

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

LYON COUNTY

THOMAS BUCKMAN, County Extension Agent

1922

AC 0089 / 1 / 3

December 7, 1923.

Mr. Thos. Buckman,
County Extension Agent,
Reno, Nevada.

Re: Annual Report.

Dear Mr. Buckman:-

Referring to your annual report, questions 146 and 147. We do not have the information for these questions for the two poultry club members. I would like you to be sure to include that information for the dairy club reports when they are sent in, together with the information for the poultry club.

Referring also to your narrative report, page 44, under "Summary of Activities and Accomplishments for the Year 1923 for Washoe County", wish to call your attention to articles 2, 5 and 11 particularly. It would appear from reading over this summary to one who is not familiar with all the conditions, that the agent in Washoe County was entirely responsible for the passing of the agricultural grading law, for bringing into the State of Mr. Aaron Sapire for the purpose of investigating marketing conditions, and the responsibility for the reduction of freight rates on hay to Kansas City.

Do you not think it would be better to show the cooperation at least, of the others who were instrumental in helping put these things across, rather than make the statement under the heading of activities as though they were accomplishments entirely of Washoe County?

Yours very truly,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

RGF:EC

AC 0089/1/3

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHOE COUNTY FARM BUREAU
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

RENO, NEVADA

December 8, 1923.

Mr. Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director,
Nevada Extension Service,
Reno, Nevada.

Re: Annual Report

Dear Mr. Foster:

I received your letter of December 7th and contents noted.

Regarding questions 146 - 147, this information was not available and, accordingly, was left blank.

Referring to summary of activities and accomplishments, wish to advise you that this is merely a SUMMARY and that full credit has been given all cooperating agencies in writing up the projects mentioned as well as all others. On page forty-two under Specialist Assistance you will note that even the pestiferous Grubb was mentioned and he was a liability rather than an asset.

Referring specifically to articles 2, 5, and 11, wish to call your attention to the following facts:

1. Agricultural grading law - refer you to page 41.
2. Aaron Sapiro - refer you to page 22 - "Through the efforts of Governor Scrugham and Mr. Robert Foster"... On page 23 marketing is mentioned as a state-wide project.
3. Reduction Kansas City Hay Rate - Refer you to page 24.

I consider an annual report nothing more or less than a report of work done in the county with proper mention of all cooperators and nothing has been reported which has not been done or is not backed up by records on file in our office. For example regarding the grading law, I can go to our files and show a series of six meetings in Churchill and Washoe Counties leading to the appointment

2 - R. G. Foster

of the committee on April 17, 1922, and subsequent meetings, correspondence, etc.

On page 2 of the statistical summary in suggestions to agents it states the annual report is a "sum total of the extension activities of each county for the year and results secured (including assistance by subject matter specialists)", and this has been given.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Buckman

Thomas Buckman,
County Extension Agent,
Washoe County.

TB-M

59

December 10, 1923.

Mr. Thos. Buckman,
County Extension Agent,
Reno, Nevada.

Re: Annual Report

Dear Mr. Buckman:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter in regard to your annual report.

Regarding questions 146 and 147, we will be glad to receive this information as soon as it is available. The same will of course be necessary before a completed report on club work can be made from the state.

Regarding articles 2, 5, and 11 in the summary of your report, I am changing them to read as follows, which will agree with the content of your narrative report in every respect:

Section 2: Cooperated in initiating and bringing passage of the Agricultural Grading Law.

Section 5: Cooperated in sending Dr. Sapiro to State to investigate marketing conditions.

Section 11: Cooperated with other counties in securing reduction of freight rates on hay to Kansas City.

We will make these necessary changes in the copies of your report which we have in our office. You may enter the corrections in the copy which you retained.

Yours very truly,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

RGF:EC

AC 0089/1/3

Form 6.
Revised April, 1922.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
State Agricultural College, and
County Extension Organization
Cooperating.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT.
(Due November 30, 1922).

State of NEVADA County of LYON

THOMAS BUCKMAN County Agricultural Agent.

From DECEMBER 1, 1921 to DECEMBER 1, 1922.

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF
ACTIVITIES

Meetings held.....	176
Number attending.....	3842
Office Calls.....	2202
Farm Visits.....	1161
Personal Letters.....	2446
Circular Letters.....	5155
Days in field.....	213
Days in Office.....	78
Miles Traveled.....	10,805

(For map of State showing location of county, photograph illustrating some phase of county agent work, or brief summary of outstanding features of the work).

Approved

Date NOVEMBER 20

(Name) Peter Hennrichs
President of Extension Organization.

(Address) YERINGTON, NEVADA

Approved and forwarded by:

Date _____
106-SRS _____ State County Agent Leader.

Suggestions Relative to the Preparation of the County Agricultural Agent's Annual Report.

The annual report is a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the activities of the county agricultural agent for the year. The making of such a report is of primary value to the county agricultural agent and the county extension organization.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion, and under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results secured under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relating to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusion 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 statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

The following plan is suggestive of how the report may be clearly and systematically outlined:

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization - distinctive features.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work - methods employed and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results -
 - (a) In the development of the county extension committees during the year.
 - (b) In soil improvement.
 - (c) In crop production.
 - (d) In live stock production.
 - (e) In farm economics.
 - (f) In marketing (buying and selling).
 - (g) In farm home betterment.
 - (h) In boys' and girls' clubs.
 - (i) In other project activities.
 - (3) Character and scope of office and field service.
 - (4) Analysis and interpretation of tabular summaries.

- 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.

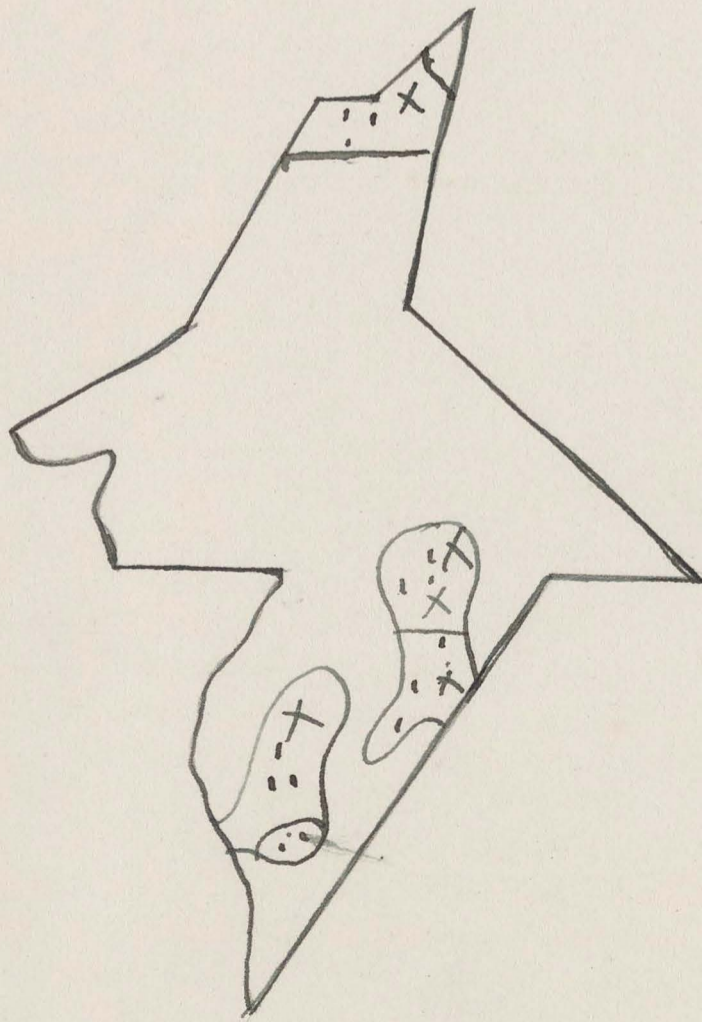
To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries can be made, it is necessary that each agent include a statistical summary of the work in his county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity in reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided for the State to add other questions of State-wide importance. Additional room is also provided for each county agent to add other important statistical information not covered in the series of National and State questions. For the sake of clearness the questions are arranged in the same order as suggested for the narrative.

Extension Organization Map.

On this page draw or attach a map of your county, showing boundaries of communities or other local units organized for extension work.

Locate county extension committeemen with an X.

Locate community extension committeemen or project leaders with a dot.



County Extension Organization.

1. County executive committee and county project leaders serving during 1922
(list below):

Officers and county project leaders.	Name of project or activity of which leader has charge.	Address
1 <u>Peter Henrichs</u>	Livestock Farm and Community	Yerington, Nevada
2. <u>J. D. Yeager</u>	Farm and Community Farm and Range Farm and Community	Simpson, Nevada
3 <u>H. C. Keema</u>	Economics	Mason, Nevada
4 <u>W. A. Hardy</u>	Welfare Home and Community Sanitation and	Fernley, Nevada
5 <u>Flora Reymers</u>	Hygiene	Yerington, Nevada
6 <u>Geo. Steele</u>	Alfalfa Weevil Control	Fernley, Nevada
7		
8		
9		
10		

2. Does the extension organization provide for
 (a) Home economics work? Yes, Home Demonstration Agent on $\frac{1}{4}$ time
 (b) Boys' and girls' club work? No, ~~Monthly summary of work in~~ under supervision of agent in state farm bureau paper
3. Does the county extension service publish an extension news or similar publication? No, Monthly summary of work in state farm bureau paper.
4. Extent of community organization:
 (a) Number of communities or local units in the county recognized by the county extension service Five
 (b) Number of communities now having community committees Five
 (c) Total number of community committeemen or community project leaders Fifteen

5. Meetings relating to extension organization and attendance:

	Number.	Total attendance
(a) County extension committee meetings (County executive committee) -----	<u>12</u>	<u>40</u> <small>W.S.</small>
(b) Community committee meetings -----	<u>49</u>	<u>600</u>
(c) County project committee meetings -----	<u>5</u>	<u>75</u>
Total -----	<u>66</u>	<u>715</u>
(d) Number of above meetings not attended by agents	<u>19</u>	

List below any additional work relative to county extension organization not covered by above questions:

Soil-Improvement Projects.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use figures where work done can be supported by records for current year. Use "Unf." (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N.A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

Drainage and Irrigation.

