

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

ELKO COUNTY

MARK W. MENKE, County Extension Agent

1930

AC 00 89 / 1 / 37

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

Revised July 7, 1930

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.

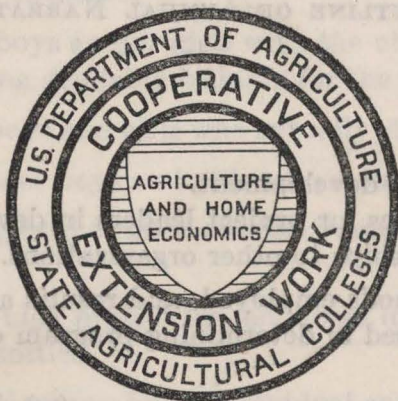
State Nevada County Elko

Report of Mark W. Menke County Extension Agent
(Name) (Title)

From November 1, 1929 to November 1, 1930

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, PAGE 3



Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

State Extension Director.

AC0089/1/37

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

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation 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 of extension work.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. 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 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 agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

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 summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used. 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. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should adapt the outline to the situation and the work to be reported.

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; listing goals set up, 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"> (a) Cereals. (b) Legumes and forage crops. (c) Potatoes, Irish. (d) Cotton. (e) Tobacco and other special crops. (f) Home gardens and home beautification. (g) Market garden and truck crops. (h) Fruits. (i) Forestry. (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects. (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering. (l) Poultry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (m) Dairy. (n) Other livestock. (o) Farm management. (p) Marketing, farm and home. (q) Foods and nutrition. (r) Child training and care. (s) Clothing. (t) Home management. (u) Home furnishings. (v) Home health and sanitation. (w) Community activities. (x) Miscellaneous.
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- 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:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. 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 for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person or by telephone by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical 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.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Activities and Results that can be Verified

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

Mark W. Menke County Extension Agent 12
 (Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Elko County Farm Bureau

(b) Number of members 100
 (1) Men 73
 (2) Women 27

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 13

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 8

5. Number of different voluntary county or community local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

(a) Adult work (1) Men 6
 (2) Women 2

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 3
 (2) Women 2
 (3) Older club boys 0
 (4) Older club girls 0

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 0

7. Members in above clubs or groups 4

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 28

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 7
 (b) Girls 20

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 3
 (b) Girls 3

11. Number of members now enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	10	11	4	3	0	0
(b) Girls	4	2	1	0	0	0

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	4	6	4	2	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
Girls	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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 5 to 24, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school 35 Out of school 0

14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained (a) Judging 0
 (b) Demonstration 2

15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age 0

16. Members in above groups (a) Young men 0
 (b) Young women 0

17. Total number of farm visits² made in conducting extension work 732

18. Number of different farms visited 170

19. Total number of home visits² made in conducting extension work 375

20. Number of different homes visited 275

21. Number of calls relating to extension work (a) Office 337
 (b) Telephone 80

22. Number of days agent spent in office 98

23. Number of days agent spent in field 204 1/2

24. Number of news articles or stories published³ 48

25. Number of individual letters written 511

26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed) 20

27. Number of bulletins distributed 418

28. Number of radio talks made 0

29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown 3

30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen (a) Adult work (1) Number 0
 (2) Total men leaders attending 0
 (3) Total women leaders attending 0
 (b) 4-H Club (1) Number 0
 (2) Total leaders attending 0

31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30) (a) Number 74
 (b) Total attendance 153

32. Meetings held at result demonstrations (a) Number 4
 (b) Total attendance 3000

33. Tours conducted (a) Number 0
 (b) Total attendance 0

34. Achievement days held (a) Adult work (1) Number 0
 (2) Total attendance 0
 (b) 4-H Club (1) Number 1
 (2) Total attendance 200

² List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.
³ Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

35. Encampments held.....	}	(a) Farm women	(1) Number.....	0	} 35
			(2) Total members attending.....	0	
			(3) Total others attending.....	0	
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	0	
		(2) Total boys attending.....	0		
		(3) Total girls attending.....	0		
		(4) Total others attending.....	0		
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported.....	}	(a) Number.....	67	} 36	
		(b) Total attendance.....	10,641		
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere.....	}	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	0	} 37
			(2) Total attendance.....	0	
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	0	
			(2) Total attendance.....	0	

8-5146

PROGRAM SUMMARY - 1950

TITLE OF PROJECT	(a) Number communities or other units participating.	(b) Number of leaders or committeemen assisting.	(c) Days specialists helped with line of work.	(d) Days agents devoted to line of work.	(e) No. meetings held in relation to line of work.	(f) No. news stories published.	(g) No. circular letters issued.	(h) No. farm or home visits made.	(i) No. office calls made.	(j) No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year.	(k) No. meetings at result demonstrations.	(l) No. method demonstration meetings.
38. Cereals												
a. Oat Variety tests #128	(3)	1		2	1	0	0	5	4	6	0	1
b. Trebi barley production #221	(4)	0		6 1/2	1	3	2	23	14	3	0	1
c. Smut control N. P.	(2)	0		4	1	2	1	11	6	12	0	1
Sub Totals Cereals	0	1		12 1/2	3	5	3	39	24	21	0	3
39. Legumes & Forage Crops N. P.	(2)	0		4 1/2	0	0	0	5	4	3	0	0
40. Certified Seed Potatoes # 157	(2)	0		21	0	5	2	72	24	8	0	0
43. Home Gardens N. P.	3	0		1	0	1	0	46	0	0	0	0
a. Junior Club Work #155	(3)	1		30 3/4	12	2	1	100	40	0	0	0

PROGRAM SUMMARY - 1930

TITLE OF PROJECT	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
40. Swine	(4)	(1)		19	4	2	0	21	30	0	0	0
41. Swine Hygiene & Feeds	0	4		267	81	10	2	506	33	25	0	19
42. Swine Hygiene & Feeds	0	4		267	81	10	2	506	33	25	0	19
43. Swine Hygiene & Feeds	(10)	1		192	18	3	1	62	19	49	0	11
44. Swine Hygiene & Feeds	(4)	0		67	12	1	0	25	11	5	0	11
45. Swine Hygiene & Feeds	2	2		67	10	2	4	56	11	81	0	50
46. Swine Hygiene & Feeds	(6)	5		287	59	2	2	146	21	81	0	50

TITLE OF PROJECT	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
b. Feeding & culling #124	(6)	0		15	10	3	1	80	13	3	0	9
Sub Totals Poultry	0	0		33	14	5	1	131	33	3	0	9
50. Dairy N. P.	(4)	0		10 1/2	3	2	1	23	5	1	0	0
60. Community Activities												
a. Farm Bureau Cooperation #253	10	14		12	18	1	1	15	16	0	0	0
61. Miscellaneous N. P.	0	0		20 1/2	2	1	0	10	20	0	0	0

PROGRAM SUMMARY - 1930

TITLE OF PROJECT	Number communities or other units participating. (a)	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting. (b)	Days specialists helped with line of work. (c)	Days agents devoted to line of work. (d)	No. meetings held in relation to line of work. (e)	No. news stories published. (f)	No. circular letters issued. (g)	No. farm or home visits made. (h)	No. office calls made. (i)	No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year. (j)	No. meetings at result demonstrations. (k)	No. method demonstration meetings. (l)
63. Organization N. P.	(8)	(5)		10½	2	1	0	8	17	0	0	0
a. Fairs & Exhibits	(3)	1		25	9	3	2	53	12	1	1	0
b. Weed Control	(6)	0		46½	20	6	3	214	27	16	3	13
Bull Thistle #150												
Morning Glory #131												
N. P.												
c. Junior Club Work #155	(6)	0		(48½)	(16)	(4)	(1)	(131)	(60)	0	0	0
d. Specialist Assistance N. P.	7	4		(14)	(16)	(2)	(1)	(122)	(8)	0	0	(13)
Sub Totals Organization	7	5		130½	47	10	5	275	56	17	4	13
Grand Totals	20	27		302½	145	48	20	1107	337	128	4	74

Sheet

Number communities or other units participating. (a)

Number of leaders or committeemen assisting. (b)

Days specialists helped with line of work. (c)

Days agents devoted to line of work. (d)

No. meetings held in relation to line of work. (e)

No. news stories published. (f)

No. circular letters issued. (g)

No. farm or home visits made. (h)

No. office calls made. (i)

No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year. (j)

No. meetings at result demonstrations. (k)

No. method demonstration meetings. (l)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each subdivision of the program of work. Include under each heading all of the work done with men, women, boys, and girls. If an assistant agent has been employed 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. Estimate where records are not available.

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating (a)	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting (b)	Days specialists helped with line of work (c)	Days agent devoted to line of work (d)	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work (e)	Number of news stories published (f)	Number of circular letters issued (g)	Number of farm or home visits made (h)	Number of office calls received (i)
38. Cereals (page 8).....									38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10).....									39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11).....									40
41. Cotton (page 11).....									41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11).....									42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12).....									43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12).....									44
45. Fruits (page 12).....									45
46. Forestry (page 13).....									46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13).....									47
48. Agricultural engineering and home engineering (page 14).....									48
49. Poultry (page 15).....									49
50. Dairy (page 15).....									50
51. Other livestock (page 15).....									51
52. Farm management (page 16).....									52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17).....									53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18).....									54
55. Child training and care (page 19).....									55
56. Clothing (page 20).....									56
57. Home management (page 21).....									57
58. House furnishings (page 22).....									58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23).....									59
60. Community activities (page 24).....									60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24).....									61
62. Building extension program of work ¹									62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²									63

¹ Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects above.
² Under "organization" include all work incident to maintaining extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Other ²	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	1	1	0	1	0	64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	6	3	0	12	0	65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	0	60	35	0	115	0	66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	0 bu.	2 bu.	3 bu.	0 bu.	8 bu.	0 bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	68
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	69
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	71
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

² Indicate crop by name.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
	Alfalfa	Sweet clover	Clover (red, alsike, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	0	0	0	0	3	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	0	0	0	0	0	4	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ XXXXXX XXXXXX	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	76
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	{ XXXXXX XXXXXX	79
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							

