special party by the Huffakers Community Center is planned, a big campfire, picture show, radio concert, and many other features.

THE DAILY PROGRAM

- 6:00 A. M.—Reveille
- 6:30 A. M.—Breakfast
- 7:30 A. M.—Camp Inspection
- 8:00 A. M.—Four hours of Agricultural and Home Economics Demonstrations
- 12:00 M.—Lunch—Camp Kitchen
- 1:00 P. M.—Rest Hour and Leaders' Conference
- 1:45 P. M.—Assembly Period
- 2:30 P. M.—Recreation and Swimming
- 6:00 P. M.—Dinner—Camp Kitchen
- 7:30 P. M.—Social Period
- 10:00 P. M.—Taps.

EDUCATION

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"Ask Your County Agent"

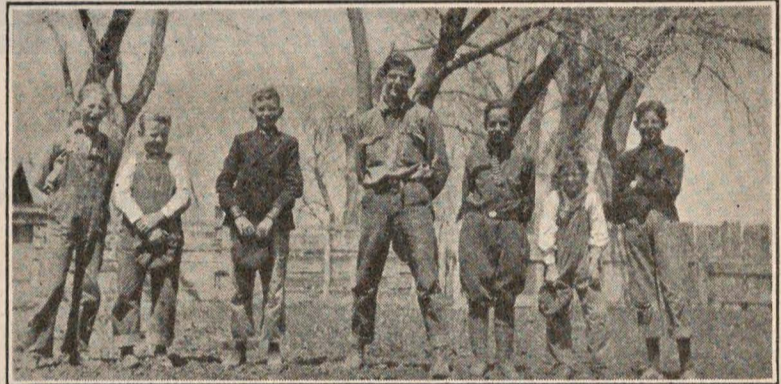
ANNUAL Boys' and Girls' Camp

To be Held at

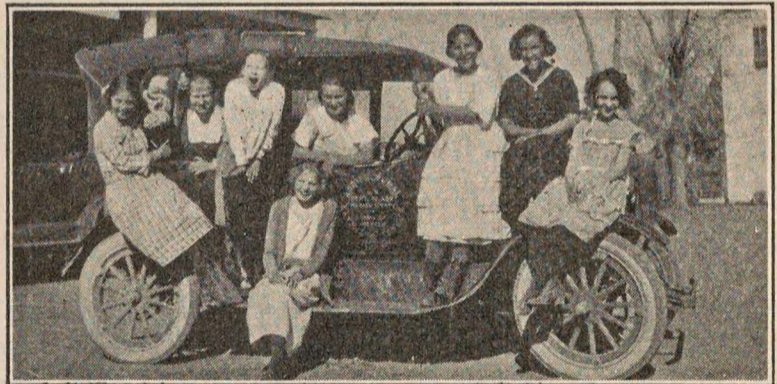
UNIVERSITY FARM

Reno, Nevada

August 8 - 11, 1923



This Club Camp will be held under the
Auspices of the
NEVADA STATE AND COUNTY FARM
BUREAUS
AND
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

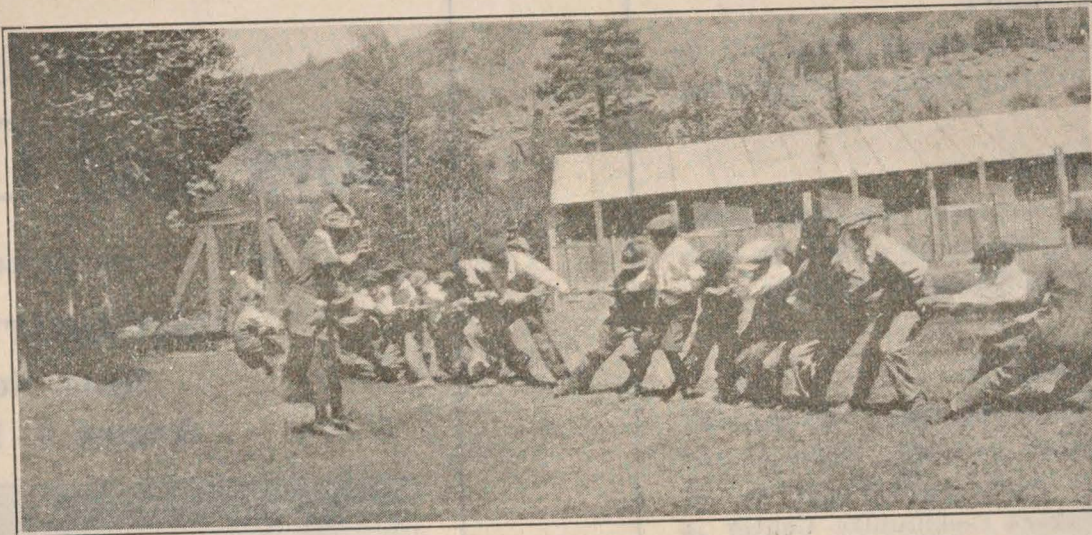


READ THIS PAMPHLET
SHOW IT TO YOUR FOLKS
DON'T LET THEM REST TILL THEY READ IT

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Nevada. Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE  JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPT.

