

Perishing County Farm Bureau

Incorporated



ANNUAL REPORT

—of—

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

With Detailed Report of Receipts
and Expenditures

1924

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

PERSHING COUNTY

NOVEMBER 1, 1923

TO

NOVEMBER 1, 1924.

AC 0089/1/16

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111. Status of The County Extension
Organization.

(1) Form of Organization.

The Pershing County Farm Bureau has improved as an organization, fifty per cent, in as much as the Fairview Community Center, has become active again, holding several meetings throughout the year.

(1) The boys' and girls' work took on additional impetus, due to the Junior Farm Bureau Camp, and to the fact that five new members were enrolled from this valley.

(2) Local people in both centers functioned much better because of the new center form, and also because hay marketing, the principle crop, was made the major project for the last two years. This project as an axis enabled the agent to broaden out nicely into club work, milk testing, and other projects, which will be mentioned in their order.

(3) Pershing County Farm Bureau found out by cooperating with the state organization it was able to obtain better freight rates last year.

and an emergency rate on hay, a lower rate on beets, was granted this year, due to the county organizations cooperating.

IV. To Market in Orderly Fashion 1923 - 24

Hay Crop.

5,000 ton remaining from 26,000 produced. Every producer had an accurate idea of amount on hand and sold.

To Increase The Dairy Cattle 20%

Several herds changed hands, but only one purebred heifer was brought in, as a result of dairy project.

To Increase Truck Crop Output.

This project failed due to lack of water.

Agricultural Economics.

Class of ten started in farm accounts.
None completed.

Increase Corn Acreage.

Seed was given ten farmers, and lack of water spoiled the demonstration.

To Keep Veterinary Control Service Notified of All Need For Vaccination.

This was done.

To Increase Reservoir Storage.

Project incomplete.

One Demonstration To Drain One Field In Lower Valley.

Project postponed due to lack of need this year.

One Survey of Wheat Crop, complete.

One Potato Seed Demonstration.

Failed because of lack of water.

One Grasshopper Extermination Project.

Grasshoppers controlled on 1500 acres.

(1) Pershing County is a hay producing county. During the last eight years, a survey has brought out the following facts:

1. That 53,000 tons of hay is the average normal surplus.

(a) That there has been five normal years out of the eight, the other three years being so dry that the farmers are constantly in doubt as to the crop prospects for any given year.

2. Twenty thousand steers, on the average, are fed in the normal years.

3. Two and five tenths tons of hay per steer per year is the average hay fed.

4. This leaves five per cent surplus hay on the average above feeding requirements.

5. Feeders, buying cattle from stockmen along the Humboldt River, buy so cheaply, that the stock raiser makes nothing. They bring the cattle down into Pershing County, and buy hay so cheaply, that the hay raisers make nothing.

6. It was therefore decided, that additional

storage of Humboldt water, which had been talked of for years, must be the first step toward placing the county upon a sound agricultural basis. A committee was appointed by the Water User's Association, and this committee has had the active cooperation of the Pershing County Farm Bureau. An assured supply of water assures steady crop production, and a permanent system of agriculture can be worked out.

7. It was decided also, on taking up the program of dairy cattle, that it should be increased at least twenty per cent during the year.

It was found, due to the shortage of water, that feed would be scarce and high priced. Hay sold at \$15.00 per ton, and as one large hay producer said, who has sold his dairy cattle to a farmer, who is looking further ahead, "Last year we were all talking of going into the dairy business, and now hay is \$13.50 in the stack." All the hard work put in the dairy program is largely blown away

HAY SURVEY.

The following is a survey of the hay market from 1917-1918 to 1923-1924.

Hay shipped from Lovelock 1917-1918 - 191
cars @ 13 T..... 2483 T.
Hay sold to feeders - 726 cars of
cattle @ 28 head, 20,328 @ 2½ T..... 50820 T.
Total..... 53303 T.
4½% shipped as baled hay.

1918 - 1919

Hay sold - 312 cars @ 13 T..... 4056 T.
Cattle fed - 916 cars @ 28 head
25,648 @ 2½ T..... 64120 T.
Surplus 1918 - 1919 68176 T.
Price \$20. per ton to grower 5½%
Shipped as baled hay.

1919 - 1920

Hay sold - 573 cars @ 13 T. 7449 T.
Cattle fed - 758 cars @ 28 head
21,226 @ 2½ T..... 53065 T.
Surplus 1919 - 1920 60514 T.
Price \$20. per ton to grower.
12½% shipped as baled hay.

1920 - 1921

Hay sold - 196 cars @ 13 T..... 2548 T.
Cattle fed - 254 @ 28 head 7112 @ 2% 14224 T.
Surplus 1920 - 1921..... 16772 T.

4% shipped as baled hay.

Poor year, cattle pastured.

Price \$11. per ton to grower.

4% shipped as baled hay.

1921 - 1922

Quarantined

Hay sold - 161 cars @ 13 T..... 2093 T.
Cattle fed - 635 cars @ 28 head
17780 @ 2½% 44450 T.
Estimated Carryover into 1922-1923..... 5000 T.
Surplus 1921 - 1922 51543 T.

Price \$6.50 to growers per ton
to grower.

4% shipped as baled hay.

1922 - 1923

Hay sold - 30 cars @ 18 T..... 560 T.
Cattle fed - 636 cars @ 28 head
17,808 @ 3 T. 53424 T.

surplus 1922 - 192353984 T.

Price \$6.50 per ton to grower.

1.1% shipped as baled hay.

Carryover from 1921 - 1922 5000 T.

by dry years, such as those encountered this year, in spite of the fact that hay sold on the average of \$7. per ton in the stack, last year.

8. It looks as though the reservoir is now an assured proposition, so that the projects, which have gone before are not wasted, but will come into use in due time.

(2) Project Activities and Results.

(a) Soils.

A project including 160 acres to be drained with a Knap Light Draft Sub-soil plow, which opens up the soil two and one half feet below the surface, was all but brought to completion, when the dry year made itself apparent, and it was no longer necessary to drain. In some cases the drain ditches were filled up to prevent the water from running into the lower end of the valley.

This condition will be changed after one normal year's snowfall in the mountains.

Advised Cecil Biggs to manure his soil.

Advised the Power Company to water every ten days, instead of every other.

Advised J. H. Henry as to moisture content of beet land.

(b) Farm Crops.