¹ Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Home gardens	(b) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	(c) Beautification of home grounds	(d) Tree fruits	(e) Bush and small fruits	(f) Grapes	
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	20	11	0	0	88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	0	21	2	0	0	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x	0	x x x x x	7	0	0	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	x x x x x	0 bu.	x x x x x	Na bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	10*	0	0	0	0	92
	(2) Girls	2*	0	0	0	0	
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	5	0	0	0	0	93
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing..... (Use space below for State questions not listed above)	1 1/2	0	x x x x x	0	0	0	94
*Reported in Mixed Club							

FORESTRY

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	95	
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	96	
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0	97
	(b) Girls.....	0	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	98
	(b) Girls.....	0	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....	0	99	
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing.....	0	100	
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations.....	0	101	
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	102	
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management.....	0	103	
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	104	
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....	0	105	
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....	0	106	
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)..... (Use space below for State questions not listed above)	0	107	

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

(Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings)

Item	(a) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	11	0	7	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	45	0	0	109
110. Pounds of poison used.....	5	0	1410	110

AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....	0	115
116. Acres drained by such systems.....	0	116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....	0	117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....	0	118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....	0	119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	0	120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....	0	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	0	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	0	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	0	129
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns..... 0 (b) Hog houses..... 0 (c) Poultry houses..... 0 (d) Silos..... 0 (e) Other..... 0	130

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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POULTRY, DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	9	0	0	0	0	0	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	450	25	0	0	0	0	133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	Na	Na	0	0	0	0	134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... 12* (2) Girls..... 6	4* 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	135
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... 5 (2) Girls..... 3	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	136
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	1250	5	0	0	0	0	137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	Na	0	0	0	0	0	138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	Na	0	0	0	0	0	139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....	Na	0	0	0	0	0	140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	Na	0	0	0	0	0	141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
143. Number of members in these associations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	144

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

*Reported in Mixed Club

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FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	145		
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	146		
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	147		
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	148		
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....	0	149		
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....	0	150		
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	0	151		
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	0	152		
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year.....	0	153		
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	0	154		
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	0	155		
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases.....	0	156		
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	0	157		
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	13	158		
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159		
(a) Wheat.....	1	(g) Dairy cattle.....	1	(m).....
(b) Corn.....	0	(h) Beef cattle.....	0	(n).....
(c) Cotton.....	0	(i) Hogs.....	0	(o).....
(d) Potatoes.....	0	(j) Sheep.....	0	(p).....
(e) Tobacco.....	0	(k) Poultry.....	3	(q).....
(f) Truck crops.....	0	(l) Barley	8	(r).....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
166. Organization.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
167. Accounting and auditing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
168. Financing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
169. Business policies.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
170. Production to meet market demand.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
171. Reduction of market losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
172. Use of current market information.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
173. Standardizing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
175. Packaging and grading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
176. Loading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
177. Transporting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
178. Warehousing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
179. Keeping membership informed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
180. Merging into larger units.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
182. Packaging and grading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
183. Use of current market information.....	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 184

185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 185

	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation	
	(a)	(b)	
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls.....		186
	(2) Boys.....		
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls.....		187
	(2) Boys.....		

188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year..... 188

189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year..... 189

190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year..... 190

191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations..... 191

192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch..... 192

193. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 193

194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding..... 194

195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)..... 195

196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members..... 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 197

198. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 198

199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care..... 199

200. Membership in these groups..... 200

201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

(a) Boys.....	201
(b) Girls.....	

202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Boys.....	202
(b) Girls.....	

203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation")..... 203

204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones..... 204

205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment..... 205

206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs..... 206

207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children..... 207

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 208. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 208
- 209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 209
- 210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... 210
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (b) Boys.....
- 211. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... 211
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (b) Boys.....
- 212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing..... 212
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
- 213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget..... 213
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
- 214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves..... 214
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
- 215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations..... 215
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
- 216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing..... 216
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 217. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 217
- 218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 218
- 219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... 219
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (b) Boys.....
- 220. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... 220
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (b) Boys.....
- 221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan..... 221
- 222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan..... 222
- 223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home..... 223
- 224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities..... 224
- 225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations..... 225
- 226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment..... 226
- 227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods..... 227
- 228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house..... 228
- 229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living..... 229
- 230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living..... 230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 231. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 231
- 232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 232
- 233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....
 - { (a) Girls.....
 - { (b) Boys.....
 } 233
- 234. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....
 - { (a) Girls.....
 - { (b) Boys.....
 } 234
- 235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings.....
 - { (a) Women.....
 - { (b) Girls.....
 } 235
- 236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture.....
 - { (a) Women.....
 - { (b) Girls.....
 } 236
- 237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....
 - { (a) Women.....
 - { (b) Girls.....
 } 237
- 238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....
 - { (a) Women.....
 - { (b) Girls.....
 } 238
- 239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....
 - { (a) Women.....
 - { (b) Girls.....
 } 239

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 240. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 240
- 241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 241
- 242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....
 - { (a) Girls.....
 - { (b) Boys.....
 } 242
- 243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....
 - { (a) Girls.....
 - { (b) Boys.....
 } 243
- 244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....
 - { (a) Girls.....
 - { (b) Boys.....
 } 244
- 245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination..... 245
- 246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations..... 246
- 247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations..... 247
- 248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)..... 248
- 249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations..... 249
- 250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans..... 250
- 251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations..... 251
- 252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... 252

(Use space below for State questions not listed above.)

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COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities

253. Number of communities surveyed or scored.....	8	253
254. Number of clubhouses, permanent camps, etc., built.....	0	254
255. Number of community rest rooms established.....	0	255
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	0	256
257. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	1	257
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic practices.....	0	258
259. Number of school or other community grounds landscaped in accordance with plans furnished.....	1	259
260. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as landscaping school grounds, conducting a local fair, etc.....	1	260
261. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community work reported on this page.....	10	261

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under This Heading Report Other Lines of Work not Included in the Preceding Pages, Such as Bees, Weeds, Handicraft, 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) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) ¹ Rabbits	(e) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	13	0	0	0	262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	0	16	0	0	0	263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	3	0	264
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	3	0	265
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	

¹ Indicate project by name.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES
in
ELKO COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA

by
MARK W. MENKE
County Extension Agent

November 1, 1929
to
November 1, 1930

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. <u>Cover and Title Page</u>	1
II. <u>Table of Contents</u>	2-5
III. <u>Status of County Extension Organization</u> ...	6-9
(1) Form of organization	6-8
(2) Program development	8
(3) General policies	8-9
IV. <u>Program of Work, Goals Established, Methods Employed and Results Achieved</u>	9-58
(1) Factors determining program	9
(2) Project activities and results	10-58
Map showing location of projects ...	10
<u>Cereals</u>	11-15
Oat variety tests #128	11-12
(a) Iowa	
(b) Victory White	
(c) Swedish Select	
(d) Hulless	
Trebil barley production #221	13
Cereal smut control and seed cleaning	14-15
<u>Legume and forage crops</u>	16-18
Sweet Clover	16
Landino clover	16
Nevada bluegrass	16
Brome grass	17
Range Improvement #291	18
<u>Potatoes, Irish</u>	19-20
Netted Gem certified seed #157	19
Minor varieties	20
(a) Quick Lunch	
(b) Bliss Triumph	
(c) Early Ohio	
(d) Early Rose	
(e) Early Eureka	
(f) Hebron Beauty	
(g) Blue Victor	

<u>Home Beautification</u>	21-25
Landscaping work #219	21
County Court House	21
<u>Orchard Improvement #220</u>	26
<u>Insect Pests and Disease</u>	27-28
Insects	27
Diseases	28
<u>Rodents and Other Pests</u>	29
Rodents	29
Magpies	29
<u>Poultry #124</u>	30-31
Culling and Houses	30
Parasites and Diseases	30
<u>Community Activities</u>	32-34
Farm Bureau Cooperation #253	32
Community meetings	32
<u>Fairs and Exhibits</u>	35-37
Elko County Fair and Nevada State Livestock Show	35
Nevada State Fair	35
Nevada Potato and Apple Show	35
<u>Junior Club Work #155</u>	38-43
Achievement Day	38
State Club Camp	38
Portland International Exposition	38
Enrollments	39
Club Story - Paulus Svedin	42
<u>Weed Control</u>	44-52
Weed Area Map	44
Whitetop	47
Canadian thistle	47
European morning glory	48
Program of work 1930	48
Puncture vine	49

<u>Specialist Work</u>	53
Landscape specialists trips.....	53
(a) Reno	
(b) Ely	
Humboldt County Fair.....	53
Western States Training School.....	54
<u>Miscellaneous Activities</u>	55
V. <u>Outlook and Recommendations for 1931</u>	56
VI. <u>Summary of Activities and Accomplishments</u> <u>for 1930</u>	57

##

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1a	Windbreak and yard before planting	23
1b	Same as above after planting	23
2a	Unightly windbreak	24
2b	Windbreak after screening with plantings	24
3	View at Annual Elko County Picnic	34
4	Elko County Display at Nevada State Fair	37
5	Winning Weed Demonstration Team	40
5a	Walter Garcia and Fred Adams	41
6	View of whitetop in corrals	46
7	Whitetop patches on range and en- croaching on cultivated fields	46
8	View of whitetop crowding out grain field	50

Index of Newspaper Cooperation

<u>Clipping</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Results of Landscape Program	25
2	4-H Achievement Day winners announced ..	40
3	Elko County Demonstration Team wins	41
4	Weed Campaign opened	45
5	Editorial on Weed Control	51

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III. STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.

(1) Form of organization.

The county extension agent's work, co-operating with the county farm bureau organization officials, covers demonstrational problems affecting agriculture, livestock, horticulture, rodent control, farm management, range improvement, home economics and boys' and girls' club work.

Source of Funds The finances of the County Farm Bureau are supplied by cooperative funds from the federal, state and county governments.

The farm bureau and the extension service jointly, in aid of project and educational work, receive the cooperation and assistance of specialists from the University Extension Service, the College of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Extension Service and Elko County Farm Bureau employs a county agricultural agent, a home demonstration and a district extension agent who works three-fourths of the time in Elko and Northern Bureka Counties. The remaining one-fourth time of the district extension agent is spent in other parts of the State on livestock specialist work.