**THE
CAMP YOU WILL
TALK ABOUT
FOR YEARS**



**AN
OPPORTUNITY
TO DEVELOP
LEADERSHIP**

The Junior Farm Bureau Camp

THE AIM

An opportunity for boys and girls to combine recreation and education; a vacation that brings inspiration through contact with boys and girls from all parts of the county and State; a chance to hear some of the best experts on agricultural matters and to see demonstrations put on by the state agricultural specialists. These demonstrations have been particularly planned for the camp.

The program will consist of the three important points of "recreation," "education," and "inspiration."

Experience has shown that boys and girls who attend these camps return to their communities with a broadened view-point and acquaintance. For, while making new friends and having a good time, they also learn some practical things about farming and livestock raising.

THE CAMP

The camp will be held at the University Farm. All members attending must register Wednesday morning, August 8. If you are a club member in good standing you are eligible to attend. Every person attending must live at the camp.

COST TO THE MEMBER

Each boy or girl will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$2.50 to their local leaders at least two weeks before the date of the camp.

"Ask Your County Agent"

TRANSPORTATION

Each county, local community, or club will provide expense of transportation for as many club members as they can send. Every community should be represented. Send a carload with their local leader.

DISCIPLINE AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

The camp will be under military discipline. A competent doctor and nurse will be present to attend to any one needing medical assistance. Your boys and girls will be as safe as if at home.

FOOD

A competent cook will prepare good wholesome food, and lots of it. A camp kitchen will be installed at the farm and every youngster will be guaranteed a "full" program during the camp.

SLEEP

Next to good meals, a tired youngster wants a good bed. Twenty 16x16 tents and cots have been obtained. Half the tents will be used for the girls' camp and half for the boys' camp. The Woman Extension agents and local leaders will see that the girls are properly taken care of.

"Ask Your County Agent"

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS,
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.
State of Nevada.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP,
University Farm,
Reno

ORGANIZATION

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	:R.G.Foster	:In general charge of Camp
Asst.Camp Director	:Al Reed	:In charge of boys and Camp singing
" " "	:Mary E.Stilwell	: " " " girls,girls instruction & meals
Camp Clerk	:Joe Wilson	:Handles mail,camp records,bank, etc.
Medical Director	:Dr.C.P.Knight	:To give health instruction to Boys
	:Dr.Vida Russell	: " " " " " Girls
Recreation Director	:Hazel Zimmerman	:In charge of play,athletics,entertainment
Asst. " "	:Mr. Elfrink	: " " " swimming
" " "	:Al Reed	:To assist with athletics
" " "	:Ed Reed	: " " " "
Work & Supply Director	:Tom Buckman	:In charge,work details,supplies,property
Asst.W.& " "	:V. E. Scott	:Will assist in work details
" " " " "	:Ed Reed	: " " " " "
Bugler	:Blaine Menke	: " " blow all routine calls
Mess Director	:Mary E.Stilwell	:In charge of kitchen and meals
Asst.Mess Director	:Flora McElhinney	:Will assist with meals
First Cook	:Phil Arden	: " prepare all meals
Asst. Cook	:	: " assist Mr. Arden
Transportation Director	:Chester Brennen	:In charge,transportation for all trips
Camp Editor	:Eda L. Carlson	: " " "Camp Life" &articles for daily press
Asst. Editor	:Mary McMinemon	:To assist Mrs. Carlson
Instructional Staff	:Prof.F.W.Wilson	:Instructor in sheep & beef cattle
	:Prof.V.E.Scott	: " " poultry & dairy cattle
	:Tom Buckman	: " " potato production
	:Joe Wilson	: " " hog management
	:Lassie Lane	: " " canning
	:Flora McElhinney	: " " "
	:Mrs.C.W.Westover	: " " basketry
	:Mrs. V. Peckham	: " " "
	:Mrs. J.P.Raine	: " " "
	:Mrs. E. Hall	: " " "
	:Miss Luby	: " " health and first aid
	:Miss Heinzelman	: " " " " " "
	:Dr. C.P.Knight	: " " " " " "
	:Dr. Vida Russell	: " " " " " "

Captain - Co. A	:	Al Reed	:	In charge of Company to see that members	
"	Co. B	:	Ed Reed	:	reach all classes and other meetings at
"	Co. C	:	Chester Brennen	:	proper time and place
"	Co. D	:	Lassie Lane	:	"
"	Co. E	:	Flora McElhinney	:	"
"	Co. F	:	Mrs. Bovett	:	"
	:		:		

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All members arriving in Reno by train Tuesday night, August 7th, will be met and taken care of at Camp.
2. Breakfast will be served at Camp for those arriving Tuesday night.
3. Report to Camp Headquarters the first thing after breakfast Wednesday, August 8th, to register, and receive assignment to tents and companies.
4. For information, ask your Tent Leader.
5. Read your Program.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 8-11, 1923.

Reno, Nevada.

The Program

Wednesday, August 8th.

9:00 A. M. Arrive at University Farm, Reno, Nevada, to attend the Boys and Girls Camp.

1. Register at camp

(a) Receive registration card; club pin, copy of program of the camp activities, assignment to tents and companies.

11:30 A. M. Camp Inspection and Roll Call; Announcements.

12:00 M Lunch, Camp Kitchen.