1. Cereals.

A survey of the wheat grown, showing an acreage of 1500 producing three-fourths of a ton per acre, has been generally given publicity, so that the farmers can act accordingly in selling. This is not sufficient with other wheat tonnage available, so that wheat, sold at harvest at \$45. per ton as against \$28. for the 1922-1923 crop.

Corn failed because of the lack of water, although it is the belief of this office that corn can be grown where wheat can be grown, using about the same amount of water.

2. Alfalfa.

This office has been gathering data on the new alfalfa land put in, during the last few years. It is claimed in some sources,

that the average of the alfalfa fields as against the large yields, experienced 1916 and 1918, that even with sufficient water, will not be equalled again, until more alfalfa land is plowed. The land cultivated and reseeded to alfalfa.

3. Potatoes.

A good seed demonstration was planned and accepted by the S. R. Young ranch, but the lack of water caused this project to fail.

4. Beets.

Beets were planted on a large scale. 1500 acres of beets were planted, but due to lack of water this amount dwindled down to sixty acres, which has been tended, cultivated and thinned, and will probably produce a good crop.

The beets received no water after June the first, and it is really remarkable how those beets are growing.

5. Cantaloupes.

The cantaloupes were given no water after June the first, and no cultivating was done. The melons were over run with weeds, but many vines came through and produced full slip or ripe melons, which for the most part were delicious. This is really a triumph in this locality for cultivation, as the moisture was conserved to such an extent that crops grew and produced under cultivation, where rank weeds grew and dried out without cultivation.

(c) Horticulture.

One analysis of lawn soil, which showed an excess of nitrates, information was given as to the washing of this soil through under-drainage, in this way the nitrates would be carried out of the yard, and drained into some other place.

(e) Rodents, predatory animals and birds.

1. Grasshoppers.

This project was added late in the spring. This pest occurs during certain years, and or-

dinarily cannot be forested.

The lower valley, consisting of the south-east portion, and including 3500 acres of farm land was attacked by this pest. The matter was placed before the County Commissioners, and all ingredients used for poisoning, was purchased by the County Commissioners. The Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff gave out to each farmer his share. In this way poison was distributed to twenty-seven farmers, and four leasers.

A hand dodger was also printed and sent to each one of the farmers in the lower valley. The use of the ingredients thus furnished was used in all but three cases. In one of these, the grasshoppers were hatched, leaving a place for the better cultivated areas nearby. The other two places were beyond the general attack.

(f) Animal Husbandry.

(a) Dairy Cattle.

Two method demonstrations were given in

milk testing, after which the Pig Club, quite generally were able to test milk, eight boys and three girls completed the testing.

Six adult demonstrations have been started in the milk testing circle. After the year has expired, it will be found that some reliable data has been gathered for these farmers.

One pure-bred registered Holstein-Freisian female, was imported from Churchill County, this year.

One cow testing circle was organized, consisting of six members. All of these discontinued the testing during haying.

One dairy farmer dropped the practise of feeding his calves twice a day and adopted the practise of feeding them three times a day, and also of feeding them less milk. He found this to be a better practise.

(b) Beef Cattle.

One judging demonstration, composed of three animals, was given to the Pig Club members.

The University of Nevada Experiment Station sent J. H. Henry the method of feeding cottonseed

cake to beef steers on pasture. This improved ration feeding is going on at the present time.

(c) Swine.

Two method demonstrations were given in opening pus sacks, formed under the lower jaw, on each side, in pigs.

The eleven farmers buying pure-bred pigs are also feeding better balanced rations for the first time.

Eight adult demonstrations have been started in a disposal of eight sows and three boar pigs, surplus stock from the Pig Club, has been distributed to adults.

One Junior Pig Club, is being carried successfully through the year, having been started two years ago. This is comprised of eight boys and three girls. Six boys and three girls completed.

One boar circle, comprised of two members, is being fostered.

One Poland China Club, was organized, in the Pig Club, for the selling of the pigs.

A full report of the Pig Club, is on the following page.

	:Condi- :tion	:Pigs: :Far- :row- :ed	:Pigs :Raised.	:For :Sale:	:Pigs: :on :Hand:	:2nd :Lit- :ter. :F-R	:Paid	: Sold:
1. H. Westfall	:Good	: 8	: 8	: 0	: 1	: 0	: \$30. & : Feed.	: \$30. & : Feed.
2. Evelyn Munk	:Good	: 22	: 16	: 8	: 9	: 11-8	: \$37.50 : & : Feed.	: \$28.) sold. : \$45.) : \$10. Pork : used at : home.
3. C. Westergard.	:Good	: 16	: 16	: 8	: 11	: 8-8	: \$75.	: \$60. Pork. : \$40. Sow : pigs.
4. Peter Anker	:Fair	: 18	: 14	: 6	: 7	: 10-7	: \$30.53	: \$72. Pork. : \$15. Boar : \$20. Sow to : Norman.
5. Chas. Dotta.	:Good	: 7	: 6	: 2	: 4	: 0	: \$30.53	: \$60.
6. M. Mathews.	:Good	: 18	: 10	: 8	: 11	: 12- : 10	: \$75.	: 0.00
7. F. Christenson	:Good	: 6	: 3	:	: 4	: 0	: \$75.	: \$45.
8. Norman Anker x	:Bar- :ren.	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 1	: 0	: \$20. : \$30.53	: \$24. : \$50.53
9. A. Delasandro	:Sold : to : Jahn	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: \$30.53	: \$30.53
10. V. Biggs *	:Good	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: \$10.	: 0.00
11. J. Smith *	:Good	: 8	: 5	: 0	: 6	:	: \$10.	: 0.00
12. E. Sebbas *	:Good	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 1	: 0	: \$10.	: 0.00

Good 103 78 32 56 41-32 \$432.09 \$479.53

x Barren sow, sold for pork.

* New member, young sow.

(d) Sheep.

One Sheep judging demonstration was given on a class, comprising three animals.

(e) Poultry.

Two farmers received, and are using better balanced rations for their flocks.

Three method demonstrations were given, on the process of sending diseased fowl to the Veterinary Control Service. Direct returns were sent to the owners, and in one case vaccination for chicken pox was given.

(1) Rural Engineering.

