

1<sup>st</sup> Carton

University of Nevada  
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

ELKO COUNTY

MARK W. MENKE, County Extension Agent

1931

AC 0089/1/41

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

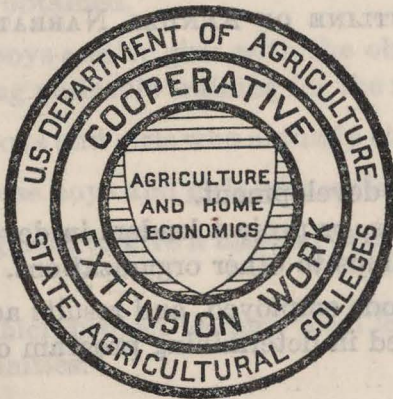
## ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Nevada County Elko  
Report of Mark W. Menke County Extension Agent  
(Name) (Title)  
From November 1, 1930 to November 1, 1931

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.

AC 0089/1/41

## 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"> <li>(a) Cereals.</li> <li>(b) Legumes and forage crops.</li> <li>(c) Potatoes, Irish.</li> <li>(d) Cotton.</li> <li>(e) Tobacco and other special crops.</li> <li>(f) Home gardens and home beautification.</li> <li>(g) Market garden and truck crops.</li> <li>(h) Fruits.</li> <li>(i) Forestry.</li> <li>(j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.</li> <li>(k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.</li> <li>(l) Poultry.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(m) Dairy.</li> <li>(n) Other livestock.</li> <li>(o) Farm management.</li> <li>(p) Marketing, farm and home.</li> <li>(q) Foods and nutrition.</li> <li>(r) Child training and care.</li> <li>(s) Clothing.</li> <li>(t) Home management.</li> <li>(u) Home furnishings.</li> <li>(v) Home health and sanitation.</li> <li>(w) Community activities.</li> <li>(x) Miscellaneous.</li> </ol>
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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 by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
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 2

(b) Number of members 100  
 (1) Men 70  
 (2) Women 30

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 15 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 9 4

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 10  
 (2) Women 3

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 1  
 (2) Women 1  
 (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 6

7. Members in above clubs or groups 0 7

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 4 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 36  
 (b) Girls 7 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 33  
 (b) Girls 5 10

11. Number of members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:  
 1st Year 2d Year 3d Year 4th Year 5th Year 6th Year and Over  
 (a) Boys 19 11 2 4 0 0 11  
 (b) Girls 4 3 0 0 0 0

12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age. 12

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	4	11	9	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
Girls	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 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 43 Out of school 0 13

14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained (a) Judging 1  
 (b) Demonstration 1 14

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

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

17. Total number of farm visits<sup>2</sup> made in conducting extension work 883 17

18. Number of different farms visited 283 18

19. Total number of home visits<sup>2</sup> made in conducting extension work 0 19

20. Number of different homes visited 0 20

21. Number of calls relating to extension work (a) Office 361  
 (b) Telephone 103 21

22. Number of days agent spent in office 99 22

23. Number of days agent spent in field 199 23

24. Number of news articles or stories published<sup>3</sup> 49 24

25. Number of individual letters written 360 25

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

27. Number of bulletins distributed 460 27

28. Number of radio talks made 0 28

29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown 2 29

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 30

31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30) (a) Number 62  
 (b) Total attendance 2748 31

32. Meetings held at result demonstrations (a) Number 11  
 (b) Total attendance 16 32

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

34. Achievement days held (a) Adult work (1) Number 0  
 (2) Total attendance 0  
 (b) 4-H Club (1) Number 1  
 (2) Total attendance 125 34

<sup>2</sup> List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.  
<sup>3</sup> 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
	(2) Total members attending	(2) Total attendance	0
	(3) Total others attending	(3) Total attendance	0
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total boys attending	(2) Total attendance	0
	(3) Total girls attending	(3) Total attendance	0
	(4) Total others attending	(4) Total attendance	0
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	55	
	(b) Total attendance	2738	
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	1
	(2) Total attendance	(2) Total attendance	50
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total attendance	(2) Total attendance	0

PROGRAM SUMMARY  
(Nevada Substitute)

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.

