

University of Nevada  
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

HUMBOLDT AND LANDER COUNTIES

PAUL L. MALONEY, District Extension Agent

1926



# 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 Humboldt-Lander

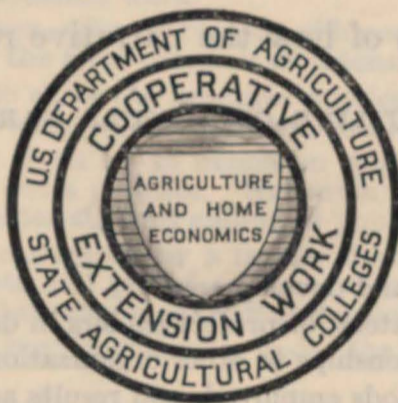
Report of Paul L. Maloney County Extension Agent.

(Name) (Title)

From November 22, 1925 to November 1, 1926.

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.

### READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4



Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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## 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) Horticulture</li> <li>    Home gardens</li> <li>    Beautification of home grounds</li> <li>(d) Forestry</li> <li>(e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.</li> <li>(f) Animal husbandry</li> <li>(g) Dairy husbandry</li> <li>    Home dairy</li> <li>(h) Poultry husbandry</li> <li>    Home poultry</li> </ol>	}	(including diseases and insects).
	}	(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.   |
|     | { | Rural engineering—home.  |
| (j) | { | Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing. |
|     | { | Home 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.

Paul L. Maloney                      Dist. Ext. 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 above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned.....	7	3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—	7	4
(a) Juniors.....	7	
(b) Adults.....	6	
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:	3	5
(a) Junior.....	0	
(b) Adult.....	0	
6. Membership in above clubs:		6
(a) Boys <sup>1</sup> 21.....	(c) Men.....	0
(b) Girls <sup>1</sup> 30.....	(d) Women.....	0
7. Number of club members completing:		7
(a) Boys <sup>2</sup> 14.....	(c) Men.....	0
(b) Girls <sup>2</sup> 25.....	(d) Women.....	0
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:		8
(a) Boys.....		0
(b) Girls.....		0

<sup>1</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 31, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.  
<sup>2</sup> Include those boys and girls enrolled in club work as reported under 6 (a) and 6 (b) who have finished the work undertaken or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior teams trained	{ (a) Judging.....	2	9
	{ (b) Demonstration.....	4	
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members.....		0	10
11. Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work.....		756	11
12. Number of different farms visited.....		244	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.....	201	15
	{ (b) Telephone.....	168	
16. Number of days agent spent in office.....		71½	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field.....		196½	17
18. Number of individual letters written.....		1433	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community.....	0	19
	{ (b) County.....	0	
20. Training meetings <sup>2</sup> held for local leaders.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	20
	{ (b) Leaders in attendance.....	0 0	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings <sup>2</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number.....	196	21
	{ (b) Attendance.....	915	
22. Farmers' institutes <sup>2</sup> held.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	22
	{ (b) Attendance.....	0	
23. Extension schools <sup>2</sup> and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	23
	{ (b) Attendance.....	0	
24. Junior club encampments held:		1	24
(a) Number.....		1	
(b) Attendance by club members.....	{ (1) Boys.....	6	
	{ (2) Girls.....	10	
(c) Total attendance.....		18	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number.....	60	25
	{ (b) Attendance.....	1040	
26. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides.....	0	26
	{ (b) Motion pictures.....	5	
	{ (c) Charts.....	4	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

24-c Junior 4H Club Camp held Washoe County. Attendance: members 218, members and leaders 272.

<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. <sup>1</sup> (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. <sup>2</sup> (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7)	3	2	0	12	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	6	3	3	63	28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)	5	0	0	11	29
30. Forestry (page 13)	NA	NA	NA	NA	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)	5	3	1	12	31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)	2	0	0	6	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29)	3	1	2	56	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	4	2	1½	23	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16) { Rural engineering—home (page 26)	3	0	½	7	35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)	2	0	0	4	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)	0	0	0	0	37
38. Nutrition (page 21)	0	0	0	0	38
39. Clothing (page 22)	4	4	1	5	39
40. Home management (page 23)	0	0	0	0	40
41. House furnishings (page 24)	0	0	0	0	41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)	0	0	0	0	42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31) Programs	6	8	3	46	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)					44
Weed control	2	1	0	5	
Club work- camp etc	3	7	0	38	
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	12	268	**

<sup>1</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.  
<sup>2</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.

\* 11 agri      \*\* 263 agri  
  1 home ec    5 home ec

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. (See definition 6, page 3.)	3	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	11	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	10	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	165	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year	0	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question	0	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year	2	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time	0	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used	0	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. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54 less duplications.)	7	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> Kaffir	
57. Number of method demonstrations given	NA	16	0	0	2	0	57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	NA	15	3	0	3	1	58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	NA	12	3	0	0	1	59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	NA	150	14	0	0	1	60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	bu.	21 bu.	8 bu.	0 bu.	not known	not known	61
62. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	NA	*	0	0	0	0	62
63. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	NA	3	0	0	0	63
	(b) Girls	NA	0	0	0	0	
64. Number of members completing <sup>4</sup>	(a) Boys	NA	3	0	0	0	64
	(b) Girls	NA	0	0	0	0	
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	NA	3	0	0	0	0	65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members	NA bu.	162 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	NA	12	2	0	2	1	67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	NA	0	0	0	0	0	68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time	NA	16	0	0	0	0	69
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page	NA	28	3	0	2	1	70
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							
* Part of mixed club							

<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.  
<sup>4</sup> Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soybeans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	3	NA	0	0	0	NA	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	2	NA	0	0	0	NA	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	18	NA	0	0	0	NA	74
75. Increased yield <sup>1</sup> per acre on demonstrations	6 tons	NA bu. tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	NA bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	NA	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	NA	79
80. Total yield <sup>1</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	0 tons	NA bu. tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	NA bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	2	NA	0	0	0	NA	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page	2	NA	0	0	0	NA	84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

<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	NA <sup>bu.</sup> tons	NA <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>tons</sup>	X X X	0 <sup>bu.</sup> 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	NA <sup>bu.</sup> tons	NA <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>tons</sup>	X X X	0 <sup>bu.</sup> 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	0	84

[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]

<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	28	NA	NA	NA	0	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	5	NA	NA	NA	0	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	5	NA	NA	NA	0	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	NA	NA	NA	0	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	not known	NA <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>lbs.<sup>2</sup></sup>	NA <sup>lbs.</sup>	0	89
90. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	0	NA	NA	NA	0	90
91. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	NA	NA	0	91
	(b) Girls	0	NA	NA	0	
92. Number of members completing work	(a) Boys	0	NA	NA	0	92
	(b) Girls	0	NA	NA	0	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	NA	NA	NA	0	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	0 <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>bu.</sup>	NA <sup>lbs.<sup>2</sup></sup>	NA <sup>lbs.</sup>	0	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	2	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	2	NA	NA	NA	0	97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time	0	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.]

<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.....	6	0	NA	5	18	5	100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	0	NA	0	0	0	101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	0	NA	0	0	0	102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	0	0	NA	0	X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	Frost bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	*	0	105
106. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 0	0	0	0	7	0	106
	(b) Girls 0	0	0	0	0	0	
107. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys 0	0	0	0	5	0	107
	(b) Girls 0	0	0	0	0	0	
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	2	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.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question.....	549 trees	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	3	8	5	113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question.....	0 acres	0 acres	0 acres	3.5 acres	X X X	X X X	114
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page.....	5	0	0	3	8	5	115
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]							
* Part of mixed club							

<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.

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 woodland plantings made this year.....	NA	124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....	NA	125
126. Number of farms assisted in forest 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.]

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>1</sup> Rabbits	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. <sup>3</sup>	
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....	15	2	0	0	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	0	0	0	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	0	0	0	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....	15	2	0	0	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	850	250	0	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.











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) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>						

205½. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 205½

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND 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 bee-keeping, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a)	(b) <sup>1</sup>	(c) <sup>1</sup>
	Beekeeping.	weed control	
206. Number of method demonstrations given.....		3	206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....		2	207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....		2	208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....		12 acres	209
210. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup> .....		0	210
211. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys (b) Girls	0	211
212. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys (b) Girls	0	212
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.....		0	213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....		2	214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

<sup>1</sup> Indicate name over column. <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. 8-5146

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..... (b) Juniors.....	215
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	216
217. Number of members completing <sup>2</sup> .....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	217
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.).....		218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	219
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	220
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	221
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	222
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	223
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	224
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	225
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. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.).....		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. <sup>2</sup> Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year. 8-5146



FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

- 228. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup>.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Juniors.....
- 229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 230. Number of members completing.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 231. Number of method demonstrations given.....
- 232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....
- 237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....
- 238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:.....