Plan of Organization The Elko County Farm Bureau consists of thirteen communities. Active organization work is carried on in seven of these communities, each one having community officers and project and local leaders to carry on the projects adopted. In addition to the community organizations, we have a County unit directing the general policies, consisting of five directors.

County An annual meeting is held at Elko in November or December for the purpose of electing the County directors, the adoption of a budget and a 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 October and November at which times officers are elected for the ensuing year and delegates selected for the annual county meeting. A program of work for the coming year is discussed and resolutions passed for the action of the county meeting. During quiet seasons of the year, regular meetings are held in five centers. During harvest and rush months of the year meetings are held at the call of the chair for important business.

Membership As the farm bureau organization is supported by taxation, every taxpayer is eligible to become a member of it. However, an annual membership fee is levied by the community centers to provide for local expenses and to maintain membership in the national organization.

Personnel The personnel consists of a district extension agent, a county extension agent, a home demonstration agent and a stenographer. Extension Service Specialists and University and Government departmental assistance has been received from:-

SPECIALIST

Cecil W. Creel
 Thomas Buckman
 Prof. P. A. Lehenbauer
 Prof. A. L. Higginbotham
 George Schweis
 Prof. V. E. Scott

PROJECT

Organization
 Agronomy
 Certified Seed
 Publicity
 Weed Control
 Poultry Specialist

**Head-
quarters** Headquarters are maintained at the Elko County Court House where we are provided with a well-equipped office, centrally located, and easily accessible for office visits, conferences and calls.

Publicity This is taken care of by news items in the local papers, and by mimeographed monthly reports forwarded to parties interested in agriculture. The local papers cooperate splendidly, and have been of valuable assistance in putting over many of our projects. The State Extension News Service under the direction of Prof. A. L. Higginbotham, also conducts a state-wide news service.

(2) Program Development

Community Analysis Extension Service and Farm Bureau work is carried on largely in the irrigated sections of the county. Community centers are located in isolated valleys in settlements which are usually long distances apart. Advice, consultations, market news service and appointed field day demonstration assistance are rendered to thinly settled districts where bad roads and severe weather slows up extension programs in Elko County. Programs are worked out by committeemen, board of directors and the county agents. Public sentiment regarding valuable projects is considered in working up county and community programs. Project and local leaders have played an important part in putting over our most valuable pieces of work, the majority of which could not be carried out successfully without their splendid cooperation.

Following are statistics which give a bird's eye view of Elko County agriculturally:-

Area in square miles	17,059
Farm area in acres	1,644,619
Irrigated area in acres	202,724
Type of irrigation - Mountain streams, Humboldt, Mary's and Owyhee Rivers,	
Elevation of Farm Lands--5,000 to 6,000 feet.	
Frost conditions variable--60 to 90 days	
Average acreage of farms	3,163
Tax valuation of Elko County	\$42,335,755
Total Population	9,930
Number of farms	520

(3) General Policies and Organization Relationships.

The County extension organization cooperates

with all civic bodies and state and local associations on projects of interest to the welfare of the County. The College of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Nevada Land and Livestock Association, the Elko Chamber of Commerce, the Elko Park Commission, the Elko County Fair Board, the Western Cattle-men's Association, the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers, the Twenty-Thirty Club, and the local press have all rendered valuable assistance on numerous occasions in our several projects.

IV. PROGRAM OF WORK - Goals, methods employed, results achieved.

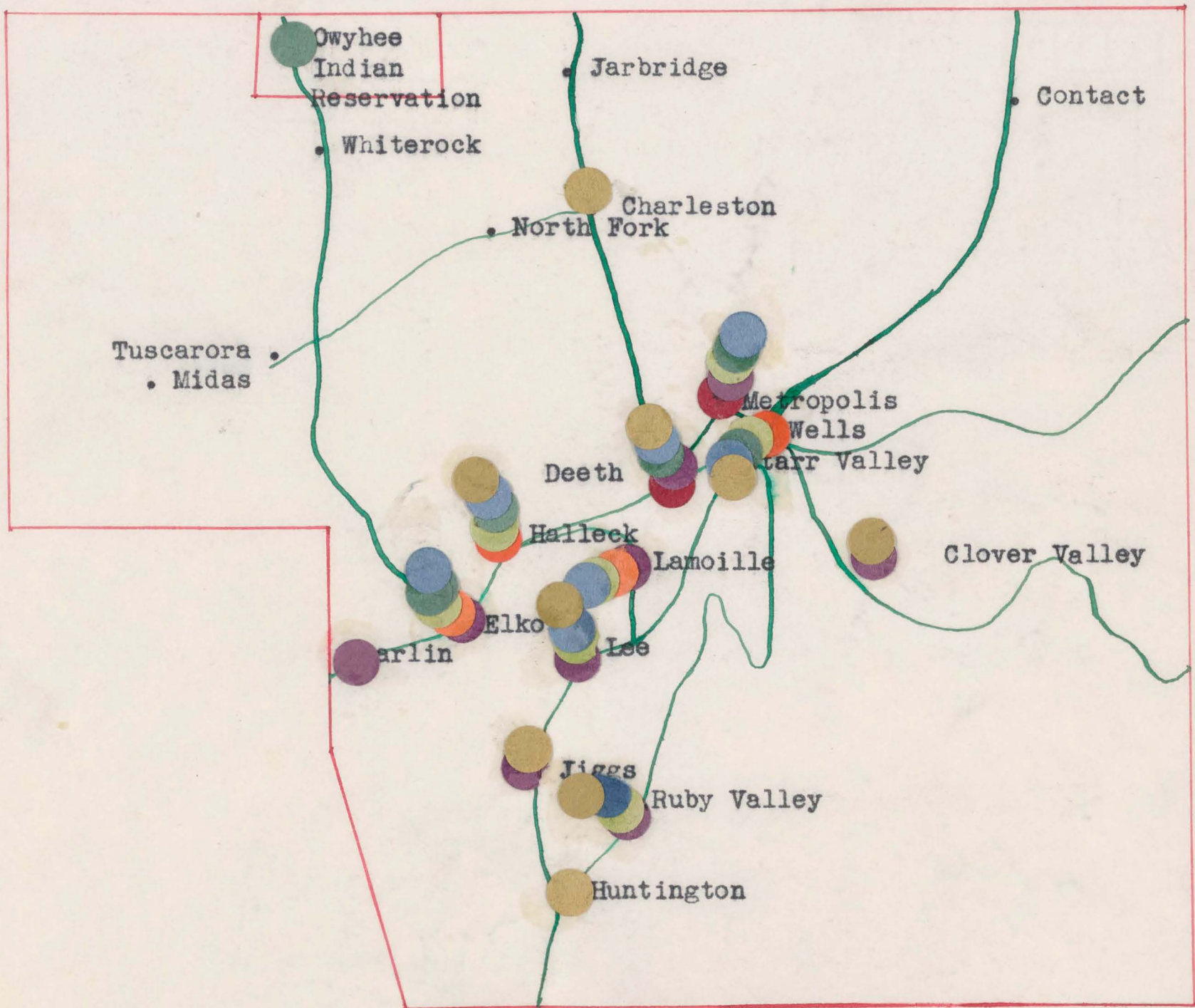
(1) Factors Determining Program.

The economic and social needs of the agricultural communities are the basic factors determining the Program of Work in Elko County. With the livestock work being done by the District Extension Agent, the County Agent has devoted much of his time to the following projects:

1. Weed Control
2. Landscaping
3. Pest and Disease Control
4. Fairs and Exhibits
5. Junior Club Work
6. Cereal Variety Tests
7. Pasture and range Improvement
8. Poultry diseases and culling
9. Certified Seed Potatoes
10. Magpie and Rodent Control Work

##

- Weed Control ●
- Landscaping ●
- Pest & Disease Control ●
- Magpie Control ●
- Junior Club Work ●
- Certified Seed Potatoes ●
- Poultry Culling & Diseases ●



(a) OATS VARIETY TESTS

Four trial plots of oats were planted upon the ranch of Max Uhlig at Metropolis. These plots consisted of one acre each and were planted side by side on a clay loam. Each plot received two irrigations except the Iowa oats which required a third irrigation to ripen the grain.

Figures on each plot were as follows:

Iowa Oats

Sixty-one bushels per acre - weight thirty-two pounds per bushel - yield nineteen hundred fifty-two pounds per acre. These oats grew taller than the others, required more water to ripen, showed a tendency to lodge and had a greater proportion of hull to kernel.

Victory White Oats

Fifty-five bushels per acre - thirty-three and five tenths pounds per bushel - nineteen hundred and fifty-two pounds per acre. These oats, though producing fewer bushels per acre, were enough heavier to give a yield equal to the Iowa and with only two irrigations, where the Iowa had three.

Swedish Select Oats

Sixty-five bushels per acre - weight thirty-six pounds per bushel - twenty-three hundred and forty pounds per acre. These oats had only two irrigations and had a stiff straw without lodging tendencies. Their kernels were exceptionally full as is shown by the heavy weight per bushel.

Hulless Oats

Forty bushels per acre - weight forty-five pounds per bushel - eighteen hundred pounds per acre. These oats showed a surprising tendency to produce a second crop after having been cut. They afforded excellent pasture for several weeks after the grain was removed. The straw was very stiff with no tendency to lodge and with very little shattering. These oats would appear to be excellent as chicken feed.

As a result of two years trial plots the

two leading oat varieties for Elko County seem to be Kanota and Swedish Select. On very rich ground the Kanota would be least apt to lodge.

##

(b) TREBI BARLEY PRODUCTION

As a result of test plots started in 1926 by Joseph W. Wilson and continued until 1928 it was definitely determined that Trebi Barley was a better producer and a better feed than other varieties of barley grown here. Accordingly this barley was no longer in a trial stage and upon the arrival of this agent in Elko the test projects of barley were discontinued and a new project of Trebi Barley production was started. The agent secured orders for certified Trebi Barley seed for each community. Those purchasing were:

Dick Bellinger	Lamoille	1000#
C. E. Reinken	Lamoille	2000#
Arthur Drown	Lee	1000#
George Ogilvie	Lee	2000#
Don Riddell	Starr Valley	600#
Max Uhlig	Metropolis	600#

These plantings of Trebi will assure the County of an ample supply of seed in the future.