1:00 P. M. Leave University Farm for inspection trip of -

1:25 Scott's Poultry Ranch 45 minutes

2:20 University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Farm. 45 minutes

3:15 Agricultural Building, University of Nevada . . 30 minutes

3:50 Veterinary Control Service, Univ. of Nevada . . 30 minutes

4:30 Chism's Ice Cream Factory 50 minutes

5:45 Arrive University Farm Camp

6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag

6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen

7:15 P. M. Assembly. (See special program attached.)

1. Address of Welcome - Director Creel

2. Club Songs and Yells

3. Moving Pictures

4. Bon-fire - Marshmallow roast - songs.

5. Story telling.

10:15 P. M. Taps

Thursday - August 9th.

6:00 A. M. Reveille

6:25 A. M. Flag Raising

6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection

7:30 A. M. Health Instruction

1. Boys section - Dr. C. I. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service

2. Girls section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service

Thurs. August 9th - Cont.

8:00 A. M. Four hours of agricultural and home economics demonstrations.
(See special program attached)

12:15 M Lunch - Camp Kitchen.

1:00 P. M. General Assembly (See special program attached)

2:00 P. M. Conference, Camp Personnel and Local Club Leaders.
(1) General Round Table discussion on club work
a. Led by Miss Stilwell.

2:00 P. M. Rest Half-Hour for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet.
Write your folks a letter. They would like to hear from you.

2:30 P. M. Recreation Period - Miss Zimmerman in charge.
1. Indoor Baseball
2. Group Games
3. Track events.

4:00 P. M. Swimming, Moana Hall - Mr. Elfrink in charge.

5:30 P. M. Return to camp.

6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag.

6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen. Governor J. G. Scrugham in attendance.

7:15 P. M. Leave for Huffaker Hall - Mr. Brennen in charge of transportation

7:30 P. M. Arrive Huffaker Hall - Party given by Homemakers Club of
Huffaker Community Center
1. Music and dancing.
2. Talk - - Governor J. G. Scrugham
3. Stunts by County Delegations
(a) Judges, - Stunt Receiving loudest applause receives
first prize, etc.
4. Refreshments.

11:00 P. M. Leave Huffaker Hall for Camp

11:30 P. M. Taps - Everyone quiet and in bed.

Friday, August 10th.

6:00 A. M. Reveille

6:25 A. M. Raising of Flag

6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection

7:30 A. M. Health Instruction

1. Boys Section - Dr. V. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service.
2. Girls Section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service.

Fri. Aug. 10 - Cont.

- 8:00 A. M. Four hours of Agricultural and Home Economics Demonstrations.
(See special program attached)
- 12:15 M. Lunch - Camp Kitchen.
- 1:00 P. M. General Assembly (See special program attached)
- 2:00 P. M. Conference, Camp Personnel and Local Club Leaders.
1. General Round Table Discussion on club work
(a) Led by Miss Stilwell.
- 2:00 P. M. Rest Half-Hour for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet.
- 2:30 P. M. Recreation period - Miss Zimmerman in charge
1. Indoor Baseball
2. Group Games
3. Track Events.
- 4:00 P. M. Swimming, Moana Hall - Mr. Elfrink in charge
- 5:30 P. M. Return to camp.
- 6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag.
- 6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen.
- 7:15 P. M. Picture Show - Reno - Leave Camp, Mr. Brennen in charge of transportation.
- 10:15 P. M. Taps.

Saturday - August 11th.

- 6:00 A. M. Reveille.
- 6:25 A. M. Raising of Flag.
- 6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen
- 7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection
- 7:30 A. M. Health Instruction
1. Boys section - Dr. C. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service
2. Girls Section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service
- 8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest. (Livestock Barns)
(see special instructions attached.)
- 10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest. - Miss Stilwell in charge.
- 12:15 P. M. Lunch - Camp Kitchen. (Last meal)
- 1:00 P. M. Washoe County Farm Bureau Picnic
- 2:00 P. M. Program
a. Awarding Club Prizes.
b. Talks - Music, etc. (See special program.)
- 2:30 P. M. Camp adjourned.
- - - - -

ITINERARY FOR TOUR

Wed., Aug. 8, 1923

1:00 P. M.

Leave Univ. Farm 1:00 P.M. for Scott's Poultry Ranch
Arrive Scott's Poultry Ranch - 7.5 miles at - - - - - 1:25
Inspection of Poultry Plant - - - - -45 Minutes - V. E. Scott in charge
Leave Scott's Poultry Plant for Univ. Exp. Farm at - - - - - 2:10
Arrive Univ. Exp. Farm - 3 miles at - - - - - 2:20
Inspection of Univ. Exp. Farm - 45 minutes - Mr. Fleming in charge
Leave Univ. Exp. Farm for Univ. of Nev. - - - - - 3:05
Arrive Univ. of Nev. - Agr. Bldg. - 1 mile - - - - - 3:10
Inspection of Agr. Bldg. - Prof. Lehenbauer in charge, 30 min.
Leave Agr. Bldg. for Vet. Control - - - - - 3:45
Arrive Vet. Control Service Bldg., 1/10 mile - - - - - 3:50
Vet. Control Work, Dr. Records in charge, 30 minutes
Leave Vet. Control Service for Chism's Ice Cream Plant - - - - - 4:20
Arrive Chism's Ice Cream Plant - - - - - 4:30
Tour of Plant, 50 minutes, Mr. Chism in charge - - - - -
Leave Chism's for Univ. Farm Camp at - - - - - 5:20
Arrive Univ. Farm Camp - - - - - 5:40
Supper - Camp Kitchen- - - - - 6:00

Program for Boys' Classes

Thursday

8:00 A. M. Company A, B; Sheep Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Dairy - Professor Scott

9:00 A. M. Company A, B; Sheep Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Hog Management - Joe Wilson

10:00 A. M. Company A, B; Dairy - Professor Scott.