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned.....	quarts.....		
(b) Meats and fish canned.....	quarts.....		
(c) Jelly and preserves made.....	quarts.....		
(d) Fruit juices made.....	quarts.....		
(e) Pickles made.....	quarts.....		
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried.....	pounds <sup>2</sup> .....		
(g) Meats cured.....	pounds <sup>2</sup> .....		

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

<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> Finished product.

NUTRITION.

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

- 239. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup>.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Juniors.....
- 240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 241. Number of members completing.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 242. Number of method demonstrations given.....
- 243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
  - (c) Boys.....
- 247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....
- 248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....
- 249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....
- 250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....
- 251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....

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

<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.



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 ..... 0	} 252
	(b) Juniors..... 3	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 253
	(b) Girls..... 30	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 254
	(b) Girls..... 25	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 255
	(b) Girls..... 30	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 256
	(b) Girls..... 30	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 257
	(b) Girls..... 29	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 258
	(b) Girls..... 29	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 259
	(b) Girls..... 0	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 260
	(b) Girls..... 0	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 261
	(b) Girls..... 29	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 262
	(b) Girls..... 0	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 263
	(b) Girls..... 0	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 264
	(b) Girls..... 0	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....	0	265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 266
	(b) Girls..... 0	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 267
	(b) Girls..... 18	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 268
	(b) Girls..... 29	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women ..... 0	} 269
	(b) Girls..... 0	

[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.....	} 270
	(b) Juniors.....	
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	(a) Women.....	} 271
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
272. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	} 272
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women.....	} 273
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	} 274
	(b) Girls.....	
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	} 275
	(b) Girls.....	
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 276
	(b) Girls.....	
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.....	} 279
	(b) Girls.....	
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 280
	(b) Girls.....	
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.....	343
	(b) Juniors.....	
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	(a) Women.....	344
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
345. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	345
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....		346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	347
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	348
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women.....	349
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	(a) Women.....	350
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	351
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
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.....	356
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
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.....	358
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
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.

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.....	362
	(b) Juniors.....	
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work.....	(a) Women.....	363
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
364. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	364
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	366
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	367
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women.....	368
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time.....		369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....		370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.....		371
372. Number of pounds of butter made.....		372
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.







A N N U A L   N A R R A T I V E  
R E P O R T  
1 9 2 6

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Statement of agricultural extension activities in Humboldt-Lander County, Nevada, with the assistance of representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Humboldt County Farm Bureau, and Livestock Association cooperating.

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By

PAUL L MALONEY, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 22, 1925 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1926

WINNEMUCCA    NEVADA



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## STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

## (1) Form of organization

## FARM BUREAU IS COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The Farm Bureau is the county extension organization in Humboldt County. 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.....	\$1720.00
Proceeds of County Farm Bureau Tax.....	1720.00
Balance State Tax carried over 1925.....	2000.00
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to state farm bureau fund.....	\$5440.00
U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	450.00
Extension Division.....	300.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$6190.00

## PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The Humboldt County Farm Bureau consists of five communities. Active organization work is carried on in these communities, three of them having a chairman, secretary-treasurer, and project leaders. Besides these community center officers there are the county officers, consisting of five directors.

## COUNTY

The county directors are elected at an annual meeting held in Winnemucca or Paradise Valley in December. At this meeting the budget and program or work are adopted. Each community elects three delegates to attend the annual meeting. These delegates elect from their number the five directors who will serve as permanent officers for the coming year.

## COMMUNITY

Annual community center meetings are held prior to the annual county meeting. Officers are elected and delegates selected for the annual county meeting. Regular monthly meetings are held in one community center, and the others hold meetings at the call of the chairman.



## MEMBERSHIP

Community centers are to provide for local expenses and to maintain membership in the national organization. The goal for 1926 is set for 65 members in the county farm bureau.

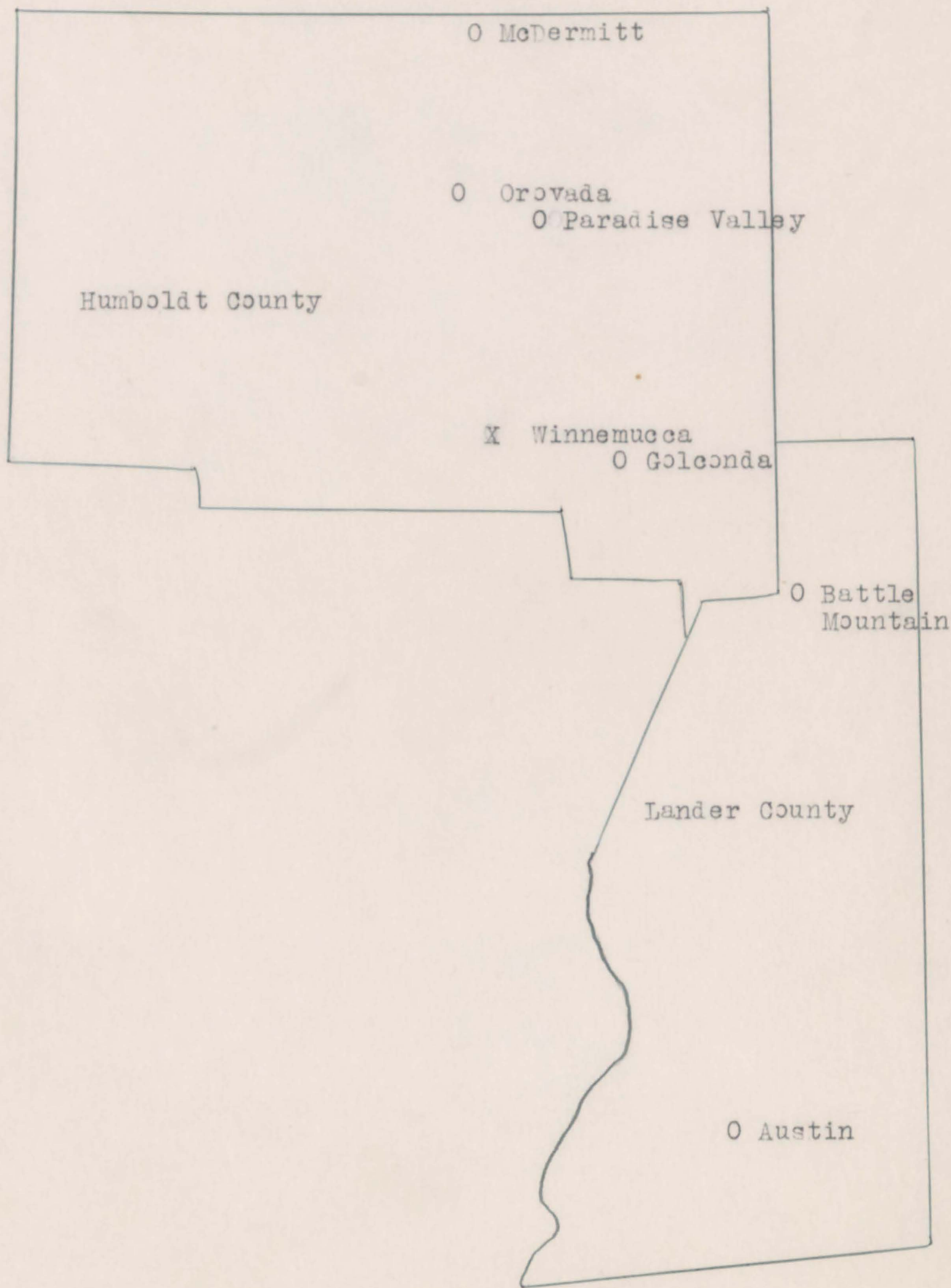
## PERSONNEL

The personnel consists of a county agent working two thirds time in Humboldt County and one third time in Lander County. Stenographer working one fourth time. Specialist assistance has been received from V. E. Scott in poultry and dairying; Cecil W. Creel, general county organization; Thomas Buckman, crops and office organization; Miss Mary E. Stilwell, club work; E. R. Sans, rodent control; Dr. Givens, veterinary for dairy cattle; Dr. Hilts, Abortion in dairy cows; and hog cholera; P. A. Lahenbauer, grain and potato certification.