#

(c) SMUT CONTROL

The cereal crops of Elko County have been subject to various smuts. As high as 30% smuted heads have been counted in oat and hooded barley stands. The long distances between farms and communities has made it impractical to have a county-wide treating machine and many farmers feel that their own plantings of cereals were insufficient to warrant buying or building a treating machine. However, it was apparent that cereal seeds needed cleaning and treating on most ranches.

A demonstration combined cleaner - grader - treater machine was secured from the Calkens Company of Spokane, Washington. This machine is a fanning mill with attachment for treating wheat, oats, barley and other grains with dusts. The cost of the machine was approximately \$150.00 laid down. It was purchased by six Starr Valley ranchers for their use and was located centrally at the ranch of William Helth. Oscar Goodale, Donald Riddell, Blaine and Joseph Jeanney and Edgar Hylton also purchased equal shares in the machine.

An old Ford car was used for power and the grain seed to be treated was taken to the machine by each rancher.

Ceresan dust was used for treating oats and barley and Copper Carbonate for wheat because it was less expensive. The machine has given satisfaction especially as a fanning mill. The duster attachment clogs easily and needs to be perfected. However, with careful operating, the machine is economical in time and labor as it cleans and treats the grain in one operation and by using Ceresan for covered grains the cumbersome liquid treatments are no longer necessary.

A crew of three men can easily clean and treat 1000 pounds of grain per hour.

The following amounts of grain were treated in the spring of 1930:- Oats 2 tons, wheat $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, barley 3 tons.

No smut was observed in any of the fields treated although there were unmistakable evidences of smut balls in the seed. These demonstrations have shown that Ceresan is effective in controlling smut of wheat, oats and barley; that Copper Carbonate is effective on hulless seeds; and that under Elko conditions local joint ownership of small combined cleaning - treating machines will be the most economical and satisfactory method of controlling cereal smuts and of cleaning seeds. It is hoped that one of these machines can be placed in each community during 1931.

#

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

SWEET CLOVER has been grown successfully on the ranches of Walter Glaser at Halleck and Max Uhlig of Metropolis. In both cases the yellow annual sweet clover has produced the finest pasture and hay. The stems do not grow nearly as tall and coarse as the white sweet clover. Sweet clover is very useful in producing forage on soil that is too alkaline to grow alfalfa. After several years of sweet clover the soil becomes more porous and can often be planted to alfalfa. This is a crop that can well be adopted by owners of river bottom land as part of a program of pasture improvement.

LANDINO CLOVER seed has been secured for test plots but was received too late for 1930 planting. This is a new pasture and hay crop to this County and it will be thoroughly tried out in 1931. A test plot of this clover at Yerington, Nevada, has proved its exceptional merit in that climate.

NEVADA BLUE GRASS

An old range grass which appears to be particularly adapted to Elko conditions has been identified as Nevada Bluegrass (*Poa Nevadensis*). This grass has made its appearance in the pastures and hay fields of the South Fork region and Pleasant Valley in sufficient quantity to materially increase the hay crop. In addition it grows to a height of six to eight inches on the range without irrigation and is a valuable spring feed. As there is no seed available on the market, Mr. Trescartes, of Lamaille, has hand picked about twenty-seven pounds of this seed from plants growing in his meadow and this grass will be given a thorough test next summer. Although there are doubtless many grasses of greater pasture value than Nevada Bluegrass, it looks quite promising as a grass for range revegetation.

BROME GRASS

The ease with which brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) grows in Elko County has lead the agent to believe that it should be planted more extensively. It easily spreads if the seed is allowed to ripen and produces heavy yields of hay. It does well if planted in mixed fields of alfalfa or timothy or both. Mr. W. D. Hill of Metropolis has been impressed with its rapid and rank growth and intends to make planting in 1931. Brome grass spreads by creeping rhizomes and will withstand more drough and heat than timothy. It also produces better second growth.

#

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

The heavy grazing of certain parts of the range by livestock is bringing the importance of range revegetation before the stockmen and ranchers. Cultivated plants that will thrive on the open range and stand grazing are being sought. One plant that appears to thrive and produce considerable forage is matrimony vine (*Lycium halimifolium*) also called Chinese Matrimony vine. This plant is a native of China and was imported to the United States as an ornamental for use in landscaping difficult situations. It's extreme hardiness has resulted in its escape from cultivation. It seems to thrive under range conditions.

Matrimony vine belongs to the potato family (Solanaceae) which group contains numerous poisonous plants. Very little information is available upon the properties of matrimony vine but it is reported that the genus, *Lycium*, has plants containing the drug, belladonna.

Mr. Dave Ogilvie and the agent have fed up to nine pounds of leaves and twigs per day to sheep. In confinement the sheep readily eat this forage and appear to relish it. Due to limited facilities the test was not as complete as it should have been, but it is felt by those conducting the experiment that this shrub is worthy of a complete test as a range forage plant.

Data upon the nutritive value, rates of gain by animals, and chemical composition of this plant will be gathered in 1931. A test plot of the plant will also be tried upon the range.

#

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Growing of certified Netted Gem potato seed has become an established industry in Elko County. The low winter temperatures have so far prevented the establishment of eelworm or nematodes in this County although they are a serious pest in many other potato producing centers.

Improvement in practically all potato fields has been quite noticeable in the past three years as a result of planting improved seed. Several diseases such as blackleg, calico mosaic, rugose mosaic and yellows which were to be found in most potato fields then, were seldom seen in 1930. The effect of the certified seed campaign has made itself manifest in potato yields and quality over the entire County of Elko.

Potato growers whose fields have passed two field inspections in the past summer are:

Blaine Jeanney,	3 acres,	Starr Valley
Joe Jeanney,	4 acres,	Starr Valley
Guy Neal,	6 acres,	Starr Valley
Oscar Goodale,	2 acres,	Starr Valley
W. D. Hill,	2 acres,	Metropolis
Burt Holbrook,	2 acres,	Metropolis
George Terry,	2 acres,	Metropolis
Horton Hammond,	1 acre,	Metropolis

Additional potato growers in every community have planted certified seed although many of them have not applied for certification because they are not in the seed business.

Although the total acreage of potatoes certified in 1930 is not large, yet the educational effect upon the entire County has been of considerable importance in making growers of all crops more receptive to improved practices with marked improvement in quantity and quality of the products grown.

##

MINOR VARIETIES

The main late crop potato in Elko is the Netted Gem. However, a need is felt for several early and mid-early season varieties of potatoes for local use.

Among the varieties tried out those which have produced crops of excellent quality are:

VARIETY	SEASON	TYPE	TUBERS
Quick Lunch	extra early	round	few-large
Bliss Triumph	early	round	many-medium
Early Ohio	early	oval	medium
Early Rose	early	elongated	medium
Early Eureka	early	rough round	very large- rough
Hebron Beauty	medium early	oblong	many-medium
Blue Victor	late	oblong	very large- smooth

These varieties are recommended for use in home gardens or, with the early varieties, for local market in Elko where there is a good demand for early potatoes.

The Bliss Triumph, Blue Victor and Early Eureka are exceptionally good keepers in storage.

#

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

The permanent home is the fundamental unit of American civilization. In past history many farm homes have been abandoned by the younger generation because of a lack of the proper home conveniences and environment. Modernization of homes and proper surroundings will prevent abandonment of more homes and instead, will establish permanent home units.

To this end, an extensive program of home beautification has been started in Elko County. This work has been carried on in conjunction with the Extension Service, the Farm Bureau and several local organizations. Miss Stimson, the Home Demonstrator agent has a county wide yard improvement contest and additional contests in both Elko and Wells. The County Agent has worked as specialist in landscaping for these contests and has advised any others, not in these contests, in landscaping matters.

The Elko Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, 20-30 Club, Homemakers Club and City Park Commission have sponsored these contests. The entire county has taken an interest and improved home grounds are to be found in every community. These improved yards will be demonstrations for those who have not yet improved.

A total of 94 yards were entered in yard improvement contests of which 93 completed with some phase of landscape work. In addition, advice on selection of proper plants for various situations was made available at the Farm Bureau office, through the local press and by personal contacts to all interested parties.

COURT HOUSE

The Elko County Court House was landscaped for the first time. Due to its favorable location on the main traveled street it has created much favorable comment and is serving as an excellent demonstration of improved yards. A

permenant planting of shrubs and perennials
will be completed there in the spring of 1931.

Elko County is now "landscape" conscious.
The future will doubtless see a greatly improved
type of rural and city yards as landscape plans
progress.

##



Figure 1A

Side view of windbreak before planting.



Figure 1B

Same view after planting. Note screen and windbreak of sunflowers.



Figure 2A

Type of windbreak used to protect ornamental plantings from the cold spring and hot summer winds at Wells, Nevada. Note snow on Ruby Mountains in the rear and natural vegetation consisting of low sagebrush.

Picture taken May 15, 1930.