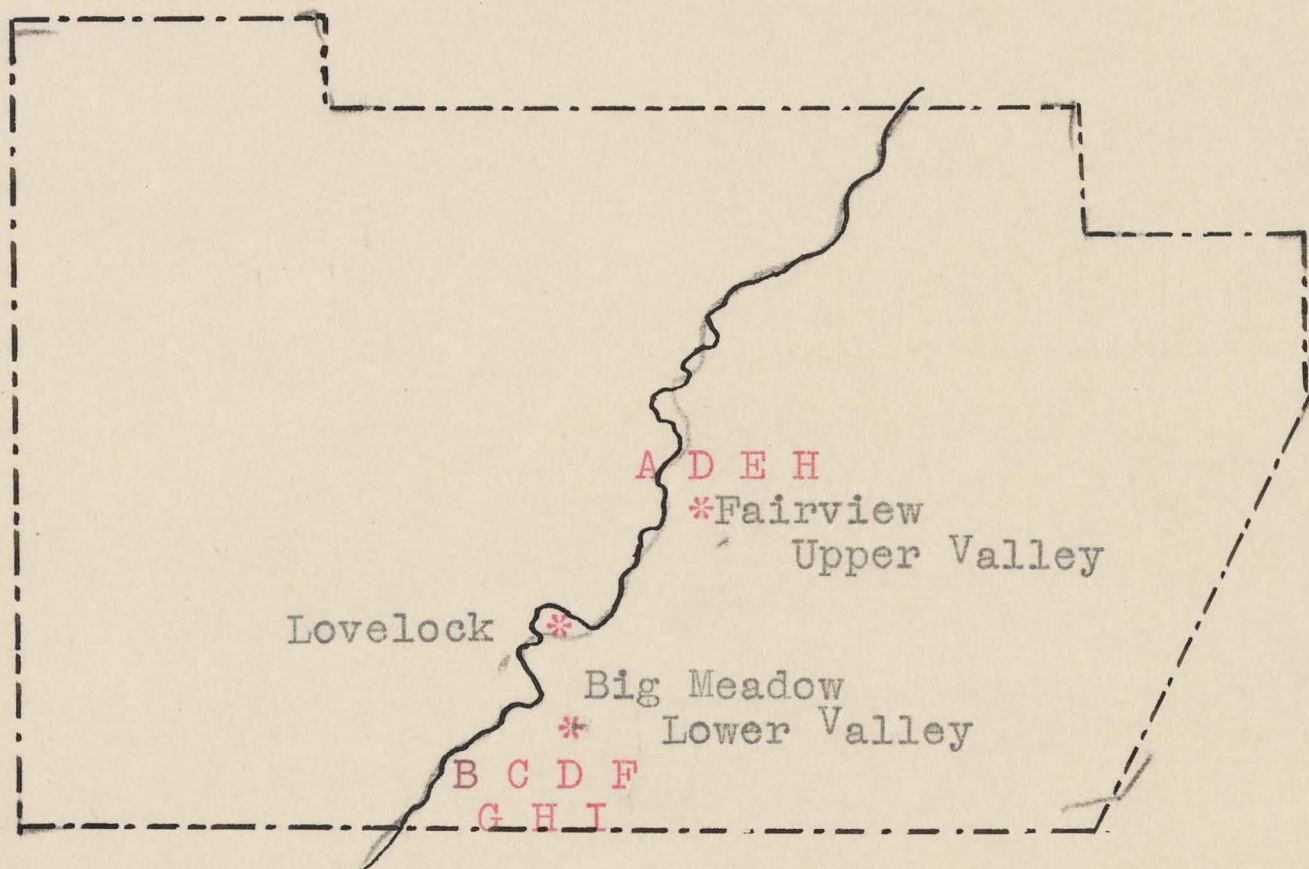
Information, pamphlets, editorials and U. S. R. S. data have been given to the committee in charge of additional reservoir water for Pershing County. The need of additional storage has been shown in figures, compiled by this office, showing that during the last four years there was one good year when water was available in a quantity sufficient for a normal crop. Normal crop of hay is 53,000 tons, determined by taking average of good year during the last eight.

Plans for septic tank furnished to one family. It is to be used on the new farm the Phil Ankers are establishing.

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

Pershing County

MAP SHOWING COMMUNITIES



- A Keep Growing Dems.
- B Feeding the Family
- C Food Preservation
- D Home Improvement
- E Home Conveniences
- F Clothing
- G Hat Making
- H Jr. Sewing Clubs.
- I Jr Food Club.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

for

PERSHING COUNTY

NEVADA

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LASSIE LANE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

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This report covers the womens' extension work done in Pershing, Lyon, Eureka and Lander Counties from November 1, 1923 to November 1, 1924. Also the supervision of the organization of the mens' work in Pershing County from November 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924. The agent spent one half day a month in Churchill County from November 1st to June 1st, conducting a junior sewing club and school nutrition work.

During the first eight months the agent divided her time between Pershing and Lyon County, half time in each county. For the first five months she also had charge of the organization of the mens' work. Mr. A. J. Reed, agent for Churchill, the adjoining county, acted as specialist of the agricultural projects and was in the county one week of each month. On April 1st the agent turned over all the responsibility of the mens' work to Mr. Reed, whose time was then increased to two weeks a month in the county.

On July 1st, two eastern counties, Eureka and Lander, were added to the western counties of Pershing and Lyon. The agent's time was then re-divided, ten days in Pershing County, ten days in Lyon County and the remaining ten in Eureka and Lander Counties. She attempted to visit all four counties every month. The time required in travel in the eastern counties, the communities being a day's ride off the main line, made this plan impracticable. She now goes to Eureka and Lander Counties every other month.

The agent's time for the year was divided as follows:

Pershing County.....	176	$\frac{2}{3}$	Working days
Lyon County.....	100	"	"
Eureka County.....	4	"	"
Lander County.....	5	"	"
Churchill County.....	4	"	"
Reno Club Camp.....	5	"	"
TOTAL		<hr/>	294 Working days.

The headquarters have been retained in Lovelock, Pershing County. It is there that a great part of the clerical work has been done. With the addition of two counties and with the increased amount of clerical work occasioned by the expansion of the work, especially the nutrition project, the stenographic work has become a problem. With exception of assistance on her annual and quarterly reports, sending the notices of community meetings in Lyon County and a half dozen stencils, the agent has done all of her stenographic work during the year.

HIGH SCHOOL AND COURT HOUSE, LOVELOCK, NEV.