## COUNTY ANALYSIS

The approximate land area of Humboldt County is 6,274,560 acres. All land in farms is 550,500 acres, and is classified as pasture land 356,428 acres, crop land 84,000 acres from which 18,000 acres of crop land was harvested. The value of all farm property is \$8,847,029. The total value of cattle is \$1,620,284. The total value of sheep is \$1,176,612. Water for irrigation comes largely from the Humboldt and Little Humboldt Rivers, and Martin Creek. This irrigated area is devoted largely to growing alfalfa and wild hay to winter range livestock. The total farm population is 1,222. There are 289 farm families in Humboldt County, of which 200 are reached by extension work. There are five agricultural communities. Winnemucca, which is the headquarters of the district agent. Paradise Valley, located 41 miles north east of Winnemucca. McDermitt, is 75 miles north, and Orovada 45 miles north of Winnemucca. Golconda is eighteen miles east of headquarters.





Map showing communities



- (2) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.

The College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, the Chamber of Commerce, Paradise Livestock Association, have all given valuable cooperation on different projects. The policy of the extension service is to cooperate with all other organizations on projects that mean the welfare of the community.

- (3) Functions of local people, committees, and project leaders in developing the program of work.

Community programs are worked out by holding special meetings, and giving each one present a chance to express himself on the question of "how can the extension work be of benefit to me or the community" The suggestions are put into project form, and are later gone over by a regularly appointed program committee, and other projects are worked out by the committee and the agent. Project leaders are then appointed by the committee.

- (4) Program or work, goals established, and results achieved.

The program of work for the communities in Humboldt County is determined by the needs and adaptations of the community. Our major problems in order of importance are:

Range livestock, female culling, better bulls, wool grading  
Diversified farming, introducing better varieties of crop seed  
Dairying, Culling out the unprofitable cows, better bulls.  
Marketing, grading of produce, distances.



## (4) Project activities and results.

Work planned and progress made

## GOAL

## RESULTS

## RANGE LIVESTOCK

1 ranch record keeping.....	1 started
1 sheep feeding, finishing.....	1 started
1 beef cattle feeding, finishing.....	1 started
1 spaying demonstration.....	0
1 dehorning chute.....	0

## FARM CROPS

2 alfalfa variety tests.....	3 secured
1 alfalfa seed production plot.....	0 drouth
1 variety test of silage crop.....	0 drouth
6 wheat variety test.....	12 secured
1 barley variety test.....	3 secured
2 winter vs spring wheat tests.....	2 secured
1 campaign for the control of smut.....	1 secured
4 demonstrations potato seed selection...	8 secured
1 campaign disease control, potatoes.....	1 secured.
4 demonstrations pruning orchards.....	5 secured
6 demonstrations rodent-insect control...	15 secured

## DAIRYING

1 cow testing circle, 60 cows.....	86 secured
2 purebred sires placed in herds.....	1 placed
1 ranch record keeping project.....	2 started
1 succulent feed, pasture.....	0 drouth
1 silo construction.....	0

## POULTRY

6 culling demonstrations.....	10 secured
1 caponizing demonstration.....	4 secured
4 new poultry houses.....	4 secured
1 poultry house remodelled.....	2 secured
2 poultry clubs.....	1 secured
Find market for live poultry.....	secured

## CLUBS

40 agricultural club members.....	51 secured
2 agricultural demonstration teams.....	2 trained
3 home economics demonstration teams.....	2 trained
2 judging teams.....	2 trained
1 achievement program.....	1 held
30 attend camp.....	18 attended



## BRIEF SUMMARY OF REPORT

Number of farms visited.....	756
Number of letters written.....	1433
Number of meetings held or attended pertaining to agriculture.....	98
Number of persons attending.....	1400
Number of miles travelled.....	18766

The local merchants, poultrymen, and flour mills seriously objected to the amount of smut contained in a large quantity of Humboldt County wheat. As a result of a campaign to have growers dust their wheat with copper carbonate 31 tons were dusted on 16 farms. In some of the fields not a trace of smut was found, while in others where the wheat had previously contained a large amount of smut there was a small amount present. All who dusted their wheat this spring are entirely satisfied, and others who watched the check plots are planning to dust their entire acreage the coming year.

Vergil Pasquale, of Paradise did extensive experimental work in grain varieties. Mr. Pasquale planted 3.5 acres each of Galgalos, Bluestem, and White Federation. The Galgalos was discarded on account of having a weak straw and being inclined to lodge, the Bluestem gave a good yield but matured too late for his section. The White Federation seemed satisfactory in most every way, it gave a yield, on good ground and irrigated twice, of 54 bushels per acre, which was almost three times the average acre yield in the county.

Four hundred pounds of certified potato seed were purchased by Irving Case, of Paradise Valley. At harvest time Mr. Case received 6 sacks of marketable potatoes from the certified seed to one sack from the local seed planted on the same ground. Mr. R. Stevens, of Winnemucca is well pleased with his immature seed plot, and plans to carry it out as a permanent practice.

Six demonstrations were given in the pruning of apple trees, these were followed up by the orchard owners who pruned 549 trees.

A total of 11,000 cabbage plants were sprayed for lice, in eighteen demonstrations.

Eight hundred pounds of poisoned grain was distributed to ranchers in early spring, for the control of ground squirrels. Jack rabbits



destroyed several fields of grain and young alfalfa, poisoned salt and alfalfa were distributed in their runways, but their number was so great and their onslaught so sudden that very little effect could be noticed in the small number killed.

A dairy cow testing circle composed of 86 cows was organized January 1, 1926. The milk from these cows is weighed and tested each month, and the results from each cow entered in a permanent herd record book. With only one exception the dairymen who are in the circle express their appreciation for this project that gives them an accurate check on what each cow is doing. One purebred jersey bull and three well bred jersey cows were brought into Humboldt County by a Winnemucca dairyman.

A total of 51 club members were enrolled in Humboldt County clubs. Sixteen boys and girls and one leader attended club camp at Reno in August.

Our local daily paper, the Humboldt Star, rendered invaluable assistance, in the way of publicity space and stories, to the county agent in carrying out the program of work for the year.



## FARM CROPS

While diversified farming is secondary in importance as an income to Humboldt County ranchers, it has been placed first in the program of work planned by the county agent. Being a secondary industry, although an important one, there has been a tendency to slight this phase of the farming operation. Consequently, advancements have not been made in the same proportion as have been in the livestock industry. Up to the present time diversified farming in Humboldt County has its limitations, this is due largely to the distance to the railroads, and to the lack of water storage to insure late water in sufficient quantities to mature a crop every year.

## SMUT CONTROL

" The importance of this problem was vividly demonstrated to the agent at the harvesting season of last year, 1925. While making a farm visit where a threshing machine was in operation, the owner of the ranch suggested that we take a sack of the wheat as a sample to the flour mill to see what the miller would pay for it. After a moments investigation the miller remarked that he could not handle the wheat at all, that there was too much smut for his machinery to make a white flour. The seed of this wheat had been given the bluestone treatment for the prevention of smut. It was learned from the miller that there were many growers with the same problem. "

" A vigorous campaign was made in the fall and spring to get the growers to treat their grain seed with Copper Carbonate Dust, the best known method at this time for preventing smut in wheat. As a result of this campaign a dusting machine was built and 31 tons of wheat dusted on 16 different farms. Check plots with bluestone and copper carbonate dust were run on many of the farms, having the ground prepared in the same way, seed planted the same day and approximately the same amount used per acre. It was found that the germinating date was from four to eight days quicker with the dusted seed, and that the stand secured was greater, as will be noticed from figures 1 and 2.





Figure 1. Showing seed wheat treated with the bluestone method

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Figure 2. Showing seed wheat treated with Copper Carbonate Dust. Taken the same day as the above picture, with only a small ditch separating the two fields. Shows the retarding of germination by bluestone.





Figure 1. Showing seed wheat treated with the bluestone method



Figure 2. Showing seed wheat treated with Copper Carbonate Dust. Taken the same day as the above picture, with only a small ditch separating the two fields. Shows the retarding of germination by bluestone.





Figure 3. Type of home made dusting machine used. Objection is that of being hard to turn.

“

It is believed that within two years this method will completely replace the old methods of treating wheat, which will effect a marked saving to the growers in the way of labor to apply, effectiveness in controlling the bunt, and lighter seeding to secure the same stand. #



## GRAIN VARIETY TESTS

During the threshing season of 1925 a check was made to determine the yield of wheat and other grains. It was found that 20 bushels per acre was a liberal allowance for the wheat crop. While only 1300 pounds of barley per acre were secured on many of the farms. Besides this low yield most of the fields contained varietal mixtures, as many as six different varieties of wheat being found in one field. These mixed varieties were uneven in height, and matured at different dates. Seven cooperators were secured to try out different varieties of grain, four varieties of wheat, one of oats, and two of barley

From the four varieties of wheat, one was discarded on account of having a weak straw, another was found unsatisfactory because it matured too late for that district. The White Federation was found to be the most satisfactory for this district of any varieties given a test this year. Many of the cooperators are planning to seed their entire acreage with that variety the coming spring.

