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1924

University of Nevada  
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

WASHOE COUNTY

THOMAS BUCKMAN, County Extension Agent

1924

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

## ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

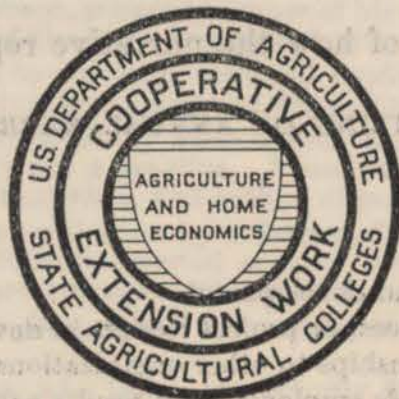
This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, and negro agent, reporting on their respective lines of work.

State NEVADA County WASHOE

Report of THOMAS E. BUCKMAN County EXTENSION Agent.  
(Name) (Title)

From December 1, 1923 to November 1, 1924.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or District Supervisor.

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/17

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 obtained by the county extension agent assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the people of the county 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.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader in charge of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to *avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.*

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.*

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 obtained 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—changes and development.
  - (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.
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Soils</li> <li>(b) Farm crops</li> <li>(c) Home gardens</li> <li>(d) Forestry</li> <li>(e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.</li> <li>(f) Animal husbandry</li> <li>(g) Dairy husbandry</li> <li>(h) Poultry husbandry</li> </ol>	} (including diseases and insects).
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Horticulture</li> <li>(j) Beautification of home grounds</li> </ol>	} (including diseases and insects).

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

- IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.
  - (2) Project activities and results—Continued.
    - (i) Rural engineering.
    - (j) Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing.
    - (k) Foods.
    - (l) Nutrition.
    - (m) Clothing.
    - (n) Home management.
    - (o) House furnishings.
    - (p) Home health and sanitation.
    - (q) Community activities.
    - (r) 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 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, how, 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 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.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 

A *method* demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.

A *result* demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

17. 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.
18. 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. AN EXTENSION SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time, but not exceeding two weeks.
19. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
20. FARM OR HOME PRACTICE ADOPTED is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home during the year as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and hat making.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her work with that of the agent.

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

Thomas E. Buckman	County Extension Agent	11
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted ..... 7 2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned ..... 6 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— ..... 4
 

(a) Junior <sup>1</sup> .....	2	(1) Boys .....	2		
		(2) Girls .....	NA		
(b) Adult <sup>1</sup> .....	47	(1) Men .....	42		
		(2) Women .....	5		
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: ..... 5
 

(a) Junior <sup>2</sup> .....	3	(1) Boys .....	3		
		(2) Girls .....	NA		
(b) Adult <sup>2</sup> .....	0	(1) Men .....	0		
		(2) Women .....	NA		
6. Membership in above clubs: ..... 6
 

(a) Boys .....	24	(c) Men .....	0		
(b) Girls .....	8	(d) Women .....	NA		
7. Number of club members completing: ..... 7
 

(a) Boys .....	16	(c) Men .....	0		
(b) Girls .....	4	(d) Women .....	NA		
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: ..... 8
 

(a) Boys .....	0				
(b) Girls .....	0				

<sup>1</sup> Where the same local leader works with both boys and girls, or with both men and women, report only once under "junior," or "adult," as the case may be.  
<sup>2</sup> Where the same club includes both boys and girls, or both men and women, report only once under "junior," or "adult," as the case may be.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained ..... 4 9
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members ..... 3 10
11. Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work ..... 742 11
12. Number of different farms visited ..... 250 12
13. Total number of home <sup>1</sup> visits made in conducting extension work ..... NA 13
14. Number of different homes visited ..... NA 14
15. Number of calls <sup>2</sup> relating to extension work .....
 

	(a) Office .....	340	
	(b) Telephone .....	680	
16. Number of days agent spent in office ..... 79½ 16
17. Number of days agent spent in field ..... 188½ 17
18. Number of individual letters written ..... 1358 18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made .....
 

	(a) Community .....	1	
	(b) County .....	1	
20. Training meetings <sup>2</sup> held for local leaders .....
 

	(a) Number .....	0	
	(b) Leaders in attendance .....	0	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings <sup>2</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20) .....
 

	(a) Number .....	126	
	(b) Attendance .....	874	
22. Farmers' institutes <sup>2</sup> held .....
 

	(a) Number .....	NA	
	(b) Attendance .....	NA	
23. Extension schools <sup>2</sup> and short courses held .....
 

	(a) Number .....	NA	
	(b) Attendance .....	NA	
24. Junior club encampments held: ..... 24
 

(a) Number .....	(State Camp)	1	
(b) Attendance by club members .....	(Washoe)		
		(1) Boys .....	23
		(2) Girls .....	4
(c) Total attendance .....	(State - 222)	27	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported .....
 

	(a) Number .....	110	
	(b) Attendance .....	2085	
26. Number of meetings at which were shown .....
 

	(a) Lantern slides .....	2	
	(b) Motion pictures .....	3	
	(c) Charts .....	3	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

- 24-a. Junior Farm Bureau Camp held in Washoe County, County Agent works with state leader in management of state club camp. Total attendance 222.
- 25-a. Attendance Nevada Potato & Apple Show 3000

<sup>1</sup> Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.  
<sup>2</sup> See definition on page 3.

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. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered.

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. <sup>1</sup> (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year. <sup>2</sup> (e)	Meetings at result demonstrations.		Method-demonstration meetings.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Number of different farms or homes adopting improved practices. <sup>3</sup> (m)
						Number. (f)	Attendance. (g)	Number. (h)	Attendance. (i)	Number. (j)	Attendance. (k)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry.....	6	7	2	14	6	2	27	8	134	3	74	218
27. Soils.....	1	1	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Farm crops.....	6	20	8	67	34	20	240	39	315	23	345	52
29. { Horticulture—home gardens { Beautification of home grounds.....	2	2	2	4	1	1	12	2	24	1	30	5
30. Forestry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.....	1	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
32. Animal husbandry.....	6	2	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	2	55	5
33. Dairy husbandry—home dairy.....	5	4	27 1/2	32	0	0	0	10	81	15	301	14
34. Poultry husbandry—home poultry.....	6	3	16	30 1/2	22	1	15	9	45	5	79	32
35. { Rural engineering { Rural engineering—home.....	1	0	4	6	0	0	0	2	40	4	125	8
36. Agricultural economics—home marketing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37. Foods.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
38. Nutrition.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
39. Clothing.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
40. Home management.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41. House furnishings.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
42. Home health and sanitation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43. Community activities Programs.....	7	10	10	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	81	0
44. Miscellaneous.....	0	0	4	45 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	44	575	46
44-a. Foot & Mouth Disease.....	7	15	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	6	129	0
44-b. Water Shortage.....	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	115	0
44-c. Club Camp.....	6	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0	0	4	100	1	250	0
TOTAL.....	53	62	94	268	59	22	267	67	607	110	2085	163

<sup>1</sup> The total of this column need not check with question 4, page 4, since one leader may assist with two or more projects.  
<sup>2</sup> The information in this column should check with the information reported under the corresponding questions on the following pages.

8-5146

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.<sup>1</sup>

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

45. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	1	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	1	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	1/10	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year.....	NA	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question.....	NA	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year.....	0	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time.....	NA	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....	NA	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time.....	0	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....	0	55
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page.....	0	56

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

<sup>1</sup> For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Rural Engineering," page 16.

CEREALS.<sup>1</sup>

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other. <sup>2</sup>	
57. Number of method demonstrations given	0	6	0	0	0	0	57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	6	0	1	0	0	58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	6	0	1	0	0	59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	0	125	0	2	0	0	60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	0 bu.	Not Known bu.	0 bu.	NA bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
63. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	63
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
64. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	64
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	5	1	1	0	2	0	67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	0	1	0	0	0	0	68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time with copper carbonate dust	NA	6	1	NA	NA	NA	69
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page	5	11	4	1	3	0	70
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							
70-a. Variety Tests	5	5	3	0	2	0	
70-b. Certified Seed							
Plots	NA	1	0	0	1	0	

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.

<sup>3</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given	20	NA	0	0	0	0	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	20	NA	0	0	0	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	20	NA	0	0	0	0	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	600	NA	0	0	0	0	74
75. Increased yield <sup>1</sup> per acre on demonstrations	Not Known tons	bu. NA tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>	0	NA	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	NA	0	0	0	77
	(b) Girls	0	NA	0	0	0	
78. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	NA	0	0	0	78
	(b) Girls	0	NA	0	0	0	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	NA	0	0	0	0	79
80. Total yield <sup>1</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	0 tons	bu. NA tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	2	NA	0	0	0	0	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	0	NA	0	0	0	0	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	0	NA	0	0	0	0	83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page	22	NA	0	0	0	0	84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
84-a. Variety Tests	2	NA	0	0	0	0	
84-b. Seed Production	0	NA	0	0	1	0	

<sup>1</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. <sup>1</sup>	
71. Number of method demonstrations given	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	74
75. Increased yield <sup>2</sup> per acre on demonstrations	bu. NA tons	bu. NA	bu. NA	tons NA	X X X	bu. 0 tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	NA	NA	NA	0	0	77
	(b) Girls	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
78. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	NA	NA	NA	0	0	78
	(b) Girls	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	79
80. Total yield <sup>2</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	bu. NA tons	bu. NA	bu. NA	tons NA	X X X	bu. 0 tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
84-a. Emergency Hay Crop or Ensilage.	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.  
<sup>3</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other. <sup>1</sup>	
85. Number of method demonstrations given	13	NA	NA	NA	0	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	7	NA	NA	NA	0	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	7	NA	NA	NA	0	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	10	NA	NA	NA	0	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	NA bu.	NA bu.	NA lbs. <sup>2</sup>	NA lbs.	0	89
90. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	0	NA	NA	NA	0	90
91. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	1	NA	NA	0	91
	(b) Girls	0	NA	NA	0	
92. Number of members completing work	(a) Boys	1	NA	NA	0	92
	(b) Girls	0	NA	NA	0	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	2	NA	NA	NA	0	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	400 bu.	NA bu.	NA lbs. <sup>2</sup>	NA lbs.	0	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	3	NA	NA	NA	0	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	3	NA	NA	NA	0	96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time	1	NA	NA	NA	0	97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	98
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page	5	NA	NA	NA	0	99
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
99-a. Seed Plots	3	NA	NA	NA	0	
99-b. Potato Show- An Educational Display	1	NA	NA	NA	0	
99-c. Seed Tests	7	NA	NA	NA	0	
99-d. Fertilizer Tests	1	NA	NA	NA	0	
99-e. Club Camp	4	NA	NA	NA	0	

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.  
<sup>3</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given	2	0	0	0	0	0	100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	1	0	0	0	0	0	101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	1	0	0	0	0	0	102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	NA	0	0	0	X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	0 bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
106. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	106
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
107. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	107
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	0 bu.	0 bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	0 acres	0 acres	0 acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	112
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	0	0	0	4	0	0	113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	0 acres	0 acres	0 acres	4 acres	X X X	X X X	114
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page	1	0	0	4	0	0	115
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]							
* 113-a. Insect Pests							
shade & fruit trees							
City of Reno & Sparks							
Advice given to city							
people no. of							
	10	5	25	1	5	0	

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

\* Transferred to miscellaneous - see Question 214

FORESTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

116. Number of method demonstrations given	NA	116	
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	NA	117	
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	NA	118	
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations	NA	119	
120. Number of junior clubs <sup>1</sup>	NA	120	
121. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	NA	121
	(b) Girls	NA	
122. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	NA	122
	(b) Girls	NA	
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members	NA	123	
124. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made this year	NA	124	
125. Acres involved in preceding question	NA	125	
126. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management this year	NA	126	
127. Acres involved in preceding question	NA	127	
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year	NA	128	
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time	NA	129	
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question	NA	130	
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page	NA	131	

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

Not Applicable Nevada

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup> INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. <sup>3</sup>	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. <sup>3</sup>	
132. Number of method demonstrations given	0	0	1	0	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	0	0	1	0	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	0	1	0	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations	0	0	35	0	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year	0	0	1	0	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question	0	0	35	0	137

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

<sup>2</sup> Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.

<sup>3</sup> Indicate by name.



LIVESTOCK.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. <sup>1</sup>	
138. Number of method demonstrations given	10	0	0	0	9	0	138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	0	0	0	22	0	139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	0	0	0	22	0	140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	0	0	0	0	4279	0	141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	0	0	0	0	Not Known	0	142
143. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>	2	0	0	1	0	0	143
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	19	0	0	4	0	144
	(b) Girls	3	0	0	1	4	
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	11	0	0	4	0	145
	(b) Girls	3	0	0	1	0	
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	29	0	0	20	0	0	146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	7	0	1	1	2	0	147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	0	0	1	0	0	0	148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	0	0	0	0	9	0	149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	0	0	0	0	5000	0	150
151. Number of animals discarded	0	0	0	0	1057	0	151
152. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	155

<sup>1</sup> Indicate by name.  
<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. <sup>1</sup>	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	156
157. Number of members in these associations	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	158
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	159
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	160
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	0	0	0	0	14	0	161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	0	0	0	0	10	0	162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	XXX	XXX	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	165
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15	14	0	1	4	32	0	166
[Use space below to include other important data relating to livestock.]							
156-a. Milk testing	1						
circle boys club no.							
of cows	42	0	0	0	0	0	
156-b. Foot & Mouth							
Disease Quarantine					Seventeen days time.		

<sup>1</sup> Indicate by name.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

167. Number of method demonstrations given <u>Radio construction</u> .....	2	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year.....	0	170
171. Acres drained.....	0	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year.....	0	172
173. Acres irrigated.....	0	173
174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year.....	NA	174
175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	NA	175
176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	3	176
177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	5	177
178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	179
180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	180
181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	181
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	1	182
	(a) Barns.....	1
	(b) Hog houses.....	0
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	8
	(d) Silos.....	0
	(e) Other.....	0
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	NA	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	0	185
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	8	186

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

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	0	188
189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year.....	0	189
190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	0	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	0	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	0	192
193. Number of junior farm-account clubs <sup>1</sup> .....	0	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0
	(b) Girls.....	0
195. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0
	(b) Girls.....	0
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	0	196
197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year.....	0	197
198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year.....	0	198
199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page.....	0	199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service.....	0	200
201. Membership in above associations.....	0	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	0	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	203
204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized <i>during this year</i> upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service.		204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Savings.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	0		0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

205. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the extension service counseled or advised.

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Savings.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	0		0	0	0	0

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as beekeeping, 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) Beekeeping.	(a) Insect pest	(c) <sup>1</sup>	
206. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	0	0	206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	0	0	207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	0	0	208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....	0	0	0	209
210. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup> .....	0	0	0	210
211. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0	} 211
	(b) Girls.....	0	0	
212. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0	} 212
	(b) Girls.....	0	0	
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.....	0	0	0	213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....	0	46 *	0	214

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

\* Advice given to people of City of Reno and Sparks concerning insect pests, shade and fruit trees.

<sup>1</sup> Indicate name over column. 8-5146  
<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	215
	(b) Juniors.....	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women.....	} 216
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
217. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	} 217
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
218. Number of method demonstrations given.....		218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	} 219
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	} 220
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women.....	} 221
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	} 222
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	} 223
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women.....	} 224
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women.....	} 225
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time.....		226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page.....		227

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146



CLOTHING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

252. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Juniors..... }	252
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	253
254. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	254
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	256
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	257
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	258
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	259
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	260
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	261
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	262
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	263
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	264
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	266
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	267
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	268
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls..... }	269

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MANAGEMENT.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

270. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	270
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	271
272. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	272
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... }	274
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... }	275
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... }	276
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....		277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....		278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... }	279
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... }	280
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....		281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines.....	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	
(b) Power washing machines.....	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	
(c) Fireless cookers.....	(h) .....	
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	(i) .....	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	(j) .....	

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

283. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	283
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	284
285. Number of members completing .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	285
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	287
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	288
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	289
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	290
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	291
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	{ (a) Bedrooms..... (b) Living rooms..... (c) Dining rooms..... (d) Other rooms..... }	292
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		293

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

294. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	294
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	295
296. Number of members completing .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	296
297. Number of method demonstrations given .....		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	298
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	299
HEALTH. <sup>2</sup>		
300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card .....	(f) Care of skin and hair .....	
(b) Good posture .....	(g) Home nursing .....	
(c) Prevention of colds .....	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination .....	(i) .....	
(e) Care of teeth .....	(j) .....	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	{ (a) Yes..... (b) No..... }	302
SANITATION.		
303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....		303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....		304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time .....		305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....		306

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.  
<sup>2</sup> It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

307. Number of method demonstrations given.....	307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	317

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

318. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... } 318
	{ (b) Juniors..... }
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	{ (a) Women..... } 319
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
320. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... } 320
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women..... } 321
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... } 322
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... } 323
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	324
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	325
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....	326
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....	327

[Use space below to include other important data relating to beautification of home grounds.]

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME GARDENS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

328. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... } 328
	{ (b) Juniors..... }
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	{ (a) Women..... } 329
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
330. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... } 330
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....	331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... } 332
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... } 333
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	{ (a) Women..... } 334
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	{ (a) Women..... } 335
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	{ (a) Women..... } 336
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	{ (a) Women..... } 337
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	{ (a) Women..... } 338
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... } 339
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....	340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... } 341
	{ (b) Girls..... }
	{ (c) Boys..... }
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....	342

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME POULTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.  
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

343. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Juniors..... }	343
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	344
345. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	345
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	347
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	348
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	349
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	350
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	351
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....		352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....		353
354. Number of birds discarded.....		354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....		355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	356
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....		357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	{ (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	358
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry.....		359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....		360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....		361

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.  
8-5146

HOME DAIRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.  
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

362. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	362
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	363
364. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	364
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	366
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	367
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys..... }	368
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370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....		370
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373. Number of pounds of cheese made.....		373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page.....		374

[Use space below to list other important data relative to home dairying.]