QUESTION NUMBER	LINE OF WORK (Name and Number 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)	QUESTION NUMBER
38	Cereals													38
	Wheat Variety Tests #126	(1)	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	
	Oat Variety Tests #128	(1)	0	0	1/4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	Sub-total Cereals	(2)	0	0	3/4	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	
39	Legumes & Forage Crops, N. P.													39
	Alfalfa (N. P.)	(2)	0	0	1/4	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	
	Sweet Clover (N. P.)	(1)	0	0	1/4	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	
	Sub-total Legumes & Forage Crops	(3)	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	8	3	5	0	0	
40	Potatoes, Irish													40
	Certified Seed Potatoes #157	(2)	0	1	8 1/2	0	2	1	41	7	6	0	0	
43	Home Gardens & Home Beautification													43
	Landscape Gardening #219	(6)	0	0	33 3/4	15	4	1	126	23	40	0	5	
	Home Beautification 4-H N. P.	(2)	0	0	30	24	2	2	150	40	11	0	1	

<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.

7  
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	Home Garden 4-H N. P.	(2)	0	0	5	10	1	0	30	20	0	0	0	
	Sub-total Home Gardens & Home Beautification	(10)	0	0	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	49	7	3	306	83	51	0	6	
45	Fruits													45
	Orchard Improvement #212	(5)	0	0	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17	3	0	21	13	7	0	17	
47	Rodents & Miscellaneous Insects													47
	Pest & Disease Control #218	(8)	0	0	27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	6	0	83	48	2	2	2	
	Rodents N. P.	9	0	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12	3	1	63	23	7	5	7	
	Magpies N. P.	9	0	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	12	4	1	50	20	6	4	8	
	Sub-total Rodents & Miscellaneous Insects													
	Insects	18(8)	0	3	48	28	13	2	196	91	15	11	17	
49	Poultry													49
	Poultry Culling & Feeding #124	(5)	0	0	18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16	6	1	58	16	14	0	15	

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48	Poultry 4-H N. P.	(5)	1	0	20	15	1	0	50	17	0	0	0	48
	<b>Sub-total Poultry</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	
50	Dairy	(2)	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	50
	Dairy N. P.	(2)	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	
	Dairy 4-H	(1)	(1)	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Sub-total Dairy</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
51	Other Livestock	(3)	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	51
	Range Improvement, Revegetation #291	(3)	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	
53	Marketing, Farm & Home	(2)	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	53
	Poultry & eggs N. P.	(2)	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	
61	Miscellaneous N. P.	(5)	0	0	21	2	4	4	20	24	0	0	0	61
	Soils & Fertilizers N. P.	(3)	0	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	1	14	2	3	0	0	
	<b>Sub-total Miscellaneous</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

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63	Organization	(7)	12	1	15	14	2	3	6	7	0	0	0	63
	Farm Bureau Cooperation #253	(6)	10	1	14	13	2	3	5	7	0	0	0	
	Banker-Farmer Cooperation #248	(1)	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total Organization	(7)	12	1	15	14	2	3	6	7	0	0	0	
63a	Fairs & Exhibits N. P.	(13)	2	0	28	6	5	3	29	35	0	0	1	63a
63b	Weed Control													63b
	White Top Control #297	(5)	0	0	19	4	3	1	64	14	14	0	3	
	Canadian Thistle Control #298	(3)	0	0	10	3	3	1	30	12	3	0	2	
	Morning Glory Control #131	(3)	0	0	10	3	0	0	20	8	2	0	1	
	Sub-total Weed Control	(11)	0	0	39	10	6	2	114	34	19	0	6	
63c	4-H Club Program													63c
	Agricultural 4-H Club Work #155	(6)	(1)	0	(58)	(51)	(4)	(2)	(233)	(177)	0	0	(1)	
63d	Agricultural News Writing N. P.	0	0	0	7	0	(49)	0	6	20	0	0	0	63d