From one test plot planted on good ground and well prepared 54 bushels of White Federation were secured to the acre. Another plot of 26 acres received only one irrigation and that applied after the wheat had completely headed out, rabbits and squirrels did considerable damage, from this 35 bushels per acre were harvested. It is evident from these tests that it is possible to double the county average yield of wheat. Two fields were certified by Prof P. A. Lahenbauer from the University, this was done largely to insure the local people that a pure seed can be secured at home, and to encourage the growers to keep the different varieties separate.

Twenty-six hundred pounds of barley were secured from the Mariot variety. This was satisfactory in yield but was too short straw for our community where a shortage of water often retards growth. The Oat variety was reported satisfactory. The rabbits and squirrels harvested most of them so it was impossible to secure data on the yield.





Figure 4. White Federation wheat being certified for F. B. Stewart Paradise Valley, Nevada

#### ALFALFA VARIETY

Complete data on the alfalfa variety tests and alfalfa seed production plot could not be secured on account of shortage of water to carry them to completion. The problem to be overcome in the variety test was that of having a fairly high water table early in the spring, the variety planted would die out in about two years. It was proposed to secure an alfalfa whose root system would spread more in the top layers of the soil



## POTATO IMPROVEMENT

Twenty-eight method demonstrations were given in the potato project. These were given in the selection of seed stock, treatment for disease, and the determining of different diseases while the plants are growing.

As a continuation of the seed selection project started last year by Mr. R. Stevens, of Winnemucca, where 100 hills were staked that were apparently free from disease, and that made a vigorous growth throughout the season. The seed from these selected hills were planted late in June this year, so that small immature seed could be used for the entire acreage next year. The vines from these 100 hills have made a vigorous growth and are practically free from diseases that affect the yield. The best seed from this plot will again be saved for a seed plot to be planted late in 1927 which will furnish the seed for the 1928 acreage.

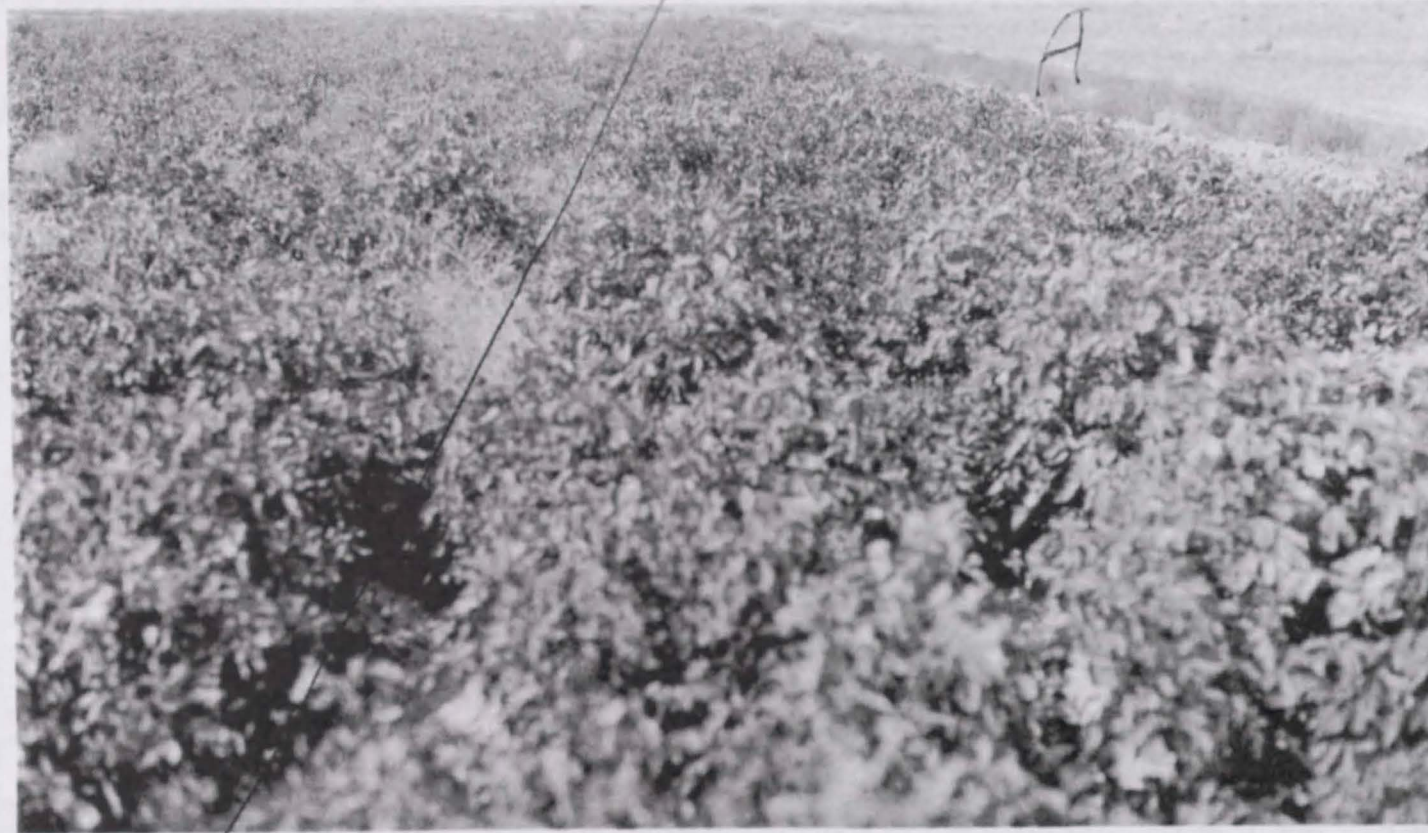


Figure 5 . "A" Three rows of seed planted from 100 selected hills. These will furnish the immature, one drop seed for the entire acreage in 1927.



Four hundred pounds of certified seed were secured by Irving Case, Paradise Valley. These seed were planted on the same type of soil, and irrigated the same way as his local seed. Conditions were as near the same as it was possible to get them. From the .54 acre of certified seed 70 sacks were secured. From the 2.2 acres of local seed 50 sacks were secured. The certified seed produced six sacks to the local seed one sack. This project in better potato seed is quite outstanding and has created a great deal of interest in the community among potato growers. It is hoped that from these potatoes a supply of clean seed can be furnished other growers in the valley.

The most extensive experiments in the use of fertilizers was carried on by Mr. R. Stevens of Winnemucca. Mr. Stevens planted one half of a field that had been fertilized with manure from the dairy barn in the spring of 1925 and followed by a potato crop. The other half was manured in the fall 1925 and spring of 1926. From the plot manured in the spring of last year only half as many potatoes were secured as on the plot manured this spring. Also the last manured plot made a more vigorous growth thruout the season. Another plot planted by Mr. Stevens had been manured rather heavy with droppings from the chicken house the fall and spring before planting. The yield on this field was greatly reduced, the vines did not make a normal growth and died down early.

The potato growers who treated their seed and planted on clean ground found their potatoes practically free from scab. Twelve potato fields were visited with the idea of acquainting the growers with the diseases as they appear in the growing plants, and at the time when the evidence was greatest.

Before recommending any definite variety of potatoes to the growers the merchants were first visited to determine the variety that was best suited to their trade. Concerns in California were also ask for information as to the best potatoes for that market. It is hoped that this will help overcome Any marketing trouble that might come up in the future.





Figure 6. Plot "A" manured spring 1925  
Plot "B" manured spring 1926.

#### HORTICULTURE

The merchants have objected to the small and often wormy apples produced in many of the local orchards. Last year some difficulty was experienced in disposing of some of the fruit. In one orchard large limbs had been cut out with an axe, leaving unsightly and injurious stubs. While another orchard belonging to F. B. Stewart, Paradise, has been pruned for years according to the best known methods.

Six pruning demonstrations were given in as many orchards. These were not short, one tree demonstrations, but the agent worked all day with each man in three of these orchards, so that the principles of pruning could be more definitely learned. The other three orchards were smaller and demonstrations were given with a number of people present, a few trees were pruned and more explanations made and questions answered. These six demonstrations were followed up by the orchard owners who pruned 549 trees. Early frosts took most of the fruit crop this spring so that the growers were not able to see the great difference pruning makes in the marketable crop.