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.  
8-5146





A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E  
R E P O R T  
1 9 2 4

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Statement of agricultural extension activities in Washoe County, Nevada with the assistance and efforts of representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of Nevada, and Washoe County Farm Bureau, cooperating.

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BY  
THOMAS BUCKMAN, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT,  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM  
DECEMBER 1, 1923 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1924.

-000-

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING  
RENO, NEVADA.

AC 0089 / 1 / 17

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III 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 .....	\$3700.00
Proceeds 2/ County Farm Bureau Tax .....	7400.00
Balance carried over from 1923 .....	6500.00
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to State Farm Bureau Fund .....	\$17,600.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture .....	2,087.50
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$19,687.50

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 1924 membership in the Washoe County Farm Bureau is a slight increase over last year, one hundred and forty-one 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. Greel, Entomology, Dean Robert Stewart, Seed Certification, Professor P. A. Lehenbauer, plant diseases, and Samuel Doten, Entomology.

#### HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters are maintained with the Reno Chamber of Commerce in the Y. M. C. A. 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) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.

#### 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 many of whom 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, including relationships to other organizations.

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, GOALS ESTABLISHED, METHODS EMPLOYED, AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

(1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.

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, poultry, better beef, and hogs.
- (c) Marketing - grading of products.
- (d) Irrigation and drainage.

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.

(2) Project activities and results

WORK PLANNED AND PROGRESS MADE 1924

GOAL	RESULT
<u>Farm Crops</u>	
: 10 demonstrations in control of alfalfa weevil .....	20 given
: 3 silage crop tests .....	3 secured
: 3 demonstrations control of smut in wheat by dusting .	6 secured
: 4 wheat variety tests .....	5 secured
: 4 oat variety tests .....	3 secured
: 3 test plots Grimm alfalfa .....	2 secured
: 1 test white clover for seed .....	1 secured
: 5 seed potato plots .....	3 secured
: 5 farms select better seed potatoes .....	3 secured
: 4 barley variety tests .....	2 secured
: 1 Potato Show .....	1 held
: Investigation of celery as commercial crop .....	1 dem.
: 2 potato grading demonstrations .....	1 held
: 2 field meetings potato diseases .....	2 held
: 1 certified seed wheat plot .....	1 secured
: 1 survey of county's grain production .....	Incomplete
<u>Livestock</u>	
: 1 livestock survey of Washoe County .....	Incomplete
: 1 beef cattle grading demonstration .....	2 lectures
: 1 cow testing association formed .....	1 testing circle
: 2 boys' and girls' livestock clubs organized .....	2 formed
: 5 pure bred dairy sires located on dairy farms .....	7 located
<u>Poultry</u>	
: 5 new poultry houses constructed or old ones remodeled	8 dem.
: 5 accredited flocks .....	2 established
: 5 culling and feeding balanced ration demonstrations .	12 secured
<u>Orchard Improvement</u>	
: 1 spray ring organized .....	Incomplete
: 1 Apple Show .....	1 held
: 10 demonstrations pruning and spraying .....	2 held
<u>Boys' and Girls' Club Work</u>	
: 1 club encampment held on University Farm as in 1923 .	1 held
: 20 agricultural club members .....	32 secured
: 2 livestock judging teams trained .....	3 trained
: 1 agricultural demonstration team trained .....	1 trained
: 1 achievement day program .....	1 held
<u>Rural Engineering</u>	
: 1 investigation of proposed power site .....	1 made
: 6 radio demonstrations .....	2 made
<u>Agricultural Economics</u>	
: Secure better loading facilities for potato shippers on Virginia & Truckee Ry.....	Secured



(b) Farm Crops

The agent spent 67 days time on this project and made 290 farm visits.

CEREALS

(a) Corn

Three varieties of corn were tested as silage crops in Washoe County the past year. The purpose of the tests was to secure accurate data on silage crops prior to a campaign for silo construction in 1925. Tests were made in different parts of the county with the Minnesota 13 variety, but drouth and frost conditions cut down the yield of these demonstrations so that they will have to be carried over until another year. However, the yield was sufficient to indicate that Minnesota 13 corn from Colorado seed will make corn silage in most parts of the county. One test plot of seven acres gave a yield of seven tons per acre, while an adjoining six acre plot which had no water at all yielded only three tons of silage per acre. The seven acre plot had plenty of water. Both plots were severely damaged by frost on the 7th day of August and again on the 7th of September. This corn was planted at one of the lowest points in the Truckee Meadows where frost occurs much earlier than in the higher points of the valley. Accordingly, a ten ton yield here would indicate much better results on the higher bench lands.

Another variety tried out on this same farm was Colorado Yellow Dent. Here an eight ton yield per acre was secured from fifteen acres.

Golden Leaming gave a yield of seven tons per acre on fifteen acres. All this seed was secured from Colorado and was grown at an altitude just about the same as that of the Truckee Meadows.

(b) Wheat

VARIETY TESTS

Very little seed improvement has been made by wheat growers in Washoe County for a number of years. Most of the wheat planted is just ordinary wheat purchased from the flour mill or grain dealer. A good deal of it is badly mixed and there is room for considerable work in improving the varieties now grown here and in testing out some of the improved varieties that have been developed the past few years. In accordance with this, wheat variety tests were made on four different farms this year.

A two acre plot of selected Marquis wheat on Peckham Brothers ranch produced a yield of 2,800 pounds or 47  $\frac{2}{3}$  bushels per acre. The seed used in this test was from some carefully selected seed wheat secured the year before from Eugene Howell, Montrose, Colorado. The original seed secured second prize at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. The seed from this two acre plot is being saved this year and will be planted in clean ground next year for seed wheat. This seed was declared

**Fig. 1 Certified Marquis Wheat  
Peckham Bros. - Reno.**

eligible for certification by Dean Stewart of the University.  
See Figure 1.

Other varieties tested were Defiance, Onas, and White Federation. The Defiance tests did not give a true check on the yield of this variety on account of drouth conditions. Small plots of Onas and White Federation proved promising. The White Federation appeared to be the most promising of these two and one sack of White Federation seed has been purchased by the grower, Peckham Brothers, from the University of California College of Agriculture for planting next year.

**SEED WHEAT TREATMENT**

The Copper carbonate method of treating seed wheat was proven to be an effective and simple method of controlling smut in wheat on six different Washoe County farms this year. One hundred and twenty-five acres were planted with seed wheat treated with copper carbonate dust and all six cooperators report no trace of smut was to be observed in the crop received from the seed treated in this manner.

Blue prints were secured from the University of California for a simple machine designed for mixing the dust and the wheat. The machine was loaned to the different farmers who were testing out the dusting methods. This machine is owned by the Farm Bureau and will be used again next year. Every demonstrator having signified his intentions of using the dusting method again next year.



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Results of this new treatment over the old method of using either bluestone or formaldehyde were astonishing. Not only was the wheat free from smut but the stand was much better and less seed was needed to sow the same acreage than when using the old method.



Fig. 2 Simple Machine For Dusting Seed Wheat  
With Copper Carbonate

(c) Oats

Seed oats used in Washoe County are in about the same class as the seed wheat. A number of varieties are grown but little is known of their relative merits. A number of variety tests were started on three different farms, but drouth conditions cut down the results to three completed tests. Silvermine and Victory Oats, both promising varieties, were cut for hay in Pleasant Valley due to drouth conditions.

However, on lower ground at the Brooks & Peckham ranch good crops were grown. The tests on this ranch were used for three different purposes and were reported as such.

The first plot, consisting of 20 acres, was planted about April 20 and was harvested about September 1. Fifty-four bushels of grain per acre being secured. This variety was what is called Norway oats.

An adjoining fifteen acres of Norway oats, planted at the same time, was cut for hay, two cuttings being made. The first cutting was made July 15 and the second October 1. Four tons of hay per acre was secured.

Fig. 3 Norway Oats - Brooks & Peckham  
Ranch - Yielded Four Tons of Hay Per Acre

The third field of oats was planted with vetch about June 10 for an emergency hay crop or ensilage. It was harvested on September 20th and a yield of five to seven tons of ensilage per acre was secured. This yield was almost as good a yield as secured from corn grown for silage. The vetch did not amount to much being killed by frost.

(d) Rye

VARIETY TESTS - GREEN MANURE CROPS

One field of rye, consisting of eight acres, was planted to test out winter rye compared to spring rye, but due to drouth conditions the crop was pastured off about April 1.

Another field of rye was planted on potato ground for a green manure crop. This crop was planted in the fall and plowed under in the spring prior to planting the potatoes. Reports on the results of this test have not been completed.

(e) Barley

VARIETY TESTS

Two variety tests of barley were planted on two different ranches. One man secured two sacks of Oderbrucker pedigreed barley from the Wisconsin Experiment Station for seed. The seed was planted and an excellent stand secured, but due to drouth conditions the crop was cut for hay long before it matured, hence there is nothing to report regarding this variety.



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Twenty-five pounds of Trebi six rowed barley from Idaho outyielded the common run of barley in the other test. The exact yield secured is not available for reporting. However, the grower is well pleased with it and thinks it far superior to the common barley and plans to plant this variety altogether next year. The seed in this test was declared eligible for certification by Dean Stewart of the College of Agriculture.

#### LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

##### (a) Alfalfa

##### ALFALFA WEEVIL CONTROL

The alfalfa weevil was first discovered in Washoe County in June, 1920, but was not considered numerous enough to warrant spraying until 1923. In order to demonstrate control methods by spraying the state legislature, at their 1923 session, provided a fund of \$5,000 to be used for demonstration work in the control of the alfalfa weevil. Demonstrations were given on 14 different farms, 340 acres being sprayed altogether in 1923. The spray outfits used in 1923 were two power machines capable of covering fifteen acres per day. The results of this spraying were, in most cases, beneficial, but it was thought best to repeat the demonstrations for a second time in 1924.

Fig. 4 Iron Age Traction Machine at Work  
A. Racemelli Ranch - Reno.

With the experience of 1923 to guide operations this year and with the valuable assistance of S. J. Snow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the work was carried on more satisfactorily this year. The power sprayers not having proven satisfactory in many respects it was decided to try out the traction type of machine as well as the power machines used in 1923. This

made three machines on hand for use in demonstrational work, namely one Iron Age traction sprayer and two Bean power sprayers.

Prior to starting the work the power machines were given a complete over-hauling and certain changes were made to overcome the difficulties encountered in 1923. A guard was constructed over the engine gears to prevent the lines from becoming entangled and a platform was built behind the tank for the driver to stand on. A wooden box, ten inches by twelve inches equipped with a forty mesh screen, was fitted in the top of each tank for screening the water and calcium arsenate when filling the tank. This was done to keep out any and all particles which might cause clogging of the nozzles. The regular Bean nozzles were replaced by tiger nozzles the same as those used on the Yellow Jacket traction sprayer owned by the Experiment Station since these nozzles were more easily removed and cleaned. A fine mist spray is necessary for successful spraying for the alfalfa weevil and the holes in the discs of the Bean nozzles had become worn and were too large to give a fine spray, also an effort was made to increase the length of the boom that when more nozzles were added it was found that the capacity of the pumps was insufficient to supply great enough pressure to produce a fine mist.




Fig. 5 Check Plot A. Rasmelli Ranch, Reno. Alfalfa with green vigorous appearance has been sprayed. The unsprayed portion in the corner has a whitish brown unhealthy look. Note line where the sprayed and unsprayed areas meet.

#### CONDITION OF THE FIELDS

During April and May the infested area in the North Truckee farm center particularly and in the territory south of



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Reno were kept under careful observation by the county agent and S. J. Snow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, to determine the amount of weevil damage to the alfalfa and the proper time for commencing spraying operations. Three experimental fields were kept under daily observation by Mr. Snow and two student assistants during May for making this forecast. The following data gives the seasonable increase of worm stage of alfalfa weevil in these fields before spraying.

BEFORE SPRAYING

DATE	STROKES OF NET	ADULTS	LARVAE
May 14	100	2	135
May 15	100	6	182
May 26	25	6	435
May 27	25	7	412
May 29	25	6	672

Fig. 6 Another view of the check plot on the A. Raemelli Ranch, Reno. The dividing line between the sprayed and unsprayed areas is clearly noticeable.

Reno were kept under careful observation by the county agent and S. J. Snow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, to determine the amount of weevil damage to the alfalfa and the proper time for commencing spraying operations. Three experimental fields were kept under daily observation by Mr. Snow and two student assistants during May for making this forecast. The following data gives the seasonable increase of worm stage of alfalfa weevil in these fields before spraying.

BEFORE SPRAYING

DATE	STROKES OF NET	ADULTS	LARVAE
May 14	100	2	135
May 15	100	6	152
May 23	25	6	435
May 27	25	7	412
May 29	25	6	672

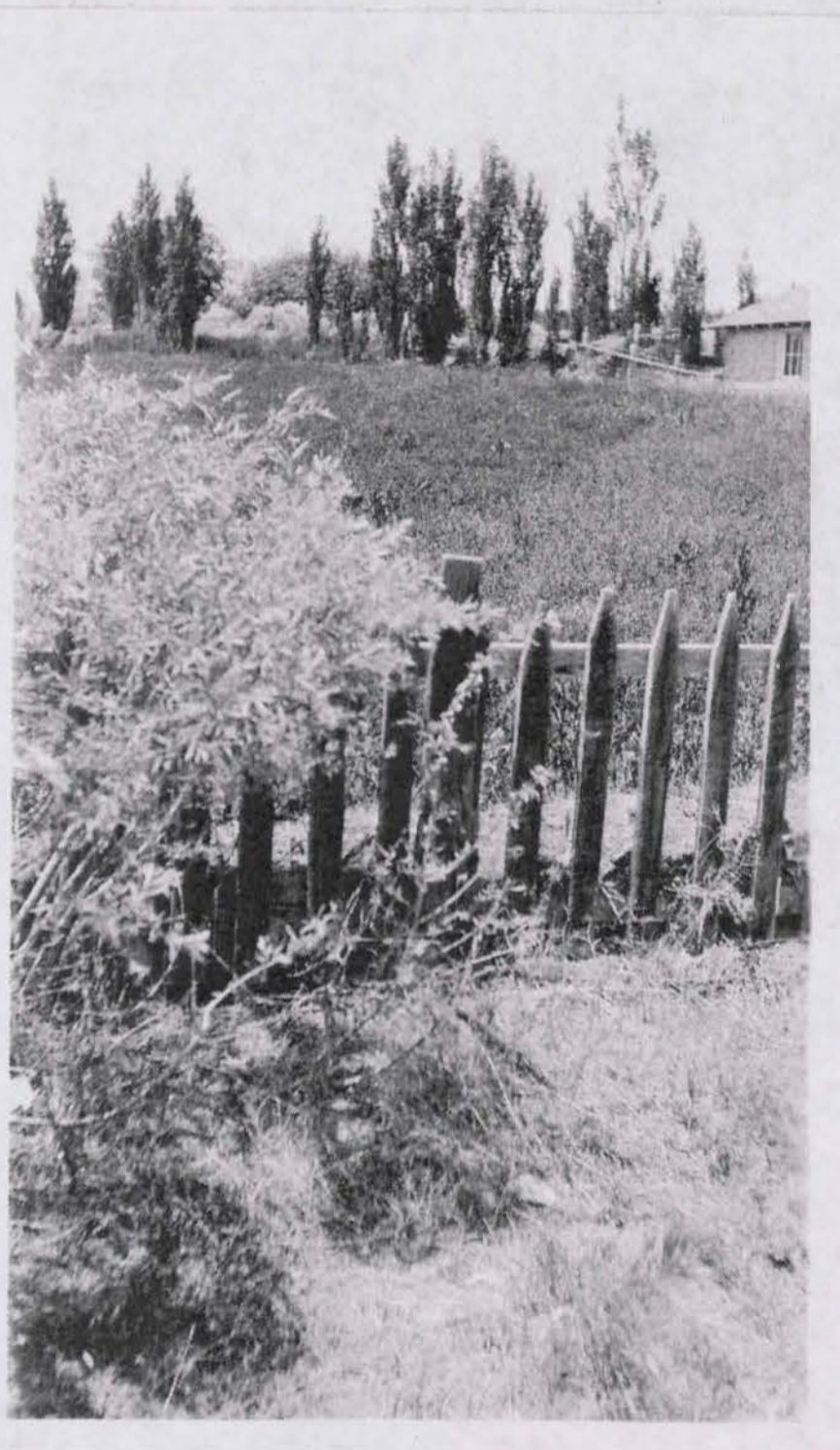


Fig. 6 Another view of the check plot on the A. Racelli Ranch, Reno. The dividing line between the sprayed and unsprayed areas is clearly noticeable.

During this time demonstration fields were lined up and the route of the different spraying machines decided upon. During this time and after the spraying operations were commenced the county agent made 112 farm visits on this project.

Spraying was not commenced until the injury was quite noticeable on inspection at close range, and in a few cases, was evident many rods away. In the latter cases the fields took on the characteristic gray or whitish appearance common to fields severely damaged by the alfalfa weevil. Such fields yielded from a few hundred to a thousand larvae for every 25 strokes of the net. Fields not so heavily infested gave 100 or 200 larvae for every 25 strokes. The height of the alfalfa varied from 15 to 20 inches.

#### SPRAYING OPERATIONS

Spraying operations started on May 26 and continued until June 2. All three machines were used in conducting the demonstrations which were conducted on 20 different farms, six hundred acres being sprayed. The Iron Age sprayer covered 320 acres in 17 days while the first Bean Power Sprayer covered 156 acres in 11 days. The second Bean sprayer was out of commission most of the time. The Iron Age machine on several days covered thirty acres of alfalfa in the day's work.