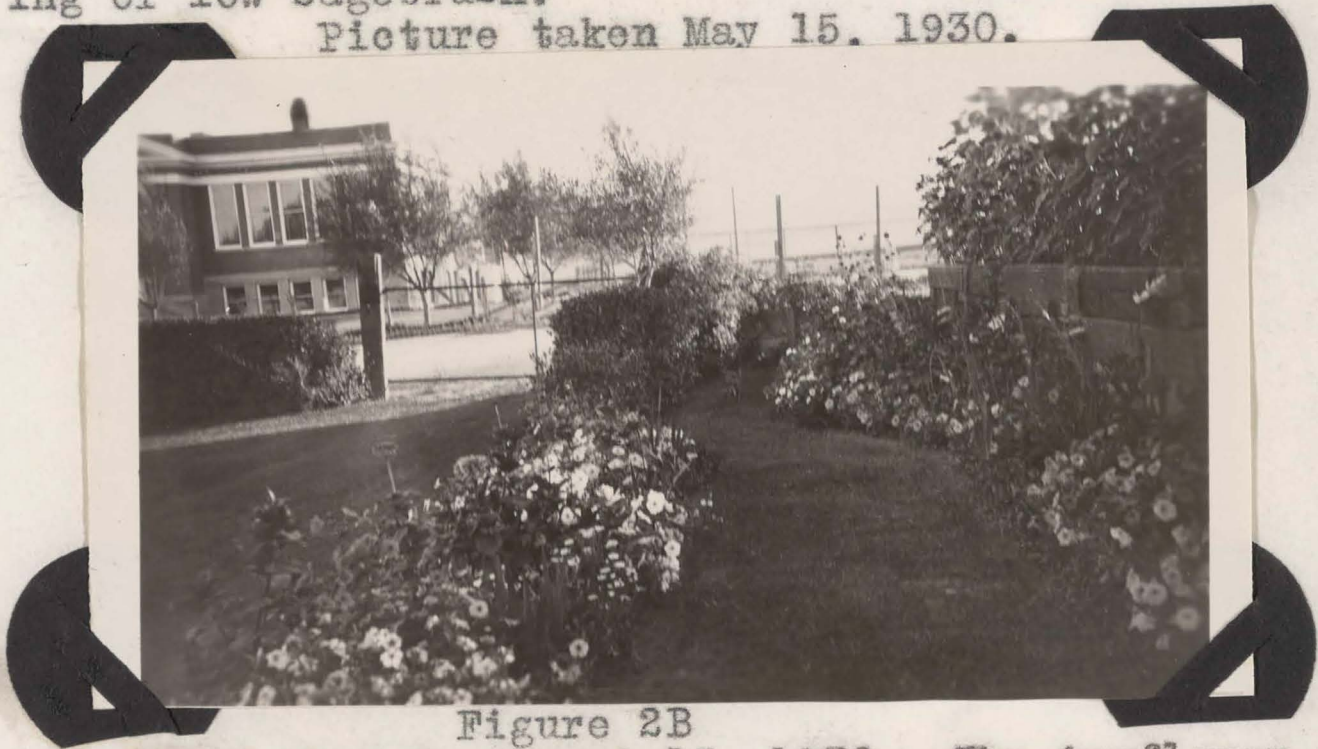


Figure 2B

Same view on August 15, 1930. The sunflower screen and plantings are very attractive.

AGENT VISITS FARM GARDENS

Mark Menke, an expert on the planting and care of flowers, states that one of the most beautiful gardens he has seen in Elko county is that owned by J. H. Wardleigh of Wells.

Part of Mr. Wardleigh's success is due, Mr. Menke thinks, to the fact that he has built a fence of ties all along the north side of the garden which protects it from the cold spring wind from that quarter. The back of the fence is hidden by giant sunflowers and in front of the fence are planted various plants which reach a height of from one to three feet, forming a beautiful screen.

Mr. Wardleigh also makes use of a hot bed, and many of the plants are started very early in the season and then moved to permanent beds in the garden. Menke says there are more varieties and colors of sweet peas in the garden than he has seen elsewhere, and that the giant and ruffled petunias are exceptionally beautiful. Other flowers such as gladiolas, marigolds, pansies, dahlias, and snapdragons are blooming in the garden. Strips of well-trimmed lawn form paths through the garden instead of the usual brick or cement walks and the effect is very pleasing.

In addition to a flower garden Wardleigh also has a very fine vegetable garden which is unique in that it is planted among the flowers and is scarcely distinguishable from the myriads of other blooms.

Mrs. E. C. Riddell has a very lovely garden this year also, according to Menke and it is expected that she will have many beautiful flowers to enter in the flower show this month.

ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

The American public will not buy or use wormy apples. That is a fact that orchard owners must face. It is probably one of the chief reasons why there is so little demand for local apples while graded fruit from other states finds a good local market.

Previous to 1927, no codling moth could be found in Elko County. However, it is now widely spread in practically all orchards of this county. Orchard owners are realizing the necessity of spraying for codling moth. Mr. Lugea of Lamoille has purchased a spray for this purpose. Other demonstrational sprays should be installed in each community.

Pruning demonstrations have been conducted in Lamoille, Ruby Valley and Starr Valley. Three orchards in Lamoille have been completely pruned and all undesirable growth and diseased wood was removed.

The program of orchard improvement is well under way and will be continued with special emphasis placed upon pruning and spraying in the winter and spring of 1930 to 1931.

##

INSECT PESTS AND DISEASE

Insects

To a large extent the control of insect pests and disease has been divided among other projects. However, a complete account will be given here in order to have this material in condensed form.

The Elko City Park Commission has continued their program of spraying all plantings within the city limits to control pests. The most persistent of these pests are red spider, European red mite, aphids, European elm scale, cottony maple scale and several lesser scales.

A new pest appearing on box elders throughout the county has been identified by William Middleton, associate U. S. Entomologist and Mr. A. Busck as *Gracilaria negundella*. This pest is a leaf skeletonizer and strips the epidermis from the upper and lower sides of the leaf. This starts at the leaf tip and the leaf rolls up towards the petiole or stem enclosing the pests within the roll and protecting them from sprays.

The most effective means of checking this pest is to spray with arsenate of lead or similar poisons using a spreader such as casein or fish oil. The spray must be applied before the leaves have rolled or its effectiveness is lost.

Codling moth must be sprayed once or twice depending upon the season if local apples are to be marketed.

Poplar borers are so numerous in practically all trees of that family, that control is beyond question. The poplar tree is also subject to several serious diseases so that its replacement by other trees such as Chinese Elm is being advised as a solution to the borer problem.

RODENTS AND OTHER PESTS

Rodents

Two dozen gopher traps have been sold at cost to ranchers and eighteen cartons of gopher poison have been distributed for use as poisoned baits. Both the traps and the poisoned baits were effective against these pests.

Magpies

One hundred and twenty cartons of magpie poison were distributed over Elko County. This poison was used on pieces of bacon rind cut in six inch squares and containing one half inch depth of fat on the rind. The fat was sliced with a knife and the strychnine was rubbed into the cuts. These pieces when nailed to trees or poles are better than meat baits in that the fat does not freeze hard and no poisoned particles fall to the ground where valuable animals may become poisoned.

As many as twenty-eight dead magpies have been counted around a single bait after two days exposure. In order to continue effective, the dead magpies must be removed from around the bait or others will leave it. One carton of poison is sufficient to poison two such baits as described above.

Magpies are quite troublesome to newborn calves and sheep and to freshly branded or dehorned stock as they will alight on the animals and peck into any tender or exposed parts. They are also a menace to the eggs of poultry or game birds.

The poisons and traps used in the rodent and magpie controp campaign was furnished by the U. S. Biological Survey under the direction of Mr. E. R. Sans.

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POULTRY

Culling and Houses

The poultry industry of Elko County is chiefly limited to small farm flocks in neglected conditions. Culling demonstrations have been held on nine farms in five different communities. This is one over the goal of eight demonstrations planned for the year 1930.

Five ranchers were advised about building poultry houses and one new house and one brooder house were constructed upon approved plans as a result by Mr. G. S. Garcia of Elko and Burt Holbrook of Metropolis.

Poultry Diseases and Parasites

As poultry culling demonstrations were being conducted, symptoms of disease and parasitic infestations were closely watched.

Round worms were found in one half of the flocks and the tobacco treatment was given with excellent results. In the case of Mr. Oscar Rice of Metropolis, 46 hens had died over a period of two months before the flock was examined. Two hens were killed for examination and the tobacco treatment was given. No poultry losses have occurred since in a three month period and the remaining hens are in excellent condition and laying twice as many eggs as at any previous period in spite of the loss of 48 birds.

Satisfactory but less striking results have been secured on each flock treated for roundworms.

Tapeworms have been found in several flocks and kamala treatments recommended.

Presence of several diseases such as nutritional and common roup, blackhead in turkeys,

diarrhia and similar troubles are due chiefly to improper feed and houses and to a general lack of sanitary conditions in poultry yards.

A tour of Metropolis poultry yards was made by Professor V. E. Scott, State Specialist, and the agent accompanied by eight poultry growers. Six flocks were visited with discussions on poultry houses, feeds, diseases and culling.

Several poultry clubs for adults as well as 4-H club members will be conducted over the county this winter. The care of poultry will be taught in all its phases with special emphasis on farm flocks.

#

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Extension agents cooperate with the Farm Bureau Board of Directors in all matters pertaining to organization. The Board in 1930 was composed of W. D. Hill, Metropolis, President; Oscar Goodale, Deeth, Vice-President; Mrs. C. H. Reinken, Lamoille, Secretary; Mrs. Walter Glaser, Halleck, and Mrs. Archie Dewar, Lee. This gives representation on the board to the five most important communities in the county.

The annual Farm Bureau picnic was held in Lamoille grove on June 22, 1930. Four hundred people attended and enjoyed the program of speeches, games and entertainment. Mr. Sam Keiffer of Salt Lake City was the main speaker of the day. His talk on cooperation was very instructive and entertaining. Each succeeding year the attendance at this group gathering increases.

Another annual group gathering which is receiving increased county-wide support is the Achievement Day dance held at Mountain View Park on the Sam Davis ranch in Starr Valley. Proceeds of this affair are used to send club members to 4-H Club Camp at Reno each summer.

Community meetings

Meetings are held in each community at such times as can be arranged. It is very difficult to set dates for these meetings very far in advance because of the great distances to be traveled, the uncertain conditions of the roads in winter, and the seasonal rush of work in spring and summer months. When it is considered that there are approximately 6500 miles of unpaved county roads in addition to state highways and local roads in the county of Elko, the transportation problem in

bad weather can be understood.

Meetings are held in communities where the distance to be traveled one way varies from one-half mile to twenty miles.

Meetings which the agent has attended and participated in follow: Halleck three, Starr Valley two, Metropolis five, Wells one, Lamoille five, Lee one and Elko one.

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Figure 3.

Scene at Annual Farm Bureau picnic at Lamoille. President W. D. Hill and Mr. Sam Kiefer of Salt Lake on the speakers platform.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

Elko County Fair and State Livestock Show

The county agent acts as superintendent of the poultry, rabbits and farm crops division of the County Fair in cooperation with the Elko County Fair Board. The variety and good quality of the crops grown at elevations of 5000 to 6500 feet has been remarkable. Oat sheaves seventy-seven inches tall from the Spanish Ranch were exhibited. Plums from the Reed Ranch at White Rock, elevation 6200 feet, were of such good quality that they received sweepstakes ribbon at the State Fair in competition with exhibits from much more favorable climates for fruit growing.

One hundred and two exhibitors were represented at the County Fair in the poultry and farm crops division.