	Number.
6. Drainage systems planned and adopted -----	<u>0</u>
7. Acres involved in Question 6 -----	<u>0</u>
8. Irrigation systems planned and adopted -----	<u>0</u>
9. Acres involved in Question 8 -----	<u>0</u>

Fertility.

10. Farmers consulting agent regarding use of fertilizers -----	<u>4</u>
11. Tons of commercial fertilizer included in Question 10 -----	<u>0</u>
12. Acres of clover or other legumes turned under for soil improvement	<u>0</u>
13. Farms on which soil was tested for acidity -----	<u>1</u>

- Number.
14. Farms on which lime or limestone was used - - - - - 0
15. Tons of lime or limestone included in Question 14 - - - - - 0
16. List below the organizations or associations relating to soils that the agent assisted in forming in 1922:

Type of organization	Organized in 1922.	
	Number.	Members.
Drainage associations or districts - - - - -	0	0

Soil-Improvement Demonstrations*- 1922.

Kind of demonstrations	Number		Meetings at demonstrations		Units in demonstrations	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
	Started	Completed	Number	Total attendance			
Drainage							
Fertilizers	2	Unf.			2 acres		
Lime and limestone							
List others							
Eelworm control by Sulphur	6	⁶ Yes			3 acres	0	0

* A demonstration is an effort to show by example the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or results.

106-SRS

Crop Projects.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use figures where work done can be supported by records for current year. Use "Unf." (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N.A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

Corn.

Number.

17. Farmers planting selected seed corn - - - - -	<u>3</u>
18. Farmers selecting seed corn for next year's crop - - - - -	<u>0</u>
19. Bushels seed corn selected - - - - -	<u>0</u>
20. Farmers testing seed corn for germination - - - - -	<u>0</u>
21. Bushels seed corn tested for germination - - - - -	<u>0</u>
22. Acres planted with tested seed - - - - -	<u>0</u>
23. Other farms on which corn growing was introduced or farm practice relative to corn culture improved - - - - -	<u>0</u>
24. Acres involved in Question 23 - - - - -	<u>0</u>

Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

25. Farmers treating seed wheat for smut - - - - -	<u>10</u>
26. Bushels seed wheat treated for smut - - - - -	<u>325</u>
27. Acres sown with treated seed - - - - -	<u>250</u>
28. Other farms on which wheat growing was introduced or farm practice relative to wheat culture improved - - - - -	<u>0</u>
29. Acres involved in Question 28 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
30. Farmers treating seed oats for smut - - - - -	<u>0</u>
31. Bushels seed oats treated for smut - - - - -	<u>0</u>
32. Acres oats sown with treated seed - - - - -	<u>0</u>
33. Other farms on which oat growing was introduced or farm practice relative to oat culture improved - - - - -	<u>NA</u>
34. Acres involved in Question 33 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
35. Farms on which barley growing was introduced or farm practice relative to barley culture improved - - - - -	<u>0</u>

36. Acres involved in Question 35 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
37. Farms on which rye growing was introduced or farm practice relative to rye culture improved - - - - -	<u>NA</u>
38. Acres involved in Question 37- - - - -	<u>0</u>

Beans and Potatoes.

39. Farms on which bean growing was introduced or farm practice relative to bean culture improved - - - - -	<u>1</u>
40. Acres involved in Question 39 - - - - -	<u>3</u>
41. Farmers treating seed potatoes for disease - - - - -	<u>2</u>
42. Acres involved in Question 41 - - - - -	<u>34</u>
43. Farmers spraying potatoes for disease - - - - -	<u>NA</u>
44. Acres involved in Question 43 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
45. Other farms on which potato growing was introduced or farm practice relative to potato culture improved - - - - -	<u>4</u>
46. Acres involved in Question 45 - - - - -	<u>100</u>

Legumes, Other Hay, and Forage.

47. Farms on which alfalfa growing was introduced or farm practice relative to alfalfa culture improved - - - - -	<u>NA</u>
48. Acres involved in Question 47 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
49. Farms on which sweet clover growing was introduced or farm practice relative to sweet-clover culture improved - - - - -	<u>1</u>
50. Acres involved in Question 49 - - - - -	<u>1/8</u>
51. Farms on which red, alsike, or white clover was introduced or farm practice relative to clover culture improved - - - - -	<u>NA</u>
52. Acres involved in Question 51 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
53. Farms on which soy bean growing was introduced or farm practice relative to soy-bean culture improved - - - - -	<u>0</u>
54. Acres involved in Question 53 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
55. Farms on which sorghum, milo, kafir, or feterita growing was introduced or farm practice relative to their culture improved - - - - -	<u>0</u>
56. Acres involved in Question 55 - - - - -	<u>0</u>

Improved Seed.

57. List in the following table work done in connection with seed improvement:

Crop	Improved seed secured		Improved seed for sale		Names of varieties being standardized
	No. of farms (a)	Bushels (b)	No. of farms (c)	Bushels (d)	
Corn - - - -	3	7			
Wheat - - - -	1	18			
Oats - - - -	0	0			
Rye - - - - -	0	0			
Potatoes - -	15	4			

Rodent and Insect Pest Control.

Number.

- 58. Farms on which rodent-control methods were followed - - - - - 0
- 59. Acres involved in Question 58 - - - - - 0
- 60. Pounds of poisoned bait involved in Question 58 - - - - - 0
- 61. Farms on which insect-control methods were followed - - - - - 25
- 62. Acres involved in Question 61 - - - - - 3
- 63. Pounds of poisoned bait involved in Question 61 - - - - - 0

Fruit.

- 64. Farms on which orchards were planted (apples, peaches, pears, citrus fruits, etc.) - - - - - 1
- 65. Acres involved in Question 64 - - - - - 1

Number.

- 66. Farms on which fruit trees were pruned ----- 11
- 67. Acres involved in Question 66 ----- 10
- 68. Farms on which fruit trees were sprayed ----- 4
- 69. Acres involved in Question 68 ----- 4 2
- 70. Farms on which bush fruits were planted or farm practice relative
to bush-fruit culture improved ----- 2 ~~11/8~~
- 71. Number of acres involved in Question 70 ----- 1/3 ~~2~~
- 72. Boys' and girls' clubs incident to crop production agent assisted
in organizing in 1922 ----- 0
- 73. Members enrolled in above clubs ----- 0
- 74. Members in above clubs completing work ----- 0
- 75. List below the organizations or associations relating to crops that
the agent assisted in forming in 1922:

Type of organization	Organized in 1922.	
	Number	Members
Potato growers' associations -----		
Fruit growers' associations -----		
* Cantaloupe growers association. -----	1	26

Record of Crop Demonstrations* - 1922.

Kind of Demonstrations	Number		Meetings at demonstrations		Units in demonstrations	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
	Started	Completed	Number	Total attendance			
Alfalfa - - - - -	1	Yes			1/8 acres		
Clover - red, white, and alsike - - - -	1	1 Yes			1/8 acres	Unf.	Unf.
Corn, seed selection	NA						
Corn, varieties - -	3	3 Yes			7 acres	"	"
Oat smut control -	NA						
Oat varieties - - -	NA						
Orchard spraying -	4	4 Yes			4 acres	"	"
Orchard pruning -	11	11 Yes					
Pasture seeding or renovation - - -	1	No			30 acres	"	"
Potato disease control	7	7 Yes			33 acres	"	"
Rye varieties - - -	NA						
Rodent control - -	0						
Soy beans - - - - -	NA						
Sunflowers - - - -	0						
Sweet clover - - -	0						
Wheat smut control	10	10 Yes					
Wheat varieties - -	1	1 Yes					
Cantaloupes	35	35 Yes			135 acres	"	"
List others - - - -							
Celery	1	Unf			100 plants	"	"
Tomatoes	1	1 Yes			800 plants	"	"
Persian Melons	10	10 Yes			1 acres	"	"

* A demonstration is an effort to show by example the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or results.