**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(Nevada Substitute)

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63	Organization	(7)	12	1	15	14	2	3	6	7	0	0	0	63
	Farm Bureau Cooperation #253	(6)	10	1	14	13	2	3	5	7	0	0	0	
	Banker-Farmer Cooperation #248	(1)	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total Organization	(7)	12	1	15	14	2	3	6	7	0	0	0	
63a	Fairs & Exhibits N. P.	(13)	2	0	28	6	5	3	29	35	0	0	1	63a
63b	Weed Control													63b
	White Top Control #297	(5)	0	0	19	4	3	1	64	14	14	0	3	
	Canadian Thistle Control #298	(3)	0	0	10	3	3	1	30	12	3	0	2	
	Morning Glory Control #131	(3)	0	0	10	3	0	0	20	8	2	0	1	
	Sub-total Weed Control	(11)	0	0	39	10	6	2	114	34	19	0	6	
63c	4-H Club Program													63c
	Agricultural 4-H Club Work #155	(6)	(1)	0	(58)	(51)	(4)	(2)	(233)	(177)	0	0	(1)	
63d	Agricultural News Writing N. P.	0	0	0	7	0	(49)	0	6	20	0	0	0	63d

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(Nevada Substitute)**

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.

QUESTION NUMBER	LINE OF WORK (Name and Number 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)	QUESTION NUMBER
	Sheet No. <b>5</b>													
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>	

<sup>1</sup>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.  
<sup>2</sup>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.

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.

Table with 10 columns: 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 different circular letters issued (g), Number of farm or home visits made (h), Number of office calls received (i). Rows 38-63 list various agricultural and community work items.

(The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, circular letter, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.)

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.

CEREALS<sup>1</sup>

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

Item	(a) Corn	(b) Wheat	(c) Oats	(d) Rye	(e) Barley	(f) Other <sup>2</sup>	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	1	1	0	0	0	65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	0	1/2	2	0	0	0	66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	0 bu.	NA bu.	NA bu.	0 bu.	0 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

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.  
<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) 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	4	1	0	0	0	0	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	2	12	0	0	0	0	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices <sup>1</sup>	NA bu. 0 tons	NA 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 <sup>1</sup>	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	xxxxxx xxxxxx	79

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(g) Soy beans	(h) Cowpeas	(i) Velvet-beans	(j) Field beans	(k) Peanuts	(m) Other <sup>1</sup>	
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	0	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices <sup>2</sup> .....	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu. 0 tons	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu. 0 tons	79

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

Item	(a) Irish potatoes	(b) Sweet potatoes	(c) Cotton	(d) Tobacco	(e) Other <sup>1</sup>	
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	6	0	0	0	0	81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	25	0	0	0	0	82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	20 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. <sup>2</sup>	0 lbs.	0	83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	84
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	85
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. <sup>2</sup>	0 lbs.	0	87

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

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	5	17	0	0	88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	0	40	7	0	0	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	xxxxx	0	xxxxx	10	0	0	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	xxxxx	0 bu.	xxxxx	NA bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	5	0	10	0	0	92
	(2) Girls	0	0	3	0	0	
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	5	0	10	0	0	93
	(2) Girls	0	0	3	0	0	
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing	1	0	xxxxx	0	0	0	94

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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)	0	107	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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	15	0	2	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	8	5	2	109
110. Pounds of poison used	510	12	620	110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING  
(Farm and Home)

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
	{ (a) Dairy barns..... 0 (b) Hog houses..... 0 (c) Poultry houses..... 0 (d) Silos..... 0 (e) Other..... 0 }	130
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	0	130%
	{ (a) Tractors..... 0 (b) Tillage implements..... 0 (c) Harvesters and threshers..... 0 (d) Other..... 0 }	130%
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	0	130%
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	0	130%

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

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

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	14	0	0	0	0	0	132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	2000	0	0	0	0	0	133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	\$500	0	0	0	0	0	134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... 18	3	0	0	0	0	135
	(2) Girls..... 4	0	0	0	0	0	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... 15	3	0	0	0	0	136
	(2) Girls..... 2	0	0	0	0	0	
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	1800	5	0	0	0	0	137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	0	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.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
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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.....	1	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.....	15	158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159
(a) Wheat..... 0	(g) Dairy cattle..... 1	(m).....
(b) Corn..... 0	(h) Beef cattle..... 0	(n).....
(c) Cotton..... 0	(i) Hogs..... 0	(o).....
(d) Potatoes..... 5	(j) Sheep..... 0	(p).....
(e) Tobacco..... 0	(k) Poultry..... 9	(q).....
(f) Truck crops..... 0	(l).....	(r).....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