#### FARMS SPRAYED

Demonstrations were conducted on the following farms: J. L. Raffetto, A. Ramelli, A. Olivia, B. Rosasco, M. Ramelli, J. Cappurro, D. O'Sullivan, D. Gault, A. Tachino, Hogan & Moran, G. Cardone, C. J. Christensen, P. C. Cassinelli, Humphrey Supply Company, Bisagno Brothers, Otto Olsen, G. Lavagnino, Nevada State Asylum.

#### SECOND SPRAYING

Judging from the results secured in 1923, it was thought that it might be necessary to spray a second time, ten days or two weeks after the first spray was given, and, accordingly, plans were made to spray a second time on two demonstration farms. Sometimes the fields become injured by larvae hatching after the first spray has become ineffective. This ineffectiveness results from a new growth of alfalfa and a disappearance of the poison. However, it was found unnecessary to spray a second time, but for experimental purposes portions of J. Raffetto's and A. Ramelli's fields, totaling six acres were sprayed again on June 10th. Sweepings thereafter showed a still further reduction in the number of larvae on account of this second spraying. However, Mr. S. J. Snow of the Department was of the opinion that a second spraying was not necessary - at least not under conditions here in 1924.

#### POISON USED

Calcium arsenate, about 1,200 pounds, was the poison used at the rate of not less than two pounds per acre.

## WEATHER

During the time the machines were in operation the weather was generally favorable for spraying. No rains occurred and while the wind blew frequently and sometimes strongly it was not a disadvantage. Weather conditions were far more favorable than in 1923.

## SUMMARY OF SPRAYING OPERATIONS

The spraying proved effective in every case in greatly reducing the number of larvae in the fields thus checking the injury and permitting a new growth of the injured plants as shown by the following data. This data shows the effect of a single spraying with calcium arsenate upon the alfalfa weevil.

DATE	STROKES OF NET	SPRAYED	UNSPRAYED
June 2	25	57	455
June 3	25	49	355
June 5	25	24	358
June 7	25	108	572
June 9	25	15	215
June 10	25	18	369

The check plots for the unsprayed portions of the fields, after spraying yielded from ten to twenty times as many larvae as could be found on the sprayed portions of these same fields. The sprayed portions were not sharply distinguishable from the unsprayed portions in some fields due to the fact that the infestation was slight or that tall grass obstructed the view of the alfalfa. In the other fields more heavily infested the contrast was very marked as is shown in figures five and six with the line between the sprayed and unsprayed portions to be seen at a considerable distance.

The power sprayers proved fairly satisfactory, presumably on account of the fine screening of the poison mixture when filling the tanks. However, they frequently developed leaks in the booms and delays were caused by certain parts working loose or breaking due to the heavy jolting of the machine over the heavy furrows and rough roads. Both makes of traction machines, the Iron Age used in the demonstrational work and the Yellow Jacket machine used only on the Experiment Station Farm, proved quite satisfactory. Without hesitation the traction type can be recommended as more satisfactory than the power machine for alfalfa weevil control work. However, both these machines can be improved by the manufacturers and the following recommendations were made to the manufacturers a careful record being kept of needed improvements.

## IRON AGE

1. Have built-in platform for pump and driver.
2. Install a pump with strainer on hose to keep out of mud when filling in irrigation ditches.

3. Have adjustable braces for boom with a chain support for the end of the boom. Fix braces up and down to make more rigid having more holes for adjustment.
4. Use a heavier grade of pipe in constructing the boom. Do not cut pipe threads so deep. Perhaps a better quality of pipe would take care of this.
5. Use a 30 or 40 mesh wire screen for intake box.
6. Have a brush in the tank near the agitator to keep the poison in suspension.
7. Regarding nozzles, have extra discs so they can be changed after use.
8. Have a complete book of instructions - how to keep in shape, oiling, pump pressure, etc.
9. Improve regulation of holding pressure in tank when machine is stopped.
10. Have the tank thoroughly cleaned of splinters and paint before leaving the factory.

#### YELLOW JACKET

1. Have longer boom.
2. Have a better adjustment for shooting straight down or at an angle.
3. Have better alignment of wheels supporting power chains.
4. Install a pump for filling tank.
5. Have a 30 or 40 mesh screen for intake box.

In conclusion it can be said after this and last year's experience that spraying for the alfalfa weevil is effective in the Truckee Meadows whenever damage is very severe and that where the infestation is bad spraying machines should be part of the farm equipment. However, it may not be necessary to spray every season. Spraying will only be a profitable operation when the damage is severe enough to cause the characteristic whitish appearance common to fields severely damaged by the alfalfa weevil, also it may be said that the spraying will not be effective if done too early.

#### EXPERIMENTAL WORK

##### DUSTING

For experimental purposes alone one field of fifteen acres was dusted with calcium arsenate, lead arsenate and sulphur. This mixture used was four parts of sulphur to one part calcium arsenate with an equal amount of lead arsenate. The machine used was a Johnson duster provided with a home made boom. This boom was made of sheet metal 19 feet long, about four inches in diameter at the center and tapering to about  $3/4$  of an inch at the ends with holes  $3/16$  of an inch drilled  $1\ 1/2$  inches apart on the under side. When the poison was dry it was blown out of all the holes along the boom and could be seen in the form of a cloud behind the machine as is shown in the illustration. In

Fig. 7 Johnson Duster at work on A. Tachino Ranch, Reno. Note the dust cloud at the rear of the boom.

some cases this dust cloud extended nearly 1/8 of a mile. The results secured were very satisfactory. Despite the fact that the dusting experiment was conducted very late in the season, or not at the height of the larva emergence.

Dusting would be an improved method over spraying since such a method would save the labor of hauling the water to and over the field as well as the time spent in refilling the tank and so reduce the cost of the treatment and increase the acreage which could be covered by each machine. This dusting experiment as carried on showed that, contrary to the old belief, it is not necessary to apply the dust while the dew is on the plants or to wait for a quiet day for the work.

#### VARIETY TESTS

Two variety tests of Grimm alfalfa seed were carried out on two different farms. No definite conclusions can be reported on these tests until next year when a crop is secured that can be compared to the common alfalfa grown here.

#### (c) White Clover

#### SEED PRODUCTION

One test of white clover for seed was tried out this year, but judging from the results obtained it would not be possible to plant white clover for seed alone. This test will be tried out again next year.



Fig. 7 Johnson Duster at work on A. Tachino Ranch, Reno. Note the dust cloud at the rear of the boom.

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## NEVADA POTATO AND APPLE SHOW

OCT. 31 and NOV. 1

## FARM CROPS

This department of the Potato and Apple Show was in line with the other exhibits. Exhibits of wheat from a certified seed plot, Trebi barley from a variety test plot and a machine for dusting seed wheat for smut with copper carbonate were on exhibition. Varieties of onions that do well in the county were also on exhibition, as was Minnesota No. 13 corn for silage from a test plot. A dozen heads of celery from a one and one-half acre demonstration was also displayed.

Charts and enlarged pictures showing the results obtained by spraying for the alfalfa weevil made up a display in the farm crops department and attracted considerable attention.

## IRISH POTATOES

Potato growing is an important industry in Washoe County. During the past four years potatoes have brought into the county \$283,818 as shown by the records of the quarantine department. Annual shipments approach 140 cars to San Francisco and Oakland markets bringing in normal years a profitable return. California consumes annually 4,000 cars of potatoes, and, with the population of that state increasing, the market for Washoe County tubers becomes better yearly. Despite good market advantages and the natural richness of the soil, there are a number of things which must be modified if potato production in the county is to remain on a profitable basis or retain its present place in Washoe County. Accordingly, the county agent has devoted considerable time to the potato improvement project, 128 farm visits being made on this work during the year. The work on the project has been divided somewhat as follows:

## SEED SELECTION

Seed selection is one of the biggest problems confronting our growers. New seed potatoes were purchased on three different farms at the suggestion of the agent. Good results were obtained in all three instances. As a direct result of purchasing new seed one farmer secured third place on his exhibit at the Potato Show for the best exhibit from his farm center whereas in 1923 his entries were hardly in the competition at all. The outcome of this year's work may make it possible to next year purchase as much as a car of seed by pooling the orders of those interested.

## SEED PLOTS

One solution of the seed plot is for the grower to grow his own seed. This can be done by planting a good strain of seed about July first in fertile ground, and roguing out the diseased plants in August together with selection of none but the

best tubers for seed at harvest time. This has been done by one of our best growers for a good many years and this year we can report two more following this procedure. Indications are that at least five more growers will adopt this practice next year.

SEED TEST PLOTS

As stated before the seed problem is one of the biggest confronting our potato growers. Accordingly, in order to secure some definite information regarding seed available it was decided to run a test on imported seed and local seed grown from a seed plot. This test work was carried out on Peckham Brothers farm, three and one-half miles south of Reno. In this test were three rows of Idaho certified seed cut two eyes to the piece, two rows of Idaho one drop seed, one row of Elko County, Nevada certified seed and two rows of large Idahos cut two eyes to the seed piece. These plots were located in the center of a field planted to Peckham Brothers own seed. During the growing season there was no appreciable difference between the seed from the different localities. However, one thing was very noticeable during the growing season, and that was that with proper management cut seed will produce just as good a stand as whole seed.

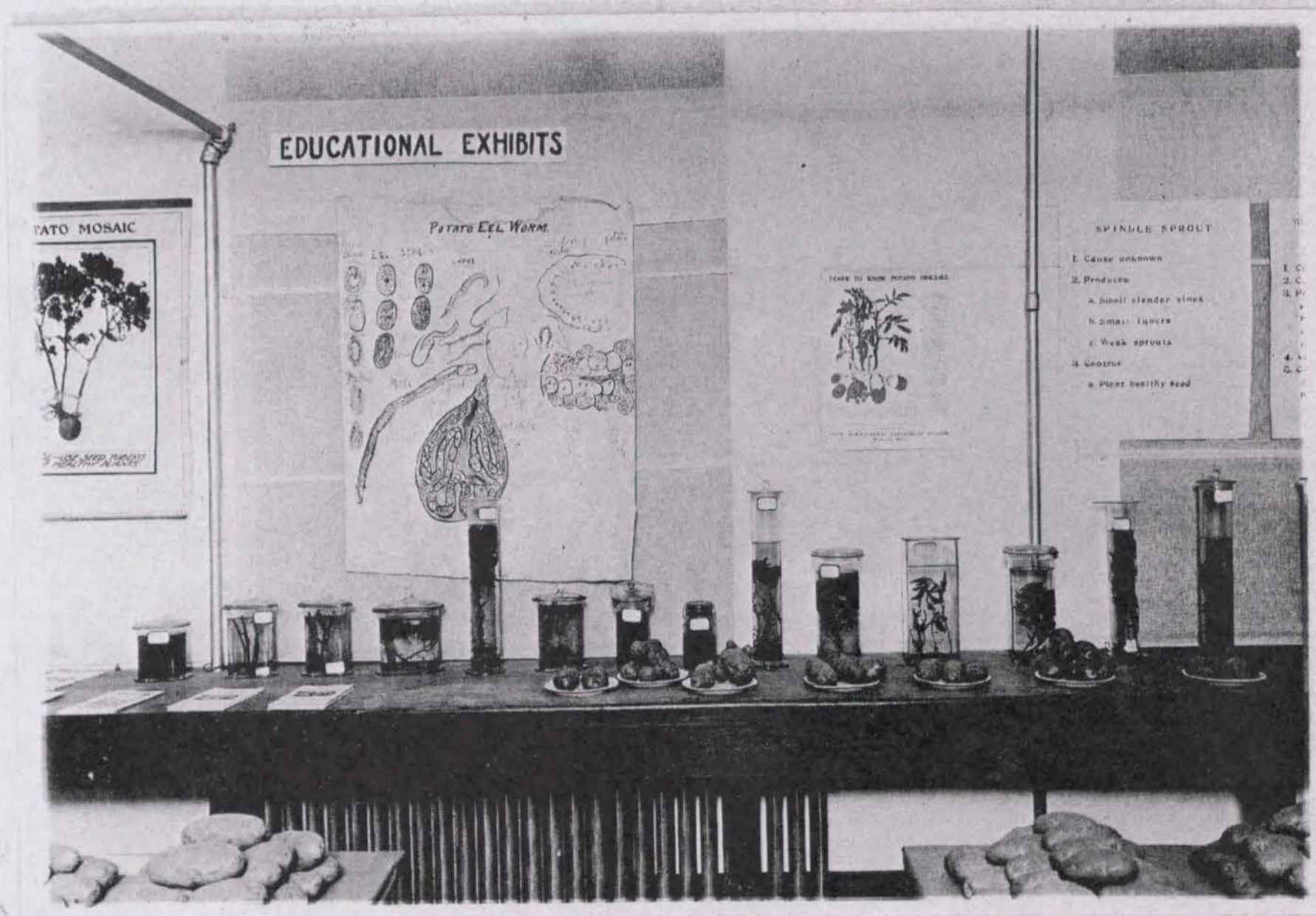


Fig. 8 Disease Booth  
Nevada Potato and Apple Show

At harvest time an estimate was made by weight of the yield per acre for the seed from each different locality. Detailed information on the results obtained is shown in the back of the report under "Farm Crops".

The Nevada seed, grown from a seed plot, gave the best results with the Idaho certified seed second, and the Elko County, Nevada certified seed a close third. The tubers from the Nevada seed contained less disease than those from the Idaho seed and a conclusion can be made that Nevada seed is more resistant to our disease conditions than imported seed. The Idaho seed showed quite a few jelly ends, while the Nevada seed was practically free from this disease. Potatoes from the Nevada seed were also smoother and of better shape than those from Idaho. Only a small percentage of rhizoctonia was noticeable in all of the tests. The vines of the one drop Idaho looked more vigorous from the cut seed, but the yield was the poorest. Fusarium Wilt showed up in all tests even in the Idaho and Nevada certified seed which was practically guaranteed free from disease. Evidentially the Fusarium was in the soil and irrigation water.

The seed tests were put in alfalfa ground which was fall plowed and disced in the spring. The ground was furrowed out and irrigated before the seed was planted, the seed being planted in the irrigated furrow with a Champion Potato Planter. Good tillage prevented weeds and little hoeing was necessary. The ridges were high mounds with deep trenches. Water was lacking once during the summer due to drouth conditions. The soil itself was a sandy loam with gravel and coarse rock mixed about ten inches deep to clay.

In conclusion regarding seed tests carried on this year, it is evident that here is another argument in favor of the seed plot as a source of seed for Nevada growers, as all of the imported seed did not come up to the yield of the local seed grown from the seed plot. It is also evident that there is an element of chance in the results to be obtained by planting one drop seed from an unknown source. If the one drop seed comes from good vigorous stock and is planted in the rich soil, a good crop will probably be secured at least for the first year, but, otherwise poor results can be expected.

Seed tests should be continued another year or two before any final recommendations are made regarding the different sources of seed.

#### VARIETY TESTS

One hundred pounds of certified Rural New Yorker seed from Wisconsin was planted by Heidenreich Brothers in Washoe Valley in 1923 to determine the relative value of round potatoes compared to the long Burbank type commonly grown here. The seed proved very vigorous and hardy and a good yield was secured. Seed from this test was planted again this year and equally good results secured. For their ground, Heidenreich Brothers prefer the round type to the long type of potato.

## FIELD INSPECTION

During the summer, starting in about July 1, the county agent inspected ten different fields to observe cultural and disease conditions. Discussions were usually held at each farm visit with the farmer relative to the diseases discovered and methods of control, if any.

## FIELD MEETINGS - AUGUST

During the boys' and girls' club encampment at the University Farm, the county agent conducted four classes in potato production with an attendance of over one hundred. Work was given showing the varieties grown here, diseases present, and their control, if any, and how to make U. S. Grades for potatoes. In addition to this several small meetings were held in the field discussing these problems.



Fig. 9 Grading Exhibit  
Nevada Potato and Apple Show

## SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION

In April the County Agent in company with S. C. Dinsmore, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, visited the San Francisco produce market in the interest of shipping point inspection work. Commission men were interviewed regarding marketing Nevada potatoes.

They were found to be unanimous in the opinion that those shipped from Nevada were the best received in California, while Oregon potatoes came next. Oregon, Washington and Idaho potatoes are sold on U. S. Grades. On the day the market was visited, Washington No. 2's were being resacked and sold in San Francisco at a profit. It was also confirmed that all Nevada potatoes are inspected for eelworm at Sacramento and that there is no inspection for eelworm at San Francisco, in fact the county agent found several specimens of eelworm in some of the Delta potatoes offered for sale. Inquiries were made regarding the type of pack required, the reply to this question being that the mug is the most desirable pack and that potatoes in new sacks bring a better sale.

In company with four agricultural club winners who were awarded a trip to Sacramento and San Francisco for their work, the county agent visited this market again and explained to the boys the different points of interest to be seen there.

#### SEED TESTS

One sack of certified seed from Lassen County, California was tried out by Cappuro Brothers and Laiola to test out the value of certified seed from that county compared to local seed. Very satisfactory results were secured from this sack, the yield being at the rate of better than ten tons per acre. The tubers were not quite so smooth as those from the local seed but the yield was slightly better. The tubers from this sack were saved for seed next year.

#### FIELD FARM VISITS - DIGGING TIME

The 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 and in lining up next year's program of work. The personal contact with the grower at the time of harvesting his crop was found to be an advantageous time to talk better seed selection and methods of improving next year's crop.

#### NEVADA POTATO AND APPLE SHOW

OCT. 1 and NOV. 1.

#### POTATOES

The second annual Nevada Potato and Apple Show was held in the Agricultural Building at the University in connection with the Aggie Day Fair of the students of the College of Agriculture. Aggie Day at the University of Nevada is the day set aside on the campus for an exhibit by the Aggie students of the activities of the college and students. Over 3,000 persons visited the show and every one voted it a success.