Live-Stock Projects.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use figures where work done can be supported by records for current year. Use "Unf" (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N.A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

	Number.
76. Registered horses secured (Stallions - - - - -)	0
(Mares - - - - -)	0
77. Registered bulls secured (Dairy - - - - -)	0
(Beef - - - - -)	0
78. Registered cows secured (Dairy - - - - -)	9
(Beef - - - - -)	0
79. High-grade cows secured (Dairy - - - - -)	20
(Beef - - - - -)	0
80. Registered sheep secured (Rams - - - - -)	2
(Ewes - - - - -)	0
81. Registered hogs secured (Boars - - - - -)	4
(Sows - - - - -)	26
82. Cow-testing associations organized in 1922 - - - - -	0
83. Cow-testing associations in county (including Question 82 and those previously organized) - - - - -	0
84. Number of members in above associations - - - - -	0
85. Cows tested or under test in 1922 for milk production through all such associations organized in 1922 or previously - - - - -	0
86. Cows tested for milk production by individuals - - - - -	260
87. Cows discarded as result of test (Questions 85 and 86) - - - - -	0
88. Farmers assisted in figuring balanced rations (all animals) - - - - -	4
89. Silos constructed - - - - -	0
90. Farms on which poultry practice was improved. - - - - -	25

	Number.
91. Animals tested for tuberculosis - - - - -	0
92. Animals treated for blackleg - - - - -	0
93. Hogs vaccinated for cholera - - - - -	0
94. Hogs treated for hemorrhagic septicemia - - - - -	0
95. Farmers using self-feeders for hogs - - - - -	0
96. Farmers assisted in controlling contagious abortion - - - - -	0 2
97. Farms on which beekeeping was introduced or the handling of bees improved - - - - -	0
98. Number of hives involved in Question 97 - - - - -	0
99. Boys' and girls' clubs incident to live-stock production agent assisted in organizing in 1922 - - - - -	1
100. Members enrolled in above clubs - - - - -	30
101. Members in above clubs completing work - - - - -	27
102. List below the organizations or associations relating to live stock that the county agricultural agent assisted in forming in 1922:	

Type	Organized in 1922	
	Number	Members
Bull Associations	0	
Breeders' Associations	0	
Poultry Associations	0	
Bee Associations	0	
Sheep Associations	0	

List below any additional work relative to live-stock projects not covered by above questions or in State Supplement:

Farm-Economics Projects.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use Figures where work done can be supported by records for current year. Use "Unf." (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N. A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

Farm Management.

Number.

103. Farm account books distributed - - - - -	<u>0</u>
104. Farmers keeping records in such account books through the year - -	<u>0</u>
105. Farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts -	<u>0</u>
106. Farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts - - - - -	<u>0</u>
107. Other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations - - - - -	<u>26</u>
108. Farms on which buildings other than homes were constructed or re- modeled according to plans furnished - - - - -	<u>4</u>
109. Farm leases drawn or modified - - - - -	<u>0</u>
110. Farm Management and farm account schools held - - - - -	<u>0</u>
111. Farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records - - - - -	<u>15</u>

Labor.

112. Farm laborers supplied through county extension service - - - - -	<u>40</u>
113. Farmers assisted in securing tractors, sprayers, ditching machines, or other machinery to economize labor - - - - -	<u>2</u>

Credit.

Number.

114. Farm Loan Associations agent assisted in organizing - - - - -	<u>0</u>
115. Other credit associations agent assisted in organizing - - - - -	<u>0</u>
116. Farmers involved in Questions 114 and 115 - - - - -	<u>0</u>

State Supplement.

This space is left for each county agent leader to include supplemental questions relating to farm economics applicable to his State:

~~take~~ The organization of a national farm loan association was taken up and would have been completed if the charter had not been refused on account of drainage conditions, Seventeen farmers were involved.

List below any additional work relative to farm-economics projects not covered by above questions:

Marketing Projects.

Buying and Selling.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use figures where work done can be supported by records for current "year." Use "Unf." (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N. A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

117. In Table I list the cooperative associations which the county agent has helped to form in 1922, and amount of business done:

- 17 -
Table I.

Name of association	Date formed	Number of members	Products handled	Value of: Saving or business profit
<u>Illustrative entry</u>				
Jonesville Fruit Association.	Aug. 1	150	Sell apples and peaches; buy supplies.	\$120,000.00 \$5,295
Potato growers	March 24	16	Potatoes	\$798642 same

- Number
118. Number of other cooperative associations organized by the agent or his predecessors previous to 1922 with which the county agent has cooperated during the year - - - - - 0
119. The value of business done by associations included in Question 118 0
120. Savings or profits made by associations included in Question 119 0
121. Number of farmers assisted by agent in buying or selling through other channels than cooperative associations - - - - - 0
122. Value of business done by farmers in connection with Question 121 0
123. Savings or profits made by farmers in connection with Question 121 0

Farm Economics and Marketing Demonstrations* - 1921.

Kind of Demonstrations	Number	Meetings at demonstrations		Units in demonstrations	Results.
		Number	Total attendance		
Farm management and farm account schools					
Purchasing and marketing					
List others					

* A demonstration is an effort to show by example the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or results.

Farm-Home Projects.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use figures where work done can be supported by records for current year. Use "Unf." (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N.A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

	Number.
124. Water-supply systems planned and installed - - - - -	<u>0</u>
125. Sewage-disposal systems planned and installed - - - - -	<u>0</u>
126. Lighting systems planned and installed - - - - -	<u>0</u>
127. Farm homes constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished -	<u>0</u>
128. Home grounds improved according to plans furnished - - - - -	<u>0</u>
129. Homes in which labor-saving machinery or equipment were introduced	<u>0</u>
130. Household laborers supplied through agent or farm bureau - - - - -	<u>0</u>
131. Homes improving practice relative to gardening - - - - -	<u>0</u>
132. Boys' and girls' clubs incident to home making and gardening agent assisted in organizing in 1922 - - - - -	<u>0</u>
133. Members enrolled in above clubs - - - - -	<u>0</u>
134. Members in above clubs completing work - - - - -	<u>0</u>

Farm-Home Demonstrations* - 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	Number		Meetings at demonstrations		Units in demonstrations	Results
	Started:	Completed	Number	Total attendance		
Clothing - - - - -						
Food preservation - - -						
Home gardens - - - - -						
Home ground improvement						
Hot school lunch - - -						
Home water systems - -						
Labor saving machinery and equipment - - -						
Milkfeeding for increasing weight of children						
Septic tanks - - - - -						
List others - - - - -						

*A demonstration is an effort to show by example the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or results.
106-SRS

State Supplement.

This space is left for each county agent leader to include supplemental questions relating to farm-home projects applicable to his State:

List below any additional work relative to farm-home projects not covered by above questions or in State Supplement:

Character and Scope of Office and Field Service.

In answering the following questions, report only results of the activities of the county agricultural agent that are supported by records. Answer every question. Use figures where work done can be supported by records for current year. Use "Unf." (unfinished) where work is unfinished or no record available; "N.A." (not applicable) where question does not apply; "0" (zero) where no work has been done.

	Number
135. Different farmers visited on their farms - - - - -	<u>175</u>
136. Total number of farm visits made -- - - - -	<u>1161</u>
137. Office consultations relating to extension work (do not include telephone calls) - - - - -	<u>2022</u>
138. Days in field - - - - -	<u>213</u>
139. Days in office - - - - -	<u>78</u>
140. Farmers' Institutes held (not included under extension organization meetings, p.4, or demonstration meetings, pp.6,11,14,17, and 18, _____	

	Number.
141. Attendance at meetings involved in Question 140 - - - - -	_____
142. Extension schools or short courses held - - - - -	_____
143. Attendance at meetings involved in Question 142 - - - - -	_____
144. Extension auto tours - - - - -	3
145. Attendance at meetings involved in Question 144 - - - - -	150
146. Other agricultural meetings attended by agents not previously reported - - - - -	3
147. Attendance at meetings involved in Question 146 - - - - -	150
148. Grand total all meetings held during year, including organization, p.4; meetings at demonstrations, farmers' institutes, and miscellaneous, involving Questions 140, 142, 144, and 146 - - - - -	176
149. Grand total attendance all meetings involved in Question 148 - -	3842
150. Agricultural articles written by agent and published in local papers (do not include notices of meetings or similar brief news items) - - - - -	35
151. Agricultural articles written by agent and published in county extension news or similar publication - - - - -	24
152. Individual letters written and mailed - - - - -	2446
153. Circular letters written - - - - -	148
154. Total number of copies of circular letters mailed - - - - -	5155
155. Number of questionnaires or other requests for information handled by agent for U. S. Department of Agriculture or other Federal agencies - - - - -	12
156. Number of questionnaires or other requests for information handled by agent for agricultural college or other State institution or official - - - - -	4

List below any other work relative to character and scope of office and field service not covered by above questions:

Miles traveled by agent 10,805

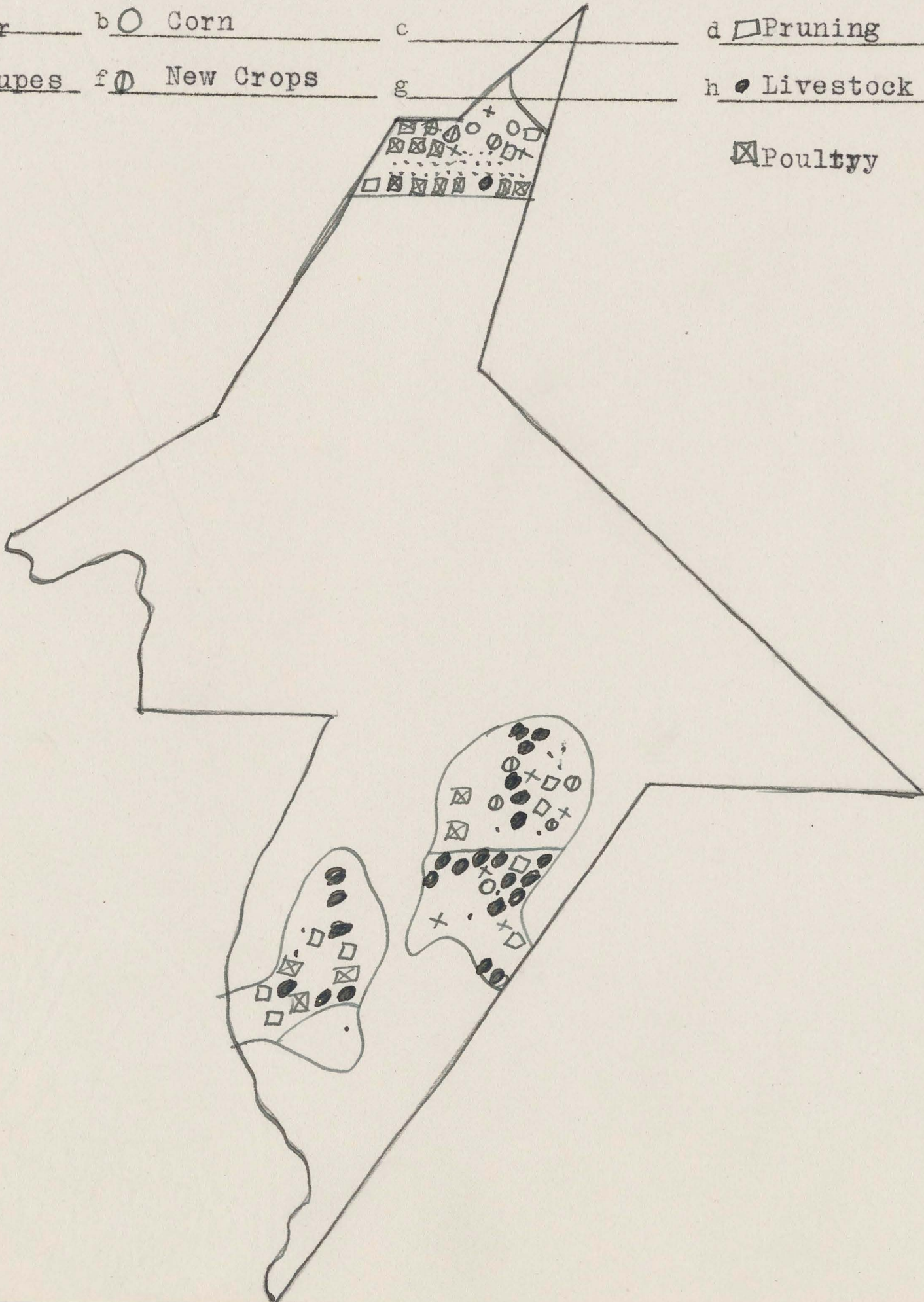
Number of persons receiving agricultural information (farm visits, meetings, letters, circulars, bulletins, consultations at office) -----13,752

Specialist Assistance -----79½

Map of Demonstrations.

On this page draw or attach a map of your county, showing boundaries of communities or other local units recognized by the county extension service, and locate thereon demonstrations listed on pages 6, 11, 14, 17, and 18 of this report. In order to secure uniform mapping in each State, the county agent leader will indicate lines of work after characters. Insert extra maps if it seems desirable.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| a. <u>X</u> Sulphur | b. <u>O</u> Corn | c. _____ | d. <u>□</u> Pruning |
| e. <u>.</u> Cantaloupes | f. <u>⊙</u> New Crops | g. _____ | h. <u>•</u> Livestock |
- ⊠ Poultry



Tabular Summary of Projects.

Title of Project	Number of communities adopting	Days project leader helped	Days special-ists helped	Approximate distribution of agents' time in office and field on projects and miscellaneous work for 1922													Total
				Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	
Illustrative entry				Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Days
Poultry	6	5	2		1	2		2	1	1	3	3	3	4	2		22
Livestock	5	18	20	4	6	3	2	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	6		2		48
Farm and Range	5	30	8	6	4	4	17	9		6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		70
Home & Community Economics	5	42	8	8	6	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	6	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Home & Community Welfare	5	10	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		2	5		4	8	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				2		24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sanitation & Hygiene	5	3	10			3			2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1					8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alfalfa Weevil Quaranting	5	6		1							3	1					5
Miscellaneous ²				2	8	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				3	4	6	11		40
Days leave				5						5	9						19
Total	5	109	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	26	26	26	26		311

1. Time includes both agent and assistants.
 2. Miscellaneous includes unexpected and emergency service which cannot be anticipated in advance

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION

1. What is the local unit for the county extension organization farmcenter
(community, township, farm center) _____
2. Number of units in the county Five
3. Number of units having "family plan" extension programs _____
4. Number of community committeemen or community project leaders in the
county extension organization Fifteen
5. Number of unpaid local club leaders beginning the project Three
6. Number of unpaid or volunteer local club leaders completing the project
year Three
7. Number of these leaders considered as community project leaders Three
8. Number of specialists, except those in club section, doing club work in the
county _____

Specialist	Days in county	Nature of assistance rendered
W. D. Collins	3	Organization
V. E. Scott	3	Judging pigs

9. Do club members hold membership in your county extension organization
(individually or as a club)? Individually
10. Office work:
 - (a) Number of calls at office relating to boys' and girls' club work 44
 - (b) Number of telephone calls 25
 - (c) Number of letters written 191
 - (d) Number of articles written for local press 6
 - (e) Number of bulletins, leaflets, and other material distributed 30
11. Number of club plats and homes visited 30 (155 farm visits)
12. Number of club meetings attended 1 (a) Attendance 20
13. Number of training conferences held for local leaders (a) Attendance _____
14. Number of club talks and lectures given 1 (a) Attendance 20
15. Number of club tours conducted 1 (a) Attendance 3
16. Number of achievement day meetings (a) Attendance _____
17. Number of club encampments (a) Attendance _____
18. Number of fairs at which club members exhibited (a) State fairs _____
(b) County and district fairs _____ (c) Community fairs _____
19. Number of club members exhibiting _____
20. Number of club members that attended short courses at agricultural
colleges during the year _____
21. Number of active and former club members receiving home economics instru-
ction at agricultural colleges _____
22. Amount of money loaned by banks to members \$260
23. Amount of money used for
 - (a) Expenses of club members for trips to short courses, fairs, expositions
etc. _____
 - (b) Prizes, premiums, awards, etc. \$65

PIG CLUB DEMONSTRATION

1. Number of clubs organized 1
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 24 (b) urban _____ (c) total 24
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 3 (b) urban _____ (c) total 3
4. Total enrollment 27
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting 24
6. Number of pigs raised for pork production and breeding 30

Pork Production

7. Number of market pigs raised by members reporting _____
8. Number of days covered by demonstration _____
9. Number of pounds of pork produced during demonstrations _____
10. Average daily gain per pig _____
11. Value of pork produced by members reporting _____ \$
12. Total costs (purchase price, feeds, labor) _____ \$
13. Value above costs _____ \$

Breeding

14. Number of pigs raised for breeding purposes 30
15. Number of days covered by demonstration 9 months
16. Value of breeding animals \$ 1050
17. Total costs (purchase price, feeds, labor) \$ 620
18. Value above costs \$ 430

19. Extent and Effect of Demonstration

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

Practice	No. of members	No. of animals	No. of farmers	No. of animals
Raising pure-bred stock	: <u>27</u>	: <u>30</u>	: _____	: _____
Pasturage with grain	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
Use of protein supplements	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
Proper housing and fencing	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
Home killing and curing of pork	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____

POULTRY CLUB DEMONSTRATION

1. Number of clubs organized _____
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 1 (b) urban _____ (c) Total 1
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 2 (b) urban _____ (c) Total 2
4. Total enrollment 3
5. Number of members reporting in hatching and rearing demonstrations only 3
6. Number of days covered by demonstration one year
7. Number of members reporting in egg production demonstrations only _____
8. Number of members reporting in both chick raising and egg production demonstrations _____
9. Number of eggs set _____
10. Number of chicks hatched _____
11. Number of chicks raised to maturity _____
12. Number of laying hens in members' flocks reported 100
13. Number of dozen eggs produced not known
14. Average production per hen per month _____
15. Value of young table fowls (sold or used) \$95
16. Value of young fowls kept for breeding and laying \$100
17. Value of eggs for market \$
18. Value of eggs sold or used for hatching \$
19. Value of laying hens \$
20. Total value of young stock, hens, and eggs produced \$ 195
21. Total costs (purchase price of fowls and eggs, feed, labor, etc) \$ 103
22. Total above costs \$
23. Extent and Effect of Demonstration. Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

Practice	No. of members	No. of fowls	No. of farmers	No. of fowls
Culling	:	:	:	:
Introduction of better stock	:	:	:	:
Feeding for eggs	<u>2</u>	<u>350</u>	:	:
Early hatching	:	:	:	:
Production of infertile eggs	:	:	:	:
Preservation of eggs	:	:	:	:
Mating for breeding	:	:	:	:
Houses built or made over	<u>1</u>	<u>200</u>	:	:
Eradicating lice and mites	:	:	:	:

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
FOR
LYON COUNTY
NEVADA

By

THOMAS BUCKMAN COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1921

To

DECEMBER 1, 1922

YERINGTON NEVADA

1922

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III STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

(10 Form of organization

FARM BUREAU IS COUNTY EXTENSION
ORGANIZATION

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

State farm Bureau Appropriation-----	\$1116.00
Proceeds 5-cent County Farm Bureau Tax-----	5580.00
Balance carried over from 1921-----	1536.01
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to State Farm Bureau Fund-----	\$8232.01
U. S. Department of Agriculture-----	1068.75
Extension Division-----	425.00
<hr/>	
TOTAL-----	\$9725.76

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Lyon County Farm Bureau consists of five communities. Each community has a chairman, secretary treasurer, and project leaders, the number depending upon the project adopted. Besides community center officers there are the county officers, consisting of five directors, one from Smith Valley, one from Fernley, and three from Mason Valley where the farm bureau office is located.