Nevada State Fair

Elko County placed third with its exhibit at the State Fair in Fallon in competition with ten counties. Other prizes taken testify to the quality of Elko's farm crops. Among county prizes winning firsts or seconds were the following: display of potato varieties, display of squash varieties, display of onion varieties, display of wheat, display of plum varieties. In addition to the above, individual entries took twenty-five first places and nineteen second places. Prize money from individual entries was sent to the individuals while money won by county entries was used to defray expenses of exhibiting and to help finance county-wide 4-H club work.

Nevada Potato and Apple Show

Exhibits of certified netted gem potato seed were sent to the Nevada Potato and Apple

Show in Reno. This was done in order to acquaint the public with the quality of Elko Certified seed and to stimulate interest in use of good potato seed. At this time no definite word has been heard regarding prizes won but it is understood several awards went to the Elko seed.

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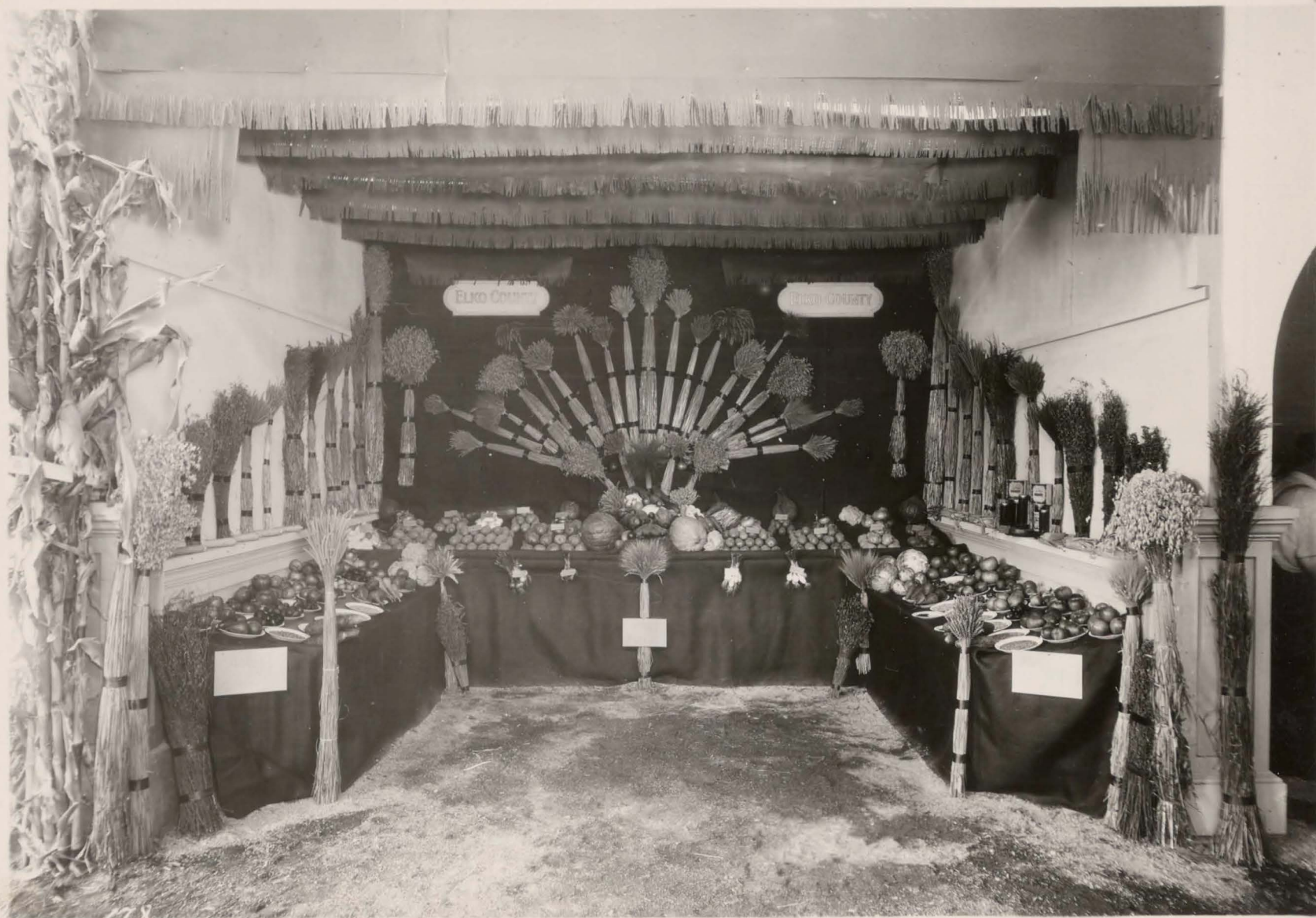


Figure 4.

Elko County Booth at Nevada State Fair features Elko grown grain, forages, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. County prizes taken here are used to send 4-H club members to 4-H club camps.

JUNIOR CLUB WORK

Achievement Day

Annual 4-H club Achievement Day was held at Riddell Grove, Starr Valley, on July 19. Ten of the agents club members were present. Two of these, Fred Adams and Walter Garcia, won the right to represent Elko County in the demonstration team contests at State Club Camp in Reno. A pleasant and instructive day was spent at the grove. In the evening a dance was enjoyed by approximately one hundred and twenty-five couples. The proceeds of this dance were used to pay expenses of 4-H club members to the State Camp.

Reno Club Camp

Seven of the agents club members attended State Club Camp in Reno, July 28 to August 3. The Elko boys demonstration team again placed first with a weed control demonstration and won the right to represent the State of Nevada at the Portland International Exposition.

A field crop and weed identification contest was also won by Elko County boys, who took six out of the first seven places. The four highest scores in this were 100%, 100%, 97%, 94% won by Edward Garcia, Walter Garcia, Fred Adams and Ferdin Terry respectively.

The Elko delegation placed first in the stunt contest also.

Considerable improvement was noted in Club Camp this year under the direction of Mr. Buckman and all club members expressed a desire to return next year.

Portland International Exposition

The winning Nevada State Weed Control Demonstration Team composed of Fred Adams and Walter Garcia, both twelve years old, left for the Portland Exposition with the agent on October 22.

The trip was made by car over the Columbia River Highway and required three days.

The champion demonstration teams of the six Northwestern States met on Tuesday in Plummer Hall. The Nevada boys won the agricultural team demonstrations by a score of 96% thus becoming champions of the Pacific Northwest for 1930. Valuable assistance on this demonstration was received from the Chipman Chemical Engineering Company of Boundbrook, New Jersey. This company supplied one of the best dusting machines available for the demonstration.

Enrollments

The agent had fifteen boys and one girl club member and in addition there were six Indian girls and thirteen Indian boys enrolled from the Owyhee Indian Reservation.

The sixteen white club members enrolled carried seventeen projects with thirteen projects completed or a total of 81.25 per cent project completions.

The nineteen Indian club members carried twenty-eight projects and had fourteen completions or a total of 50%.*

*Low percentage completions of Indians due to local failure to send in final reports.

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Figure 5.

The winning weed control demonstration team showing the various methods of weed control.

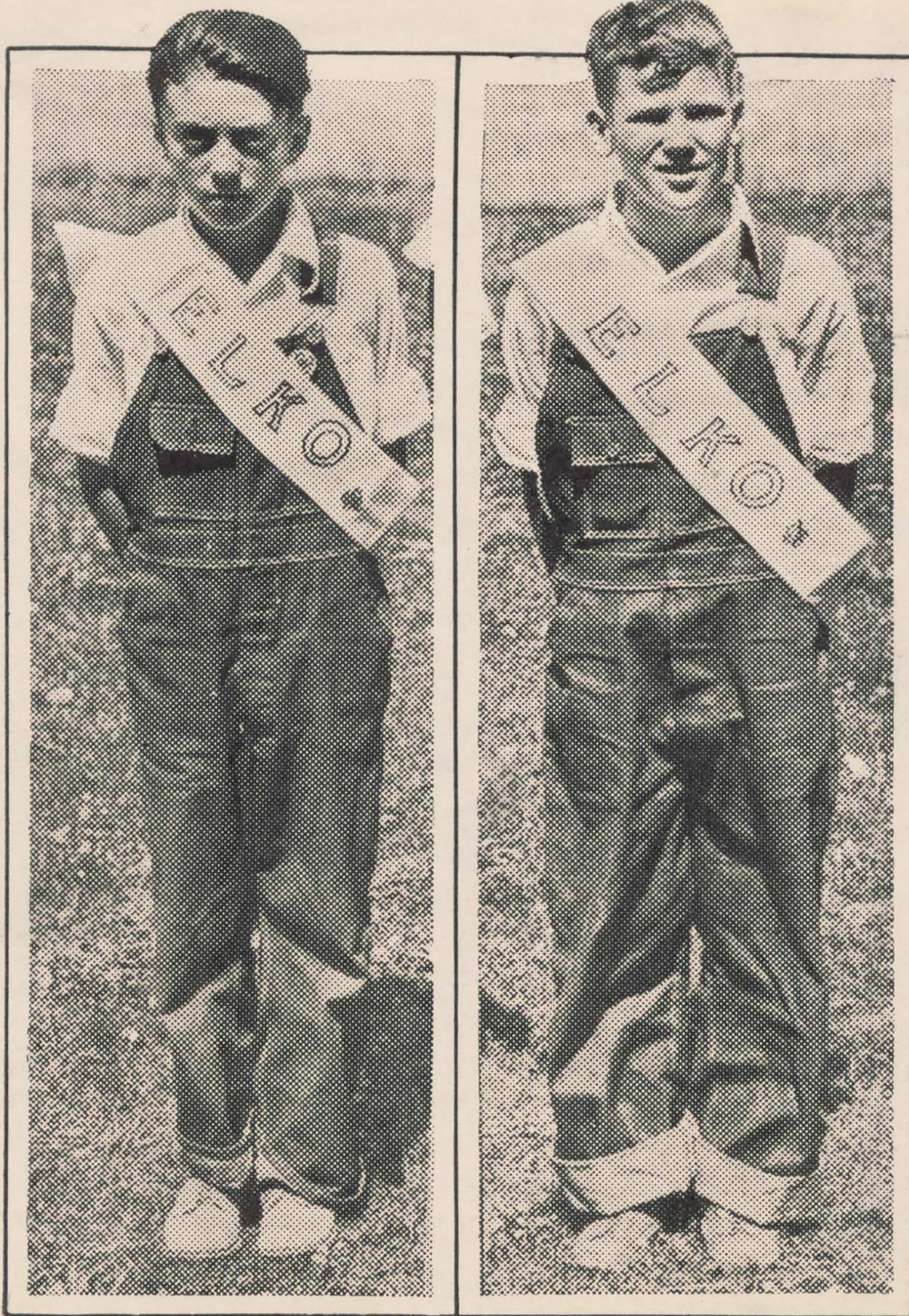
**ACHIEVEMENT DAY
CONTESTS ARE
CLOSE THIS
YEAR**

**Winners Are Named For
State Meet By Judges at
Starr Valley Meeting**

The annual Elko County 4-H Achievement Day contest was held at the Riddell Grove, Starr Valley, Saturday. Competition in the various contests was very close and the judges experienced considerable difficulty in selecting the winners.