Potato buyers, seed growers, farmers in general found the show a meeting place for the discussion of these two crops. The visitors were able to see the types, varieties and quality

PLA. 10 Potato Exhibits Nevada Potato and Apple Show



WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEVADA

demanding by our consuming markets, the proper methods of grading and care, and the results of proper irrigation and cultivation. Being on a strictly educational basis it is felt that the Potato Show does a great deal of good for the state and county. Special emphasis was placed on the disease booth which contained specimens of all the diseases prevalent in Nevada with charts suggesting control measures. Another feature worthy of note was the display featuring shipping point inspection. This portrayed how to make U. S. Grades for potatoes. Each defect such as growth cracks, second growth, etc. which are rejected in making the U. S. Grade were illustrated. Samples of field run were graded to conform to U. S. Grades while two sacks of U. S. Grade No. 1, Fancy, were included in the exhibit.

In preparing the entry list only those varieties which do well commercially were encouraged. Russet Burbanks and Burbanks predominated in the exhibits. The exhibits were 170 in number and came from six Nevada counties.

For the grower interested in machinery there was a complete line of up-to-date potato machinery from the planter to the digger with a man present at all times to explain any features of interest to the visitors.

Prizes awarded were of a practical and useful nature. Six sacks of certified seed were awarded as prizes and five copies of William Stuart's book "The Potato".

A majority of potato growers in Washoe County were visited at digging time regarding making exhibits at the show. In this way several seed plot demonstrations were lined up for next year and considerable interest found in securing better seed for planting next season.



Fig. 11 Loading Platform  
Anderson Station



Fig. 12 Washoe County Exhibit  
Nevada Potato and Apple Show  
Best County Exhibit

UNRA-PL749-275

#### LOADING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED

Loading platforms were constructed at the Anderson and Huffakers stations by the Virginia & Truckee Railway at the request of the county agent on behalf of the potato shippers at these points. These platforms enable the growers to load from the platform instead of a wagon. The platforms were constructed 10 x 32 ft. which makes it possible to load two refrigerator cars at one time from the platform. This project was thought complete in 1924, but it was found necessary to continue work on this during the year. The platforms have proven to be a very great convenience to the shippers of these two stations.

#### HORTICULTURE

##### (a) Tree Fruits

##### ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

Orchards are of very little commercial importance in Washoe County. Frost, three years out of four, takes a heavy toll of the crop, and, accordingly practically no improvement



has been made in orchards for the past fifteen or twenty years. Very little spraying or cultivation has been done in any orchard. This makes pruning and spraying the most important things to be done with the present orchards. The previous county agent did considerable work on spraying and pruning in the more favored apple districts of the county with the result that several of the most promising orchards are in fair shape today.

At the beginning of the year the county agent tried to organize a spray ring in Washoe Valley where there are several promising orchards well protected from frost that are almost sure of a crop every year. However, the cost of the power spray machine, the purchase of which was under consideration, held up the purchase of the machine this year, but it is hoped that in 1925 this difficulty will be overcome. A small spray outfit was purchased by two of the parties interested, but was not used. However, the spraying on these two ranches was done with a hand spray.

#### PRUNING DEMONSTRATIONS

Two pruning demonstrations were given at the J. S. Lyons Ranch by Professor P. A. Lehenbauer. These demonstrations consisted of pruning and grafting and the method of pruning bush fruits such as raspberries and gooseberries.

#### (d) Market Gardening

##### CELERY

Very choice celery can be grown on some of the land near Reno. Some of the river bottom land is particularly adapted to this crop. Celery has been grown in small quantities for a good many years but no effort has been made to make it a commercial crop. Accordingly, with the cooperation of Otto Werner, one of the most experienced growers in the community, an acre and a half demonstration of celery production was put in the 1924 program. Mr. Werner tried out two or three different varieties of celery and found the Utah variety to give the best results. Golden Self Blanching also did well in this test. Mr. Werner demonstrated without a doubt that as fine a celery can be produced here as in Utah.

However, the big problem is to find a market for larger quantities than are now grown and to then interest the people here in producing it for the market. As a local advertisement for the quality of the celery Mr. Werner's celery was served at a Rotary Club luncheon where nothing but Nevada products was served.

In addition to this the Reno Chamber of Commerce was asked to take up with the St. Francis and Palace hotels in San Francisco whether or not the celery grown here would be of good

enough quality for their use. At this time these hotels have signified their intention of each giving celery a trial. Accordingly, a crate will be sent to each hotel for trial and it is hoped that if they find the celery suitable to their needs a wedge can be made in the San Francisco market for Washoe grown celery.



Fig. 13 Utah Celery Grown on the Otto Werner Ranch, two miles west of Reno

NEVADA POTATO AND APPLE SHOW

Oct. 1 and Nov. 1

APPLES

The apple department of the second annual Nevada Potato and Apple Show was handled by Professor F. A. Lehenbauer assisted by the county agent. Apple exhibits were made from several different counties of the state, nine counties being represented with apples and pears. Box exhibits occupied a

more prominent part in the display than before.

Unknown entries were classified for exhibitors and an attempt was made to familiarize apple growers with the varieties they are growing. Very little attention has been paid to orchards in this locality for the past ten years or more and this feature of the apple exhibits was of value in that respect.

A careful record of the varieties on exhibit is kept on file in the county agent's office for reference when consulted as to the varieties of apples that do well in the vicinity of Reno. Some of the important varieties on exhibition were Northern Spy, Smith Cider, Johnathan, Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, Delicious, Pippins, Winesap and Ben Davis.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WORK

Considerable call is made on the county agent regarding insect pests of shade and fruit trees in the cities of Reno and Sparks. Forty-six calls were made on the county agent for this kind of work during the year and were divided about as follows: Fruit trees 10; bush and small fruits 5; shade trees 25; truck crops 1; home gardens 5.

##### (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds

It was found necessary to do very little work on this project this year. One farmer was assisted in poisoning grasshoppers on thirty-five acres of ground.

##### (f) Animal Husbandry

#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE QUARANTINE

With the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in California, farmers and stockmen of the county were immediately notified by letter as to the danger from foot and mouth disease and what precautionary measures to take if any suspicious cases were noted in livestock. Three hundred warning notices were mailed out at once and talks on foot and mouth disease given at six different meetings.

Five hundred provisional quarantine signs were distributed and posted on ranches in the county. In addition to this over seven hundred letters giving descriptions of the disease and necessary precautions were mailed out at two different times to Washoe County farmers and, due to the fact, that some of our farmers are not well versed in the English language forty farm visits were made with an interpreter to explain the foot and mouth situation and what to do to prevent the spread of this disease into the state, but this was hardly necessary as a majority of the farms visited already understood what the regulations were through the circular letters which had been sent out and the news items in the local papers.

Dr. Neilson, in charge of enforcing the quarantine from the Oregon line south to Mina, requested the farm bureau organization to appoint an advisory committee to cooperate with quarantine officials in enforcing the regulations. This committee, numbering 26 persons, was appointed representing all parts of the county, but fortunately it was not necessary to call the committee together and plans made for assisting in combating the foot and mouth disease should it have broken out in the county were likewise found unnecessary.

#### BEEF CATTLE GRADING DEMONSTRATION

This project was counted on to start off a major project with the beef cattle men of the county, but owing to the proximity of the foot and mouth disease it was thought best to call off the three grading demonstrations by J. K. Wallace of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Instead of the field meetings talks at the Huffakers and Washoe Valley farm centers were substituted. Next year it is hoped that these demonstrations can be given.



Fig. 14 Livestock Judging Contest  
Achievement Day Program, October 4th

#### CLUB WORK

Five boys were enrolled in a sheep club. One of the boys purchased a pure bred Hampshire buck from the University Farm.

Three livestock judging teams were trained for competition at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp and the livestock judging contest at the Nevada Potato and Apple Show.

## COUNTY LIVESTOCK SURVEY

A livestock survey of the county which was put into the 1924 program is at this time incomplete. With the agricultural census that is now being taken and with the information gathered by the county agent it is anticipated that some very authentic data for the basis of a program of work with the cattle and sheep men of the county will be secured.

(g) Dairy Husbandry

## COW TESTING

During the year an attempt was made to organize a cow testing association, but due to lack of interest this project failed to materialize. When the time came to start the organization it was found that the same ones who have always been interested in a cow testing association were still interested and ready to organize, but that there were not enough others willing to meet the expense of an association. The parties chiefly interested in testing work find that it is cheaper for them to hire men to do their own testing than to continue an association.

Some testing work has been done however under the direction of Professor Scott. Professor Scott has continued official testing for local Holstein and Ayrshire breeders, 60 cows being under official test at the present time.

In addition to this a testing circle consisting of the members of the Huffakers Dairy Calf Club has been organized with 42 cows under test. The boys in the Huffakers club collect their own samples and bring them into Professor Scott's laboratory at the University where they do their own testing under the direction of Professor Scott or the County Agent.

## PUREBRED SIRES

Seven registered dairy sires were placed in the county as the result of the dairy specialist's and the county agent's work. There was no concerted drive for purebred sires, these being placed at different times during the year when the opportunity offered.

## REGISTRATION OF PUREBRED LIVESTOCK

Professor Scott, the dairy specialist, spent several days time at different periods in the year straightening out registration papers for owners of purebred livestock. Professor Scott also spent several days checking cream tests at the Nevada Packing Company's creamery.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Fifteen boys and girls were enrolled in the Huffakers dairy calf club. Twenty-three meetings were held with this

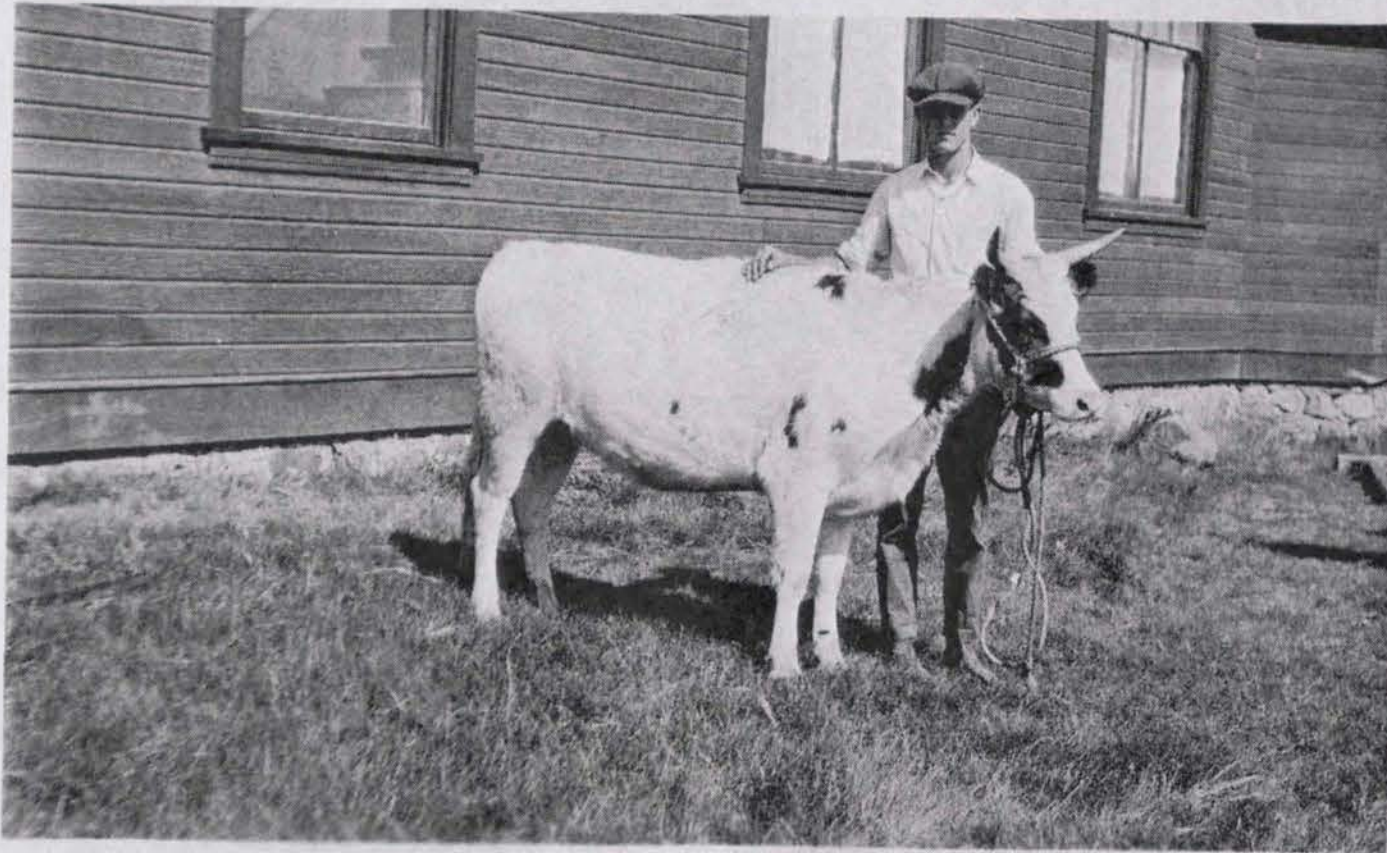


Fig. 15 Milton Howard  
And his registered Ayrshire heifer.  
Best Ayrshire judge Achievement Day Program  
Oct. 4, Huffakers Hall.

group during the year. One milk testing team of three members was selected from the members of the club for competition at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp after the club finished their instruction work in the use of the Babcock tester. One judging team was also selected to enter the competition in the livestock judging contest at the Nevada Potato and Apple Show.

After completing their year's work the club voted to form a cow testing circle previously mentioned and to date have continued their work each month.

A registered Holstein dairy sire was awarded to the Huffakers dairy calf club by Brooks & Peckham, local Holstein breeders, to stimulate interest in club work. The calf was placed with James Lyons with the understanding that the club members have free service of the animal as long as they remain club members.

Walter Stevenson, who placed second in the livestock judging contest at the Junior Farm Bureau Club Camp, was awarded the registered Holstein sire offered as a prize for this contest. The animal was first awarded to George Theriot of Lincoln County, who took first in the contest, but when George, on account of the distance, could not accept the prize, the animal was awarded to Walter and accepted by him.

## MISCELLANEOUS DAIRY WORK

The question of a condensed milk factory came up during the year but nothing materialized along this line.

The possibility of a cheese factory in Washoe Valley was brought to the attention of the Washoe Valley farmers at a farm center meeting, a talk on cheese factories being given by Mr. Lochry of the Western Dairy Division. Prior to this meeting Professor Scott and Mr. Lochry investigated the local market for cheese and found that thousands of pounds of cheese is shipped into Reno annually for consumption and distribution.

(h) Poultry Husbandry

One hundred and seventeen farm visits were made concerning this work.

Sixty carloads of eggs are imported annually into Reno for consumption and distribution in Reno and vicinity and for distribution over the state and California counties east of the Sierras and there is a good market for eggs at all times the local supply exceeding the demand only four months in the year. This demand can be met by increasing local consumption. Eggs and poultry products are a Nevada product of which there is no surplus that is marketed at home.

The average production in Washoe County commercial flocks is probably 120 eggs per hen per year, while farm flocks are producing only 60 to 90 eggs per year. Many farm flocks are mixtures of all sizes and breeds making a very inefficient type of stock for production of both eggs and meat. Better housing conditions would undoubtedly have a marked effect on stimulating production. It is also thought that culling and feeding balanced rations should be practiced more by local poultrymen to increase their profits. Accordingly, bearing these things in mind the poultry program for the year was confined to remodeling or the construction of new poultry houses, a culling and feeding project, and the establishment of accredited flocks. By accredited flocks is meant the placing of bred-to-lay flocks where there are 25 or more hens kept. The object being to increase the output of egg production, the quality of hatch and to establish one breed of chickens on as many farms as possible.

## CULLING AND FEEDING

During the summer a county-wide culling and feeding project was started with fourteen people cooperating. An agreement was entered into by Professor Scott and the county agent on one hand and with the cooperators on the other to keep records of production and feeding of their poultry flocks. Two breeds were represented, 13 flocks being single comb white leghorns and one White Wyandotte. The keeping of records commenced on May 1st and were continued throughout the year until November 1 when the project starts anew for 1924. Records of both pullets and hens were kept.



Fig. 16 Culling Demonstration  
L. P. Johnson, Verdi, Nev.

In this project each cooperator keeps a monthly accurate count of the number of birds on hand at the beginning of each month. Also any additions or reduction of birds that might occur during the month. The cooperator marks down from day to day the egg production of the flock. At the end of the month the daily production is totaled and divided by the average number of birds kept for the month. This gives the average egg production for the month.

This information is collected by the poultry specialist or the county agent at the end of the month is put into letter form and sent to each cooperator and others who might be interested in such a project. The ration fed by the poultrymen getting the highest production is given and other information that is in the interest of higher poultry profits.

Culling demonstrations for the year were limited to people who were cooperating on this project, the idea being that culling alone is not of great value unless combined with proper feeding.

Starting in with July culling demonstrations were carried on in different flocks up to October. Nine culling demonstrations were held, 1,162 culls being taken out of the 3,106 hens of these flocks.

Of special interest was one demonstration in which 526 culls were taken out of the flock of 824 hens. In this flock





Fig. 17 Culling Demonstration  
 Leo Hogerton Ranch, Washoe Co., Nev.  
 Note the semi-monitor roof on the poultry house here.

526 hens or 63.8 of the flock were found to be culls. Only twelve eggs were secured from the culls the day following the culling and less than that thereafter. By selling these hens the owner cut down his feed bill \$2.47 per day which shows that culling was worth while.

For a detailed account and a specimen monthly report on this project, look under "Methods" in the back of this report.

#### POULTRY HOUSING

At the beginning of the year a goal of five new poultry houses or old houses remodelled was set for the year's program. This has been exceeded by three, four new houses being constructed and four old houses remodelled according to plans recommended by the poultry specialist.