COUNTY

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

COMMUNITY

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

MEMBERSHIP

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

PERSONNEL

The personnel consists of a county agricultural agent on full time and a home demonstration agent on one fourth time. Specialist assistance has consisted of poultry work by M. D. Collins, Dairy work by V. E. Scott, nutrition by Mary E. Stillwell, boy's and girl's club work by Robert Foster and M. D. Collins former State Club Leader.

PUBLICITY

Publicity is taken care of by news items in the local papers and a monthly synopsis of county extension activities in the Nevada Farmer and Stockman, the official publication of the state farm bureau.

(2) Program Development

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

Lyon County communities are separated by wide expanses of desert, sagebrush, and mountain ranges only 10.3% of its 1509 square miles being under cultivation. The county is divided into four districts geographically determined because all crops are irrigated and farms are located along small streams.

Extension work is carried on in three of the four communities one community remaining unorganized due to almost 100 percent foreign population, 19 out of 20 farms in this community being owned by Italians or Americans of Italian descent who speak very little English.

Community programs are worked out by a conference between committeemen and the county agent. The county program is of necessity of very general nature each community due to its isolation from the others really functioning as a county farm bureau itself.

Project leaders have an important part in carrying on the work. In three communities important projects were handled almost entirely without the assistance of the county agent other than in an advisory capacity.

(3) General Policies

COOPERATION FARM BUREAU AND EXTENSION POLICY

The general policy of the county extension organization is to cooperate with all civic organizations on any worth while project for the good of the community. In some parts of the county, home demonstration work has been carried on through women's clubs. Club work wherever it could be carried on to advantage, has been carried on cooperating with the schools. Several projects have been carried out cooperatively with the Yerington Commercial Club.

IV PROGRAM OF WORK-METHODS EMPLOYED AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

(1) Determining factors

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

- (a) Diversified farming and marketing
- (b) Development of livestock program-dairy, hogs, and poultry.
- (c) Irrigation Problems- economical water distribution.
- (d) Sanitation and health

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

Total area in square miles.....	1509
Farm area in acres.....	145,371
Irrigated area in acres.....	110,902
Type of irrigation	irrigation districts
Elevation of farm lands.....	4000 to 4500
Average size of farms.....	489,5
Tax valuation of County.....	160,000
Total population.....	4078
Number of farms.....	297

The county is divided into four agricultural districts by wide expanses of desert, sagebrush, and mountain ranges as follows: Smith and Mason Valleys on the Walker River, Dayton on the Carson River; and Fernley under the Truckee-Carson Project of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

Considering the above statistics a careful analysis of each community is made by personal conferences with the leading men and women of the community who understand local conditions. This done a committee meeting is called and a program of work is mapped out to meet the needs of the community. The isolation of the different communities makes community programs stronger than county.

(2) Project activities and results:

(a) The Development of County Extension Committees

During the Year

Extension work is I believe on a firmer basis than ever before in Lyon County; but there is still much to be sought for. We are greatly handicapped by the topography of the county which divides the county into four districts having no common tie excepting the political subdivisions that have created county lines and the Walker River Irrigation District.

Community project leaders are functioning in part. At Fernley a number of projects have been put across very successfully by project leaders and extension committees. Project leaders and committees in Smith Valley have accomplished their goal several times this year in a manner decidedly an improvement over anything put across last year. In Mason Valley not as good results have been obtained, some having fallen down on the job miserably; but still two worth while projects were put across.

There has been a tendency to line up too much work to be done in our community center programs. The same is true of our county and state programs, of work.

(b) Soil Improvement

EEL WORM CONTROL

Potatoes are the third most important farm product in Lyon County. Some of our best potato ground is infested by nematodes commonly referred to as the eel worm. The ravages of the eel worm have resulted in serious loss to potato growers in this county. And accordingly when a sulphur demonstration in Washoe County for the control of scab in potatoes was thought to check the eel worm six sulphur demonstrations to determine the value of sulphur, if any, in the control of eel worm were carried on. The size of the demonstrations ranged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres to $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The demonstrations were located in ground known to be infested with eel worm and eel worm infested seed was used in two demonstrations.

SULPHUR TREATMENT INEFFECTIVE

Upon checking the results it was found that the sulphur treatment is ineffective. However, in order to really demonstrate the value of the sulphur in the control of this pest the test should be carried on for a period of years using different amounts of sulphur and different methods of application to the soil.

SULPHUR AS A FERTILIZER OLD ALFALFA FIELDS

Two demonstrations to test the value of sulphur in increasing the yields in alfalfa were put in this year in the Yerington and Fernley communities. These demonstrations remain unfinished and will be checked up next year.

(c) In Crop Production

CANTALOUPE DEMONSTRATION GETS RESULTS

The discovery of the proximity of the alfalfa weevil in Washoe County in 1921 caused the general feeling that new crops should be introduced into the Fernley community, since the present income was largely from the sale of alfalfa hay. A demonstration plot of two acres of Hearts of Gold cantaloupe was planted and a yield of 200 crates of cantaloupe per acre was secured. An observation trip was also made during the cantaloupe season to Churchill County to look over cantaloupe production there.

The Fernley Community met in January and discussed the program of work to be carried on in 1922 and adopted, as a project, the production of 50 acres of Hearts of Gold.

On March 23 a special meeting was called at Fernley to discuss this project. The Reno National Bank offered to finance any farmers who would grow cantaloupes and ask that a minimum cost of production be set in order to assist them in making loans. A cost of \$55 per acre was decided upon.

125 ACRES PLANTED

At this meeting, project leader Frank McCulloch announced that if 75 acres were planted at Fernley, the entire crop could be contracted for, at \$1.00 per crate. Ninety six acres were signed up following this announcement and Mr. McCulloch was selected to represent Fernley, as a director of the Newlands project cantaloupe growers association. The hearty support of the whole community was pledged in putting across the project. Following this meeting additional acreage was secured making the total acreage of cantaloupes planted at Fernley 125 acres.

PLANTING DEMONSTRATION WELL ATTENDED

A field demonstration in the planting and cultivation of cantaloupe was held at the Frank McCulloch ranch on April 20, Fifty Two farmers turning out to witness County Agent Reed of Churchill County conduct the demonstration.

55 CARS SHIPPED FROM 125 ACRES

Soil, sunshine, and care produced an excellent crop of melons. The first car being shipped from Fernley on August 16. The yield secured was very good and the quality of the melons unusually sweet and of excellent flavor fittingly described as Hearts of Gold. Before the season closed 55 cars of cantaloupes had been shipped; but due to an unfavorable market the growers did not receive all of the money due them.

NEW INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED

But from a production standpoint the project was a huge success. The average production was 220 crates per acre, the highest yield reported was 650 crates from a single acre, while four of five growers averaged three or four hundred crates per acre. Despite the fact that many of the growers lost money due to the failure of the contractor who purchased the crop, to meet all his obligations, the new industry is established at Fernley and next year plans are being made to plant 300 acres or approximately three times the acreage planted this year.

OBSERVATIONS

A survey of the project reveals the following facts: Practically all the growers who used paper protectors for protection against the frost recommend their use. The earliest melons were secured by those who used paper covers. All the growers recommend more cultivation and less irrigation. By the use of paper covers, proper irrigation, and cultivation C. W. Stock picked 200 crates from 2 acres on August 14. A majority of the growers do not favor using home grown seed. The cost of production is approximately \$100 per acre. Nevada cantaloupes cannot be sold for profit on the New York market at a price less than \$3.00 per crate. In every case Hearts of Gold cantaloupe topped the New York market from 25¢ to \$1.25 per crate; but competition with Rocky Ford and the worst market in years brought the price down. Nevada cantaloupe have shipping qualities and carry well, even to distant markets as far away as New York

CANTALOUPE DAY SUCCESSFUL

On Labor Day the Fernley Community Center staged a one-day fair and celebration which was a huge success, over 1000 people coming to Fernley Cantaloupe Day to see what Fernley had done with Hearts of Gold. There were Hearts of Gold a plenty for every one. A literary program was held in the community hall; Governor Boyle, Colonel Scrugham and other prominent Nevadans being the speakers.

All visitors were loud in their praise of the farm and livestock exhibits. The farm exhibits were varied in character and showed without a doubt that there are extraordinary advantages for diversified farming at Fernley.

DEMONSTRATIONS SHOW BIG YIELD

Demonstration plots of Hearts of Gold cantaloupe in Mason and Smith Valleys revealed the fact that these cantaloupes can be grown successfully any place within Lyon County. Every demonstration secured a crop of cantaloupe and while the yield on several demonstrations was not as great as at Fernley, with proper care and cultivation Mason and Smith Valleys can produce an excellent quality of cantaloupe equal to any produced in Nevada.

From a half acre plot in Smith Valley the yield produced was 162 crates per acre or at the rate of 324 per acre which equals the best yields at Fernley.

POTATO PRODUCTION

Although the production of potatoes is the third most important agricultural industry in Lyon County, very little attention has been paid to the control of rhizoctonia, which is commonly found in all our potato fields. Seed treatment as a preventative was advocated by means of circular letters giving the formula for treatment with corrosive sublimate and personal talks with growers. One grower was induced to dip the seed for 30 acres. Twelve pounds of corrosive sublimate was used for this purpose. The results obtained were very gratifying. Potatoes when dug, coming out of the soil practically free of rhizoctonia and scab.