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	1	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	4	0	0	181
182. Packaging and grading.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	182
183. Use of current market information.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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 (a)	Food preservation (b)	
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls.....	(2) Boys.....	} 186
	(1) Girls.....	(2) Boys.....	
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls.....	(2) Boys.....	} 187
	(1) Girls.....	(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 adult 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..... 201

	(a) Girls.....	(b) Boys.....	
201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls.....	(b) Boys.....	} 201
	(a) Girls.....	(b) Boys.....	
202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls.....	(b) Boys.....	} 202
	(a) Girls.....	(b) Boys.....	
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)

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)

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..... 233
  - (a) Girls.....
  - (b) Boys.....
- 234. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... 234
  - (a) Girls.....
  - (b) Boys.....
- 235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings..... 235
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
- 236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture..... 236
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
- 237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)..... 237
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
- 238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... 238
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....
- 239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... 239
  - (a) Women.....
  - (b) Girls.....

(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..... 242
  - (a) Girls.....
  - (b) Boys.....
- 243. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... 243
  - (a) Girls.....
  - (b) Boys.....
- 244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work..... 244
  - (a) Girls.....
  - (b) Boys.....
- 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 OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	0	253
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	0	254
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	7	255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	0	256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	0	257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	0	258
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	0	259
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	5	260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	2	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	9	261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, 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) Rabbits	(e) <sup>1</sup>	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	6	0	0	0	262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	1	19	0	0	0	263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	264
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	265
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	

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

State Nevada

County Elko

ANNUAL REPORT SUPPLEMENT

Year 1931

(For reporting range livestock activities only)

To be filled in and submitted by county agricultural agents with their annual reports and by livestock specialists for non-agent counties.

	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS				MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits
	No. conducted	No. and kind of animals involved	No. acres involved	MEETINGS					
				No. held	Attendance				
<u>RANGE MANAGEMENT</u>									
1. Proper class of livestock for a specific range									
2. Proper number of livestock for a specific range									
3. Proper seasonal use of a specific range									
4. Deferring and rotation grazing									
5. Artificial reseeding	2		12						2
6. Rodent control	15			15	632	7			113
7. Fencing	1		NA						1
8. Water supply development									
9. Salting									
10. Herding									
11. Corrals and other equipment									
<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</u>									
12. Purebred sires			XX						
13. Culling females			XX						
14. Controlled breeding			XX						
15. Dehorning			XX						
16. Castrating			XX						
17. Docking			XX						
18. Supplemental feeding of roughage									
19. Supplemental feeding of concentrates									
20. Fattening			XX						

	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS			MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits
	No. conducted	No. and class of animals involved	No. acres involved	No. held	Atten-dance			
<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</u> (Continued)								
21. Disease prevention and control			XX					
22. Control of parasites -								
Internal			XX					
External			XX					
23. Predatory animal control								
24. Poisonous plant control						1		4
<u>ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION</u>								
25. Cost of Production accounting			XX					
26. Economic units								
27. Interrelationship of farming and range lands								
28. Interrelationship of cattle, sheep and goats								
<u>MARKETING</u>								
29. Grading			No. lbs. wool or mohair					
30. Orderly marketing								

GENERAL

31. What percentage of range livestock producers in your county are reached by extension work?

30%

32. What type of range livestock extension work was most successful in your county this year? Why?

Rodent control due to dry winters and natural increase in number of rodents. Poisons secured from U. S. Biological Survey

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, 1930  
to  
November 1, 1931

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. COVER AND TITLE PAGE.....	1
II. TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	2-2c
III. STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.....	3-4
(1) Form of organization.....	3
(2) Program development.....	4
(3) General policies.....	4
IV. PROGRAM OF WORK: Goals Established, Methods Employed and Results Achieved.....	5-37
(1) Factors determining program.....	5
(2) Project activities and results.....	6-37
Projects stressed in 1931.....	6
Specialist assistance.....	6
<u>Cereals</u>	
Oat variety tests	
Hull-less oats.....	7
Wheat variety tests.....	7
<u>Legumes</u>	
Ladak alfalfa.....	8
<u>Potatoes, Irish</u>	
Certified seed.....	9
<u>Landscaping</u>	
Home beautification.....	10
Public grounds.....	10
<u>Orchard Improvement</u>	
Family orchard.....	11
<u>Rodents and Miscellaneous Insects..</u>	
Pest and disease control.....	12
Chlorosis.....	12
Grasshoppers.....	12
Map of pest & disease.....	13
<u>Poultry</u>	
Culling.....	14
Diseases.....	14
<u>Dairy.....</u>	15
<u>Community Activities</u>	
Farm Bureau cooperation.....	16
Map of Farm Bureau cooperation.....	17
Banker-Farmer cooperation.....	18