Company C - Sheep Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

11:00 A. M. Company A, B; Hog Management - Joe Wilson

Company C - Sheep Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Friday

8:00 A. M. Company C - Dairy - Professor Scott

Company A, B; Beef Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

9:00 A. M. Company A, B; Beef Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Potato Production - Mr. Buckman

10:00 A. M. Company C - Beef Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company A, B; Dairy - Professor Scott

11:00 A. M. Company A, B; Potato Production, Mr. Buckman

Company C - Beef Judging - Professor Wilson

Saturday

8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest. All are eligible.

10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest. All are eligible.

Program for Girls' Classes.

Thursday

- 8:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.
9:00 A. M. Company F - - Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.
Company D, E - Poultry - Professor Scott.
10:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
11:00 A. M. Company D, E - Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
Company F - - Poultry - Professor Scott

Friday

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Company F - - Poultry - Professor Scott
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11:00 A. M. Company F - - Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
Company D, E - Poultry - Professor Scott.

Saturday

- 8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest; Open to all.
10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest; Open to all.

UNIVERSITY FARM CAMP
Aug. 8-11, 1923.
Reno

INFORMATION SHEET

1. Name _____ County _____
Address _____ Name of School _____
2. Are you in High or Elementary School? _____
3. What grade or year? _____
4. Age at last birthday _____
5. What size farm do you live on (number of acres)? _____
6. About how many hours per day do you work on the home farm during the school term? _____
7. How many cows do you milk each night and morning? _____
8. What club contest did you compete in this year? _____
9. Did you make any money out of your club work? (Yes or No) _____
10. Have you ever attended the University Camp before? (Yes or No) _____
If so, in what year? _____
11. How many years have you been a club member? _____
- 11-a. Do you have a room of your own at home? (Yes or No) _____
12. How many pigs do you own? _____ are they purebred (Yes or No) _____
- 12-a. Is there a Sunday School or Church where you live? (Yes or No) _____
13. How many cows or calves do you own? _____ are they purebred (Yes or No) _____
14. How many acres of land do you own? _____
15. How many chickens do you own? _____ are they purebred? (Yes or No) _____
16. If you are in High School, do you take agriculture? (Yes or No) _____
- 16-a. " " " " " " " " Home Economics? (Yes or No) _____
17. Do you intend to go to College? (Yes or No) _____
If so, in what year will you enter? _____
18. Do you have a bank savings account? (Yes or No) _____
19. Has club work been interesting and worth while to you? (Yes or No) _____
20. Do you intend to continue as a club member next year? _____
21. How many days vacation (away from your farm) do you have each year? (Answer in days) _____



Fig. 15
Girls' Section

resolutions and words of appreciation mean anything.

An outstanding feature of the gathering was the camp spirit, the cheerfulness of the campers and their willingness to do their part to make the camp a success whether it was to peel spuds, wash dishes, police the camp grounds or pay attention to their instructors.

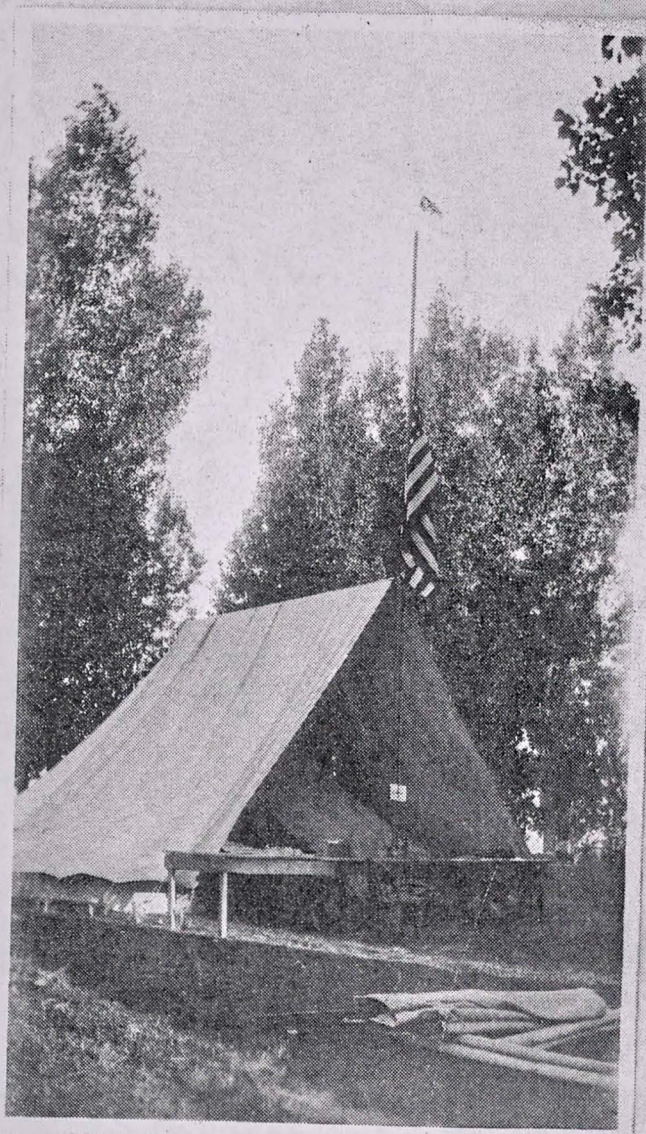


Fig. 17 - Headquarters Tent

The camp was located most favorably at the University Farm, three and one-half miles south of Reno, with objects of demonstration at hand, plenty of shade, good water, clean dry ground for camping, Moana Springs convenient for swimming, and the blue grass sod of the farm for games.