SEED TREATMENT PAID

Mr. Geo. Batchelder carried on this demonstration and says regarding the results obtained:

"In previous years I noticed at least 50% of the vines were dead before the frost came. Upon examination

these hills showed a number of small potatoes badly infested with rhizoctonia. This year I noticed only about 5% of the vines dead before the frost came. Seed treatment pays and I will dip all my seed potatoes from now on. Treatment with corrosive sublimate proved very effective with an early variety of potatoes I have been growing for the past fifteen years. A large percentage of these potatoes have always been badly infested with scab; but due to the seed treatment only a small percent were infested with scab this year."

POTATO GRADING METHODS CHANGED

The grading of potatoes in Lyon County has been done entirely by hand labor. This method is slower and more expensive than if done by a mechanical sorter, such as employed in the Idaho or Colorado potato districts. Realizing the importance of better grading and economy in handling, the County Agent undertook to secure a demonstration of the Thompson or Greely sorter, which is a hand sorter built on runners, for use in the field; this sorter makes three sizes first; seconds; and culls all free from dirt. Mr. R. J. Hill principal of the Yerington High School, who is familiar with the use of this sorter in Idaho was interested in the introduction of the sorter into this county. Mr. Hill secured the agency for the machine and a number of meetings were held to demonstrate its use. After a number of trials one of our leading growers was convinced that the sorter was efficient and a labor saver. He purchased the sorter and ordered another one. There are now three sorters at work in Mason Valley, and it is expected that next year many more will be used.

SEED POTATOES

Ten cars of seed potatoes were inspected for purity to type, freedom from disease, and quality for ten farmers. Production of seed potatoes by each grower was advocated and several demonstrations secured; but due to different causes these demonstrations were not completed.

One demonstration was carried on regarding the value of cut seed vs. whole seed. The whole seed gave the best results, a greater yield being secured.

VARIETY TESTS

Burbanks are the favorite variety of Nevada potatoes. The smooth and white skinned Burbank form Nevada have long won recognition on the Oakland and

San Francisco markets. But due to the scarcity of seed true to type, Nevada growers are turning to the Netted Gem which is a Burbank with a russet overcoat.

SOIL FAVORABLE

The soil here is largely composed of disintegrated granite and being rich in potash and phosphate is well adapted for potato culture, and especially the Netted Gem variety, which is hard to grow successfully without ideal conditions and proper culture.

A HIGH QUALITY PRODUCT

Netted Gems have been tried out for the past two years in Lyon County and thrive to perfection. A prolific yield is secured of high quality marketable potatoes. This was demonstrated at Fernley, one acre of Netted Gems on the Frank McCulloch ranch produced 16 tons and 207 lbs. of marketable potatoes. Netted Gems grown here are smooth, golden brown with a netted skin highly attractive to the eye. They come from the ground clean because the loose soil will not stick to it, so that even when dug out of damp ground the dirt shakes off as soon as it has dried in the sun. With a high starch content that makes it white and extraordinarily mealy and as a keeper unexcelled, so that in the spring when it comes from the cellar as firm as it went in at digging time, the Netted Gem or Russet Burbank has proven itself the best variety for our Nevada soil.

CORN VARIETY TESTS

With abundance of cheap feed such as pasture, skim milk, potatoes, and cantaloupes, Lyon County is the biggest producer of hogs in Nevada. But in addition to barley and wheat for finishing our hogs, corn should be grown for this purpose. Demonstrations at Fernley, the past two years have shown that an excellent yield of fine quality corn can be grown in that community. Henry Maul's, 57 day Red Dent Corn matured in 90 days, a yield of 75 bushels being reported on the L. E. Ritcher ranch. This corn was planted May 20, on the C. W. Stock ranch six acres of Henry Maul's Early Yellow Dent yielded approximately the same. The corn in this demonstration was planted on May 10.

In Mason Valley the Forbush Bros. secured a good yield from Minnesota No. 13.

WHEAT VARIETY TESTS

Twelve acres of early Baart Wheat was grown at Fernley by C. W. Stock. A yield of seven ton or one and seven tenths tons per acre were secured which compares favorably with the yield received from White Australian and other varieties grown here. Early Baart brings about ten cents a hundred more than the common varieties now grown here.

TREATMENT OF SEED

Literature regarding treatment of seed wheat with formaldehyde as a preventative of smut was mailed to practically every wheat grower in the county. As a result of this and personal interviews seed for 250 acres was treated with formaldehyde.

NEW SEED

The introduction of a standard variety of milling wheat in Mason and Smith Valleys has been taken up with the local flour mill. It is hoped a car of standard milling wheat will be available for seed next year.

HORTICULTURE

With the assistance of S. E. Merrill, County Agent of Washoe County who did specialist work in horticulture throughout the state, fourteen demonstrations in correct pruning for pears, peach, and apple trees were conducted in five communities with an attendance of sixty five people. The object of these demonstrations was to establish one or more correctly pruned trees in each community. This work will be followed up next year and a comparison made between the trees receiving proper care with those not receiving attention.

One demonstration of laying out a new orchard was held on the Henry Keema ranch in Mason Valley. On this same trip which occupied one weeks time six farmers were induced to spray for San Jose scale and codling moth. Practically every orchard visited at this time showed the effects of sun scald, the suggestion was made that the trees be white washed in order to prevent this injury.

MISCELLANEOUS

Persian Melons planted at Fernley and other parts of the country to demonstrate whether or not this melon was adapted to our soil and altitude. These showed that while Persian melons will grow to good size, only a small percentage will ripen.

One row of celery planted at Fernley on sandy soil showed that there is a future for this crop in that community if properly cared for.

Lima beans were grown successfully by Geo. Parker at Wabuska in Mason Valley. However, the long growing season this year was more than ordinarily favorable for this crop.

Six different varieties of beans were grown on the V. C. Bernard ranch in Mason Valley. Another proof that beans have possibilities as a new crop.

One fourth acre of tomatoes at Fernley yields between three and four tons of choice canning tomatoes, very firm with low water content. A ten or twelve ton yield could easily be secured. The first tomatoes were picked the middle of August.

Two pounds of head lettuce seed was distributed among five different farmers who were interested in the possibility of head lettuce as a new crop. These demonstrations will be checked up in December.

Hubum Clover was tried out by two farmers. A good growth was made but the plant did not seem as hardy as the ordinary sweet clover.

L. D. Stice of Smith Valley from twenty plants raised good quality sweet potatoes.

(d) Livestock Production

COMMUNITY CATTLE DIP BUILT

Quick action for the construction of a community cattle dipping plant was taken up in April following the discovery of an outbreak of the searoptic scab mite on 29 head of pure bred sires imported from Elko County. The discovery, of the parasite necessitated the dipping lime sulphur, of all infected and exposed cattle. There being no dipping plant in Smith Valley the only recourse appeared to be to construct a community cattle dipping plant.

MEETING CALLED

A meeting of the Smith Valley livestock men was

promptly called by the County Agent. Dr. Neilson of the State Veterinary control service presided at the meeting stating the gravity of the situation and the necessity for the construction of a community dipping vat. A decision was reached to construct the vat and an agreement was signed by those present that a committee consisting of William Dressler, Guy Terry and Lee Wilkerson was appointed to have charge of the construction. Within eight days after the meeting was held, a contract for the construction was let, and actual construction was started. Owners of 4,720 head of cattle agreed to meet the construction cause.

QUICK WORK

Within thirty five days after the meeting was held 1000 cattle were put through the dip the day it was finished. All the cattle in Smith Valley were dipped one to five times 3,438 being put through the dip making a total of 6,999 dippings.

The dipping when complete cost the community approximately \$3000. It is community property and will be ready for use when ever occasion demands.

PIG CLUB

Thirty registered Poland-China Pigs were placed on Lyon County farms through boy's and girl's club work. This shipment of registered hogs was the largest single shipment ever made into the County.

HERD RECORDS KEPT

Five dairymen in Smith Valley were induced to keep herd records as the result of a dairy meeting at Wellington on June 16. Records are also being kept of hay and pasture consumed to determine the value of hay and pasture when marketed via the butter fat route. At this meeting Prof. Scott and Alfred Peckham of Reno told those present what could be accomplished by keeping systematic records.

In this project the farmer once a month takes milk samples and forwards them to Prof. Scott who does the testing. A report is mailed back each month. This project is preliminary to the formation of a cow testing association.

PLANS FOR NEW CREAMERY FURNISHED

Mason Valley is to have a new creamery; plans were completed in October by the stockholders of the Yerington Creamery for the construction of a new creamery building after a plan suggested by V. E. Scott, State Dairy Specialist. Henry Keema of Mason, a farm bureau director, became interested in the construction of a new creamery following an observation tour to the up-to-date Minden Creamery in January. Mr. Keema made this a project and after almost a year's work the contract was let for the construction of the new plant.

SPECIALIST CONSULTED

V. E. Scott State Dairy Specialist was called in by the County Agent for a consultation and after looking into the needs of the local plant suggested plans for the new building. These plans were adopted with a few minor changes.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT

In 1921 the Yerington Creamery paid out \$103,000 to its patrons which shows the importance of this project to the community. The new plant will have a capacity of 1,500 to 1,800 pounds of butter daily, and will be a well equipped factory in every respect.

DAIRY TOUR

During the middle of November a dairy observation tour was taken to Carson and Washoe Valleys to observe dairy methods employed there. Fourteen farmers from Mason and Smith Valleys, were in attendance.