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont)

	<u>Page</u>
Miscellaneous	
<u>Range Revegetation</u> .....	19
<u>Fairs</u> .....	20-21
<u>Rodent and Magpie Control</u> .....	22
Map of rodent control work.....	22a
<u>Control of Noxious Weeds</u> .....	23-26
Canadian thistle.....	23
Morning glory.....	23
White top.....	23
Weed control map.....	24
Puncture Vine.....	25
General.....	25-26
<u>Agricultural Club Work</u> .....	27
Club activities.....	27
Club Camp.....	27
Enrollments.....	27
Community project.....	27-29
Club Achievement Story	
Billie Beardsley's.....	30-31
Edward Garcia's.....	32
<u>Agricultural News Writing</u> .....	33
<u>Soils and Fertilizers</u> .....	33
<u>Specialist work</u> .....	34
Map of specialist projects.....	35
Western States Extension Conference.....	36
<u>Miscellaneous Work</u> .....	37
V. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	38
VI. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS....	39

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TABLE OF CONTENTS (con't)

Page

Index of Photographs

Elko County Booth at Nevada State Fair 1931.....	21
Elko County Pest Control Demonstration Team.....	28
Elko 4-H Community Project: screen planting.....	28
Elko 4-H Community flower garden.....	28
Billie Beardsley.....	30

## III. STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.

## (1) Form of Organization.

The county Extension agent's work, cooperating 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 for extension work are supplied by Congress under the Smith-Lever Act and the Capper-Ketchum Act together with the State Farm Bureau laws which provide for the salaries of the Extension agents, while the counties, by means of a one and one-half cent tax levy, provide for the office and the traveling expenses of the agents.

The Farm Bureau and the Extension service jointly 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 the Elko County Farm Bureau employ a county agricultural agent, a home demonstration agent, and a district Extension agent who works three-fourths of the time in Elko and Northern Eureka Counties. The rest of the time is spent by the district Extension agent in other parts of the State on livestock specialist work.

Plan of Organization        The Elko County Farm Bureau consists of ten communities. These communities are: Elko, Lamaille, Lee, Starr Valley, Metropolis, and Halleck. In addition to the community organizations, we have a county unit directing the general policies which consists of five directors. The present directors are: Oscar Goodale, president; Mrs. Jessie Dewar, vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Reinken, secretary; Mr. Walter Glaser and Mr. George Ogilvie.

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, and this 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 communities. 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 memberships in the national organization.

**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 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 which are usually long distances apart. Advice, consultations, market news service and a field day demonstration assistance are rendered to thinly settled districts.

## (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 Cattlemen's Association, the Pacific Cooperative 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 devotes most of his time to agricultural crop products, club work, rodent control, landscaping and the control of diseases and insect pests.

## PROJECTS STRESSED IN 1931

1. Control of pocket gophers, jackrabbits and magpies.
2. Control of insect pests and disease.
3. Home grounds beautification and public grounds landscaping.
4. Agricultural club work in home ground beautification and community demonstrations and in poultry and garden.
5. Poultry culling for egg production and eradication of poultry disease, especially tuberculosis and round worms.
6. Soils fertilized with phosphates and iron compounds.
7. Weed control of puncture vine, white top, morning glory, Canadian thistle.

## SPECIALISTS ASSISTING IN EXTENSION WORK

C. W. Creel.....	Organization
T. E. Buckman.....	Supervision
V. E. Scott.....	Economics
E. R. Sans .....	Rodent control
C. Fairchilds .....	Rodent Control

## (a) Cereals.

## OAT VARIETY TESTS

The drouth of 1931 made it impossible to complete oat variety tests. Most oats were cut for hay except on a few dry land farms.