PERSHING COUNTY

A TYPICAL RANCH HOME BEING BUILT IN

LOVELOCK VALLEY

Pershing County is one of the medium sized counties of the state of Nevada with a population of 2800. The total area of the county is 6055 square miles, which includes 130,908 acres of land suitable for farming; 53,628 acres of which are irrigated chiefly from the Humboldt River. The total tax valuation of the county is \$13,280,717.18.

Like the rest of Nevada, Lovelock was originally a mining center, furnishing an outlet for "Seven Troughs", "Rochester" and other famous old mines. Now they have practically closed, their mushroom towns have also gone with them. Only a dozen houses and a few stone walls remain of Unionville, the big mining camp made famous by the writings of Mark Twain

With the passing of the mining interests, Nevada is developing a permanent agriculture. Lovelock Valley is one of the many fertile valleys which will be the salvation of the state. It comprises some of the best land in the country and consists of approximately 75,000 acres with 2700 under cultivation.

While there is no great wealth in the valley, there is a prosperous rural population of about 100 families, mostly Danes, Swedes, Finns and Italians.

Equal in importance with mining was the beef industry. A few years ago Lovelock was one of the largest feeding stations on the coast. Only a few big holdings of several thousand acres remain. The grazing land has been cut up into small holdings of from 150 to 400 acres. Alfalfa is the most important crop. Lovelock, like the balance of the state, is suffering from a shortage of water, due to the light fall of snow on the mountains last winter. The alfalfa crop is of good quality, though the yield is much below the average. Since Lovelock is practically a "one crop" valley, this has its influence on the financial condition of the people of the county.

The extension work in the county has practically been confined to Lovelock Valley. The agent made an attempt to introduce some womens' work in Orana. It however is a railroad community with only a few women who seemed impossible to work together. The agent also made a trip to Unionville, hoping to get in touch with the women who might be interested in the work, but on account of the distance and the small number of women it did not seem practical to start the work in the community. The agent hopes, however, to be able another year to visit Inley, another railroad town, and interest the women there in the work.

STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.

Financial Support.

The extension work is done through the County Farm Bureau, which is financed by the federal government, state and county funds as follows:

State Farm Bureau Appropriation.....	\$1300.00
Proceeds 1½ cent County Farm Bureau Tax..	1950.00
Balance carried over from 1923.....	2300.00
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Total above transferred to State Farm Bureau Fund..	\$5550.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture.....	925.00
Extension Division.....	150.00
<hr/>	
TOTAL - - - - -	\$6207.00

FORM OF ORGANIZATION

The Pershing County Farm Bureau consists of the Farm Bureau of the two community centers, Fairview and Big Meadow. There are five directors in each of these organizations who are elected at the community Farm Bureau meetings. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are chosen from these directors by the directors themselves. Each of the five are project leaders; three of the mens' work:- farm and range, livestock, farm and community economics, and two of the womens' work:- home and community welfare, and sanitation and hygiene. These ten directors met in December 1923 and elected five county directors with duties corresponding to those of the community directors.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

MRS. W. C. THORNE,
PREST. FARM BUREAU.

During November 1923 the two community farm bureaus elected their officers and drew up their programs of work along the lines of the state program adopted at the State Farm Bureau meeting. Mrs. W. C. Thorne, the County Farm Bureau President, has been the main factor in keeping alive the interest in the organization. It is greatly through her effort that the membership reached sixty, seven more than last year.

It was the plan to have a meeting of the Fairview and Big Meadow Bureaus twice a month, once when the woman agent would be present. For a time this schedule was carried out in the Big Meadow, but on account of quarantines and stress of ranch work the regular meetings were practically given up. Unfortunately the meetings were held in the school house and on account of a misunderstanding with the teacher many of the members would not attend. This year that difficulty has been removed and the Farm Bureau meetings will be resumed. They have attended the benefit dances and have been most generous in helping finance the junior club enterprises.

The Fairview Farm Bureau gave a dance to start the year. It was a great success, but the good work ended there and no real program of work seemed to interest them and the regular meetings were discontinued probably because of lack of interest on the part of the officers. The work will be resumed now the great rush of ranch work is over for this season.

While the members have not taken as much interest as she would like in the Farm Bureau program of work, the agent thinks that the feeling toward the organization is becoming more friendly, at least she has not felt the antagonism which was so apparent when she arrived in the county a year and a half ago. Only three when approached by the membership committee have raised objections or refused to join.

During the month of November 1923 a joint meeting of the homemakers' clubs of Big Meadow and Fairview was held and a program of work, including four joint meetings, was made for the remainder of the year.

The agent hoped this would be a beginning of some real work for it was the first time she had succeeded in getting the women to even hear of a program of work; in fact, a number said very emphatically that a schedule of work of any kind was not only an impossibility but was ridiculous. The success of this joint program will be discussed under the clothing project. This schedule for the remaining three months of 1923 was however the beginning of a change of the attitude of the women and led to a program of work for 1924. Although it is far from reaching the ideals of the agent, it is a big step in the right direction.

The Homemakers' Clubs of both communities have been most active, holding regular meetings throughout the year. Although they have not reached all of their goals set, they have been interested and busy. For the most part, however, their interest has been centered in apparently unimportant subject of Christmas presents. The agent has had to give demonstrations in basketry, polychrome work and similar subjects which she felt was like giving them the icing off the cake when she wished they would take whole wheat bread. It seemed advisable, and now she feels that the women are becoming interested in more important phases of the home improvement project and she is looking forward to a year of real work.

When the agent arrived in the county a year ago in June the homemakers' clubs were practically social organizations, elaborate refreshments were served at every meeting and they took important place on the program and most of the time it has been a fight between the agent and the coffee pot ever since she arrived in Lovelock. She has gained her point, at the work meetings very simple or no refreshments are served; the women who are interested in work like the

plan, as they say they have time to get something done. It is true that there are some women who come for the refreshments and some do not attend the meetings except when devoted to a social time. While the agent feels that one of the objects of the Homemakers' Club is to draw the women together, in a community like Fairview and Big Meadow she has found that the women who are in need of social life are the ones who are attracted by the work and those who are interested in the social aspects of the work are the women who have the most social advantages and the most recreation in their lives.

On the whole, the project leaders of the womens' work have functioned better than last year. Three women have developed into excellent Junior Club leaders. The women in charge of the Home Improvement project have done good work. The officers of the Homemakers' Clubs have been most active. Some of the project leaders, however, have not done well and the women are planning a system of follow-up cards whereby they can check up their work in testing circles and like projects. The women are just beginning to realize the responsibilities of the project leaders.