DAIRY COWS PURCHASED

Nine head of registered Holstein and two registered Jerseys were purchased upon the advice of Prof. V. E. Scott by two Fernley farmers.

POULTRY CULLING DEMONSTRATION

Slacker hens had a hard time in Lyon County on sixteen Lyon County farms where culling demonstrations were held. 1,710 hens were examined 272 being culled. Eighty eight people attended these demonstrations. The County Agent was assisted at these demonstrations by M. D. Collins

and V. E. Scott, poultry specialists.

SUGGESTIONS TO POULTRY RAISERS

Approximately six hundred circulars regarding price lists of baby chicks from ten reliable hatcheries, regarding care of food for baby chicks and proper feeding rations were mailed to poultrymen.

2500 bred-to-lay chicks were purchased replacing others as a direct result of the poultry specialists talk in one community center. One loan for 150 baby chicks was also secured for a club member in this community.

In addition to this a brooder house was remodeled according to a plan suggested by the poultry specialist M. D. Collins saving approximately \$100.

ACCREDITED POULTRY FLOCKS

The extension service is encouraging a system of accrediting poultry flocks. This has been a necessity as the result of the large number of inquiries for bred-to-lay hatching eggs. At present there are over 100,000 baby chicks shipped into Nevada each year from other states. The accredited flock plan will make it possible for hatcheries to locate in Nevada with a guarantee of good stock from which to purchase eggs. Each accredited flock is listed with County Agents so that any person wishing to get good hatching eggs can secure the address of person having these for sale. The plan is somewhat as follows:

Any poultrymen interested may have his or her flock accredited by complying with the accredited standard provided the hens are of one standard breed and have inspected by a representative of the extension service; that the hens must be mated with males that have directly descended from trap nested hens producing 200 or more eggs in one year, and that the male is of the same variety, breed and class as the hens and must be an individual which would not disqualify in the show ring.

One such accredited flock was established this year.

(f) Marketing

POTATO CROP SOLD

Organized effort wins. Individually there were no sale for the balance of the 1921 Mason Valley potato crop, April 1st being almost at hand and no buyers in sight for 25 cars of potatoes. With a declining market and a surplus of potatoes reported in fifteen states, the County Agent called a meeting of potato growers to discuss ways and means for immediate action. V. L. Adams, local buyer, was invited to attend the conference. At this conference it was decided to send Mr. Adams to San Francisco provided twenty cars of potatoes could be signed up. A committee consisting of Tom Ross, Carlo Scatina was appointed to sign up the twenty cars. They went out the next day and signed up twenty five cars and Mr. Adams left that night for the coast

After four days in San Francisco Mr. Adams sold the entire twenty five cars to one firm and within ten days the first car was rolling to San Francisco. Final settlement was made by Adams with the growers on May 16th, the total receipts being \$7,986.42

(g) Farm Home Treatment

LIBRARY PROJECT

Pulling together counts. That is why the library carnival at Yerington was one continual merry-go-round of fun and frivolity and why the Lyon County Public Library fund was made approximately \$900 richer. The establishment of the Lyon County Public Library was a farm bureau project in 1921 and was carried over in this years work. In order to secure funds for the library the County Agent suggested that a Carnival be held for that purpose. The date for the carnival was set for May 5th and 6th.

For the two days of the carnival cooperation went full steam ahead in Yerington when twenty five different organizations put on one of the best carnivals the city of Yerington ever saw. Every civic, fraternal, and commercial organization in the Yerington Community joined hands to make the carnival a success and to secure money for the library. The Elks put on a '49 Camp which was a real stem winder and the Elks attempt to revive for a time the romance and spirit of the roaring mining camp of the gold rush days was a real success. Faro tables roulette wheels and dancing girls made the old timers who had actually dug the gold and bucked the faro banks in the days of '49 think the calander had been turned back when they visited the Elks camp.

Hot dogs, Ham and Bacon Wheels, Nigger Babies, The Wildest Man in Captivity, The Most Interesting Goat

in Lyon County, Candy Booths, Confetti, Vaudville and the like completed the show. Every one voted it a big success and the carnival will be an annual event from now on.

The library now has 159 patrons, about 800 books and \$900 in its treasury. About 150 books are loaned each month. New shelving has been purchased, new books are added monthly, and this project is a complete success.

FLY CONTROL CAMPAIGN

Swat the fly was the motto upon six farms in the South End Community Center. Frank Cordry, project leader constructed twelve EZ fly traps for use in the fly control campaign. The material for the traps was furnished from community center funds. The plans were furnished by the County Agent. In addition to the use of fly traps a clean up campaign was carried on, on each ranch.

NUTRITION

The Smith Valley Civic Club was interested in taking a series of seven nutrition lectures by Miss Mary E. Stillwell, State Home Demonstration Leader. This project covers a period of seven months. Miss Stillwell meeting with this organization once a month to deliver a nutrition lecture. Eight projects are being carried on by the club.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION

The women of the South End Community Center in Mason Valley were interested in having a canning demonstration. Miss Majorie Mann, Part Time Home Demonstration Agent for Lyon County conducted the demonstration which was attended by fourteen women. Canning vegetables by the cold pack method and the use of the steam pressure cooker was demonstrated.

(h) Boy's and Girl's Clubs

PIG CLUB

Young America demonstrated very forcibly in Mason and Smith Valleys what can be accomplished with good stock, care and feeding in raising hogs. The twenty seven members of the registered Poland-China club took a very keen interest in the club contest, eleven out of the twenty seven scoring over 90% in the contest. Twenty-four out of the twenty seven of the club completed the contest.

The club was organized late in December 1921 and the pigs were purchased from four of the best Poland-China breeders in California. The introduction of these thorough breeds into Lyon County was the biggest single shipment of registered hogs ever made in this county.

The County Farm Bureau put up a \$25 first prize and three community centers offered \$32.50 in prizes to the club members in their respective communities. In addition to this, the three scoring the highest points in the contest were offered a trip to the California State Fair with the County Agent. In addition to this every one of the members in Mason and Smith Valley was sent a years subscription of the Farm Boy's and Girl's Leaders, by the County Agent in appreciation of their good work.

The contest closed on August 28 with V. E. Scott doing the judging and scoring. Each contest was scored 85% on the condition of his animal for breeding purposes and 15% on a story "How I Raised My Pig." The \$25 county prize was awarded to Henry Nagel who scored 96.1%. The trip to the California State Fair were awarded to Henry Nagel and Iva May Hansen, Geo. Mann with Stephen Shirtz, Walter Newell and Joe Carney as alternates.

Henry Nagel who took first prize in the contest wrote the following story:

HOW I RAISED MY PIG

I bought my pig of the Lyon County Farm Bureau on December 9, 1921. The day I bought her, I put her in a pen alone, so no other hogs would hurt her or eat her feed. Her weight when I bought her was 54½ pounds she being three months, six days old.

I began feeding her mixed feed ration of 16 lbs. skim milk 3½ lbs. bran and 1½ lbs. wheat. Being that I was raising her for breeding purposes. I kept her feed regulated so as not to get her too fat. At the age of seven months her weight was 268 lbs. and average gain of 1 2/7 lbs. per day.

The total amount of feed eaten by my pig from beginning of the season to the end of the contest, a total of 260 days was: Skim milk 3,186 lbs.; Bran 971 lbs.; Wheat 288½ lbs.; Her gain was 371 and cost 3½ lbs. of feed for each lb. of gain in weight. She gained 1 2/5 pounds per day.

The net gain on sow was 371 lbs. The total cost for care and feed was \$15.73 to end of season paying \$19.44 at beginning making a total expense of \$35.17. The sow is now worth \$75 making a net profit of \$39.83.

On my investment of \$19.44 cost of pig at beginning and \$15.73 for feed and care. I made a profit of \$39.83. The sow is now worth more than I paid

for her . I had her bred at the age of ten months. She is now eleven months twenty five days old and weighs 425 pounds. Pure bred hogs will always pay and are the only kind to raise."

Buster Newell who took second prize in Smith Valley purchased a boar pig sired by the Kern County Pilot, the thousand dollar herd sire of the Kern County High School at Bakersfield, California.

The boys making the trip to Sacramento saw the Kern County Pilot at the State Fair. He weighed 985 pounds and Buster's animal promises to be almost as good an animal. Buster named him the Lyon County Pilot.

In addition to this three poultry club members were enrolled.

(i) Other Project Activities

FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

A survey conducted among Mason Valley farmers disclosed the fact that a number of farmers were interested in the formation of a National Farm Loan Association. A meeting was called on January 9, of those interested in the formation of a Federal Farm Loan Association . This meeting was attended by nine farmers who expressed a desire to secure farm loans. Application blanks were distributed to those interested.

A second meeting was held in the Farm Bureau Office on March 22 to consider the formation of the association. A motion was made and carried that the Lyon County National Farm Loan Association be formed with headquarters at Yerington. By-laws were adopted and a board of directors consisting of Dr. Nicholas, Fred Bertrand, B. F. Cordry, A. West, and W. Scantina were selected.

On April 24, fourteen applications for \$113,500 was sent to the Federal Land Bank, of Berkeley, California, by Secretary and Treasurer Beauport. In June L. Springmeyer, Federal Land Appraiser visited Mason Valley appraising the land values on seventeen farms. Enough loans were approved, so Springmeyer said, to secure a charter but the whole proposition was thrown out by the Land Bank due to drainage conditions in Mason Valley.

When ever proper drainage is carried out in Mason Valley steps will again be taken to secure a charter. The Land Bank has stated that when ever drainage is provided for they will be glad to make loans in this territory.