In previous years, tests on a number of varieties showed that Victory White, Swedish Select and Kanota are the leading varieties. The Kanota is least apt to lodge on rich ground, but has a short straw on poor ground.

Hulless oats were planted on one and one-half acres of ground by Mr. R. A. Leberski of Lamaille. The seed was treated with formaldehyde, but how thoroughly it was treated is not known. These oats yielded 2, 929 pounds and it was estimated by the agent that at least twenty-five per cent was lost due to covered smut.

These oats made excellent chicken and hog feed.

## WHEAT VARIETY TESTS

Variety tests on Michigan Wonder, Poole, Fulcaster and Harvest Queen winter wheat were started in the fall of 1930, on the ranch of Albert Trescartes of Lamaille. All four varieties came up well and survived the winter. A fall of snow on November 10, 1930, protected the plants most of the winter. The wheat tillered well and was about ten inches tall in May, when it was eaten to the ground by jackrabbits. It recovered and again made an excellent growth, but the extreme drouth of 1931 killed it.

This wheat demonstrated that the winters are not too severe for winter wheat to live through. The yield would have been good had there been sufficient water for irrigation purposes.

## (b) Legumes and Forage Crops.

## ALFALFA VARIETY TESTS

The drouth made it impossible to seed new alfalfa this year, and alfalfa variety tests could not be conducted, except where a sufficient supply of water was assured.

Ladak alfalfa was planted on the farm of Mr. Donald Riddell, in Starr Valley. This variety is credited with having creeping stems which root at the nodes, and with being a hardy variety.

The seed was planted upon good black loam soil with good under drainage, in May. It came up well and showed promise of being a good variety, but it was largely killed out later by the drouth. On October 26, 1931, there was still a stand along ditch banks and low portions of the field. It appeared healthy and showed the peculiar habit of crawling upon the ground somewhat like morning glory. In a normally damp year these prostrate runners would have formed new plants. Further testing of this variety may prove that it will not winter kill as readily as other varieties of alfalfa commonly grown here.

(c) Potatoes, Irish.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Certified seed potato plots were grown by Blaine Jeanney, Joseph Jeanney, Oscar Goodale, all of Starr Valley; and by Burt Holbrook, W. D. Hill and George Terry, of Metropolis.

Extremely dry, hot weather accompanied by severe winds and hot nights resulted in a very poor quality of potato vine and all fields were rejected for certification except those of Oscar Goodale and of Burt Holbrook who had a tuber index plot. These potatoes will have to pass a bin inspection before final certification.

The tuber index plot showed excellent healthy vines and will be a start for a new source of certified seed in future years.



## (f) Home gardens and home beautification.

## LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Interest in yard improvement or landscaping has increased greatly in the past several years until it has become a most important project in the improvement of home grounds. The programs of the National Nursery Association, Garden and Flower clubs, and Extension Services, have made the home owners realize the advantage of well kept homes.

A conservative estimate in the residential section of Elko is that more than fifty per cent of the home owners have made one or more of the following improvements in 1931: Tree planting, new lawns, shrubbery, foundation planting, rock gardens, flower gardens, tree pruning and spraying, and repairs on fences and out-buildings. These improvements have even been made in numerous cases by temporary tenants. In nearly all cases the agent has been consulted in regard to the arrangement and selection of plantings, pruning, fertilizing, or with reference to pest and disease control.

Plans were furnished by the agent for landscaping the grounds of the public high school in Wellington, a grammar school in Fallon, a community hall in Yerington, and the County Court House in Elko.

Much favorable comment has been made by local residents and the press upon the improvement made by foundation planting at the Elko County Court House. This has served as a public demonstration on landscaping, stressing hardy, desirable shrubs and flowers, for a twelve month succession of bloom and color.

Interest in yard improvement contests has also been good in the rural districts, although the dry season and the depression in the livestock industry has discouraged much improvement here.

Wells has continued its yard improvement contest and many homes there possess lawns, young trees and flowers where there were none prior to 1930.