The agent spent 28½ days on organization work in the county.

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BUSINESS SECTION, LOVELOCK, NEVADA.

HOME GARDENS.

During the early spring Miss Stilwell, the Assistant Director, spent two days in the county in the interest of home gardens. The project included a survey of the county to ascertain the varieties of vegetables best adapted to the soil and climate of the valley.

Last year there were some very fine vegetables grown on some of the ranches but the women had forgotten to write down the names of the seeds and the nurseries from which they were bought. It was decided that the home gardeners would draw a plan of the gardens and write down the varieties and quantities of seed sown.

Unfortunately the shortage of water, due to the light snows in the mountains during the past winter, made the gardens on most of the ranches impracticable and in most places impossible. The seeds and plants put in either did not come up or died for the lack of water. One woman planted \$3.25 worth of garden seed with no results. Three other women planted 100 currant bushes, 25 blackberry bushes, 75 asparagus plants, 100 strawberry plants, 25 rhubarb plants, 6 grape vines and 36 fruit trees.

The Junior Garden Club was discontinued for the year. This spring the agent hopes that the club and the home garden project will be resumed with renewed interest and under better climatic conditions.

The specialist and the agent each spent two days on the project.

FARM CROPS.

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ONE OF THE ALFALFA STACKS WHICH
MADE LOVELOCK VALLEY FAMOUS.

During the first five months of the year the agent had charge of the organization of the mens' as well as womens' work, and did what she could to assist in the problem of the hay marketing.

Alfalfa is the chief crop of the county. It was therefore a serious situation when California put a quarantine on Pershing County hay on account of the alfalfa weevil. This was the second year of the quarantine, and in November 1923 the surplus of some 20,000 tons of old and new hay remained to be marketed.

Through the efforts of the Farm Bureau the Southern Pacific Railroad put on an emergency reduced freight rate to Kansas City and Middle West points. At the instigation of Mr. Reed, the agricultural agent, Hogan Bros. of Kansas City, sent a buyer to appraise the hay on hand. The agent took the buyer to thirteen ranches. Before coming to the county the buyer had ten carloads shipped to test the quality of the hay. While here he contracted for more but cancelled the orders on account of the overstock of the Middle West market.

There were however a number of carloads shipped out and about this time the feeders began to bring in steers to fatten and the surplus hay was disposed of in this way and was also contracted for the coming year. The possibility of an outside market did much toward higher prices from local buyers.

The hay crop of 1924 will be discussed by the agricultural agent in his report.

The agent spent three days assisting with the hay marketing problem.

DAIRYING.

During the first five months of the year when the woman had charge of the organization of the mens' as well as the womens' work, probably the most important piece of work was preparing the way for the milk testing circle which was done with the assistance of Mr. Scott, the Dairy S Specialist, and Mrs. Thorne, the Farm Bureau President. Ten men were interested and promised to send their milk to the agricultural agent, when he was in the county, to be tested. The Specialist spent two days in this county assisting with the work, and the agent also devoted two days to it. On April 1st the Specialist turned over the work to the man agent, who will discuss it in his report.

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LADY DORIS, OWNED BY A PIG CLUB MEMBER.

From November 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924, the agent assisted with the Big Meadow Club, attending the meetings when the agricultural agent could not be present.

The Club was reorganized on March 8th with ten members, three having resigned, three new members took their places. The financial standing of the Club, as reported by Mr. Reed the last of February, was as follows:

Club Member	:Con. of pigs	:No. farrowed	:No. raised	:Owes	:Sold	:For sale	:on hand	:2nd litter
Harold Westfall	: good	: 8	: 8	:\$50 and feed	:	:	: 1	: 0
Evelyn Munk	: good	: 11	: 8	: 57.50	: 15.15	:	: 1	: 0
Christenca Westegard	: good	: 16	: 16	: 75.00	: 60.00	: 8	: 9	: 8
Peter Anker	: fair	: 18	: 15	:\$30.53	: 12.50	: 7	: 8	: 7
Madeline Mathews	: good	: 6	: 8	:\$75.00	:	: //	: 1	: 0
Ghas. Dotta	: good	: 7	: 6	:	: 45.00	:	:	:
Francis Christensen	: good	: 6	: 3	:\$75.00	:	:	: 4	: 0
Norman Anker	: sold for meat	: 0	: 0	:\$50.53	: 24.00	:	: 0	: 0
Albert Dalesandro	: sold for meat	: 0	: 0	:\$30.53	: 30.53	:	: 0	: 0
		82	72	424.09	187.18	15	24	15

-Amount to be paid.....

The pig club has renewed its notes and the interest of those members who have sold no pigs was paid by the club to be returned to the treasury when the pigs are sold.

POULTRY.

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LOVELOCK VALLEY POULTRY HOUSE.

The dry, clear air of Nevada is admirably adapted to the raising of poultry. The greatest problem which confronts the poultry producers is that of marketing. Last year there were 1200 turkeys in the valley ready for market at Thanksgiving time. The agricultural agent advised early marketing but the people had been in the habit of selling their turkeys at Thanksgiving time and would not be convinced. The last week of November, 1923, there was a drop in prices, due to the dumping on the market, and the surplus of cold storage turkeys in San Francisco. The same conditions existed in Reno and Sacramento, the outlet for Lovelock Valley. On account of last year's experience, the production of turkeys is greatly reduced this year.

In spite of the quarantine on California, products caused by the foot and mouth disease, 7000 baby chicks were shipped in last spring. An average of about 60% were raised, and a great part disposed of as broilers and friers. There are but two commercial poultry producers in the valley, though most ranches, about forty, help out their expenses with their egg money. The home flocks range from 50 to 200 hens.

Three flocks of hens were affected with chicken cholera during the early spring. The state veterinarian vaccinated the flocks and prevented the spread of the disease.

Three new poultry houses and three new brooders were built during the year.

The members of the Junior Farm Bureau Poultry Club discontinued their poultry work and joined the sewing and cooking clubs.

The specialist spent one day and the agent 5½ days on the poultry work.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

In the program of work of the Big Meadow Homemakers' Club four meetings were devoted to the preparation of foods, of these three demonstrations were given by the agent, the women working with her, each preparing a dish. Pastry, cooking of meats and frozen dishes were the subjects of the demonstrations. While the women expressed their appreciation of the value of the work, only six of the fifteen reported having tried the dishes. A fourth meeting was planned but was postponed on account of illness in the community.