Two rows of tents, ten in a row, with the headquarters tent facing the lane between housed the 153 boys and girls who thoroughly enjoyed themselves throughout the four days of the camp, if their

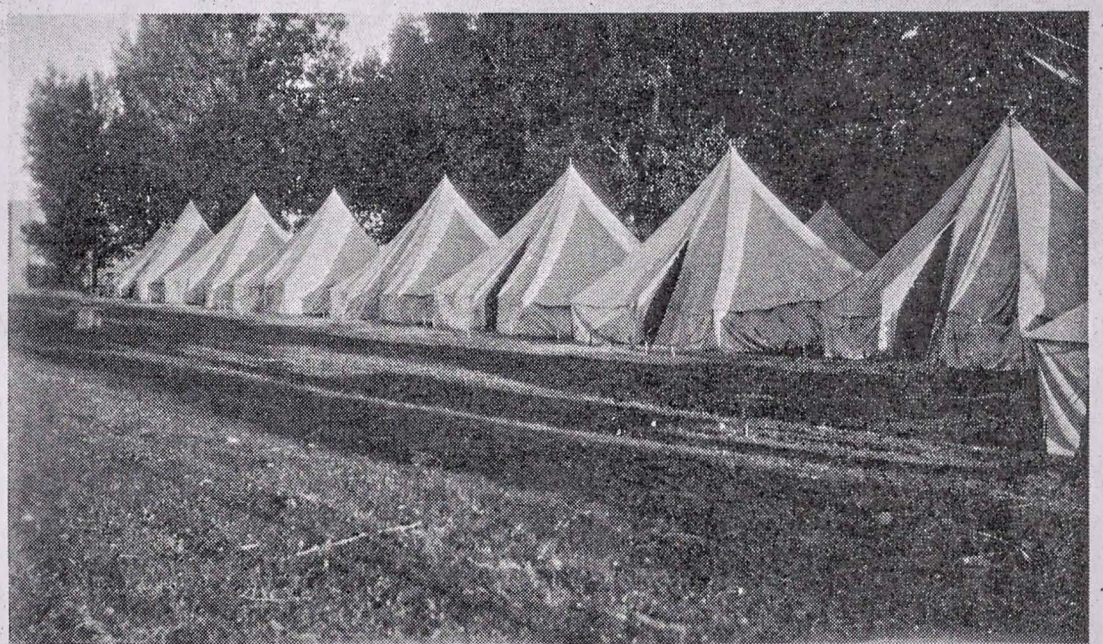


Fig. 16
Boys' Section

Good substantial meals were served under the capable direction of Phil Arden, chef of the University dining hall. When the bugle sounded the "chow" call, the boys and girls fell in line like a bunch of rookies after a ten mile hike.

THE DAYS WORK

Reveille sounded at six A. M. each morning when every youngster turned out. Tents were cleaned up after which came breakfast. Then assembly was called and the boys marched to one portion of the camp while the girls went to another. The boys listened to a health lecture by Dr. C. P. Knight while Dr. Russell gave the girls a lecture on the care of the teeth