The type of house recommended for our conditions is the semi-monitor house, similar to the one built in Utah and Idaho. For information as to the kind of houses built under this plan see Fig. 19. The cost of these houses runs around \$1.25 per hen and in some cases has been less.

#### ACCREDITED FLOCKS

Two accredited flocks were established following a plan recommended by the poultry specialist. The owners of both flocks were assisted in securing bred-to-lay cockerels.



Fig. 18 Old Poultry House  
L. P. Johnson, Verdi.



Fig. 19 New Semi Monitor Poultry House  
L. P. Johnson, Verdi.

#### MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY WORK

In January the services of Max Kortum, poultry specialist for the Sperry Flour Company, were secured for several days work in Washoe County. Mr. Kortum made a number of farm visits while

in the county and gave a talk at the Huffakers farm center meeting which was attended by many people from all over the county. Mr. Kortum in his talk spoke of our housing conditions and recommended the semi-monitor poultry house as recommended by the extension service as being a type of house well adapted to our conditions.

During the month of January 250 poultry lists of recommended hatcheries having bred-to-lay chicks for sale were distributed to poultrymen.

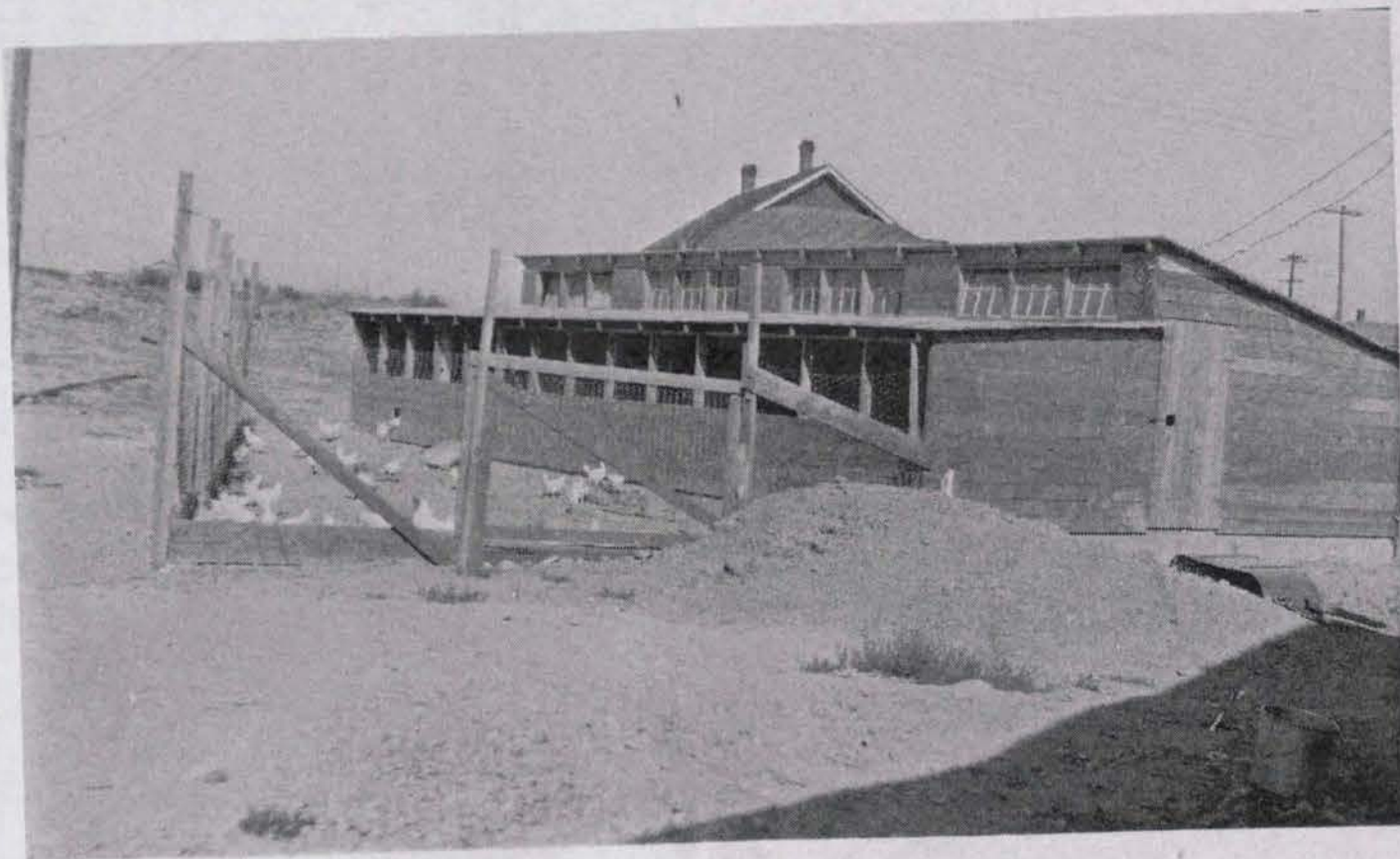


Fig. 20 Semi Monitor Poultry House  
Bob Scott, Reno.

#### FOOT AND MOUTH QUARANTINE SHUTS OFF SHIPMENTS OF BABY CHICKS FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEVADA

With the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in California in February, shipments of baby chicks from California were shut off completely. This threatened to cripple the poultry industry, not only in Reno but in other parts of the state unless the quarantine could be modified so that shipments of baby chicks could be safely resumed. The County Agent immediately took steps to notify poultrymen what to expect and sent out a questionnaire to find out how many baby chicks were imported from California. This information was placed in the hands of the State Quarantine Officer, who, after due consideration, sent a personal representative to California to investigate foot and mouth disease conditions in the poultry producing districts. The report came back that shipments could be resumed with safety under a permit system, and, accordingly, restrictions on shipments of baby chicks from California hatcheries to Nevada poultrymen were removed from areas free from the foot and mouth disease. By this means over 85,000 baby chicks were supplied to Washoe County poultrymen, and the poultry industry saved from a serious set back.

## GRADING AND MARKETING OF EGGS

Mr. Harvey Rose of the Nevada Packing Company gave a talk on grading and marketing eggs at a meeting of the Washoe Valley Farm Center. Mr. Rose told what the different grades of eggs were and illustrated each grade with eggs of each class. Mr. Rose stated at this meeting \$253,000 was paid out every two years for eggs produced in California and by increasing our poultry industry this money can be kept at home.

## BALANCED RATIONS FOR BABY CHICKS

A number of people were assisted by the Poultry Specialist in correcting rations for baby chicks. At least two are known to have successfully carried out Professor Scott's recommendations. One poultryman feeding a balanced ration recommended by the specialist lost but 34 chicks out of 1536.

## POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

A number of cases of sickness in poultry flocks were reported by the agent to Dr. Vawter of the Veterinary Control Service. Dr. Vawter's diagnosis of the cases submitted to him and recommendations have proved valuable in several instances. One case of bacillary white diarrhoea was traced in two shipments from California. In one case the hatchery refunded part of the initial cost of the chicks on account of Dr. Vawter's investigations.

One case of chicken pox was discovered by the county agent and the 400 chickens in the flock were vaccinated.

At least 15 other cases of poultry diseases were submitted by the county agent to Dr. Vawter for diagnosis.

As a result of extension work three flocks numbering 2,700 hens were given the tobacco treatment for controlling round worms.

Ten poultrymen were advised to use sodium fluoride in controlling lice.

## SURVEY MADE - BABY CHICK IMPORTATIONS

By consulting the records of the State Quarantine Officer it was possible to determine the number of baby chicks shipped from California to Washoe County and other Nevada counties for the year 1924. For detailed information as to the results of this survey, look under "County Statistics" in the back of this report. The survey covered shipments made to the entire state as well as Washoe County.

(1) Rural Engineering

Radio construction was demonstrated at two meetings as a result of which one small farm radio set was constructed

and one radio set remodeled.

Plans for a small dairy barn were furnished one farm.

Plans were furnished for four new poultry houses and suggestions made for remodeling four old poultry houses.

(q) Community Activities

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

During the second week of August the University Farm was transformed into one of animated activity with more than 200 boys and girls from all sections of Nevada participating in sports, studies and various games. Two hundred and twenty-two boys and girls were registered at the second annual camp. Delegations were present from Nevada's southernmost counties, Clark and Lincoln.




Fig. 21 Entrance to Junior Farm Bureau Camp  
University Farm

The Junior Farm Bureau Camp is an annual encampment of agricultural club winners from all over the state which makes it a state-wide project. Since the camp is held in Washoe County at the University Farm a large share of the work of putting on the camp is taken care of by the two Washoe County extension agents who assist Robert Foster, Assistant Director of Extension, in gathering equipment, preparing the camp program, etc. At this year's camp the county agent had charge of the erection and dismantling the camp, supplies and properties. In addition the agent acted as instructor in potato production and newspaper publicity regarding the camp. Local committeemen from Washoe County also contributed to the success of the camp. Fifty tents

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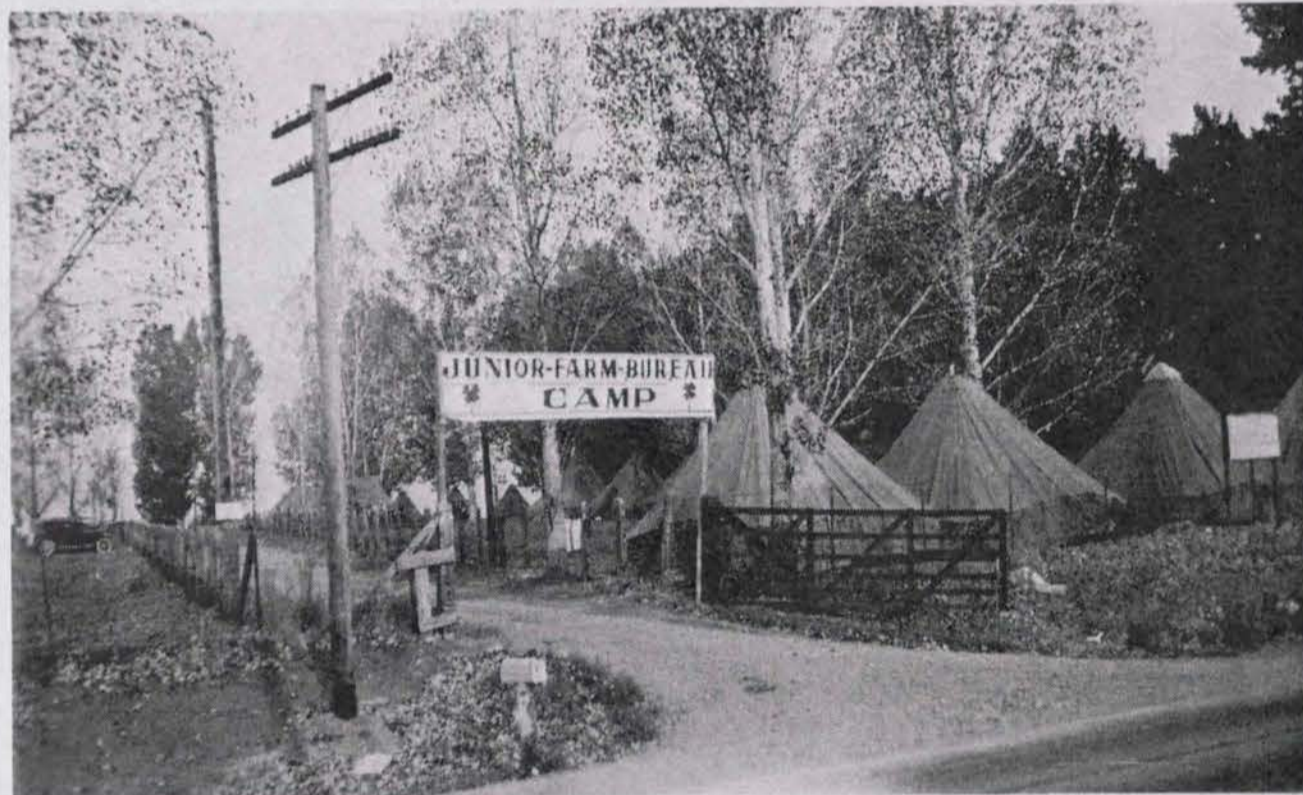


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Fig. 22 The Junior Farm Bureau Camp  
University Farm  
August 12-16

were secured at cost from the State Highway Department through the initiative of C. W. Brooks, a farm bureau director in Washoe County. Mr. Brooks also assisted in many other ways. Sixty five boys and girls were present from Washoe County. Club teams

Fig. 23 Washoe County Boys and Girls  
at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp, 1924

from Washoe County figured among the winners in the livestock judging and demonstration work at camp. Walter Stevenson of the



← dap

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Fig. 23 Washoe County Boys and Girls  
at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp, 1924

from Washoe County figured among the winners in the livestock judging and demonstration work at camp. Walter Stevenson of the



Huffakers Dairy Calf Club carried off second place in the livestock judging contest. Over ninety boys were entered in this contest. The livestock judging team from Washoe County consisting of Budd Stevenson, Herbert Drake, and James Lyons took second place in the county competition in livestock judging. The milk testing team from Washoe County consisting of Milton Howard, Andrew Hansen and Thomas Plumb were placed second for the best agricultural demonstration team.

One group of Washoe County boys secured first place for the best kept tent by boys.

Stunt night at the camp brought out a large delegation from Reno, about 250 attending the program.

Altogether the camp was a big success, those in charge of the work feeling well paid for their efforts.

Motion pictures taken of camp activity were shown to five different audiences in Reno and two farm centers following the camp.



Fig. 24 Class in Potato Production  
Junior Farm Bureau Camp

HEAD—To  
Think  
Plan  
Reason

HAND—To Be  
Helpful  
Useful  
Skilful

HEART—To Be  
Kind  
Honest  
True

HEALTH—To  
Resist Disease  
Enjoy Life  
Be Efficient



“TO

MAKE

THE

BEST

BETTER”



SECOND ANNUAL



# Boys' and Girls' Club Camp

To Be Held at

UNIVERSITY FARM

Reno, Nevada

August 12 - 15, 1924



This 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.

## The Camp You Will Always Remember

E D U C A T I O N	<b>4</b>	R E C R E A T I O N
	I N S P I R A T I O N	

“Ask Your County Agent”



State Champion Demonstration Team, Washoe County



Class in Health Instruction

# The Junior Farm Bureau Camp

## THE AIM

Briefly stated, the aim of the Junior Farm Bureau Camp is to bring farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada to the University Farm for the purpose of giving them *Instruction* in agriculture, home economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of *Cooperation*; instill *Democratic* principles into their lives; promote new and wider *Friendships*; give them wholesome and directed *Play* and *Recreation*; promote *Orderliness* and *Patriotism*, and instill into their minds principles of *High Ideals*, *Honesty*, *Truthfulness*, and the supreme value of *Character* and *Clean Living*.

## THE CAMP

The camp will be held at the University Farm. All members attending must register Tuesday morning, August 12. If you are a club member in good standing you are eligible to attend. Every person attending must live at the camp. In selecting members to represent clubs, communities, or counties, preference *must* be given those club members who were winners last year.

## COST TO MEMBER

Each boy or girl will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$2.50 to their local leader or county agent at least two weeks before the date of the camp. All agents and local leaders attending will pay the same fee.

## TRANSPORTATION

Each county, local community, or club will provide expense of transportation for as many club members as they can send. Every community in the State should be represented this year. Rates to be given on the railroads will be announced later.

## 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 they were 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. Tents will be available, and plenty of straw or cots will make sleeping a pleasure. Half the tents will be used for the girls' camp and half for the boys' camp. The Women Extension Agents and local leaders will see that the girls are properly taken care of. Lights out at 10:30 every night.

## WHAT TO BRING

Every club member who expects to attend the camp will be given a list of things to bring before leaving home. Be sure and bring all the articles asked for on this list.

## PRIZES

Special prizes will be given for best "stunt," yells, songs, judging, demonstration-team contest, and many other activities at camp. "Camp Life" will be published again this year, and special prizes offered for the best contributions.

## RECREATION

Amusement will be provided such that every member will have a lot of good wholesome fun. Baseball, games, track, swimming, story-telling, camp-fire, picture-show, radio, and trip to Lake Tahoe will be some of the features of this year's club camp. Come. Bring a live crowd with plenty of "Pep."

## THE DAILY PROGRAM

6:00 A. M.—Reveille	1:30 P. M.—Assembly
6:30 A. M.—Setting-Up Exercises	2:30 P. M.—Recreation
7:00 A. M.—Breakfast	3:30 P. M.—Swimming
8:00 A. M.—Classes	6:00 P. M.—Supper
12:00 M.—Lunch	7:30 P. M.—Social Hour
	10:15 P. M.—Taps

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

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP  
 University Farm,  
 Reno.  
 August 12 - 16, 1924.