At a regular meeting of the Big Meadow Homemakers' Club Miss Stillwell, specialist in nutrition, gave a talk on weight control. Three demonstrations in the reduction of weight were begun. One woman too heavy to weigh on the scales which have a capacity of 240 pounds carried out the suggestions for several weeks and reported a loss of ten pounds, but like the other two it was "too much trouble" and they wanted to eat what they liked, so the demonstrations were stopped.

In response to a request from the women, and also in the hope that they might become interested in the work, the agent gave a talk to the Big Meadow Homemakers' Club on the planning of meals. There was

no response, however, as the Club members could not be convinced of the importance of a balanced ration for people, or did not care to take the trouble to plan meals in advance. Eight women were present at the meeting.

The nutrition work was carried on in the Fairview School last year by means of the "keep growing" demonstrations. The project leader or the agent weighed and measured the children once a month and tried to interest them in becoming normal and maintaining their standard weights. The results, which are not very encouraging, are as follows:

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924.</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	60.87%	45.45%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	8.69	15.63
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	4.54
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	13.04	13.63
Seriously overweight (16% above & up	17.50	22.72
	<u>99.90</u>	<u>99.97</u>

The specialist spent two days assisting with nutrition work and the agent ten days on the project.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

On February 14th Mr. Frank Gallery of Reno gave a demonstration on the cutting and curing of meat, also the dressing of poultry. Mr. Gallery is an expert in the work, having had thirty years of experience with the Armour's of Chicago and the Nevada Packing Company in Reno. He put on a splendid demonstration, but unfortunately his services could not be secured until late in the season when practically all of the butchering had been done. Twenty-seven persons were present and have expressed their intention of using Mr. Gallery's methods when butchering this year.

The specialist spent a day and the agent a day and a half on the food preservation work.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY

Twenty-eight meetings, including the Junior Club meetings, with a total attendance of 354, were held during the year, and sixteen days' of the agent's time was devoted to the work.

At a joint meeting of the Homemakers' Clubs of the two communities, Big Meadow and Fairview, four joint clothing meetings were planned. These were held with an attendance of seven at each of the first two meetings and two at each of the last two meetings. The Upper Valley practically ignored the meetings. Two hats, two dresses and two coats were made over.

There has always been a lack of sympathy between the two clubs of the valleys which the agent had hoped the joint meetings would do much toward eliminating.

Four meetings were held in Big Meadow during March and April, with a total attendance of thirty-nine for those who were interested in making hats and flowers. Three hats were made over and trimmed with hand made flowers. Twelve kinds of flowers were demonstrated and four women made corsage bouquets.

JUNIOR CLUB CLOTHING WORK.

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CLUB LEADER AND SOME MEMBERS GOING TO SEWING CLUB WITH AGENT.

The Loyalty Sewing Club of Fairview Community was reorganized March 15th with fifteen members. The club finished their second year's work, completing the second demonstration, which consists of a light dress, slip and bloomers. They also had work on the removal of spots and stains from clothing.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

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FARM BUREAU WOMEN WEAVING RAFFIA
BASKETS IN BIG MEADOW.

HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.

Home improvement project was adopted on the yearly program work by both the Fairview and Big Meadow Homemakers' Clubs. Sixteen meetings with a total attendance of 127 were devoted to subjects in connection with the Home Improvement project.

The state committee on Home Improvement have offered a chest of Community Silver as a prize for the best report of Home Improvement work made by any of the women of the state.

The two homemakers' clubs voted to enter the contest and offered extra community prizes, Fairview three prizes of three, two and one dollars; Big Meadow one prize of two dollars.

Two members of the Big Meadow Club have expressed their intention of competing for the prize. Reports, however, are not yet in. One of the women is remodeling her kitchen and planning improvements in her yard. She has made concrete stepping stones to lead from her gate and around the house.

The program of two meetings was devoted to ideas for Christmas presents. The women, however, have been working since early spring on baskets and polychrome work. Fifty-three baskets and trays have been completed. Twenty pieces of polychrome work, including trays, candle sticks, boxes, book ends and mirror frames.

The Fairview Homemakers' Club last September raffled a "Hope chest", the proceeds, \$212.00, were placed in the treasury and during the last year part of this money has been used for basketry and polychrome supplies. Materials were furnished for each member. In the same way the polychrome materials were supplied, each member ordering the pieces she desired, at the expense of the club.

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HOMEMAKERS' CLUB OF FAIRVIEW
MAKING REED BASKETS.

HOME CONVENIENCES.

The Home convenience work as outlined by the yearly program was carried out by means of a testing circle with some of the proceeds of the "Hope chest". The Club purchased a pressure cooker. They added to this a duplex fork, pot lifter and can opener. Since the purchase of the cooker in March it has been used by five women who tested it by cooking all kinds of dishes. One woman liked it particularly for baking cakes on top of the stove. Another was greatly pleased with the ease which old hams could be cooked.

The utility of the cooker was limited because of the failure of the project leader to see that the schedule was carried out. The women did not seem to realize their responsibility in passing it on. A system of report cards has been worked out whereby records of the user of the cooker can be recorded. The project leaders have just begun to realize that they are responsible for the work of their project and they are planning to elect leaders for the coming year who will see that the work is done and keep up the records.

Although not a part of the home improvement work, a magazine club was taken up in connection with it. The Milliner, McCall's and The American Cookery Magazines were subscribed for out of the club funds, and were passed from one club member to another. The same trouble existed here as with the testing circle, each member forget that she was to pass a magazine on when her allotted time was up. The project leader seemed to forget, too, that she was responsible for the magazines. There has been a good deal of complaint among the women and they are beginning to feel that they have some responsibility and are talking of selecting a woman for next year who will look after the magazines. The agent has worked out report cards which she thinks will be helpful to the project leader. They have, however, not been tried out and next year she will be able to pass judgment upon them.

JUNIOR CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Achievement Day.

The logical time for holding an achievement day is at the completion of the club projects. Last fall this was impossible, first on account of the county fair and then because of the delay occasioned by quarantine for scarlet fever. After postponing the date three times, finally on the evening of March 8th the achievement day exercises were held in the Lovelock High School building. All of the club work had been exhibited at the county fair, so it was not thought advisable to hold another exhibition.