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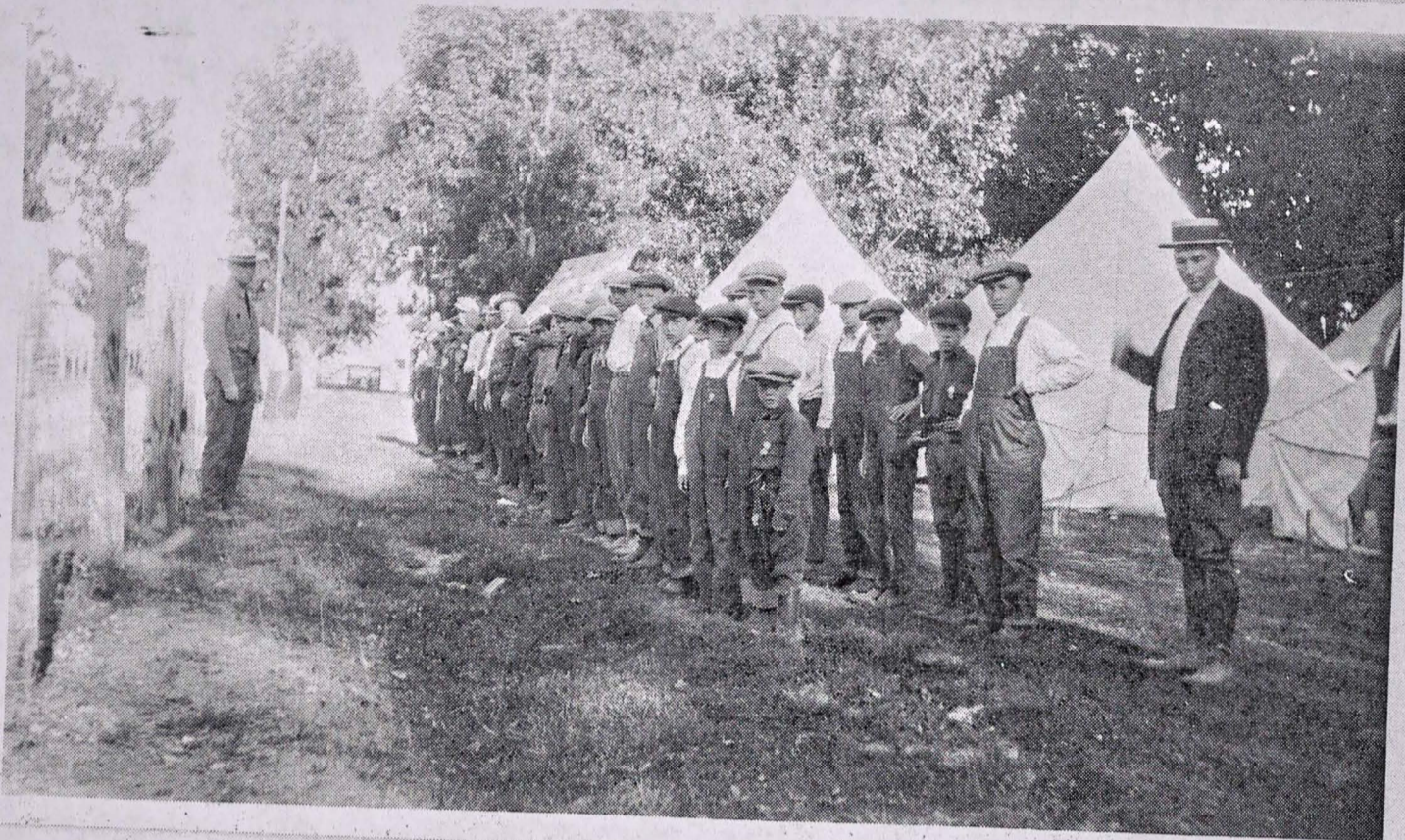


Fig. 18
Lining up for Assembly

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After the health lecture was over the boys and girls