ORGANIZATION

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	Robert G. Foster	In charge of all Camp Activities.
Asst. Camp Director	Miss Flora McElhinney	In charge of girls, girls instruction health and canning work.
Asst. Camp Director	Mr. A. J. Reed	In charge of boys, boys instruction and military organization of camp. Head of the "Court of Dog Soldiers".
Camp Clerk	Mrs. Eda Carlson	Handle registration and camp records, mail and bank.
Mess Director	Miss Lassie Lane	In charge arrangements for all meals.
Asst. Mess Director	Mr. J. H. Wittwer	Will assist Miss Lane at meal time.
Medical Directors	Miss Flora McElhinney Dr. Henry Albert	To give girls health instruction. To give boys health instruction.
Recreation Director	Miss Hazel Zimmerman	Will direct play, recreation and amusement.
Asst. " "	Miss G. E. Bovette	Songs and Yells.
Asst. " "	Robert G. Foster	Games and contests.
Asst. " "	Mr. A. J. Reed	Swimming.
Asst. " "	Mr. Edw. C. Reed	Field Athletics.
Asst. " "	Mr. C. A. Brennen	Amusement, arrange for evening entertainments and stunts.
<u>Work and Supply Director</u>	<u>Mr. Thomas Buckman</u>	<u>In charge camp erection and dismantling work details, supplies and properties.</u>
Asst. " "	Mr. Thomas R. King	Camp sanitation, water supply, lights.
Asst. " "	Miss Hazel Zimmerman	Food, Prizes, Dem. team equipment.
Asst. " "	Prof. F. W. Wilson	Food and supplies.
Asst. " "	Prof. V. E. Scott	Food, supplies and properties.
Team Demonstrations		In charge team dem contest.
Stock Judging Contest	Prof. F. W. Wilson	In charge judging contest.
Bugler	Blaine Menke	Will blow all calls.
Camp Editor	Mrs. Eda Carlson	Edit "Camp Life".
Special Assemblies	Mr. Cecil W. Greel	In charge assembly programs.
Transportation	Mr. King, Mr. Durhan Mr. Hood, <u>Mr. Buckman</u> Miss Zimmerman.	Arrange for transportation from and to trains, food and supplies to and from camp, and tour to Tahoe

Personnel	Name	Duties
Photographer	:Mr. Curtis and Mr. Foster.	:Take group and special pictures.
Publicity	:Mr. Buckman and Mr. Foster	: <u>Arrange for publicity before and during camp.</u>
First Cook	:Mr. Phil Arden	:In charge of kitchen and meals.
Asst. to Cook	:	:Assist Mr. Arden.
Asst. To Cook	:	:Assist Mr. Arden.
Instructional Staff	:Prof. V.E. Scott	:Instructor in Boys Poultry Classes.
	:Miss Ellen LeHoir	: " " Girls Poultry Classes
	:Mr. Thos. Buckman	: " " Potato Production
	:Dean Robert Stewart	: " " Seed testing and identification.
	:	: " " " "
	:Mr. J. H. Wittwer	: " " Millinery.
	:Miss Lassic Lane	:
	:Miss Flora McElhiney	: " " Canning.
	:Mr. Thos. M. King	: " " Farm power and Radio.
	:Dr. Henry Albert	: " " Health for boys.
	:Miss Flora McElhiney	: " " " girls.
	:Mr. Edw. C. Reed	: " " Dairy Feeding.
	:Director S.B. Doten	: " " Camp Fire Stories.
:Mr. C. E. Flemming	: " " Poisonous Plants.	
:Mr. F.W. Wilson	: " " Sheep & Beef Instruction.	
:	:	
:Mr. E. S. Gilbert	: " " First Aid.	

(r) Miscellaneous

## POWER DEVELOPMENT

Franktown Creek in Washoe Valley offers an excellent opportunity for developing electric power. A project proposed by the Washoe Valley Farm Center was to install a power plant on this creek to furnish Washoe Valley farmers with power. This proposition was investigated by the engineering specialist, Thomas King, who reported the expense of the proposed plant would probably be in excess of the needs of the community. However, the project is still being considered and may be taken up next year.

## HIGHWAY SIGNS

The Washoe Valley Farm Center took up with the state highway department the questions of signs along the highway through Washoe Valley warning travelers to slow down for cattle crossings. Twenty of these signs were installed resulting from this action.

## TELEPHONE EXTENSIONS

Two telephone extensions were worked upon during the year. Progress can be reported on both, but to date neither project has been completed.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY

The Washoe Valley Farm Center has been actively engaged in attempting to secure an extension of the Rural Free Delivery service from Reno to Washoe City. To date only progress can be reported.

## WATER SHORTAGE

During the water shortage this summer on the Truckee Meadows the farm bureau office and organization was placed at the disposal of the Truckee River Water Users Association. Stenographic help and use of the office were given at different times in putting across their plans for pumping water from Lake Tahoe.

After the pumps were in operation the farm bureau organization and the Reno Chamber of Commerce organized a tour to visit the scene of the pumping operations.

## POTATO DAY, STOCKTON

and

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' ENCAMPMENT AT DAVIS

On October 18 and 19, the County Agent visited the Boys' and Girls club encampment at Davis to look over the California camp and secure ideas for next year's Junior Farm Bureau Camp at the University Farm. A side trip from Davis was made to the Stockton Potato Day celebration where the agent visited the Delta and the diggings where the world's record for potato production was broken.

## AGRICULTURAL CLUB WINNERS AWARDED TRIP

Milton Howard, Budd Stevenson, Thomas Plumb and Walter Stevenson, 1924 club winners in Washoe County, made a five day trip to the California State Fair and the Western States Farm Bureau meeting at Berkeley the first week of the month. The Farm Bureau meeting was a meeting of the officers of the eleven western states. This is an annual affair and was held for the first time on the coast this year. The boys listened to talks by President Bradfute and others and came away from the meeting with a better idea as to how the farm bureau organization functions in a national way.

While at Berkeley the boys were taken to San Francisco where the San Francisco produce market was visited. Here they saw where a large share of the western farmers' products are marketed. Afterwards the Presidio, Golden Gate Park, and the San Francisco civic center were visited.

Returning from Berkeley the boys were taken to the California State Fair at Sacramento. Livestock and poultry were lacking at the fair, owing to the foot and mouth disease, but agricultural products were to be seen in plenty. Power on the Farm also occupied the attention of the boys, practically every kind of farm implement manufactured being on display.

Before leaving Sacramento a stop was made at Sutter's Fort. Arriving home the boys voted the trip a success and all were in favor of awarding a similar trip to next year's winners.

V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

The close of the year finds the Washoe County Farm Bureau organization on a firmer basis than in previous years. More people are interested in the work and the county agent has greatly widened the scope of his endeavors. More than before the county agent's office has become the clearing house for agricultural information in the county.

The county and community programs have progressed during the year in better shape than in 1923 and a better balanced program has been put across. The 1924 program should include more work in livestock production, that is cattle and sheep and the dairy program can be strengthened.

Herewith is suggested a program of work for 1925.

I. Organization Farm Bureau

1. Maintain membership of 150.
2. Hold a county farm bureau picnic.

II. Farm Crops and Horticulture

1. Forty test plots cereal crops
2. Continue potato improvement work - seed selection, seed plots, field meetings August - disease control, grading demonstrations, Potato Show.

## II. Farm Crops and Horticulture Cont'd

3. Alfalfa Weevil Control - spray rings organized in old infested districts. Demonstrations in new infested districts.
4. Spraying in apple orchards.
5. Hold Apple Show.

## III. Livestock

1. Construct three silos.
2. Hold two cattle grading demonstrations.
3. Form one boys' sheep club.
4. Hold two boys' livestock judging contests and train teams for same.
5. Make a livestock survey of county.

## IV. Dairy

1. Construct three silos.
2. Place five purebred sires.
3. Continue dairy calf club work.
4. Form cow testing association or testing circle.

## V. Poultry

1. Secure construction of five new poultry houses.
2. Establish five accredited flocks.
3. Continue poultry feeding and culling project.

## VI. Miscellaneous

1. Continue work on telephone extensions, also Rural Free Delivery Extension.
2. Water development northern Washoe County.
3. Hold Junior Farm Bureau Camp as in 1924.

## 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.

Since a majority of Nevada poultrymen depend upon California hatcheries for securing their baby chicks the poultry specialist should be sent to California to investigate the breeding stock used in the Petaluma and Santa Cruz districts where most of the Nevada shipments originate. The specialist should also be sent to Ogden to look over the plant of the Utah Poultry Producers Association.

In order to encourage the poultry industry of the state a set of wire exhibition coops should be purchased by the state farm bureau or from extension funds for use at the poultry shows in the different counties.



VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments

## SOILS

1 test plot fertilizer potatoes 1/10 acre

## FARM CROPS

3 silage crop tests made  
 1 emergency test of oats and vetch for hay or silage  
 6 demonstrations dusting seed wheat with copper carbonate 125 acres.  
 5 varieties of wheat tested  
 2 varieties of barley tested  
 3 oat variety tests made  
 1 test Japanese Millet for hay  
 2 tests Grimm alfalfa  
 1 certified seed wheat plot (eligible for certification)  
 1 certified barley seed plot (eligible for certification)  
 3 farms selected better seed potatoes  
 2 farms start practice of growing own seed potatoes  
 1 potato grading demonstration made  
 20 demonstrations control of alfalfa weevil by spraying 600 acres.  
 1 experiment dusting as a method of controlling alfalfa weevil.  
 2 rye tests - winter vs. spring planting 1 plot plowed under for green manure crop on potato ground.  
 1 test plot white clover for seed  
 8 tests of seed potatoes from Nevada, California and Idaho  
 1 Potato Show held  
 2 loading platforms constructed by railroad for potato shippers.

## HORTICULTURE

1 celery demonstration as commercial crop 1 1/2 acre  
 2 pruning demonstrations held  
 1 Apple Show held

## RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS

1 grasshopper control demonstration - 35 acres.

## LIVESTOCK

7 Purebred dairy sires placed  
 1 milk testing circle organized - 42 cows  
 60 dairy cows under official test  
 Feasibility of a cheese factory investigated  
 2 boys and girls livestock clubs organized  
 Livestock judging teams trained  
 1 milk testing team trained

- 2 lectures on beef cattle grading given at farm center meetings.
- 40 farm visits made regarding foot and mouth disease
- 1 advisory committee on foot and mouth disease appointed
- 700 circulars regarding foot and mouth disease distributed
- 300 farmers notified by letter (twice) concerning danger from foot and mouth disease.
- 500 protective quarantine posters for foot and mouth disease distributed
- 8 poultry houses built and remodeled
- 2 accredited flocks established
- 14 cooperators enrolled in a poultry culling and feeding project
- Foot and mouth disease quarantine modified so as to permit shipment of baby chicks from California
- 1 talk at farm center meeting on marketing and grading eggs
- 1 survey made of baby chick importations into state and county, 1924.
- 2 poultrymen furnished with a balanced ration for baby chicks
- 15 cases of poultry diseases submitted to Dr. Vawter for examination.
- 3 flocks numbering 2700 hens given tobacco treatment for round worms
- 10 poultrymen advised to use sodium fluoride.

## RURAL ENGINEERING

- 2 radio demonstrations given
- 1 radio set constructed
- 1 radio set remodeled
- 1 power site investigated

## COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

- 1 boys' and girls' club encampment held (State Project)

## MISCELLANEOUS

Highway signs erected at request of Washoe Valley farm center  
 Telephone extensions worked for. Incomplete.  
 1 RFD extension under way. Petition prepared by committeemen  
 Water Users Association assisted in water shortage problems  
 Agricultural club winners awarded trip to San Francisco and  
 California State Fair  
 California boys' and girls' club encampment visited to  
 secure ideas for 1925 Junior Farm Bureau Camp  
 Stockton, California. Potato Day and Delta potato district  
 visited in connection with potato improvement project.  
 Farm crops judged at Lassen County, California Fair  
 1 boys' and girls' Achievement Day program held

## ORGANIZATION

- 141 paid up farm bureau members secured
- 6 communities participated in extension work 1924

20 club members out of 32 enrolled completed work  
250 farms visited in making 742 farm visits  
110 meetings of all kinds held with an attendance of 2,085  
Attendance at Nevada Potato and Apple Show - 3,000.

#### THE SPUD SHOW

ATTRACTING the attention of several thousand persons despite the counter attraction of a general election and the incidental tumult, the Nevada Potato and Apple show which held forth at the University of Nevada during the homecoming festivities, is deserving of much more comment and praise than has been its portion.

An exhibition of several hundred varieties of products, grown in Nevada with some few exceptions, the spud show proved to more than one person that Nevada has the climate, soil and above all, the right type of rancher to grow fruits and vegetables the par of any state.

Considerably larger than last year, the results of that previous exhibition were made known by the more varied displays and the better handling of the products.

But the show was not all fruits and vegetables. The home-making departments of the various sections attracted many with their displays of handiwork and gave evidence to the fact that the farm woman of today does not spend all of her time at the hardest kind of work. Exhibitions of needlework and of home-canned fruits were there in profusion.

Much credit is due to Thomas Buckman, Washoe county agent for the success of the affair and Miss Hazel Zimmerman also comes in for her share of credit.

The potato show is distinctly an asset to the state and here's hoping they will continue to grow bigger and better.

Fig. 25 Editorial - Nevada State Journal  
November 7, 1924.

E X P L A N A T O R Y

- I. County statistics related to agriculture in Washoe County.
- II. Agricultural demonstrations 1924 compared to crop valuations, 1920 census.
- III. Poultry survey - Baby chick shipments from California 1924 to Nevada and Washoe County.
- IV. Potato prices past four years in Washoe County.

The agent plans each year to make at least one survey of crop and livestock production in the county similar to III and IV. Such data gives a real basis for programs of work.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department  
of Agriculture Cooperating

STATE OF NEVADA

COUNTY STATISTICS

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, 192...

Total area in square miles..... 6,251  
 Farm area in acres..... 230,052  
 Irrigated area in acres..... 28,801  
 Type of irrigation..... Chiefly from waters of Truckee River and small streams.  
 Elevation of farm lands..... 3,800 - 4,700 ft.  
 Frost conditions..... Spring - as late as June. Fall - Sept. 15 or later.  
 Average size of farms..... 478.3 Average size Improved acreage 93.6  
 Tax valuation of county..... \$35,930,000.

Total population..... 18,627  
 Rural population..... 3,373  
 Number of farm families..... 481  
 Number of farm families reached by work..... 300  
 Number of urban families reached by work..... 100  
 Number of families in Farm Bureau..... 140 - 1924  
 Number of organized community centers..... 5  
 Number of unorganized districts where some work is carried on..... 2

List the major county problems in the order of their importance:

1. Livestock Improvement: cattle and sheep, dairying, and poultry.
2. Crop Improvement: grains, potatoes, orchard.
3. Pest Control - Alfalfa Weevil
4. Drainage
5. Marketing

List the valuable cooperating agencies in the county:

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	LEADING OFFICIAL	ADDRESS
Reno Chamber of Commerce	John Morse	Managing Director, Reno, Nev.
College of Agriculture	Dean R. Stewart	Reno, Nevada
Nevada Experiment Sta.	S. B. Doten	Reno, Nevada
Veterinary Control Service	Dr. Edward Records	Reno, Nevada
Sparks Lions Club		Sparks, Nevada

Add other information that is important in relation to this work.

Newspapers -

Nevada State Journal  
 Reno Evening Gazette  
 Bollettina del Nevada, 216 Lake Street. (Weekly)

Service Clubs -

Rotary  
 Lions  
 Kiwanis  
 Exchange



DEMONSTRATIONS 1924

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

- DAIRY
  - P. B. Sires Placed
  - Testing Circles
  - Calf Club
  - Milk Testing Teams
  - Judging Teams
- POULTRY
  - Houses Built or Remodeled
  - Culling and Feeding Dem.
  - Accredited Flocks
  - Diseases Investigated
  - Surveys Made
- POTATOES
  - Seed Selection
  - Seed Plots
  - Fertilizer Tests
  - Seed Tests
  - Disease Meetings
  - Grading Meetings
  - Potato Show
- HORT
  - Pruning Demonstrations
  - Apple Show
  - Alfalfa Weevil Dem.
  - Alfalfa Variety Tests
- CEREAL AND FORAGE CROPS
  - Wheat Test Plots
  - Oat Test Plots
  - Barley Test Plots
  - Silage Tests
  - White Clover Seed
  - Wheat Seed Treatment
  - Jap Millet for Hay

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS

WASHOE COUNTY 1924

- WORK DONE AS PLANNED
- WORK NOT DONE - NOT AS MUCH AS GOAL SET
- MORE WORK DONE THAN PLANNED - GOAL EXCEEDED

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA

- VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS 1920 CENSUS
  - Cereals
  - Sheep and Wool
  - Beef Cattle
  - Vegetables
  - Hay and Forage
  - Dairy Cattle & Products
  - Poultry and Products
  - Swine

\$1,373,312  
 1,320,316  
 1,037,738  
 969,985  
 726,090  
 564,267  
 194,964  
 34,049

SHIPMENTS OF BABY CHICKS FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEVADA

- 1924 -

<u>HATCHERY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>NO. CHICKS</u>
1. J. H. Stubbe	Palo Alto	38,575
2. Enoch Crews	Santa Cruz	25,760
3. Must Hatch Incubator Co.	Petaluma	24,225
4. Heward Hatchery	Campbell	16,450
5. Rio Linda Hatchery	Rio Linda	14,500
6. San Jose Poultry Yards	San Jose	14,500
7. B. W. Archibald	Soquel	11,817
8. Pioneer Hatchery	Petaluma	10,126
9. Mission Hatchery	Campbell	10,090
10. Graton Hatchery	Graton	4,100
11. W. J. Neff	Santa Cruz	3,500
12. G. & C. Poultry Farm	Sonoma	2,000
13. Oak Hill Hatchery	Petaluma	2,000
14. Eureka Hatchery	Petaluma	1,800
15. La Rita Trap Nest Farm	Santa Cruz	1,600
16. Campbell Hatchery	Campbell	1,600
17. Mrs. Ewd. Daubenis	Santa Cruz	1,600
18. Hillside Hatchery-	Santa Cruz	1,600
19. Orland Hatchery	Orland	1,225
20. Bichn Hatchery	Petaluma	1,230
21. Alex Stewart	Santa Cruz	1,200
22. E. D. Crewson	Santa Cruz	1,000
23. Santa Clara Valley Hatchery	San Jose	950
24. White Hatchery	Petaluma	900
25. Tobener Hatchery	San Jose	800
26. Petaluma Hatchery	Petaluma	600
27. Beeson Hatchery	Campbell	550
28. Union District Hatchery	Los Gatos	525
29. Overpacks Poultry Farm	Willows	500
30. Geo. E. Bates		500
31. H. T. Candee	Pomona	400
32. Ingleside Hatchery	San Francisco	400
33. A. P. Ward & Son	Calistoga	300
34. E. Sacramento Hatchery	Sacramento	200
35. G. V. Kiger's Hatchery	Terra Bella	150
36. Ohlans Hatchery	Campbell	150
37. Palo Pina Ranch	Monterey	150
38. Oroville Hatchery	Oroville	100
39. Cardinal Crest Yards	San Mateo	100
40. C. C. Kearney	Truckee	50
41. Redwing Hatchery	Los Angeles	75
42. Sun Crest Hatchery	San Jose	50
43. Hick's Hatchery	Petaluma	40
TOTAL.....		197,638
44. Palo Pina Turkey Ranch	Monterey (Turkeys)	430
TOTAL.....		198,068