After a short program, including the presentation of the achievement pins by Mayor Clarence Young, a song and address by Rev. P. C. Willis, songs by the club members, the children had a jolly time playing games. The county project leader of recreation kept every minute full and proved her worth as a leader. The County Farm Bureau furnished the ice cream and the Farm Bureau women of both communities supplied cakes, cocoa and coffee. Every one had a very enjoyable time and the children were loath to go home when the janitor came at 12 O'clock to close the building.

The achievement created a new interest in the Junior Club and the club work. About seventy-five people attended the exercises, many of whom heard for the first time the meaning and aim of the 4H Clubs.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Foster, the Assistant Director of Extension, found it would be necessary to raise the money for the purchase of permanent equipment for the Annual Junior Farm Bureau Camp to be held on the University Farm in Reno in August. A request was made for the assistance

of the counties having the Junior Club work. It was apportioned according to the population of the counties. Pershing's share was \$89.70. All of the clubs in the valley responded with enthusiasm. The Loyalty Sewing Club gave a dance and raised their share.

The Sunshine Cooking Club and The Big Meadow Pig Club raised their part in the same manner.

FAIRVIEW CLUB GIRLS INVENT A NEW WAY OF SMOOTHING THE FLOORS FOR THEIR DANCES.

The people of Lovelock Valley have responded very generously to the appeals of the Junior Clubs. The Big Meadow Pig Club treasury was depleted. Some of the members had interest coming due on their notes which they could not pay. The women of the Big Meadow Farm Bureau got up another dance, the proceeds of which helped the Pig Club members over their difficulties.

In May the Junior Club members were confronted with the problem of raising money to defray their expenses to the Junior Farm Bureau Camp in Reno and again they put on two dances, one in the Fairview and one in the Big Meadow community, with the usual result the necessary money was forthcoming. Aside from helping the club in a financial way, the responsibility and the business involved in putting on a dance gave

the club members splendid training in self reliance and in business methods. They attended to their own advertising, refreshments, cleaning and decorating the school house, and banked the proceeds from the dance.

The club members made great preparations for attending the Junior Club Camp held in Reno for a week in May by Junior Farm Bureau. They practiced county songs and yells and devoted days to rehearsals of the stunt they gave on stunt night at the club camp in Reno. The latter was entitled "Kamp Cats". The Club members wore costumes of Canton Flannel to represent cats. They all assembled over the back wall and told what they had heard about camp. The children contributed jokes about members of the camp, sang their Club song and were scattered by two dogs who chased them off the stage.

The Sunshine Cooking Club gave a demonstration of the cooking of milk dishes. This was discussed under the head of Junior Club Food Work on page of this report.

FOURTEEN CLUB MEMBERS ARRIVING AT THE
REHEARSAL OF THE CLUB STUNT IN THE
AGENT'S CAR.

MAKING HATS AT THE STATE JUNIOR PARK
BUREAU CLUB CAMP IN RENO.

The agent held six hat making classes of thirty-three girls each for three mornings during the Junior Club Camp at Reno. Gingham garden hats were made. These were of the simplest form, having bias brims held out by steel edge wire inserted after the brim was made, a plain round crown gathered into a band of buckram and finished with a scarf of gingham of harmonizing color, hemmed with a running stitch in heavy embroidery cotton. Sixty-six hats were begun, forty-nine were completed at camp. The project leaders who assisted the agent promised to see that the remainder were finished at their next club meeting in their counties. One of the leaders stitched the seams and hems on the sewing machine while three others assisted the agent in instructing the girls. One leader acted as book-keeper and collected the laboratory fee of 50 cents which paid for the materials used in the hat.

49 GINGHAM GARDEN HATS WERE COMPLETED AT CAMP.

COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES.

On very short notice the county directors decided to hold their annual Farm Bureau Picnic, Sunday, August 4th. While some of the ranchers begin harvesting the second crop of hay as soon as the first is finished, many of them have a period between harvests, so the date for the picnic was set to come at this time.

As there are no natural groves around Lovelock, it was a problem to find a place suitable for a public picnic.

Down the sides of the barren mountains of Nevada, invisible from a distance, there often run narrow canyons with cold mountain streams, bordered with great cotton wood trees. It was one of these- El Dorado Canyon- twenty-five miles from Lovelock, that the directors selected for the site of their picnic. Although a beautiful spot, and delightfully cool, it had its disadvantages; the distance from town and the steepness of the road after leaving the highway. In spite of the difficulties, about eighty-five people attended the picnic.

W. A. HARDY,
STATE FARM
BUREAU PRES.

W. A. Hardy, President of the State Farm Bureau, gave a short talk. A walk up the canyon for choke cherries created an appetite for the delicious dinner. Stacks of fried chicken, pickles, salads, cakes and all the good things the women of Lovelock Valley know so well how to prepare were served cafeteria style, as there was no flat large enough to spread a table for so many.

PUBLICITY

The publicity given the extension and Farm Bureau work has been entirely through the local and Reno papers. Mr. W. C. Black, Editor of the "Review-Miner", the paper of Pershing County, has been most generous in his notices, advertisements and articles of the extension and Farm Bureau work.

Each week she has been in the county the agent has contributed a column of Farm Bureau notes to the paper. These have been on the order of news items. During her absence the Farm Bureau President has done what she could to keep up the column.

The manager of the picture show has also cooperated splendidly in helping to advertise the Farm Bureau events, announcing the dances on the screen. Through the generosity of the Southern Pacific Railroad motion pictures of all the activities of the Junior Club Camp on the University Farm in Reno were taken and these were shown two nights to good crowds at the theatre in Lovelock.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the beginning of the year-November 1923- the agent had been in the county but four months. The instability of the work caused by the change of agents at a most critical time had not been overcome. Local prejudices and a feeling of discontent among the people still existed. In January 1924, the Farm Bureau met to discuss the advisability of asking the Extension Division for a full time man agent, instead of a woman half time and a man one-fourth time. They instructed the delegates when they attended the annual Farm Bureau meeting in Reno in February to confer with the Director of Extension to see if this change could be made. When the delegates arrived in Reno they learned several other counties were desirous of having the woman's work if the Pershing agent were available.

They did not request the change. They found, however, that it would not be possible on account of the limited number of families in the county to have the full time service of either a man or a woman agent.