The best agricultural demonstration team was composed of Fred Adams and Walter Garcia, both of Elko. They demonstrated the various methods of killing weeds.

The winners in the seed identification contest were Frank Oliver Westfall, Walter Garcia and Fred Adams, all of Elko.



Walter Garcia

Fred Adams

Elko County Boys Given High Honor

Special to The Free Press

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 29—Fred Adams and Walter Garcia won first place in the boys' demonstration team contests held here yesterday, at the Portland International Livestock show.

The boys illustrated the control of noxious weeds and scored

96 points. Part of the Elko boys' equipment was a dusting machine which was brought from Germany for the demonstration. Mark Menke, county agent, who trained the boys, declared that it is one of the finest machines of its kind that he has ever seen.

Adams and Garcia were the youngest boys in the competition and were forced to meet the champions of six other states in order to win the honors.

CHICKEN TRACKS

by

Paulus Svedin

I am going to try and tell you of my little chickens. My father has always kept between 25 and 50 chickens, but we decided to start a small chicken farm so as to increase our income and so help us children through high school. We decided to add to our flock each year until we had a flock of 500 or 1,000 hens.

We realized that if I could join the 4-H Club that I could learn many valuable things from Mr. Menke which I would not find in pamphlets and books. So I joined the 4-H Club.

We already had a chicken coop and scratching pen for our old hens, but we wanted to get 50 baby chicks, and that meant we had to have a brooder. We had some old bricks so we built a fire place about 2' X 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ '. We built it about 3 bricks high, then we got some narrow irons from an old blacksmith shop and fixed these as a grate. Then we added 6 bricks to the height and got the bottom of an old stove that had been in a house that burnt down and put this over the top of the bricks.

We put another row of bricks around the top of the iron to hold it down more solidly. One brick above the grate, we put a stove pipe so it would run along below the ground. We took some heavy tin and fixed a door on the back of the stove out-side the building. The stove was inside but we put a fence around the stove with wire screen so that the small chickens wouldn't get burned. The stove pipe went along the ground for about 10 feet and then turned and went through the roof.

Our building was 10' X 24'. We divided it into 2 parts. We also made a hover over the ground where the stove pipe was. We made the hover out of some 12 inch boards the full length of the pipe. It was 4 feet wide and 1 foot high. We left part of the front opened and covered it

with glass cloth. The only cost was that of 2 rolls of roofing, glass cloth and nails as the building was made of ties and old lumber.

We got 250 white Leghorns and 250 Rhode Island Reds. For the first 3 weeks we fed them butter-milk mash and baby chick scratch, later we got the growing mash and scratch.

Right at the present time, all we can get at our store is egg-laying mash and whole corn. But our chicks have a good start and we are in hopes it won't hurt them any. We only lost 60 baby chicks. Our old hens have furnished the feed until the last two months.

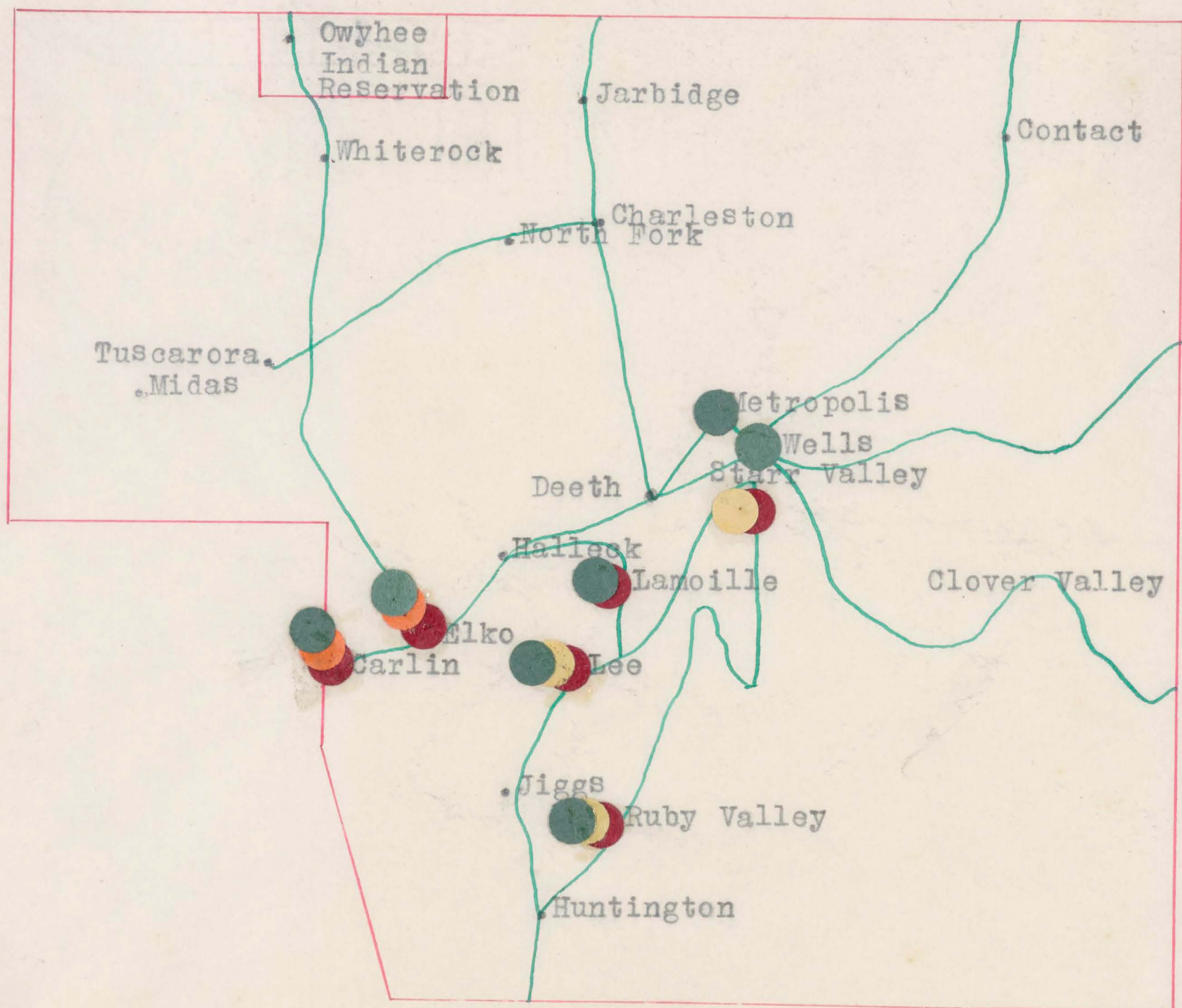
We have sold more than enough fryers to pay for the cost of the baby chicks.

I am anxious to learn all I can about chickens. Next year I am going to try and get my two boy friends to join as they will be old enough then. We hope we will be able to give the club camp some good demonstrations. I hope to return to Reno each year if I can.

##

MAP OF WEED AREAS

- Whitetop (*Ledidium draba*) ●
- Canadian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) ●
- European morning glory (*Convolvulus arvensis*) ●
- Puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) ●



ELKO INDEPENDENT, ELKO, NEVADA, Tuesday, June 3, 1930

County To Be Asked To Aid Weed Drive

EQUIPMENT SOLD AT COST UNDER LATEST PLAN

Ranchers To Be Aided In War Against Most Dangerous Growth

By MARK W. MENKE
Extension Agent

George G. Schweis, director division of plant industry of Nevada, and Mr. C. B. Ahlson, former seed commissioner of Idaho, were in Elko, conferring with Mark W. Menke, county extension agent, regarding the noxious weed situation here. A number of prominent ranchers in Lamoille were interviewed in regard to white top—the most serious weed in the west.

The ranchers realize the seriousness of the whitetop situation and are anxious to take immediate steps to check its spread and to ultimately eradicate this pernicious weed.

Canadian thistle and European morning glory were also discussed and their eradication, with the exception of Canadian thistle, can be completed without great expense.

The matter will be taken up with the county commissioners Thursday at the regular meeting. A number of ranchers are expected to be present and will ask the commissioners to establish a revolving fund to purchase equipment and chemicals which will be sold to farmers at cost.

Chemicals are now being used extensively to eradicate weeds. The safest, surest and most generally used chemical for perennial weeds, calcium chlorate, has been used with success in this state. The effectiveness of last year's application where the chemical was applied properly and under the right conditions, has resulted in the purchase of a carload of calcium chlorate by the Douglas county commissioners.

Some farms in this county have some very heavy and extensive infestations of whitetop, but in general the weed patches are small and scattered and can be put under control. If these areas of whitetop and other perennial weeds are permitted to spread and are not checked immediately farmers may find that the only outlet is to abandon the farm. This has been the case in adjoining states and can be prevented in this section if complete cooperation of farmers and farm bureaus, highway districts, county commissioners and railroads is secured.

The chemical is applied in dust or liquid form.

An application at this time of the year will prevent the plants from seeding. In the fall when the plants may make a second growth another application of from two to three pounds per square rod area should be applied. The winter moisture will carry the chemical into the soil to be absorbed by the roots. The chemical applied to the surface growth will be absorbed by the leaves and stems and carried into the rooting system. If enough is applied and taken into the plant system the weed will die. The full effect of the chemical will not be noticeable until the following spring. The action is very slow, sometimes requiring 12 months to get maximum results. Any recurring plants are touched up the next season following the season of application. This means that the area treated must lie undisturbed for two seasons to complete eradication.