Figure 7. Before pruning



Figure 8. After pruning



## GARDENS

Gardens are a necessary part of most every farm and their preservation is greatly encouraged. Where possible every farm family should be provided with an adequate supply of vegetables during the growing season, and as much more as possible for winter use through canning and storage. Owing to the mild, open winter followed by spring rains, the cutworm, plant lice, and flea beetles have been more numerous than in ordinary years. Last year a cabbage patch of 7500 plants were almost completely destroyed by cabbage worms and lice, so this year the agent wished to avoid such losses among the gardeners and visited most of them and outlined precautionary measures.

Eighteen spraying and poisoning demonstrations were given with a total of 11,000 cabbage plants treated. Some of the patches were sprayed three times, it was undertaken to show that cabbage could be successfully grown even though the pests were plentiful. Owing to the long distances to town it was necessary for the agent to carry a spray pump and materials with him in the spring and summer. When a farm visit was made the garden was also inspected and if in need of spraying the demonstration was immediately given.

## HOME GROUNDS

Numerous insect and scale pests affecting the ornamental plants and shade trees in Winnemucca and farm homes have been called to the attention of the agent. Where summer treatment could be applied instructions were given, and where it is necessary to use dormant sprays a list is being kept and spraying will be done this fall or early spring.



## LIVESTOCK

The agent cooperated with the representatives of the California Cooperative Marketing Plan. Cattle buyers were assisted in every way possible to find the class and number of cattle that they desired. Letters were written and enquiries answered in regard to feeder cattle in Humboldt County.

Mr. Cokefair, from the department of weights and measures was taken over the county for the purpose of checking the stock scales. One pair was condemned for repairs in the Golconda district, where large numbers of cattle are weighed each fall. The use of purebred range bulls is being emphasized at every opportunity.

## DAIRYING

One cow testing circle composing 86 cows was organized January 1, 1926. The milk from these cows is weighed and tested each month, and the results from each cow entered in a permanent herd record book furnished by Prof. V. E. Scott, State Dairy Specialist. This project gives them an accurate check on what each cow is doing. In the immediate vicinity of Winnemucca alfalfa is \$22.00 per ton and the dairymen feel that they cannot afford to feed it to boarders.

The skimmed milk from all the separators in the county have been tested. It was found that one separator was losing .5%. In running through 40 gallons a day the loss to this dairyman would have been \$24 a month.

One cooperator of the circle was taken to the Pershing County dairy production school at Lovelock. Leaders in their respective lines were secured by the Pershing County Agent. During the discussion of abortion and sterility by Dr. Records, the cooperator from Humboldt County decided it was possible for him to have abortion in his herd. When Dr. Records returned to his Reno office, he immediately sent the dairyman some test tubes with instructions for taking the blood samples. Four cows out of five tests sent in reacted to contagious abortion. Dr. Hilts, State Veterinary for this district on contagious diseases immediately visited this herd and agreed to work with the dairyman until the trouble was cleaned up. Everyone who is familiar with dairying knows what this disease



will do to the dairy business if not checked. Four calves have been lost in the last four months which means practically all the milk from these four cows will be lost, the cows would have had to be fed until another lactation period started or until they slumped their calf again. This dairyman remarked "it is service like this that makes extension work worth while"

Due to the fact that one local dairyman was not producing enough milk for his town trade, with the result that he was turning away customers and buying cream, it was encouraged that he import a few good dairy cows. This dairyman was also using a scrub shorthorn bull on good jersey cows. A trip was made with this man to the Fallon district where three well bred, high producing jersey cows and one Purebred jersey bull were purchased. The sire of this young bull is state grand champion, and his dam is reserve grand champion. More and better calves can also be raised where there is a purebred bull and plenty of separated milk.

The agent assisted the veterinary in his campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the milk cows in the county.

#### POULTRY

From twelve to fifteen thousand dollars worth of poultry products are shipped into Winnemucca annually. This has been given publicity in the paper and at community meetings, and by talking with individuals who have small ranches around Winnemucca. With the result that three new poultry houses have been built, and two remodelled. These houses are sufficient to house two thousand laying hens.

One local farmer who had gotten chicks for the first time followed very closely the methods of care and feeding outlined by Prof. V. E. Scott, Poultry Specialist. He constructed his poultry house after plans furnished by the poultry specialist and is well pleased with it, and the development of his pullets.

During the winter of 1924-25 the Stall Ranch at Golconda had 350 laying hens, these were permitted to have the run of the ranch during the winter with wheat as their only feed, they did not receive enough eggs to supply the needs of the ranch. In the fall of last year the county agent



recommended that they build a well lighted, well ventilated scratch shed in connection with their poultry house, and feed a balanced ration of mash and scratch grains. During the last winter, 1925-26 the ranch had all the eggs they could use, some of them were sent to a mining property belonging to the owner of the ranch, and 14 cases sold during the high prices of winter eggs.

Eight culling demonstrations have been given involving 2800 birds, an average of 20% were removed from these flocks with no appreciable decrease in the number of eggs gathered. Four caponizing demonstrations were given, these were largely an experiment on the part of poultrymen to see if a local market for capons can be established. Due to the fact that our local market is very limited in the amount of dressed poultry it can handle, it was necessary to go out of the county for a market for our surplus fowls. A market was located for these birds that brought 6¢ per pound over the local prices. Turkeys were also marketed at a premium of 3¢ per pound over local prices. Demonstrations were given in braining and bleeding poultry to be dressed for market.

A Winnemucca poultryman reported severe losses from 1000 Rhode Island red chicks received early this spring. The agent sent several of these chicks to the veterinary department at Reno who returned a diagnosis of bacillary white diarrhea. A copy of this letter was sent to the hatchery who re-embursed the poultryman to his own satisfaction. Methods to prevent the spread of the infection was outlined to the poultry raiser. Several flocks were given the tobacco treatment for severe infestations of round worms.

#### RODENTS

Jack rabbits, ground squirrels and pocket gophers are reported to be worse this year than for some time. Some of the grain fields exposed to outside areas were completely destroyed by these pests. When the outside range began to dry up the rabbits and squirrels made their drive on the cultivated fields. Grain and young alfalfa received the greatest damage. Eight hundred pounds of poisoned grain was secured through the Biological Survey and distributed to ranchers. Poisoned salt and alfalfa leaves were distributed in their runways, but there



were so many and their onslaught so sudden that very little good was done. It is believed that sporadic individual effort to eradicate these pests from a community is a waste of time. Methods have been outlined by the Biological Survey to work on a community basis this winter and spring.

Pocket gophers also do considerable damage each year to the alfalfa and grain fields. Good stands of alfalfa have been reduced to one third of a stand. Irrigation is made more difficult and water wasted on account of these pests. Eleven method demonstrations were given in methods to eradicate them. One method of demonstrating the effectiveness of poison was to poison 100 active burrows, by placing a stake at each a fairly definite check could be made on the number killed. This method was found to be convincing to the rancher that they could be controlled in this way.