This situation must be known to understand the attitude toward the work last year and the promises for the coming years. While there was no personal element in the situation, there was a decided lack of cooperation of the Farm Bureau members. During the spring the Director found it possible to increase the time of the man agent in the county to one-half and reduce the woman agent's time to one-third. Now the agent begins to feel an undercurrent of dissatisfaction because the woman agent spends too little time in the county.

There is still much work to be done on organization and creating an interest in the Farm Bureau work. The development of one strong project of men's work would do much to strengthen the organization.

The early completion of the membership drive for 1925 and some sort of a social meeting to bring all of the members of both the county and the town together would also help the standing of the organization.

Definitely planned programs for the community meetings might create an interest in the Farm Bureau.

A well planned annual county farm bureau picnic with good advance publicity would help to give the Farm Bureau a place in the county. It should be held near town and should have a program consisting of contests and games to interest every one.

More definite well planned follow-up work is needed to develop the projects.

COFFEE FOR THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

Mr. Hardy, the State Farm Bureau President, pronounced the picnic a success, but the agent was not altogether satisfied and is making plans for a real community county-wide affair next year, with a lot of advance publicity and a wide awake program which will include another good speech, games and contests in which every one can enter.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU PICNIC AT EL DORADO
CANYON, AUGUST 4TH, 1934. THE COFFEE
POT IS IN EVIDENCE.

S U M M A R Y.

The time spent by the agent on the different projects in Pershing County is as follows:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>DAYS</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Home Gardens.....	2.5	1.3
Foods.....	3.6	1.6
Dairy.....	3.	1.7
Poultry.....	6.	3.8
Marketing.....	3.	1.6
Nutrition.....	8.5	4.6
Clothing.....	6.	3.3
Home Improvement.....	21.	12.2
Community Activities...	6.5	3.6
Junior Clubs.....	43.5	24.
Organization.....	28.5	16.5
Publicity.....	6.	3.3
Miscellaneous.....	39.5	22.
Total - - -	<u>176.75</u>	<u>99.0</u>

Although the time spent on the different projects is out of all proportion to their relative value, organization, to which the agent devoted 16.5% of her time, is most important to the development of a strong organization. There seems to be a more friendly feeling towards the Farm Bureau, and a possibility of more effective work in the county.

The women are beginning to be more interested in a program of work and the agent hopes to see the development of two good projects in the county the coming year.

The Junior Clubs for the second year was one of the outstanding pieces of work in the county, at any rate it yielded more good results and received more cooperation than any other project. The agent spent 24% of her time, which is more than she should have devoted to the club work. She feels however that she cannot do less and is planning more demonstrations the coming year. She hopes to develop three of her club leaders to relieve her of a part of the work.

WORK DONE IN PERSHING COUNTY.

<u>PROJECTS.</u>	<u>GOALS SET</u>	<u>ACCOMPLISHMENT</u>
Poultry;	Poultry Survey, 1-accredited flock 5- new houses, 10- bred to lay flocks, 3- remodeled houses	3-houses built, 1- house remodeled,
Nutrition;	50% of homemakers, club improve methods of feeding Reduce number of under- weight children 50% 1- standard cooking club, all club members attend club camp. Club finish demonstra- tion 11.	8-method demonstrations Individuals adopting practices- 10 25 keep growing dem. Club of 5 members finish dem. and at- tend club camp.
Canning:	10 women make canning budgets. Can all surplus vege- tables, exhibit of veg- etables.	No gardens and prac- tically no canning.
Gardens:	1 demonstration garden . Survey to obtain list of seed suitable for this valley 1 garden club of 5 or more members.	Little water, no gardens.
Home Improvement	each member of homemaker club add one new or reno- vate one piece of furni- ture.	1- renovated . 25 baskets, 20 pcs. of polychrome and 5 luster china pieces made.
Magazine Club:	Keep 6 good magazines among homemakers' club members	4 magazines subscribed for and circulated in Fairview.

WORK DONE IN PERSHING COUNTY--CONTINUED

PROJECTS

GOALS SET

ACCOMPLISHMENT

Clothing:

1 sewing club of 10 or more to complete dem. 2 and attend club camp

Clothing work done, not planned 4 dress forms, 18 hats made, 4 women made flowers.

Club of 13 and 2 associate members. Club finished demonstration-13 regular members and went to camp.

DETAILED REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

PERSHING COUNTY FARM BUREAU, INC.

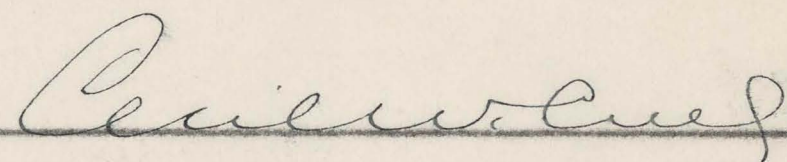
CALANDER YEAR 1924.

DISTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL	COUNTY FARM BUREAU	U. S. DEP'T. AGRI.	EXTENSION DIVISION
<u>Salaries</u>				
County Extension Agents				
Lassie Lane	1065.00	540.00	375.00	150.00
A. J. Reed	1125.00	575.00	550.00	
Clerical and Other Non- Scientific	27.00	27.00		
<u>Labor</u>	3.25	3.25		
<u>Travel Expense</u>				
County Extension Agents	855.26	855.26		
Farm Bureau Directors	101.84	101.84		
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Stationery & Office Sup'ls	49.39	49.39		
Other	62.88	62.88		
Telegraph, Telephone and Postage	91.72	91.72		
Freight and Express	24.23	24.23		
Furniture and Fixtures	109.82	109.82		
Scientific Equipment	3.00	3.00		
Other Equipment	.70	.70		
Foot and Mouth Quarantine	210.00	210.00		
Specialist Assistance	99.93	99.93		
Support State Farm Bureau	130.00	130.00		
Contingent	23.50	23.50		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3982.52	2907.52	925.00	150.00

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Totals	Farm Bureau Fund	U. S. Dep't. Agri.	Extension Division
Budget	4375.00	3300.00	925.00	150.00
Expenditures Paid	3982.52	2907.52	925.00	150.00
Unexpended Balances	392.48	392.48		
<hr/>				
TOTALS	4375.00	3300.00	925.00	150.00

I hereby certify that the report of the activities of the Pershing County Farm Bureau, Inc. and the detailed reports of its receipts and expenditures herein contained are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.



 Director, Agricultural Extension.