If alfalfa fields are badly infested with whitetop the field should be mowed for hay in the next few days or before the whitetop advances enough to form seeds. Ordinarily this weed matures seed by the time the first cutting of alfalfa is removed. If this hay is fed to livestock the seeds pass through the animals undamaged in viability. When the manure is spread onto the land these seeds will grow and produce a new stand of the dreaded whitetop. Every possible method of control should be used to prevent this particular weed from taking the valleys. Cultivating, plowing or harrowing usually results in spreading the pest.



Figure 6.

Whitetop has completely taken this corral from which it has been carried to other fields. Just below the spot marked X is another patch in the distance.



Figure 7.

Whitetop growing on the range in encroaching upon the agricultural lands in the distance.

WEED CONTROL

Whitetop

Unquestionably, one of the two greatest noxious weed menaces to agricultural lands in this county is whitetop or hoary cress (*Lepidium draba*). This spreading mustard is, of all weeds, most difficult to eradicate and most effective in its manner of crowding out other vegetation.

Whitetop has been found in patches varying from a few square feet to as large as 30 acres. It has a foothold in six of Elko's most prosperous communities. In five of these communities, Carlin, Elko, Lee, Ruby Valley and Starr Valley the weed is limited to small patches, in all, probably considerably less than 10 acres. A two year program should be sufficient to clean up this pest in all parts of Elko County except Lamaille and vicinity. Whitetop is scattered over a twenty mile front here and approximately 60 acres are infested.

Canadian Thistle

Running neck and neck with whitetop in destructiveness to agricultural lands is Canadian Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). This perennial weed, like whitetop, spreads by myriads of seeds and by a most effective system of underground roots, rootstocks and rhizomes. The spread of each of these weeds by roots is about four feet a year in all directions.

Canadian thistle is armed with many sharp thorns which add to its harmfulness.

Canadian thistle is distributed over the communities of Lee, Starr Valley and Ruby Valley.

The total acreage infested in the last two communities is less than ten. In the Lee center there is between twenty-five and thirty-five acres infested. The thistles are so scattered along streams, in forest thickets and among rocks that eradication there will be extremely difficult and costly.

European Morning Glory

"Convolvulus arvensis" is the name given to this attractive looking flowering morning glory. It appears harmless enough until it begins to choke out other plants. It is largely distributed in the gardens throughout Elko County but is spreading to the cultivated fields especially at Metropolis and Lamaille.

At present, with the exception of one Lamaille farm, this weed is found in small patches of a few square rods.

Organization

The Board of Commissioners of Elko County composed of Mr. J. B. Fitzgerald, Mr. Ed Lytton and Mr. Bob Anderson have cooperated to the fullest extent with the Farm Bureau and Extension Service in noxious weed control.

The State Quarantine Department under the direction of Mr. George Schweis has also given valuable assistance.

Mr. C. B. Ahlson of the Chipman Chemical Co. of Boise, Idaho, has also assisted in setting up the machine for an organized weed control campaign.

Program of Work

The Elko County Commissioners supplied one hundred dollars for equipment, and a five hundred dollar revolving fund for purchase of chemical

weed killer.

Two tons of Alticide Calcium Chlorate were purchased at a cost of twelve dollars per hundred pounds, including handling charges. This material was sold at cost to ranchers who supplied the labor for applying the dust. Five American Beauty dusters were purchased and loaned by the county to the ranchers.

The county agent gave thirteen method demonstrations on applying chemical dusts. Sixteen result demonstrations were carried into next year.

Eight acres of noxious weeds were treated twice. The number of acres treated is not an index of the success of the campaign. Treated plots in all cases were advantageously located for demonstrational purposes in the centers of the four communities mostly affected. The public has been educated to the importance of noxious weed control by demonstrations, meetings, circular letters and newspaper stories.

The years 1931 to 1932 should see the fruits of this campaign in the eradication of all small patches of noxious weeds and in the material reduction of infested lands.

Puncture Vine (Tribulus terrestris)

This weed has again appeared along the railroad tracks in Elko and Carlin, but has been completely cleaned up by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the City of Elko street department. Further spread of this weed is not anticipated.

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Figure 8.

Whitetop crowding out grain in the Lamoille community. This noxious weed is rapidly spreading in several parts of the county and an organized plan of eradication is under way.

This grain field was later cut and burned to prevent seeding of the whitetop.

ELKO FREE PRESS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Fight the Weed!

THE SERIOUSNESS of the weed situation in rural districts is seen in the announcement that farmers of Utah have abandoned their land because of the invasion of obnoxious weeds, it becoming too expensive to drive them out. The solution of the problem, of course, lies in the fighting of the weeds before they get a good start, and in this manner they can be entirely stamped out.

Take the case of the puncture vine in Elko county and compare it with the others as European morning glory, Canadian thistle and white top. With the advent of the puncture vine, considerable publicity was given. Pictures were secured of the vine and wherever it appeared, steps were taken to eradicate it. As a consequence, there are few, if any, in the county today where the weed exists. However, if this action had not been taken immediately, the weed would be covering large areas here today and would be a real menace.

The other weeds are just as dangerous. In one ranch in Pleasant Valley, the white top weed has made an invasion to such an extent that it will practically ruin a wheat crop in one field.

Ranchers of this county should wake up and face the situation squarely. They should make minute examinations of their ground to determine if these weeds exist, and if they do, they should take immediate steps for eradication. The importance of this matter cannot be over-estimated. Land means wealth, without it, a ranch would be useless. Let's get busy and employ scientific methods against this invasion.

Mark Menke, county agent, has the following to say regarding the eradication of these weeds:

"An application at this time of the year will prevent the plants from seeding. In the fall, when the plants may make a second growth, another application of from two to three pounds per square rod area should be applied. The winter moisture will carry the chemical into the soil to be absorbed by the roots. The chemical applied to the surface growth will be absorbed by the leaves and stems and carried into the rooting system. If enough

is applied and taken into the plant system, the weed will die. The full effect of the chemical will not be noticeable until the following spring. The action is very slow, sometimes requiring twelve months to get maximum results. And recurring plants are touched up the next season of application. This means that the area treated must lie undisturbed for two seasons to complete eradication.

"If alfalfa fields are badly infested with whitetop, the field should be mowed for hay in the next few days or before the whitetop advances enough to form seeds. Ordinarily, this weed matures seed by the time the first cutting of alfalfa is removed. If this hay is fed to livestock, the seeds pass through the animals undamaged in viability. When the manure is spread onto the land, these seeds will grow and produce a new stand of the dreaded whitetop. Every possible method of control should be used to prevent this particular weed from taking the valleys. Cultivating, plowing or harrowing usually results in spreading the pest."

The above editorial illustrates the fine type of newspaper cooperation received from the local papers. Newspaper publicity has been largely responsible for moulding community opinion to the point where organized eradication of noxious weeds is rapidly being carried out.

SPECIALIST WORK

The agent has made one trip to Reno and two trips to Ely on specialist work in yard improvement and gardening.

The McGill yard improvement contest is one which has produced the most outstanding results yet seen by the writer. In place of the yards overgrown with Russian thistle which was to be found there several years ago, there are now scores of perfectly landscaped places of remarkable beauty.

The farm crops division of the Humboldt County Fair was judged by the agent. Although this fair is not large, the uniformly excellent quality of the exhibits was quite noticeable.

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WESTERN STATES TRAINING SCHOOL

The training school held at Salt Lake City was of particular interest in the problems of leadership, cooperation, conservation of underground and surface water supplies, and use of the public domain were discussed. These are all problems of interest in Elko County and they will have to receive more attention as the ranges and agricultural lands become more crowded.

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Such activities of the agent as do not properly come under his project headings are reported as miscellaneous work.

Occasional work done upon projects of the Livestock Specialist come in this class. Advising baby beef club members, work done with range livestock or horses, determining poisonous plants, advising dairymen as to methods and practices and similar subjects fall into this class.

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V. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR 1931

1. Weed control of whitetop, Canadian thistle, European morning glory, puncture vine and any other noxious weeds that may occur will be continued as a major project. State and County financial help must be secured for an effective rapid clean-up.

2. Landscape art or Home Beautification will continue as a major project.

3. Control of pests and disease in agricultural crops and ornamental plants must be given more detailed attention in 1931.

4. Fairs and Exhibits will be continued as work of the agent in the capacity of superintendent. More of the detailed work must be turned over to assistants as it required too much of the agent's time in 1930.

5. Junion Club work has more than justified its continuance as a major project. In 1931 it will be confined to the projects, gardening, poultry, field crops and possibly home beautification and range plant identification.

6. Cereal variety tests shall be continued as a minor project, emphasis being placed on planting already proven varieties.

7. Pasture and range improvement projects are of increasing importance.

8. Poultry feeding, culling and diseases will receive increased attention.

9. Use of certified seed is an established practice. It should require less time in 1931.

10. Magpie and rodent control will become a project of minor importance.

11. Family orchard improvement will be included as a major project in 1931.

VI. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND
ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 1930.

1. Farm Crops Variety Tests.

The following varieties of farm crops have proven among the best:

Wheat - Pacific Bluestem on poor soil,
Federation on rich soil.
Barley - Trebi still ranks first.
Oats - Kanota and Swedish Select.
Grasses - Brome grass for mixed hay.
Early potatoes - Bliss Triumph, Early
Ohio, Early Rose, Early Eureka,
Quick Lunch.

2. Weed control of whitetop, Canadian thistle, European morning glory and puncture vine has been most successful in arousing mass-interest by demonstrational and publicity methods.

3. Junior Club Work.

An undefeated Elko County demonstration team is champion of the Pacific Northwest. Completions of white 4-H club members were close to 81%.

4. Landscaping demonstrations have been carried out in six communities. The plans and primary plantings for the County Court House are completed.

5. Pest and disease control has materially improved the quality of treated cereals and of ornamental plantings.

6. The Extension program at the Elko County Fair, Nevada State Fair and Nevada Potato and Apple Show has been more favorably received than at any previous time.

7. The poultry culling and disease control campaign has resulted in marked improvement in poultry flocks.

8. Cooperative organization activities have increased in scope and importance in the past year. Community meetings were made more successful by organized talks and entertainments.

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