SHIPMENTS OF BABY CHICKS FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEVADA

- 1924 -

NO. OF SHIPMENTS 500 OR OVER BY COUNTIES.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Las Vegas . . . . .	3
Churchill . . . . .	39
Douglas . . . . .	12
Elko . . . . .	5
Eureka . . . . .	0
Humboldt . . . . .	1
Lander . . . . .	0
Lincoln . . . . .	0
Lyon . . . . .	9
Mineral . . . . .	2
Nye . . . . .	1
Ormsby . . . . .	0
Pershing . . . . .	5
Storey . . . . .	0
Washoe . . . . .	58
White Pine . . . . .	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	138



SHIPMENTS OF BABY CHICKS FROM CALIFORNIA TO WASHOE COUNTY

- 1924 -

No. of shipments 500 to 1,000 . . . . .	21
" " " 1,000 to 1,500 . . . . .	13
" " " 1,500 to 2,000 . . . . .	7
" " " 2,000 to 2,500 . . . . .	12
" " " 2,500 to 3,000 . . . . .	2
" " " 3,000 to 4,000 . . . . .	<u>3</u>
	58

DELIVERY DATES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>DAY</u>	<u>NO. OF SHIPMENTS</u>
March	17	1
	18	2
	19	3
	20	2
	21	2
	22	0
	23	1
	24	0
	25	2
	26	5
	27	1
	28	8
	29	1
	30	2
April	31	1
	1	1
	2	2
	3	1
	4	2
	7	2
	8	3
	9	5
	10	7
	11	1
	12	2
13	2	
14	2	
15	6	
16	4	
17	4	
18	3	
20	1	

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>DAY</u>	<u>NO. OF SHIPMENTS</u>
April	22	2
	23	1
	24	1
	25	2
	30	5
May	3	1
	4	1
	6	3
	7	2
	8	1
	12	3
	13	2
	14	4
	20	2
	21	4
	28	2
29	1	
June	1	4
	2	1
	4	1
	5	1
	10	1
	11	2
	16	1
18	<u>1</u>	
TOTAL		129

RECAPITULATION

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Clark . . . . .	4,949
Churchill . . . . .	46,400
Douglas . . . . .	13,625
Elko . . . . .	7,900
Eureka . . . . .	575
Humboldt . . . . .	5,750
Lander . . . . .	402
Lincoln . . . . .	425
Lyon . . . . .	13,440
Mineral . . . . .	1,925
Nye . . . . .	2,942
Ormsby . . . . .	1,255
Pershing . . . . .	8,650
Storey . . . . .	705
Washoe . . . . .	85,590
White Pine . . . . .	2,050
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>1,055</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	197,638
Turkeys . . . . .	<u>430</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	198,068

POTATO PRICES FOR GARS RENO AND POINTS IN TRUCKEE MEADOWS.

August-Sept. 1920	\$40 to \$45	\$42.50 average
Oct.-Nov. 1920	40	40.00 "
Dec. 1920, Jan. 1921	35 to 40	37.50 "
Feb. Mar. 1921	30 to 35	32.50 "
April, 1921	25 to 30	27.50 "
May, 1921	20 to 25	22.50 "
Aug.-Sept. 1921	35 to 43	40.00 "
Oct.-Dec. 1921	30 to 35	32.50 "
Jan.-Mar. 1922	25 to 30	27.50 "
Mar.-June, 1922	20 to 25	22.50 "
Aug.-Dec. 1922	20	20.00 "
Jan.-Feb. 1923	12	12.00 "
Feb.-June, 1923	15	15.00 "
October, 1923	30	30.00 "
Nov. 1923	27.50	27.50 "
Dec. 1923 - May, 1924	35.00	35.00 "
June, 1924	40	40.00 "

DATE	SA CKS	TONS	PRICE	TOTAL RECEIPTS
:Aug.-Spet. 1920	: 1,269	: 74	: \$ 42.50	: \$ 3,145.00
:Oct.-Nov. 1920	: 24,111	: 1,418	: 40.00	: 56,720.00
:Dec. 1920-Jan. 1921	: 10,439	: 614	: 37.50	: 23,025.00
:Feb.-Mar. 1921	: 11,163	: 656	: 32.50	: 21,320.00
:April, 1921	: 674	: 40	: 27.50	: 1,100.00
:May, 1921	: 1,613	: 95	: 22.50	: 2,137.50
:TOTAL 1920-21	: 42,269	: 2,897	: \$ 37.09	: \$ 107,447.50
:Aug.-Sept. 1921	: 2,659	: 157	: \$ 40.00	: \$ 6,240.00
:Oct.-Dec. 1921	: 13,185	: 775	: 32.50	: 25,187.50
:Jan.-Mar. 1922	: 2,953	: 174	: 27.50	: 4,785.00
:Mar. June, 1922	: 3,668	: 216	: 22.50	: 4,860.00
:TOTAL 1921-22	: 22,465	: 1,321	: 31.09	: 41,072.50
:Aug.-Dec. 1922	: 37,655	: 2,215	: \$ 20.00	: \$ 44,300.00
:Jan.-Feb. 1923	: 1,938	: 114	: 12.00	: 1,368.00
:Mar.-June, 1923	: 10,064	: 592	: 15.00	: 8,880.00
:TOTAL 1922-23	: 49,657	: 2,921	: \$ 18.67	: \$ 54,548.00
:October, 1923	: 23,409	: 1,377	: \$ 30.00	: \$ 41,310.00
:November, 1923	: 10,166	: 598	: 27.50	: 16,445.00
:Dec. 1923 - June, 1924	: 7,191	: 423	: 35.00	: 14,805.00
:TOTAL 1923-24	: 40,766	: 2,398	: \$ 30.26	: \$ 72,560.00
:Local 1923-24	: 3,978	: 234	: 35.00	: 8,190.00
:TOTAL 1923-24	: 44,744	: 2,632	: \$ 30.68	: \$ 80,750.00
:GRAND TOTAL 4 YEARS	: 166,135	: 9,771	: \$ 29.05	: \$ 283,818.00

EXPLANATORY

- I. The poultry report is mailed to each cooperator in the poultry culling and feeding project about the 15th of each month. This report is a summary of the month's activities on this project. Copies are also sent to farmers and business men interested in poultry. Particularly good reports are published in the local newspapers.
- II. The agent's itinerary and monthly report goes to the Farm Bureau directors, farm center officers, county officials, directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and other business men interested in agriculture. The mailing list numbers over seventy-five.
- III. Is an outline of the 1924 program of the Buffakers Dairy Calf Club. This was put over 100%.

REPORT OF WASHOE COUNTY POULTRY DEMONSTRATION FARMS FOR  
JULY, 1924.

This report marks the passing of the third month of this project and the results are particularly gratifying. Culling demonstrations have been given in six of the fourteen flocks with profitable results obtained. One flock which was culled is worthy of special mention as it shows the value of culling during the summer months. The flock we are speaking of had 824 hens. Of this number 526 were culled out by Professor Scott and the County Agent. From the 526 culls 12 eggs were secured the first day and less than that afterward, the owner of the flock reported, while the remaining hens produced just as many eggs as before. If all the culls could have been disposed of at once the feed bill in this flock would have been cut \$2.47 per day.

Another man who culled his flock was obliged to hold his culls over for one month before selling them. There were 133 culls and during that time 587 eggs were secured or 4.4 eggs per hen while the flock average was 15.4 eggs per hen for the month. By culling this flock average remained around 50%.

#### PULLETS DEVELOPING NICELY

Professor Scott says regarding pullets: "Generally speaking they are developing nicely. Most of them are getting good growth before showing any comb development. A few are showing bright combs which indicates that they will soon be laying. Two flocks report a few of their pullets laying. This is not desirable for the pullets are immature.

"Nearly every cooperator is planning to begin feeding a laying mash to their pullets about the middle of September and put them into their winter quarters about that time. Probably the pullets will begin to lay quite plentiful in October.

"Some of the flocks are showing lice. A simple way to control lice has been recommended by one of our local successful poultrymen. This man mixes crude sulphur, which is sold in bulk in the powdered form, with dirt half and half. The mixture is put in a dust box and the hens delouse themselves."

#### FLOCK POSITIONS CHANGE IN JULY

July marked considerable shifting in positions. Flock No. 1 lead with a flock production of 67% while No. 6 went to second place. No. 2, which lead for the past two months, dropped to third place. The flock average dropped to 47.1%.

ROUND WORMS REPORTED

The failure of cockerels and pullets to develop properly is very often caused by round worms. Several poultrymen have reported finding round worms and have inquired regarding the treatment. Accordingly, we think it worth while to mention what the external indications are and what measures to take if round worms are suspected.

The external indications of round worms are paleness of the shanks, dirty and rough plumage, emacipation, and the presence of worms in the droppings. A post mortem is always advisable. If you suspect round worms in your pullets, take the suspect to Dr. Vawter for examination.

To effectively control the round worm involves both treatment of the flock to expel the worms and precautionary measures to prevent reinfection. Tobacco dust containing 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  nicotine administered as follows gives good results:

To each 100 pounds of dry mash add 2 pounds of the tobacco dust and mix thoroughly. Except for the addition of the tobacco dust no change whatever is required in the feeding. Continue to feed the tobacco daily for three or four weeks. It has been found to be desirable to feed daily for that length of time and then rest three or four weeks after which the tobacco is fed again. Tobacco dust suitable for this use can be obtained at local feed companies.

FARM NO.:	HENS LEFT:	%	EGGS LAID	AVG. EGGS PER HEN	% EGG PRODUCTION OF FLOCK
FARM NO.:	AUG. 1st	MORTALITY:			
1	184	0.9	3893	20.8	67.0
2	118	4.0	2331	19.3	62.3
3	226	0.0	3097	13.7	44.2
5	393	1.1	7249	15.4	50.0
6	204	1.9	3908	19.5	62.9
7	71	0.0	1016	13.9	44.8
8	300	.0	4625	15.4	50.0
9	320	.3	4938	15.4	50.0
10	431	0.0	7139	16.5	53.3
11	313	1.9	4642	15.1	48.7
12	739	0.6	9914	13.3	43.0
13	194	0.0	3926	9.2	30.0
14	100	0.0	1476	11.8	38.0
TOTAL	3593	.8	58,154	14.6	47.1

Total No. of flocks reported	13
" " " hens in contest	3593
Average % mortality	0.8
Total no. of eggs produced	58154
Average no. of eggs produced per hen	16.4
Average egg production of flock	47.1

\*The average production in the Sonoma County Farm Bureau Egg Laying Contest at Petaluma for July, 1923 was 59.3; 12.1% higher than our July average.

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

TENTATIVE ITINERARY - THOMAS BUCKMAN  
 County Extension Agent, Washoe County  
 Reno, Nevada.  
 May - 1924.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
May 1-2	Huffakers, Reno, Washoe Valley	Starting poultry culling and feeding project.
8	Reno, Verdi, North Truckee	Observation trip with Mr. Snow, Alfalfa Weevil Investigator.
8	Huffakers	Farm Center meeting - Talk by Mr. Snow - "As I Find the Alfalfa Weevil Situation in Washoe County".
10	Office	Meeting transportation committee 10 A. M.
13	Reno, Verdi, Glendale, Anderson	Observation trip with Mr. Snow, Alfalfa Weevil Investigator.
16	Reno, Verdi, Glendale, Anderson	Observation trip with Mr. Snow, Alfalfa Weevil Investigator.
20-31	Reno, North Truckee, Glendale	Spraying demonstration for controlling alfalfa weevil.
23	North Truckee	Farm Center meeting. Talk by Mr. Snow, Alfalfa Weevil Investigator.
24	Washoe Valley	Farm Center meeting - discussion telephone extension for Washoe Valley.
26	Office	Directors' Meeting
28	U. of N.	Commencement Day Exercises
31	Office	Monthly Report.

PROJECTS TO BE EMPHASIZED

Alfalfa Weevil Control  
 Poultry Culling and Feeding  
 Potato Improvement



BRIEF REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S  
ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL  
1924.

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Farm Calls - - - - -	84
Calls on agent at headquarters - - - - -	125
Letters sent out pertaining to agriculture - - - - -	1783
Meetings held pertaining to agriculture - - - - -	11
Number of persons attending meetings - - - - -	113
Days in office - - - - -	5
Days in field - - - - -	21
Miles traveled auto - - - - -	674
Specialist assistance - number of days - - - - -	8
Total number of people agent has come in contact with regarding agriculture - - - - -	1274

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#### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE QUARANTINE

Problems arising due to the quarantine against the possible spread of the foot and mouth disease from California into this State occupied most of the time of the county agent during the month of April. Three farm bureau meetings were held during the month at which meetings talks were given regarding the disease and precautions necessary for the rancher to take in order to protect himself from any spread of the disease to his property. Dr. W. C. Dye, Federal Veterinarian assigned to Nevada, gave a very instructive talk at the Buffakers farm center meeting.

Other means employed to carry the news of the quarantine regulations were circular letters and farm visits. Over 700 letters giving descriptions of the disease and the necessary precautions were mailed out two different times to Washoe County farmers. In addition to this it was thought that due to the fact that some of our farmers are of foreign birth and might possibly not understand the circulars sent to them it would be necessary to personally visit a number with an interpreter. Accordingly, Mr. A. Casazza was secured for this purpose, and, with the county agent, made 40 farm visits distributing quarantine signs and explaining the quarantine regulations. But this was hardly necessary as a majority of the farmers visited already understood what the regulations were through the circular letters which had been sent out and news items in the local newspapers. Over 500 protective quarantine signs were distributed from the office.

Dr. Neilsen, in charge of enforcing the quarantine from the Oregon line south to Mina, requested the farm bureau organization to appoint an advisory committee to cooperate with quarantine officials in enforcing the regulations. This committee, number 26 persons, was appointed representing all parts of the county. To date it has not been necessary to call this committee together, but they stand

ready to be of assistance as they are needed.

#### POTATO IMPROVEMENT

Two sacks of certified seed potatoes from Lassen County will be planted on the L. Capurro Ranch to test out the value of Lassen County certified seed compared to local seed. One of the sacks passed the three inspections required for certification in California while the other sack was made up of the exhibit of certified seed from Lassen County at the Potato Show held in November. The seed will be planted in two rows in the middle of a ten acre field so the results obtained will be easily noticeable.

One potato grower, who had a very poor yield last year, has been induced to purchase 2,000 pounds of new seed from one of the men taking a first prize at the potato show. This seed will be planted side by side with some of the old seed, which was not discarded, and will show the advantage of using new clean seed over the old stock which was badly diseased and of poor quality.

On April 5 the county agent in Company with S. C. Dinsmore, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, visited the San Francisco Produce Market. New potatoes from Coma were found to be bringing 10¢ a pound. Commission men stated that Nevada potatoes were the best received in California, while the Oregon potatoes come next. Idaho's and Washington's are too dry to be good boilers, but for some reason few Nevada potatoes are marketed in San Francisco. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho potatoes are sold on U. S. grades. On the day the market was visited Washington No. 2's were being resacked and sold in San Francisco at a profit. It was also confirmed that all Nevada potatoes are inspected for eelworm at Sacramento and that there is no inspection for eelworm at San Francisco - in fact the county agent found several specimens of eelworm in some of the Delta potatoes offered for sale. Inquiries were made regarding the type of sack required. The reply to this question being that the mug is the most desirable pack, and that potatoes in new sacks would bring a better sale.

#### DAIRY

Mr. Lochry, Dairy manufacturing specialist of the Western Dairy Division, presented to the Washoe Valley Farm center an interesting argument for selling milk by means of cheese factories. Mr. Lochry told how the Watson Cheese Factories were manufacturing cheese in Northern California in adjacent counties and selling their product at a premium - in fact they could find sale for their entire output in Nevada if they so desired. Almost 12,000 pounds of cheese is purchased monthly outside of the State of Nevada for consumption and distribution. This money could be kept at home if a high quality product was manufactured here.

Mr. Lochry stated 5,000 pounds of milk daily was the minimum amount a factory could possibly run on at a profit.

Professor Scott met with the Huffakers' Dairy Calf Club on the 13th of the month to discuss plans for carrying on the work this year. Only four boys were present, and, accordingly, election of officers was postponed until the next meeting. One of the members of the North Truckee Boys' Agricultural Club will raise a registered Holstein bull calf which has been purchased by his father from the Brooks and Peckham Dairy.

#### ALFALFA WEEVIL

Mr. Sterling Snow, who has been detailed here to have charge of the alfalfa weevil investigations, accompanied by C. W. Creel and the county agent met the latter part of the month to determine ways and means of carrying out spraying demonstrations and other control measures this summer. Mr. Snow will have his office with Mr. Doten in the Experiment Station and will have two assistants to help him in carrying on the work. Spraying demonstrations will be located by the county agent who will assist Mr. Snow in carrying on the work. The work will start shortly after the first of the month, but it is not thought that it will be necessary to start spraying before the latter part of May. The weevil are beginning to be very active and the eggs can easily be seen on most any alfalfa plant at the present time. If possible a dusting machine will be tried out as a means of controlling the pest along with the spraying demonstration.