## (h) Fruits.

## FAMILY ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

The improvement of family orchards has been stressed by pruning demonstrations given in six communities. These have been chiefly young orchards where new, improved varieties of fruits are planted. In old orchards, pruning for fungus disease control has been emphasized.

The codling moth has become more and more destructive to local fruits. Except where the orchard is a source of income, it is very difficult to induce ranchers to spray. In most cases, the fruits are not of salable varieties, and are used as stock feed. Under such conditions, and where Idaho apples are on the local market, it is felt that purchasing equipment for spraying is not advisable. Where the fruit is sold, spraying for codling moth is practical and local stores are stocking arsenic for this work.

## (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.

## PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

This project is one in which definite results are difficult to show, but by means of which many valuable contacts are made. More office and telephone calls on the agent were made through this project than any other.

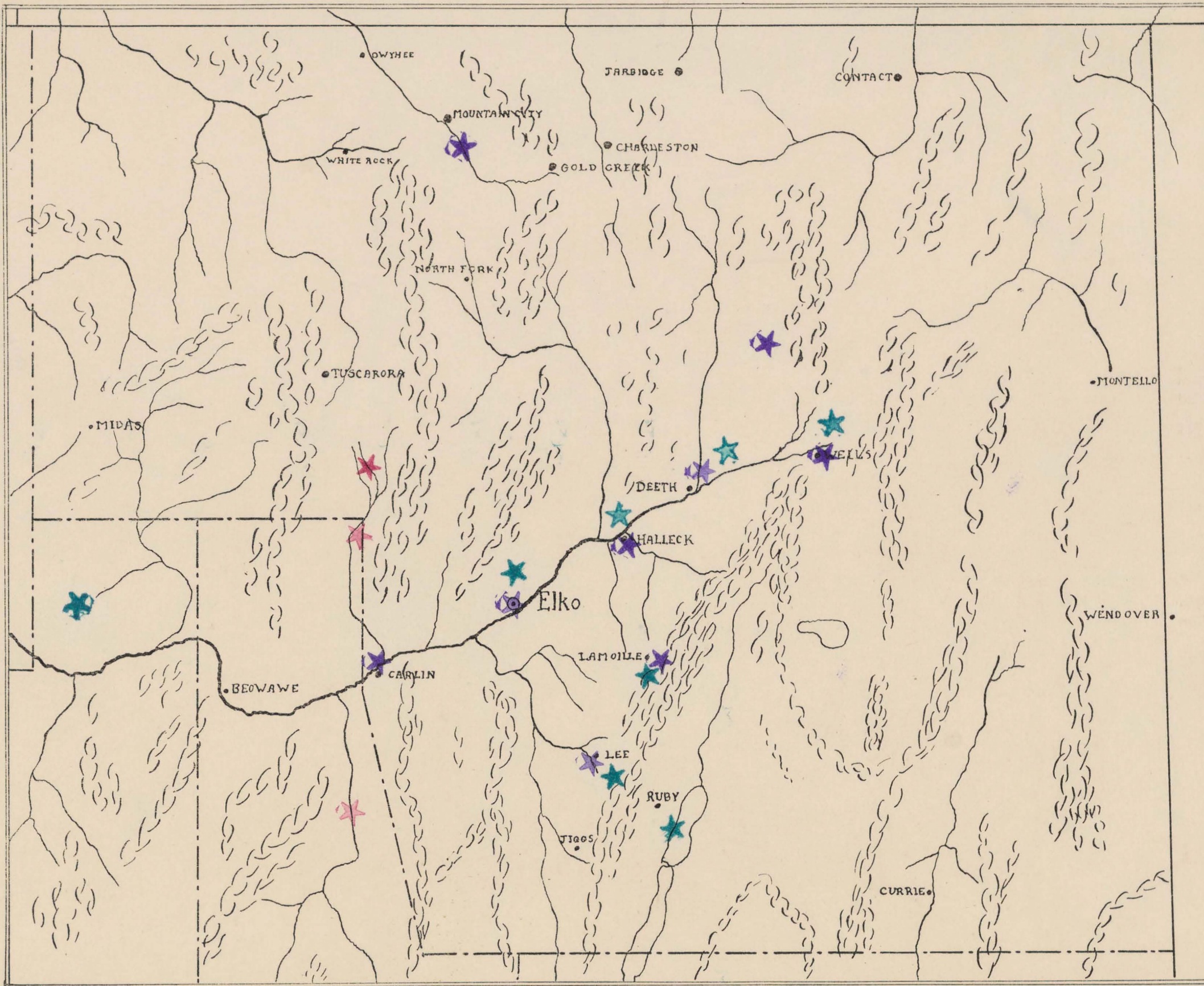
Control of pests and disease has become increasingly important in the eyes of practically all home owners as a result of better homes campaign made by the Extension Service.