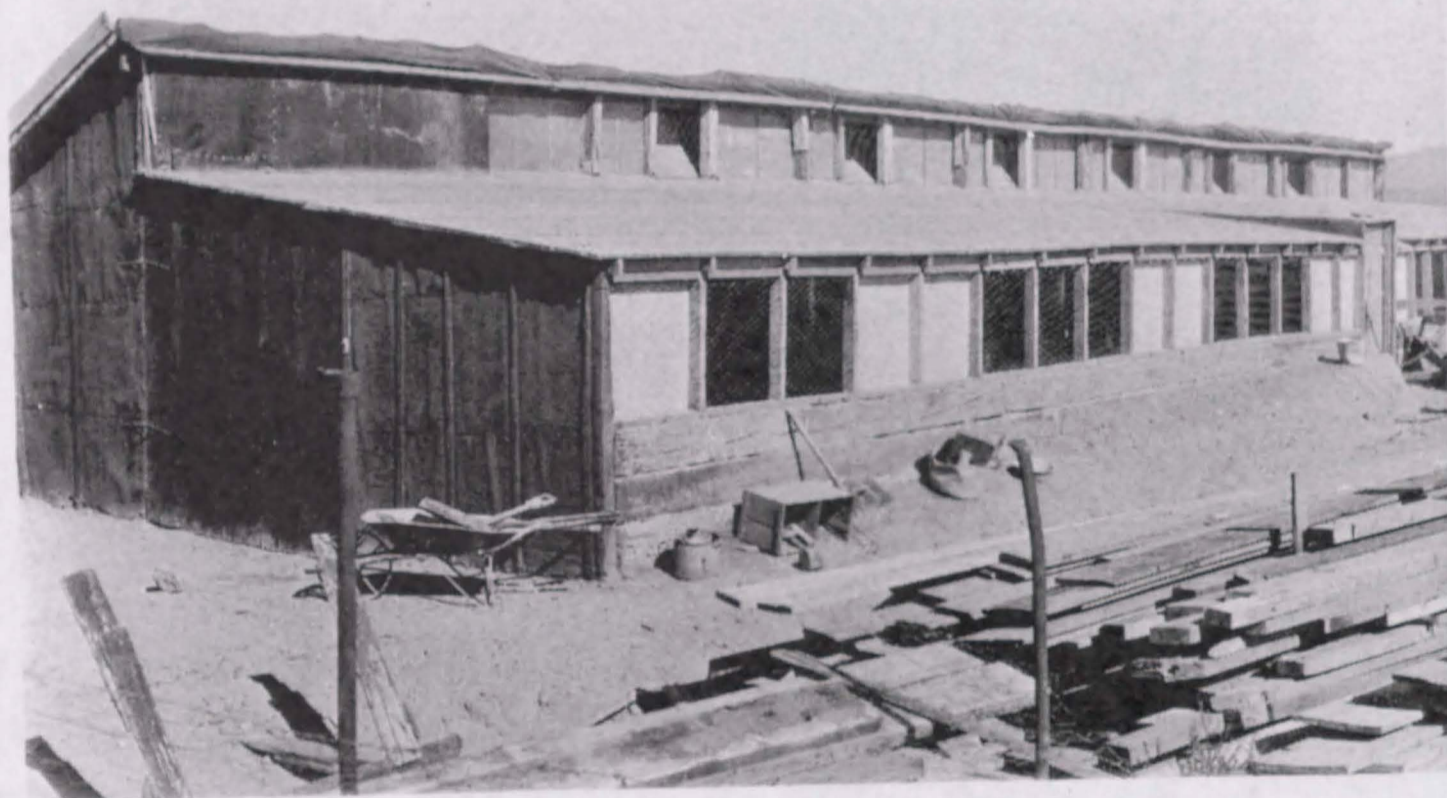


Figure 19 Poultry house constructed from plans furnished



## AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

This has proven to be a very successful year in club work. The members were interested in their work, and some very worthy projects carried to completion. One of the most outstanding projects was the growing of one acre of certified wheat in comparison to the mixed variety grown by the father. This patch was seeded in a corner of the same field with the regular acreage, the soil irrigated and prepared in the same way. At the end of the harvest season the club boy had received 54 bushels per acre while his father had received only 22 bushels per acre. The father did not care to change his method of treating his seed from bluestone to copper carbonate dust, but the son dusted his seed, which came up six days sooner than that bluestoned by his father, and contained no smut. The club member's father has expressed a desire to purchase more of the wheat seed and to treat his entire crop with the dust the coming spring. The above "one acre of wheat" project was carried on in two communities of Humboldt County by club members with the same result.



Figure 10 Members of the Paradise Agricultural club who attended camp at Reno.



A total of 51 club members were enrolled in three communities of Humboldt County. Paradise Valley being the largest individual club with 24 members. Forty-five members completed their required club work. Sixteen boys and girls and two leaders attended the annual club camp at Reno, eight attended last year. This was the third annual encampment attended by several of the club members and all declared it to be the most successful ever held in Nevada. The agent was in charge of boys' and girls' instruction during the camp, and held classes and demonstrations in the control of smut in wheat and diseases of potatoes. A total of 272 club members and leaders were in attendance from the different counties in the state. Several hundred people from Reno came out to the camp to witness the different demonstrations songs, stunts etc. given by the clubs from each county.



Figure 11 Club members and leaders from Pershing County in Paradise Valley, where the achievement day program was held between Pershing and Humboldt County



Two agricultural demonstration teams were trained, one in the control of pocket gophers, and the other in the judging of a feeder beef animal. Two judging teams were given instructions in judging the different classes of livestock. Two home economics demonstration teams were trained. One achievement day program was held in Paradise Valley. Twenty-six club members and leaders came up from Lovelock, Pershing County on the 22nd of May to compete with Paradise in the different club activities that were to be given in Reno at the club camp. This method of holding achievement day programs, between counties, proved very successful. It offered an opportunity for the different teams to practice their parts, and to show the local people what club work was doing for it's members. The meeting thoroughly answered the purpose for which it was given. Over two hundred people were present and all declared it to be a success. Many parents were surprised at the splendid way their children gave their talks and demonstrations, and expressed their appreciation for this type of work for the young people. The idea for the achievement day between counties was suggested by A. J. Reed, County Agent Pershing County.

#### PUBLICITY

The local daily paper has always been anxious to give space to any worthy story along agricultural lines. This paper, the Humboldt Star, has rendered invaluable assistance to the agent in helping put over a successful program of work, and in giving publicity to projects and campaigns where news articles are almost indispensable. During the spring and summer when agricultural activity was at its height the paper gave a weekly front page section of Farm and Stock Notes, telling what the farms in the county were doing and why they were doing it.

A summary of the monthly activities of the county agent in narrative form was sent out to influential ranchers and business men in order to keep them in close touch with the extension work, it's projects and problems as carried on in this district.



## Farm and Stock Notes

By PAUL MALONEY  
Agriculture Extension Service Agent

The practice of dehorning cattle is almost universal so far as high grade beef steers are concerned. Cattle feeders have long been in favor of hornless animals in the feed lot. This is due partly to the penalty placed on horned cattle by the packers, as horns cause much damage to the carcass, as well as to the fact that hornless animals are quieter in the feed lot.

Various methods have been followed and various devices used in dehorning. To avoid dehorning, some range men have turned to the use of bulls of the polled breeds. Removal of the horns through breeding is much more desirable than cutting them off. Before taking this step, however, it is well to be sure that a bull with a polled head is as good as he should be in the hind quarters and body. One could not afford to sacrifice beef conformation for a polled head.

A simple and easy, though not always practicable, method of dehorning is to use a caustic on the undeveloped horns, or until the buttons can easily be clipped off with a knife. Either caustic soda or caustic potash come in sticks about the size of a lead pencil and may be purchased at any drug store. This method of dehorning requires more attention and pains on the part of the stockman. However, it leaves the head in better shape than when done later with a saw or clippers. This is especially desir-

able in heifer calves that are to be kept in the breeding herd. Also steers dehorned just before taking to the feed lot do not gain as rapidly as when dehorned earlier.

Not only are horns very objectionable on the feeder animal, but they are a detriment on range bulls, although it is not advisable to dehorn bulls on a community range unless all of the users of the range do it.

Figure 12 Type of news paper articles published weekly by the Humboldt Star during the spring and summer months.



## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

## RANGE LIVESTOCK

- 1 ranch record keeping
- 1 beef cattle feeding, finishing, for Humboldt
- 1 campaign to encourage dehorning on a community basis
- 1 sheep grading for better wool production  
Cooperate with Nevada-California Cattle Marketing Association  
Cooperate with Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association

## DAIRYING

- 1 cow testing circle 60 cows
- 1 purebred sire placed in dairy herd
- 1 ranch record keeping project
- 1 succulent feed pasture demonstration

## POULTRY

- 8 culling demonstrations
- 1 new poultry house constructed
- 1 poultry house remodelled
- 1 campaign to eradicate avian tuberculosis  
Investigate market for live poultry

## CROPS

- 6 farms to plant certified wheat seed
- 1 barley variety test
- 2 alfalfa variety test
- 1 campaign to control smut in wheat
- 3 farms to plant certified potato seed
- 8 demonstrations in seed selection and disease control of potatoes.
- 2 immature seed project, potatoes.
- 2 fertilizer demonstrations in potato production
- 2 farms to demonstrate method of overcoming black alkali

## ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

- 1 campaign to prevent wormy apples
- 2 demonstrations pruning apple orchards

## RODENT CONTROL

- 1 campaign to organize county against rodent pests

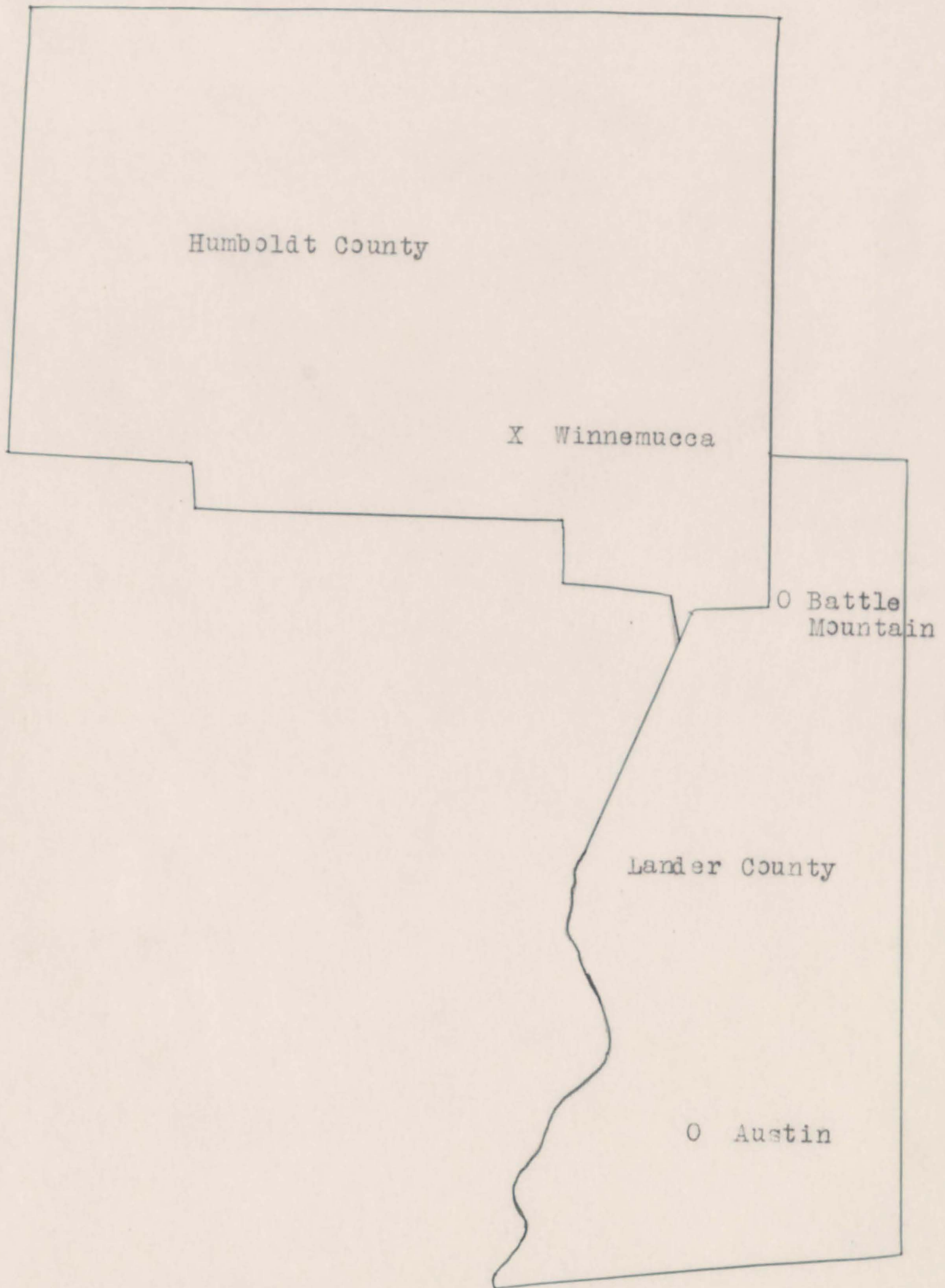
## CLUB WORK

- 25 club members
  - agricultural demonstration team
  - home economics demonstration team
  - judging team
  - achievement program



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT  
EXTENSION AGENT  
IN  
LANDER COUNTY  
NEVADA





Map showing communities of Lander County



## STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

## Form of organization

The Farm Bureau is the County Extension Organization in Lander County. The finances of the county farm bureau are supplied by cooperative funds of the federal, state and county government as follows:

State Farm Bureau Appropriation.....	\$690.00
Proceeds 1¢ County Farm Bureau Tax...	690.00
Balance State Tax carried over.....	
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to State	
Farm Bureau fund.....	
U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	250.00
Eastern Nevada Extension Appropriation..	500.00
<hr/>	
Total...	

## Plan of Organization

The Lander County Farm Bureau consists of two communities. Active organization work is carried on in these communities, one having a chairman, secretary-treasurer, and project leaders. Besides these community center officers there are the county officers consisting of five directors.

The county directors are elected at an annual meeting held in Battle Mountain in December. At this meeting the budget and program of work are adopted. Each community elects three delegates to attend the annual meeting. These six delegates elect from their number the five directors who will serve as permanent officers for the coming year.

## PUBLICITY

A monthly narrative and statistical report are mailed to the county directors, project leaders and business men who are interested in agricultural development. News items and farm notes are also entered in the local paper.

## COUNTY ANALYSIS

The approximate land area of Lander County is 3,661,440 acres, and is classified as crop land 15,625 acres, pasture land 102,784 acres. Value of all farm property is \$2,255,394.

There are 49 farm families in Lander County all of which can be reached by the extension service. These families are equally divided between the two



communities, Battle Mountain and Austin. The distance between these communities is 93 miles. The Battle Mountain district is 63 miles from Winnemucca over the victory highway.

Factors considered and methods used in determining the program of work

Our major problems in order of importance are :

- (a) Range livestock, female culling, improved grazing and feeding, wool grading for increased clip.
- (b) Poultry, culling and feeding problems
- (c) Diversified farming, variety tests
- (d) Marketing, grading of products.



## WORK PLANNED AND PROGRESS MADE

GOAL	RESULTS
RANGE LIVESTOCK	
1 sheep grading for wool production	1 secured
1 spaying demonstration, culling females	0
Cooperated with Nevada-California Cooperative Marketing Plan	
Cooperated with Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association	
POULTRY	
3 culling demonstrations	5 secured
1 poultry house constructed	1 secured
Investigated market for live poultry when necessary	
CROPS	
1 alfalfa variety test	0 secured
2 wheat variety tests	5 secured
1 campaign for control of smut in wheat	1 campaign
2 demonstrations seed potato selection	2 secured
1 demonstration pruning apple orchard	0 secured
2 demonstrations rodent control	2 secured



## SHEEP GRADING

Professor J. A. Hill, Wool Specialist from the University of Wyoming graded out a thousand ewes for the W. T. Jenkins Co., at Battle Mountain. Captain E. R. Marvel manager of this company reported that he was entirely satisfied with the results secured from this demonstration. According to Mr. Marvel two pounds of wool more per sheep were received from the graded ewes, than from the rest of the bands.

This company runs over 20,000 head of ewes and if by a system of grading and eliminating the low producers the clip can be increased even one pound per head it will constitute a marked saving to the company. It is the plan of Mr. Marvel to select his best bucks and use them with the graded ewes and keep the bucks from this mating that show increased vitality and wool production.

Grading up a band of sheep for wool production is a problem for several years work, it is planned to have Professor Hill visit the flock next year for further grading.

## WOOL GRADING

The wool growers in Humboldt and Lander counties have been given the opportunity of having a sample of wool, taken from a representative number of sheep, graded and scoured according to United States official standards. A complete report of the shrinkage and grade of wool would be returned to the producer. This service was offered to Nevada sheep men through the Nevada Extension Service by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This type of work should appeal to all wool producers, as it will give them an accurate check on their flocks.

## POULTRY

Five culling and feeding demonstrations were given involving 2000 birds. Approximately 20% of them were removed. One demonstration in the segregating the pullets was given, in this the advanced birds were separated from the backward ones.

An experiment was carried on by Mr S.O. Trescott, Battle Mountain in raising chicks on outside range. Alfalfa and wheat were sown early so that it would afford plenty of greens and shade.





UNRA-PI749-427

— Figure 1 Showing desirable outside range as practiced by Mr. S.O. Trescott

A large percentage of the eggs are shipped into Lander County, and it is difficult for the hotels and restaurants to get them strictly fresh. An increase in the poultry business sufficient to supply home needs is being recommended by the county agent. There is practically only one commercial poultry plant in the county, with a demand for eggs from probably an additional 1500 hens. An addition of 80 feet was built onto the house belonging to Mr. S. O. Trescott

In the spring of last year a district culling and feeding project was started with ten cooperators in Humboldt-Lander Counties. It was intended that each poultryman should send in a monthly report of the number of eggs gathered. A monthly summary was made and sent to each cooperator, and from these a yearly report of the number of eggs per hen was to be made. This project was discontinued after deciding that 500 miles would have to be travelled to gather these reports, and through the mail only a few cooperators would send them in when the production was high, and none send them in when the production was low which defeated the purpose of the project altogether.



UNRA-P1749-428



Figure 2. Showing desirable outside range as practiced by Mr. S.O. Trescott

#### CROPS

Owing to the Humboldt River being extremely low this spring, the alfalfa variety tests were not carried out. The cooperators felt confident that they would not have enough water to bring them to completion.