#### CEREAL AND FORAGE CROPS

One demonstration in the dusting of seed wheat with cooper carbonate dust was given on the J. L. Hash Ranch. Mr. Hash treated sufficient seed for 12 acres. A good stand is reported wherever the dust has been used bearing out information received that the dusting does not injure, and improves, if anything, the stand of wheat.

Mr. L. F. Johnson, Verdi, is planting 1/10 acre of white clover seed to test out the practicability of raising white clover seed as a commercial crop in Washoe County. White clover seed always brings a very high price and should prove profitable here, Mr. Johnson thinks.

#### PRUNING DEMONSTRATION

Professor P. A. Lehenbauer gave a demonstration in pruning young and old trees, grafting, pruning young trees, top working old trees, and pruning bush fruits at the J. S. Lyons ranch. Professor Lehenbauer was accompanied by his class who assisted in carrying on the demonstration.

## POULTRY

Suggestions by Professor Scott which have proved helpful to some of our Nevada poultrymen in raising baby chicks were mailed out to poultrymen early in the month. It doesn't cost much to feed a baby chick, but it costs lots to lose one. Their fast growing bodies demand a uniform balanced ration that supplies all the food values. Indigestion causes more chick deaths than anything else, and Professor Scott's suggestions told how to avoid that making every ounce of food count for efficient growth.

Mr. L. F. Johnson at Verdi is following these suggestions with her chicks and to date has only lost 34 chicks out of her 1536. Mrs. Johnson is using a portion of her new semi-monitor poultry house for a brooder.

A number of cases of sickness in poultry flocks have been reported by the county agent to Dr. Vawter of the Veterinary Control Service. Dr. Vawter's diagnosis of the sickness and recommendations have proved valuable in several instances. One case of bacillary white diarrhea was traced in two shipments of chicks from California. In case the hatchery does not make good the loss in these cases, their name will be taken from the list of hatcheries recommended by the extension division as being a reliable hatchery from which to purchase baby chicks. Bacillary white diarrhea is a hereditary disease and in these cases the fault was entirely with the hatchery.

## NORTHERN CENTER ACTIVE

The Vya farm center, 208 miles north of Reno, has been holding meetings regularly since the first of the year. Discussion of community problems have been the chief topics taken up as well as talks by local men on raising dry farm crops in Long Valley. Thirteen memberships have been secured, which is a very creditable showing for that community. E. J. Sharpe and Mrs. Lalia Hunt enrolled in the poultry correspondence course.

DATE	WHAT TO DO	WHO IS TO DO IT						
		Mr. Stevenson	Mr. Buckman	Mr. Scott	Mr. Foster	President	Secretary	Members
May 31	:Hold milk testing meeting at University dairy laboratory.	: Attend	: Assist Mr. Scott	: Arrange for meeting and instruct	: Attend	: X	: Notify all members	: Take milk samples & attend meeting
June and July	:Hold 2 meetings - testing and demonstration team training.	: Attend and assist	: Award last year's club pins. Arrangement for place & program for meetings.	: Assist Mr. Buckman.	: X	: Look up & report pedigree of bull calf.	: Notify members of dates, place and time.	: Attend all meetings bring records.
July and September	:Personal Visits	: X	: Visit members twice July & Sept	: X	: Assist	: X	: X	: Have projects & records in shape
July	:Prepare club stunt for camp	: Assist	: Work out with members plans for stunts.	: Assist	: X	: X	: Notify members of meeting.	: Take part in stunt.
August 12-16	:Attend Junior Farm Bureau Camp.	: Attend	: Assist in arranging for members to attend	: X	: X	: X	: X	: All attend if possible
October 4	:Achievement Program Buffakers Hall	: Attend and assist	: Arrange program. Award prizes, etc.	: Assist	: Assist	: X	: All attend & take part in program	
November or December	:Reorganize club for 1925	: X	: Arrange for the work to be done	: Assist	: Assist	: Assist	: Assist	: Assist

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924Name of Cooperator Alfred PeckhamAddress P. O. Box 478, Reno1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Silage corn variety test2. Type of soil Heavy loam - some alkali3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing,  
number of cultivations, etc. plowed in fall, harrowed and floated  
to dust mulch in spring before planting4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) corn planter drill5. Method of harvesting with corn binder and ensilage cutter6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield no damage from pest  
disease or weed except when first coming through ground some cut  
worms and blackbirds pulled up some7. Variety Minnesota #138. Source of seed certified and crib selected - grown in Wis. - secured/  
for us by Mr. Buckman9. Acres 13 10. Date of seeding June 1, 192411. Acre rate of seeding 10 to 12 lbs12. % of stand 70%13. Date of harvest September 15, 192414. Yield of 10 tons of ensilage on 7 acre plot - 3 tons on 6 acre plotPlease give other desirable information such as drought resistance,  
lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the  
other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator Alfred Peckham
- Address P. O. Box 478, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration silage corn variety tests
2. Type of soil some heavy loam, considerable alkali, some black alkali, some sand, a very mixed or spotted soil
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) fall plowed, harrowed, and floated in spring with one cultivation after planting
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) corn planter drill
5. Method of harvesting cut and put up for ensilage
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield some damage from cut-worms, blackbirds, wild mustard, heavy damage from early frosts
7. Variety Golden Leaming
8. Source of seed Western Seed Company, Colorado
9. Acres 13 10. Date of seeding June 4 to 6
11. Acre rate of seeding 10 to 12 pounds
12. % of stand 60%
13. Date of harvest September 20 to October 1
14. Yield of 7 tons per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator Alfred Peckham
- Address P. O. Box 478, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration silage corn variety tests
2. Type of soil some heavy loam, considerable alkali, some black alkali, some sand and a very mixed soil in general
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) fall plowed, harrowed, and floated in spring with one cultivation after planting
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) corn planter drill
5. Method of harvesting cut for ensilage
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield some damage from cut-worms, blackbirds, and a slight damage from wild mustard; worst damage from early frosts
7. Variety Colorado Yellow Dent
8. Source of seed Western Seed Company, Colorado
9. Acres 15 10. Date of seeding June 4
11. Acre rate of seeding 10 to 12 pounds
12. % of stand 60%
13. Date of harvest September 20 to October 1
14. Yield of 8 tons per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.



## RESULTS OF COPPER CARBONATE TREATMENT OF SEED WHEAT

WASHOE COUNTY NEVADA

1924.

Demonstrator	Acreage	Smut Present: (if any.)	Results Satisfactory:	Will continue dusting treat- ment, 1925.
James Hash	15	None	Very Satisfactory	Yes
Peckham Bros.	30	None	Satisfactory	Yes
Dewey Plumb	15	None	better stand than wet treatment	Yes
L. F. Johnson	30	None	Yes	Yes
A. Cassazza	10	None	Yes	Yes
Frank Sauer	25	None	Yes	Yes
TOTAL	125	None	In every case	100%

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924Name of Cooperator Frank SauerAddress Steamboat, Nevada1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Wheat variety test2. Type of soil sandy soil3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing,  
number of cultivations, etc.) May 154. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) drill5. Method of harvesting with binder6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield no damage by disease or  
weeds, but 50% by frost.7. Variety Defiance8. Source of seed Peckham Brothers, Reno9. Acres 6 10. Date of seeding April11. Acre rate of seeding 2 bushel12. % of stand 10013. Date of harvest August 1514. Yield of 1250# per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance,  
lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the  
other side of this sheet.

lack of irrigation water cut down yield

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator Alfred Peckham
- Address P. O. Box 404, Reno, Nevada.
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Emergency hay crop or ensilage.
2. Type of soil Heavy loam - considerable alkali
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) Plowed May 25th to June 1st. Harrowed and floated before planting.
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) Drill
5. Method of harvesting Cut in milk and dough silage for ensilage
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield No damage except slightly from smut
7. Variety Oats and Vetch
8. Source of seed Consolidated Warehouse oats Minden grown. Vetch unknown
9. Acres 15 10. Date of seeding June 5th to 10th
11. Acre rate of seeding 75 to 80 pounds
12. % of stand 75%
13. Date of harvest September 20th to October 1, 1924
14. Yield of 5 to 7 tons per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator Alfred Peckham
- Address P. O. Box 404, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Oat variety test
2. Type of soil Heavy loam. Some white alkali
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) Fall plowed, harrowed and floated in to dust mulch
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) Drilled
5. Method of harvesting Threshed for grain
6. ~~Best~~ disease or weed damage affecting yield Slight damage from smut.
7. Variety L. Per Grain - Common white oats or Norway oats
8. Source of seed Consolidated Warehouse seed grown in Minden, Nev.
9. Acres 20 10. Date of seeding April 20th to May 1st, 1924.
11. Acre rate of seeding 65 to 75 lbs. per acre
12. % of stand 95%
13. Date of harvest Sept. 1st, 1924.
14. Yield of 54 bushels per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS

WASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator Alfred Beckham
- Address P. O. Box 404, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Oat variety tests
2. Type of soil Heavy loam - some alkali
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) fall plowing, harrowed and floated into dust mulch before planting
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) drill
5. Method of harvesting cut two crops for hay
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield none
7. Variety Common white oats for hay or Herway side oats
8. Source of seed Consolidated warehouse seed grown in Minden, Nevada
9. Acres 15 10. Date of seeding April 15 to April 20, 1924
11. Acre rate of seeding 65 to 75 pounds
12. % of stand 85 %
13. Date of harvest first cutting July 15, second October 1
14. Yield of four tons per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator A. A. Neilson
- Address Steamboat, Nevada
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration oat variety test
2. Type of soil sandy loam
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing,  
number of cultivations, etc.) plowed latter part of March both  
ways with double disc plow
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) drill
5. Method of harvesting cut for hay on account of drought
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield none
7. Variety silvermine
8. Source of seed local
9. Acres 7 10. Date of seeding same
11. Acre rate of seeding 3 bushel
12. % of stand 100
13. Date of harvest July 15
14. Yield of 1½ per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator A. A. Neilson
- Address Steamboat, Nevada
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Oat variety test - Victory
2. Type of soil Sandy loam
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) Plowed latter part of March both ways with double disc plow
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) seed drilled
5. Method of harvesting cut for hay July 15 on account of drought
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield none
7. Variety Victory
8. Source of seed Montana
9. Acres 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  10. Date of seeding April 1st
11. Acre rate of seeding 4 bushel to acre - germination low
12. % of stand 100%
13. Date of harvest July 15
14. Yield of 2 ton of hay per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator A. A. Neilson
- Address Steamboat, Nevada
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration rye variety test
2. Type of soil same
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing,  
number of cultivations, etc.) disced both ways
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) drilled
5. Method of harvesting Pastured off April 1
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield drought  
non-irrigated
7. Variety common rye (winter sown)
8. Source of seed local
9. Acres 8 10. Date of seeding November 15
11. Acre rate of seeding 1 bushel
12. % of stand 50% partly winter killed
13. Date of harvest pastured April 1
14. Yield of 6 head cattle 60 days

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.



FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS

WASHOE COUNTY

1924

Name of Cooperator Alfred Penkham

Address P. O. Box 478, Reno

1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Hay for Dairy Cows

2. Type of soil Heavy loam - some alkali

3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) Plowed in fall of 1923

on surface harrowed with disk and spring-tooth harrow then floated to just-mulch/

4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) broadcast from box

on grain drill covered with large logging chain attached to drill

5. Method of harvesting cut and stacked for hay

6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield not noticeable

damage from pest disease weed or other causes

7. Variety Grimm alfalfa

8. Source of seed Buckman certified seed grown in Wis. secured for us by Mr. /

9. Acres one 10. Date of seeding April 15, 1924

11. Acre rate of seeding 25 pounds

12. % of stand 60%

13. Date of harvest October 1, 1924

14. Yield of one ton per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet. (over)

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS

WASHOE COUNTY

1924

Peckham Bros.

- Name of Cooperator \_\_\_\_\_
- Address Rt.1 Box 25B, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration alfalfa variety tests
2. Type of soil sandy loam-gravel and coarse rocks mixed about ten inches to clay
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) ground harrowed following garden
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) broadcasted from seed drill planted with wheat as a nurse crop
5. Method of harvesting none to date
6. Pest disease or weed damage affecting yield none
7. Variety Grimm
8. Source of seed Montana Seed Growers Association
9. Acres 1 10. Date of seeding April 15
11. Acre rate of seeding 14 #
12. % of stand 100%
13. Date of harvest none to date
14. Yield of same-heavt fall pasture

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator Alfred Peckham
- Address P. O. Box 404, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Japanese Millet for hay
2. Type of soil Heavy loam
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) Spring plowed, harrowed and floated into dust mulch before planting
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) Drill
5. Method of harvesting Cut and stacked for hay
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield No pests or weed damage. Severely damaged by summer frosts.
7. Variety Japanese Millet
8. Source of seed Western Seed Company, Colorado.
9. Acres 5 10. Date of seeding June 6th, 1924.
11. Acre rate of seeding 20 lbs. per acre
12. % of stand 90%
13. Date of harvest September 10th, 1924.
14. Yield of 1 ton hay per acre.

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

Judging from results obtained this year, I would not plant  
 white clover for seed alone, as it does not appear to make seed  
 the first year. I judge it should be planted with grain the same  
 year.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS

WASHOE COUNTY  
 1924

Name of Cooperator L. F. Johnson

Address Verdi, Nevada Crop Test

1. Kind of crop test or demonstration seed variety test

2. Type of soil clay loam

3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing,  
 number of cultivations, etc.) fall plowed, spring disced

4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) in rows  
1/2 broadcast; 1/2 broadcast

5. Method of harvesting not harvested

6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield \_\_\_\_\_

7. Variety white clover for seed

8. Source of seed McGallough Drug Company, Reno, Nevada

9. Acres 1/10 10. Date of seeding May 1

11. Acre rate of seeding 8 pounds

12. % of stand 75%

13. Date of harvest did not make seed this year

14. Yield of \_\_\_\_\_

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance,  
 lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the  
 other side of this sheet.

RUSSET BURBANK SEED TESTS

1924

PECKHAM BROS. RENO, NEVADA

Kind of Seed	No. Rows :290 hills :per row	Acre :rate :of :seed- :ing	% :of :stand	Approximate :pounds mar- :ketable po- :tatoes per :acre	Approximate :pounds cull- :potatoes :per acre	Total Yield :in pounds :per acre
Idaho certified seed cut two pieces to the eye	3	800	95	14,189	3,800	17,989
Idaho one drop seed	2	900	95	11,655	4,054	15,709
Large Idahos 16 oz. and over cut two eyes to seed: piece	4	1300	85	13,693	2,040	15,733
Elko, Nevada certified seed partly cut two eyes to seed piece	1	800	95	15,962	2,533	16,495
Nevada one drop seed (Peckham's) from crop grown in seed plot	4	1200	95	17,452	2,040	19,492

TEST WITH AMMONIUM SULFATE ON POTATOES

Kind of Seed	No. Rows :290 hills :per row	Acre :rate :of :seed- :ing	% :of :stand	Approximate :yield in :pounds per :acre.
Russet Burbank one drop seed - fertilized	2	1200	95	9,374
Russet Burbank one drop seed - unfertilized	2	1200	95	10,726

N. B. Results with fertilizer not conclusive and should be carried on another year.

FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONSWASHOE COUNTY  
1924

- Name of Cooperator James Peckham
- Address Rt. 1, Box 25 B, Reno
1. Kind of crop test or demonstration wheat variety test
2. Type of soil same as before
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) fall plowed, spring worked with harrow
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Method of harvesting binder
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield none
7. Variety marquis
8. Source of seed Brubb- Eugene Howell, Mont Rose, Colorado
9. Acres 2 10. Date of seeding March 15
11. Acre rate of seeding 60%
12. % of stand 100
13. Date of harvest August 10
14. Yield of 2830% or 47 2/3 bushels

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

Own seed - from seed plot gave 25 sacks on richer ground 3575 or 59.9 bushels.

## FIELD CROP TESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS

WASHOE COUNTY

1924

Name of Cooperator L. F. JohnsonAddress Verdi, Nevada

1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Wheat variety test
2. Type of soil clay loam
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) ½ fall plowed; ½ spring plowed followed by discing and harrowing
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) drill
5. Method of harvesting binder and stacked for threshing
6. Best disease or weed damage affecting yield morning glory and mustard bad on spring plowed land. No trace of smut
7. Variety Defiance
8. Source of seed home grown
9. Acres 20 10. Date of seeding April 5
11. Acre rate of seeding 100 pounds per acre
12. % of stand 90%
13. Date of harvest August 14, 1923
14. Yield of 1 ton per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.

Seed was treated with copper carbonate treatment in machine loaned by Thomas Buckman and with his assistance. Some oat seed was treated also and no trace of smut found in either. Fall plowed land showed a much larger yield than spring plowed. Water was taken from other crops to make grain. Seed bed was too dry due to lack of snow prairie and grain had to be irrigated up which brought up weeds at the same time and reduced the yield. Wheat seemed to shatter very bad this year due to dryness of atmosphere I suppose.

1. Kind of crop test or demonstration Wheat variety test
2. Type of soil clay loam
3. Method of preparing seed bed (approximate dates of plowing, number of cultivations, etc.) fall plowed; 2 spring plowed followed by discing and harrowing
4. Method of planting (drill or broadcast) drill
5. Method of harvesting binder and stacker for threshing
6. Test disease or weed damage affecting yield morning glory and mustard bed on spring plowed land. No trace of smut
7. Variety Deliance
8. Source of seed home grown
9. Acres 20
10. Date of seeding April 5
11. Acre rate of seeding 100 pounds per acre
12. % of stand 90%
13. Date of harvest August 14, 1923
14. Yield of 1 ton per acre

Please give other desirable information such as drought resistance, lodging, shattering, climatic influence, seed treatment on the other side of this sheet.