DITCH CONSOLIDATION

The directors of the Walker River Irrigation District following the presentation of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the water users of the East Walker held in the Farm Bureau Office on January 7, caused their engineer to make a survey of the proposed consolidation of eight irrigation ditches and separate diversions dams where there is duplication of water distribution.

The engineers report showed that by consolidating these canals six miles of canal would be eliminated and one diversion dam maintained where eight were used. This would mean if carried out, an annual saving of thousands of dollars to the water users.

On March 4th the proposed consolidation was defeated at an election held on this date.

Heavy snows in the mountains caused flood waters to wash out the Fox Dam as predicted, on June 13. This caused the Fox and Mickey Ditch Companies to request the Irrigation district to construct the lower unit of the proposed consolidation at once. The work was done cooperatively by the farmers interested, an engineer of the irrigation district, superintending the job.

Before another year is passed it is expected that the entire project will be carried out.

RENO-HAZEN HIGHWAY

For the past three years the Fernley Community Center has been working to secure the routing of the state highway through the Fernley Valley. This year saw the completion of this project. In December a committee consisting of W. H. Austin, Geo. Steele, and W. A. Hardy made a trip to Carson and Reno to interview the State Highway Department regarding this project. As a result of a conference with President Knight of the Reno Chamber of Commerce, December 12 was set as a date for Good Roads Meeting to held in Reno.

On this date representatives from Reno, Hazen, Fernley, and Fallon adopted a resolution favoring the construction of the proposed road and the Reno-Hazen Highway Association was formed.

On February 2 the State Highway Department announced that the Federal Government had sanctioned the construction of the Reno-Hazen Highway. Three days later the County Commissioners of Lyon County authorized the sale of highway bonds to meet this county's share of the construction of the proposed road.

The survey of the proposed road was completed on June 3, and this month the contract will be let for the construction of the proposed road.

ALFALFA WEEVIL CONTROL

The danger of the extension of the alfalfa weevil quarantine to Lyon County by the California authorities made this a project of the Fernley Community Center. This project consisted in preventing by all possible means the spread of the alfalfa weevil from Washoe County into Lyon, the maintenance of an alfalfa weevil quarantine inspector at the Washoe County line, and protestation of any quarantine or embargo against shipments of hay from this county unless the alfalfa weevil was actually discovered within the boundaries of Lyon County.

INSPECTOR SECURED

In April action was taken at a community center meeting to present the matter to the county commissioners W. A. Hardy and H. T. Grayes being appointed to place the matter before the commissioners. The commissioners acted favorably and ordered that a deputy sheriff be appointed at a salary of \$100 per month to enforce the quarantine law, at Fernley.

QUARANTINE THREATENED

During August the California Department of Agriculture contemplated the establishment of a quarantine against hay shipment from Lyon due to the fact that the alfalfa weevil had been discovered within 17 miles of Fernley, in Washoe County. This quarantine, if allowed, would have inflicted a heavy loss on the Fernley Community, their chief income being derived from the sale of baled alfalfa hay.

QUICK ACTION BROUGHT SUCCESS

Immediate action was taken to protest the quarantine. A committee was sent to interview the governor and state quarantine officer regarding what could be done to prevent a quarantine. As the result of this conference Governor Boyle was induced to make a trip to California, in company with the committee to lay the facts of the case directly before the California authorities. The protest was successful due to Governor Boyle's splendid presentation of the facts to Governor Stephens of California and G. H. Hecke director of agriculture of that state.

COMMUNITY SAVED \$30,000

W. A. Hardy farm bureau director, and one of the committee who filed the protest told members of the Washoe County Farm Bureau who visited Fernley on August 20, to look over the cantaloupe fields, that the Fernley Community had been saved \$30,000 by this action. The protest has made possible the shipment of baled hay from Lyon County this year, and \$30,000 is a conservative estimate as to the saving, for an alfalfa quarantine had been put on this county, not only would shipments of hay stopped, but potato growers would have been forced to have passed their potatoes over a screen, in the presence of an inspector, which would have cost them approximately \$7.50 for every car of potatoes shipped. Seven hundred cars of potatoes are available for shipment this year, which again shows the importance of this action.

TOPAZ CELEBRATION

Four years ago quietly and efficiently the Lyon County Farm Bureau in a series of five meetings collected a fund of \$3,500 for use in developing an irrigation district and on September 30 of this year President Henrichs drew a check for \$144.45 the balance of this fund, as a contribution of the completion of the first storage unit of the Walker River Irrigation District, the celebration of the successful completion of a farm bureau project in 1918 which tells the worth of the Farm Bureau and extension work to this County.

2000 ATTEND CELEBRATION

On September 30, the Topaz reservoir was officially dedicated the first unit of this great irrigation project, which brings 110,000 acres of land under cultivation, in a fashion worthy of the scope and promise of the enterprise. Committees from Smith and Mason Valleys arranged the program and exhibited to the 2000 visitors who attended the celebration that their hospitality is of the rare and royal sort and is such that they cannot only put across one of the greatest irrigation projects in the west, but can also do other things in the best of style.

SPECIALIST WORK

During the first week of March from March 1st to 4th inclusive the county agent visited Churchill County on potato specialists work. Talks were given on potato production, special emphasis being laid upon the necessity for planting clean seed in clean soil and the need for a

standardization law which would compel proper grading of all potatoes shipped outside the state.

Six conferences were held regarding the seed potatoes. Five meetings were held which were attended by 230 people. Two carloads of seed potatoes were inspected.

GRADING LAW ENDORSED

March 13 to 16th inclusive was spent four days in Washoe County on potato specialist work. Nineteen demonstrations to show the value of sulphur, if any, in the control of eel worm and scab were secured. At a meeting of potato growers, a motion was passed unanimously endorsing the adoption of a law in this state compelling the grading of all potato shipments outside the state, a law similar to the Idaho grading and inspection law being favored.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The sentiment in favor of a grading or standardization law having been formed to be very favorable to potato growers in Lyon, Churchill and Washoe Counties, the question of an appointment of a state committee to draft such a law for presentation to the legislature was taken up with the President of the State Farm Bureau with the result that the committee was appointed and was called together to make the necessary recommendations. A Standardized pack will do much to increase the demand for Nevada potatoes and make it possible for our growers to secure better prices.

(3) Character and scope of office and field service

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

Meetings held.....176
 Number attending.....3842
 Office calls.....2022
 Farm visits.....1161
 Personal letters.....2446
 Circular letters.....5155
 Days in field..... 213
 Days in office..... 78
 Miles traveled.....10,805

In addition to this the following special assistance was given as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>WORK DONE</u>	<u>NO. DAYS</u>
C. W. Creel	Supervision	2
Robert Foster	Farm Management	6
M. D. Collins	Club Work	3
Mary Stillwell	Nutrition	5
V. E. Scott	Dairy and Poultry	17
Leah Barker	H. D. A. Organization	29½
M. Mann	Clothing and Canning	9
S. E. Merrill	Horticulture	4
A. J. Reed	Cantaloupes	4
H. Zimmerman	Library	2
TOTAL.....		81½

R. J. Hill, principal of the Yerington High School and instructor in agriculture also rendered valuable assistance.

V OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The close of the year finds the farm bureau organization on a firmer basis than before and the outlook is bright for a banner year in 1923. The county agents office is rapidly becoming to be the clearing house for agricultural information. The county and farmers are becoming more responsive to extension work.

The county and community programs for 1923 should pay particular attention to the development of the livestock industry as cheap feed is abundant. Lyon County should have double the number of dairy cows and hogs. Farm flocks of sheep could be established profitably on a majority of Mason and Smith Valey ranches. Poultry should be of more importance. The cantaloupe industry

at Fernley should be carried out to successful completion this year. Potato growers should pay more attention to raising their own seed potatoes.

In order to encourage agriculture in different communities the following should be made projects:

In Smith Valley - A Fair
In Mason Valley - A potato show
At Fernley - Cantaloupe Day and Fair

Boys' and girls' Club Work should be continued as during the past year.

An effort should be made to secure a canning factory located at Fernley for canning tomatoes, asparagus, beans and other vegetables which would pave the way for growing a greater diversity of crops.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

A state program of agricultural development should be worked out by every agency in the state working for agriculture. This should be done by a conference or representatives of the extension service, the college of agriculture, the experiment station, the state farm bureau, the Nevada Livestock Association, The State Bankers Association, and the Railroad Companies operating in Nevada.

VI SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- (1) Balance of 1921-22 potato crop (25 cars) sold for \$7986.42 on a declining market.
- (2) Protest of Fernley Center against alfalfa weevil quarantine prevents an embargo on hay shipments and saves this community approximately \$30,000.
- (3) Cantaloupe Industry started at Fernley. Fifty-five cars of cantaloupes shipped.
- (4) Reno-Hazen Highway secured for Fernley.
- (5) Library Project firmly established; \$900 in treasury.
- (6) Ditch Consolidation brought to vote.
- (7) Community Cattle Dipping Plant constructed in Smith Valley.
- (8) Temporary Farm Loan Association organization completed.

- (9) Potato Sorter introduced.
- (10) Sulphur treatment of eel worm ground, proved ineffective.
- (11) Herd records kept in one community.
- (12) Thirty registered Poland China hogs placed on as many Lyon County Farms;
- (13) Plans for a new creamery furnished.
- (14) Western Reclamation Congress called at Salt Lake with eleven states attending.

1. *Foxes Celebration*
Carabonque Day
Freight Rates