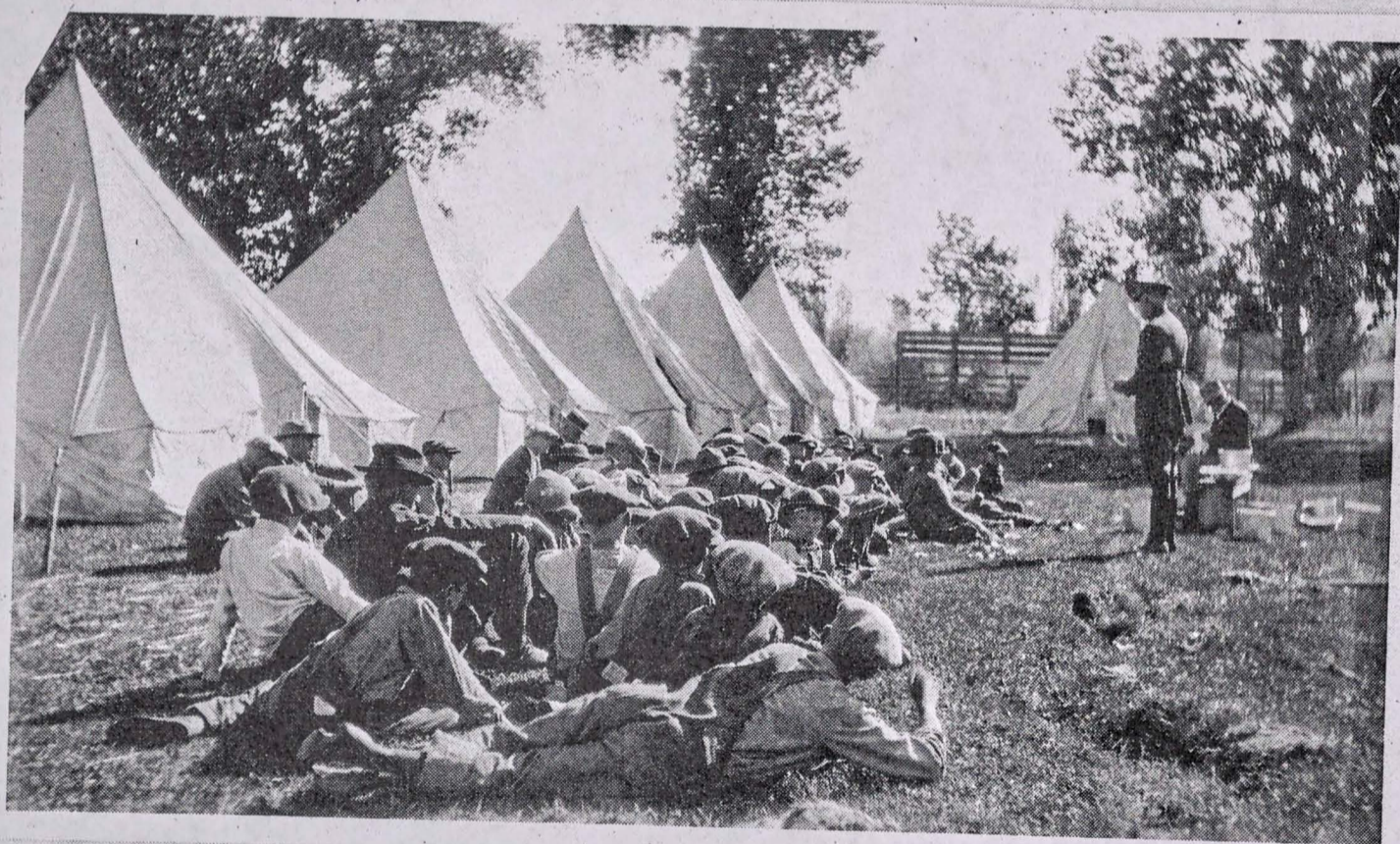


Fig. 19
Health Talks

spent the balance of the morning in demonstrational work. They received the same kind of instruction as the regular University classes when college is in session.

At noon after lunch there was music and talks by prominent Nevada citizens.

The afternoon up to 4:30 was given to baseball, volley ball and other games. Then came what the youngsters looked forward to all during the day - a trip to Moana Springs. In the evening entertainment was provided at the camp.



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Fig. 20
Class in Basketry



Fig. 21
Culling the Slacker

A daily newspaper was issued which was found to be one of the most interesting features of the camp. Each tent had a reporter and the mimeographed summary of the news turned in was distributed each morning after breakfast.

COST

The only cost to the club member was transportation to the camp and return and a \$2.50 fee. Counties outside of Washoe met this by giving dances and entertainments. In Washoe



Fig. 22
At Scotts
Poultry
Farm



Fig. 20
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At Scotts'
Poultry
Farm



Fig. 23
Observation Tour

County the Homemakers Clubs of the Farm Bureau paid the entrance fee of the boys and girls in their communities. The North Truckee girls' club raised their fee by an entertainment at the North Truckee School. The total cost of the camp was around \$725. Of this about \$375 was derived from fees. The state farm bureau contributed \$100, the University of Nevada \$125 and the Agricultural Extension Division \$125.

Those familiar with the camp are talking about next year. While the camp was a success in every way, many improvements can be made, and it is hoped that permanent equipment such as tents, cots, etc. can be secured for next year's camp.

Fig. 24
At Experimental Farm



Fig. 25
Dairy Cow Judging

INDUSTRIAL SHOW

On June 2nd to 9th, the Reno Chamber of Commerce put on an Industrial Show in Reno. At this show the Farm Bureau had a twenty foot booth showing a model home kitchen, home conveniences, clothing exhibits, pictures of poisonous plants, and a display of Farmers' bulletins available at the Farm Bureau office. A special circular telling what the farm bureau is and is not was prepared and distributed at the booth.

WATER STORAGE DONNER LAKE

Some time was spent in April investigating the possibilities of irrigating the lands near Reno with water stored at Donner Lake. At Donner Lake it is possible to store 20,000 acre feet of water according to a statement given out by the manager of the Donner Lake Company. This company stated, through their manager, that they would store the water provided sufficient lands could be found for utilizing it. The company would prefer, so the manager stated, to buy one of the present ditch companies or sell the water storage provided the land was available. An investigation showed that 33,000 acres of land was available under the Steamboat Ditch, while possibly additional acreage could be secured. This proposition was referred to one of the local civil engineers who reported back that due to the present ownership of the Steamboat Ditch, it would be impossible to work out the project, while, on the other hand, it would be too expensive to construct a ditch to irrigate lands north of Reno.

Fig. 25
Dairy Cow Judging

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NEW POSTOFFICE SECURED

One of the projects put across by the Marsh farm center is worthy of note. Only one postoffice was located at Long Valley at Vya which caused those living fifteen or twenty miles north of the postoffice to make numerous trips to the Vya postoffice in order to ship their cream. A petition for the establishment of a postoffice at Diesner was circulated by farm bureau committeemen and the postoffice was secured bringing mail service to all those farms between Vya and Diesner, a distance of approximately twenty miles.

POWER EXTENSION NORTH TRUCKEE

For the past two years, the North Truckee farm center has been working on the extension of the power line northwest of Sparks to serve the farmers in that community. Action on this project was crystalized into definite form in October when difficulties with financing the construction of the line were finally overcome. A new line 2.4 miles long will furnish power and light for eleven families and the North Truckee school in that district.

(p) Miscellaneous

SPECIALIST WORK

During January the county agent continued work with the agricultural grading committee appointed by the state farm bureau. The final report of the committee was prepared the day before the state farm bureau meeting and a complete report presented to the state farm bureau. The report was accepted and referred to a legislative committee. The bill was finally introduced by Assemblyman Henrichs of Lyon County and became a law. Under this law, shipping point inspection service was secured for the state.

SEED CERTIFICATION

In July the county agent and Dean Robert Stewart of the College of Agriculture drew up rules for the certification of seed in the state. These rules were used in certifying wheat seed in White Pine County and potato seed in Elko and Washoe Counties.