#### WHEAT VARIETY TESTS

Five varieties of wheat were planted this spring, a serious shortage of water held three of them back to the extent that checks could not be gotten.

Mr. E. R. Marvel, manager for the W. T. Jenkins Co. reported that Galgalos turned out satisfactory on a 20 acre field. Rabbits and squirrels did some damage, and the field suffered from shortage of water to some extent. Mr. Marvel plans to give it a more thorough trial next spring if there is sufficient water.

#### SMUT CONTROL

The local seed planted by Mr. E. R. Marvel, at Battle Mountain was very smutty. After treating with copper carbonate dust this spring, very little smut was present, there was no smut present in the galgalos seed.



POTATO IMPROVEMENT

Very few potatoes are grown in Lander County except for ranch and home use. A large amount is shipped into the county every year that could be grown there with a fair profit to the grower. Expansion to the extent of supplying home demands is being encouraged by the county agent. Two demonstrations were given in the selection of seed potatoes, and the proper way to cut them when the seed are too large.

RODENT CONTROL

Two demonstrations were given in the control of pocket gophers. On the ganjon ranches where it is impossible to flood the land, these little pests have caused several such ranches to be abandoned. Poisoning with strychnine and out garrts have given satisfaction where ever given a thorough trial.

MISCELLANEOUS

Four days were spent in the Austin district in August. The Livestock Association meeting called for August 26th was attended, and contacts made for the purpose of starting projects in that district the coming year.

One demonstration was given in the pruning of apple trees for the increased size in the fruit, late frost took the crop this spring and made it impossible to get a check on the benefits derived from the practice



Brief Report of Work Done By  
C. R. Townsend, District Extension Agent  
In Lander County, 1926  
As Reported to Paul Maloney, November 1, 1926.

Mr. Paul Maloney,  
District Extension Agent,  
Winnemucca, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Maloney:

Reference is made to letter from Assistant Director Buckman relative to work accomplished in southern Lander County this past season.

1. During November last year this office took an active part in the meeting of stockmen assembled at Tonopah, Nevada. These forty six stockmen, including both cattle and sheepmen being from Lander and Nye Counties, requested that the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys hold a meeting in that section of the state in order that they may clearly outline to the Senate Committee the methods under which they operate in the livestock business. It was at these hearings that these separate stockmen testified before the committee and outlined their differences with the United States Forest Officials and the conditions under which they carry on in the livestock business. I was requested by the livestockmen to help write resolutions endorsing the control of the public domain as outlined in the Stanfield Bill, S.2584.
2. I have taken up with the Forest Officials, especially Mr. Ernest Winkler, Chief of Grazing, Ogden, Utah some of the difficulties the stockmen were experiencing on the National Forest and adjoining rangelands. These difficulties more specifically are as follows: Natural drift of cattle from spring range to summer range. Cost of and difficulty of herding cattle off National Forest ranges during the spring months when cows are weak, heavy with calf and when the pasture and meadows required relief on account of the shortage of water for irrigation purposes. Methods of handling sheep on the open ranges. Cuts in transfer of property. Range Management from a Nevada standpoint. Poisonous plants and other losses on the summer range. I also aided the stockmen in writing resolutions which would aid in the relief on the above subjects vital to the livestock industry.
3. I have assisted Pott's Brothers in the location of a well for stockwatering purposes and advised several other stockmen relative to the water laws on the public lands and National Forest range.
4. I have taken up with Mr. Tandy, member of the assembly, the possibilities of the organization of a 4-H Club and Boy Scout's Troop in the vicinity of Austin. This latter project is receiving the cooperation of the American Legion of the state. I was appointed by State Commander Green as State Chairman of the Boy Scouts Committee and it is entirely possible that this work will be carried on since the completion of the Lincoln Highway between Ely and Austin, Nevada



Mr. Paul Maloney - 2

5. In cooperation with the California Cattlemen's Association I personally covered the entire southern part of Lander County, visiting every cattle ranch with the Field Agent, Mr. Ike Strosnider and aided in working out a cooperative cattle marketing scheme where these cattle, approximately 2,200 in number were received at the Bell ranch on Upper Reese River, weighed in and paid for as delivered. These cattle were shaped up in this field, a portion of the herd being delivered at Mina through a cooperative drive. Under this method of handling these stock a saving from one fourth to one half a cent more per pound could be paid by the Association on account of a saving of time and freight on delivery to the western part of the state.
6. Six head of Pure Bred Hereford calves have been delivered to Frank Bell and O'Tolle Brothers from eastern White Pine County at bargain prices. This office cooperated with the California Cattlemen's Association in the purchasing and sale of these calves. The stockmen being well pleased with the stock delivered.
7. This office cooperated with all the stockmen in the vicinity of Austin and southern Lander County in the recent meeting held by the Nevada Land & Livestock Association relative to the new plan of range control in the state of Nevada as outlined by Mr. Vernon Metcalf, Secretary of the Nevada Land & Livestock Association. It was at this meeting where forty one stockmen assembled to discuss their difficulties in the livestock business and to pass resolutions to better their conditions. A copy of these resolutions have not been received as yet, but will be forwarded your office as soon as completed. These resolutions will also have the Forest Service comment in connection with the desires of the stockmen.
8. This office was accompanied on the recent trip to the meeting of the livestockmen of southern Lander county by Mr. John Kershaw, a representative of the Pacific Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Kershaw met the majority of sheep men in the section and gave an outline of the inside workings of the association in the marketing of Nevada wools.
9. This office conducted what is known as the Southwest Economic Survey for southern Nevada which tied in with a similar study of the range livestock business in Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, southern Nevada and that part of Texas west of the Pecos River. This project was known as a reconnaissance project out of which will grow long time studies of the cost of operation on ranges of Nevada's character. The importance of this project, as it appears to me, is that it will give the Extension Service and Farm Bureau's of Nevada a voice in the matter of range fees in case the Public Domain goes under some form of control. This study will be carried on this season as a basis for range fees on the National Forest ranges in lieu of those recommended in the Rachford Report.
10. This office has worked dilligently in order to locate from 500 head to 1,000 head of weaners or steer feeder stuff for Mr. Pat Welch. Mr. Welch is desirous of securing this class of feeder stuff to utilize his hay crop at Fallon and his California pasture forage crops.



Mr. Paul Maloney - 3.

This class of cattle could not be located in Utah or eastern Nevada, but it has been found that this stuff may be purchased in southern Canada at \$3.25 per cwt plus \$1.50 duty plus freight to Fallon. This information has been sent Mr. Welch.

The above are the projects I have worked on in southern Lander County. As you know, a person visiting ranches always is asked questions relative to rural engineering, range management, improvements in corrals, chutes and etc. I am making up a blue print of a chute devised by myself. This plan is being furnished several ranchers in this section.

I also had an opportunity of discussing the importance of dehorning cattle on my ranch to ranch visit in this section. This visit, of course, was at the time of sale of these stock and you could approach the stockmen on the subject from a dollar and cents standpoint.

As a matter of suggestion I would include in your Lander County Program for 1927 the following projects and I will see to it that this office backs you up as far as the state office approves the projects:

RANGE LIVESTOCK:

1. - One Spaying Demonstration, Culling Female Cattle.
2. - One Feeder Grading Demonstration at Bell ranch.
3. - Cooperate with Pacific Woolgrowers.
4. - Campaign to Familiarize Stockmen With Poisonous Plants.
5. - One Dehorning Demonstration.
6. - One Wool Grading Demonstration (Pacific Woolgrowers)

RURAL ENGINEERING:

1. - Two spring Developments for stockwatering.
2. - One Ditch Construction, change in ditch line survey.

CLUB WORK:

1. - Cooperate with American Legion in organization of Boy Scout Troop at Austin and 4-H Club at same place.

This office is securing survey instruments for rural engineering and will be glad to cooperate with you in any way the state office sees fit in this section of the state.

Signed: Very sincerely yours,  
C. R. Townsend  
District Extension Agent.



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

RANGE LIVESTOCK

- 1 sheep grading for wool production
- 1 campaign to encourage dehorning cattle
- collect samples for wool grading project
- cooperate with Nevada-California  
Cooperative Marketing Plan
- Cooperate with Pacific Cooperative  
Wool Growers Association

POULTRY

- 4 Culling demonstrations
- Encourage increased production for home  
and county use

Crops

- 1 Alfalfa variety test
- 2 Wheat variety tests
- 1 campaign to control smut in wheat
- 2 demonstrations seed potato selection
- 1 demonstration pruning apple orchard
- 2 demonstrations rodent control