POTATO FIELD WORK

During the first part of August, Dr. F. C. Meir, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture from Washington, was a Nevada visitor to investigate potato disease conditions in this state. The county agent accompanied Mr. Meir on a trip to Hazen and Fallon and throughout Washoe County. Mosaic was found to be prevalent in many of our potato fields. A number of field inspections and trips were made during the summer studying and collecting specimens of different potato diseases found in the state. Quite a collection was secured for the disease booth at the Western Nevada Potato Show.

WESTERN NEVADA POTATO SHOW

The Western Nevada Potato Show held at the University on October 26 and 27 was a state-wide project worked out by the county agent with the cooperation of the other agents.

GRADING

During the latter part of September, the county agent accompanied S. C. Dinsmore, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, who has charge of the standardization work in this county, and S. C. Rogers, representing the Shipping Point Inspection Service organization of the United States Department of Agriculture, to Lyon County where a series of conferences and demonstrations were held with potato growers. At these meetings there was manifested a general feeling that Nevada potatoes should be shipped under U. S. standards and certificate blank. Those present at these meetings were surprised that they can easily meet U. S. Grade No. 1 by a slight modification of their pack.

(3) Character and scope of office and field service.

Herewith follows a statistical summary of extension activities for the year:

Meetings held -----	129
Number attending -----	5368
Office calls -----	1244
Farm visits -----	800
Personal letters -----	1635
Circular letters -----	6125
Days in field -----	170
Days in office -----	79
U.S.D.A. bulletins distributed	1097
Miles traveled -----	9784

In addition to this the following specialist assistance was rendered:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>WORK DONE</u>	<u>NO. DAYS</u>
C. W. Creel	Entomology and organization	4
R. G. Foster	Club work and office	10½
Mary E. Stilwell	Club work	1
V. E. Scott	Dairy and poultry	30½
Dr. F. C. Meir	Potatoes	2
Dean Robert Stewart	"	2
Dr. P. A. Lehenbauer	"	6
	TOTAL -----	56

J. W. Hicks of Reno, Eugene Grubb of the Southern Pacific Company, S. S. Rogers of the United States Department of Agriculture, and S. C. Dinsmore, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, Dr. Edward Records, Dr. Neilson, Dr. Vawter, and Director S. B. Doten of the Experiment Station also rendered valuable assistance.

V. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The close of the year finds the farm bureau organization in Washoe County on a firmer basis than before. The outlook is bright for a banner year in 1924. The county agent's office is rapidly becoming to be the clearing house for agricultural information in the county. The county and farmers are becoming more responsive to extension work.

The county and community programs for 1924 should pay particular attention to the development of the dairy and poultry industries in Washoe County. The county should have double the number of dairy cows and poultry.

More attention should be paid to the development of the potato industry which is our biggest cash crop.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR 1924.

- I. Organization Farm Bureau
 1. Membership - 150.
 2. Annual county farm bureau picnic.
- II. Farm Crops and Horticulture
 1. 40 test plots - wheat - oats, barley, rye, corn for silage - two year tests.
 2. Potato Improvement - seed selection - seed plots - field meetings August - disease control - field meetings digging time September 20 and on - grading demonstrations - Potato and Apple Show first week of November.
 3. Alfalfa weevil control - time to spray - how to spray - check up on results obtained.
 4. Spraying apple orchards.
- III. Livestock
 1. Join state cooperative marketing association if formed.
 2. A livestock grading demonstration at Nevada Packing Company plant.
 3. Form one sheep club.
- IV. D
 - IV. Dairy
 1. Form cow testing association.
 2. Dairy calf club continued.
- V. Poultry
 1. Secure construction of five University type poultry houses - more light - more air.
 2. Practice poultry culling and proper feeding on five farms.
 3. Secure five accredited bred-to-lay flocks of standard poultry.
- VI. Community Development
 1. Continue effort to secure milk condensery.
 2. Junior Farm Bureau Camp - University Farm.
 3. Hold a county fair.
 4. Potato and Apple Show in November.
 5. Water development northern Washoe County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

More specialist assistance should be provided in poultry and livestock production. In dairying the dairy specialist should be placed on full time instead of part time as at present.

With sixty cars of eggs, twenty tons of live poultry, fifteen tons of dressed poultry and seventy-five tons of dressed turkeys shipped into Reno annually for consumption and distribution, the necessity of more poultry work is apparent. A full time poultry specialist could easily be used to good advantage in the state.

VI. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ✓(1) Alfalfa weevil control by spraying demonstrated on 11 farms - 340 acres sprayed.
- ? (2) Agricultural grading law passed.
- (3) Potato and Apple Show started successfully.
- (4) Effort made to secure condensed milk factory.
- ✓ (5) Aaron Sapiro brought to state to investigate marketing conditions.
- (6) Water storage at Donner Lake investigated.
- ✓ (7) Junior Farm Bureau Camp held at University Farm - 153 attending.
- (8) Power line extended North Truckee district - serving 11 families with lights and power.
- (9) Inconveniences to shippers at Browns' and Huffakers' stations removed.
- (10) Farm Bureau exhibit made at Industrial Show.
- ? (11) Reduction of freight rate on hay to Kansas City secured.
- (12) Survey of agricultural resources of county made - also survey of food stuffs shipped into Reno for consumption and distribution.
- (13) Postoffice secured at Diesner in Long Valley.
- (14) Farm Bureau centers re-organized - Farm Bureau membership almost four times that of 1922.
- (15) Farm Bureau endorsed by Reno Chamber of Commerce.