Valuable assistance has been given to the yard improvement campaigns through demonstrations convincing the public that pests and diseases could be controlled by means of sprays, fertilizers, proper cultural methods and by selection of resistant plants.

The problem of chlorosis has been given considerable attention as it is a very serious disease of shade and apple trees. Excellent results have been obtained with the use of iron phosphate and iron citrate by direct injections of the dry salts into the tree using one-eighth ounce per hole and one hole to every three inches of the tree's diameter.

Iron sulphate used as a five per cent spray solution on the foliage has proved beneficial in some cases, and the powdered crystals placed in the soil around shrub roots has also helped.

Several calls for grasshopper control work were answered, and a serious infestation of hoppers on Maggie Creek was completely checked by the use of poisoned bran bait. White arsenic was the poison used. The hoppers became concentrated on about four acres in a canyon meadow and were practically all killed.



★ Grasshoppers.      ★ Other insects.      ★ Plant Diseases.

## (1) Poultry.

## POULTRY CULLING AND FEEDING

Poultry culling demonstrations were held throughout the fall and winter of 1930 in the communities of Lee, Lamaille, Halleck, Starr Valley and Metropolis. Five hundred fifty cull hens were removed from the fifteen farm flocks culled.

In most cases the owners of these flocks had never done poultry culling before, and had no understanding of it. Instruction in culling was given them, and they are now practicing home culling in disposing of their surplus birds. Follow-up instructions in culling points are being given to these growers.

An interesting demonstration was conducted by Mr. W. C. Jensen, Metropolis, who fed two hundred fifty culled pullets for a three month period, and compared them with the uncultured pullets. The same feed was used in both cases. The culls laid so few eggs during this period that they were all sold at the end of the three months. This demonstration convinced the entire Metropolis community of the advisability of culling.

Poultry sanitation has been stressed in connection with culling, but results along this line have been discouraging because stockmen do not regard ranch poultry flocks as a business enterprise. Fowl tuberculosis is quite common and where birds range over the entire farmstead sanitation is difficult. Treatment for roundworms and tapeworms are being adopted readily.

## (m) Dairy.

## DAIRY

The lack of hay and the general feed shortage together with the prevailing low price of butterfat has caused many dairymen to consider the purchasing of balanced feeds for the coming winter. A number of economical rations have been worked out and forwarded to dairymen as supplements for their scant supplies of hay. An effort has been made to teach the value of purchasing feeds which will supply not only the necessary nutrients, but will be balanced in regard to roughage and concentrates, protein and carbohydrates, and will contain sufficient mineral matter.

Mineral deficiency, especially of calcium and phosphorus appears to be a limiting factor in growth and milk production in many cases, and this is being stressed in the rations.

The low price of concentrates has brought many feeds of inferior quality to the purchasing dairymen on that claim that they are "cheap and just as good" as standard concentrates.

It is felt that considerable service can be rendered the dairymen by continuing to advise them along feeding lines as this is where they fall short. They have long since adopted pure bred sires for dairy herd improvement.

(w) Community activities.

#### FARM BUREAU COOPERATION

The Extension agent cooperates with the Farm Bureau Board of Directors in all matters pertaining to organization. In 1931, the Board was composed of Oscar Goodale, president; Mrs. Archie Dewar, vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Reinken, secretary; George Ogilvie and Walter Glaser. The addresses of the directors are as follows: Mr. Goodale, Deeth; Mrs. Dewar and Mr. Ogilvie, Lee; Mrs. Reinken, Lamoille; Mr. Glaser, Halleck. Extension work is carried on by organized community farm bureaus in Metropolis, Starr Valley, Lamoille, Lee and Halleck. In all other communities, Extension work is conducted by groups or individuals.

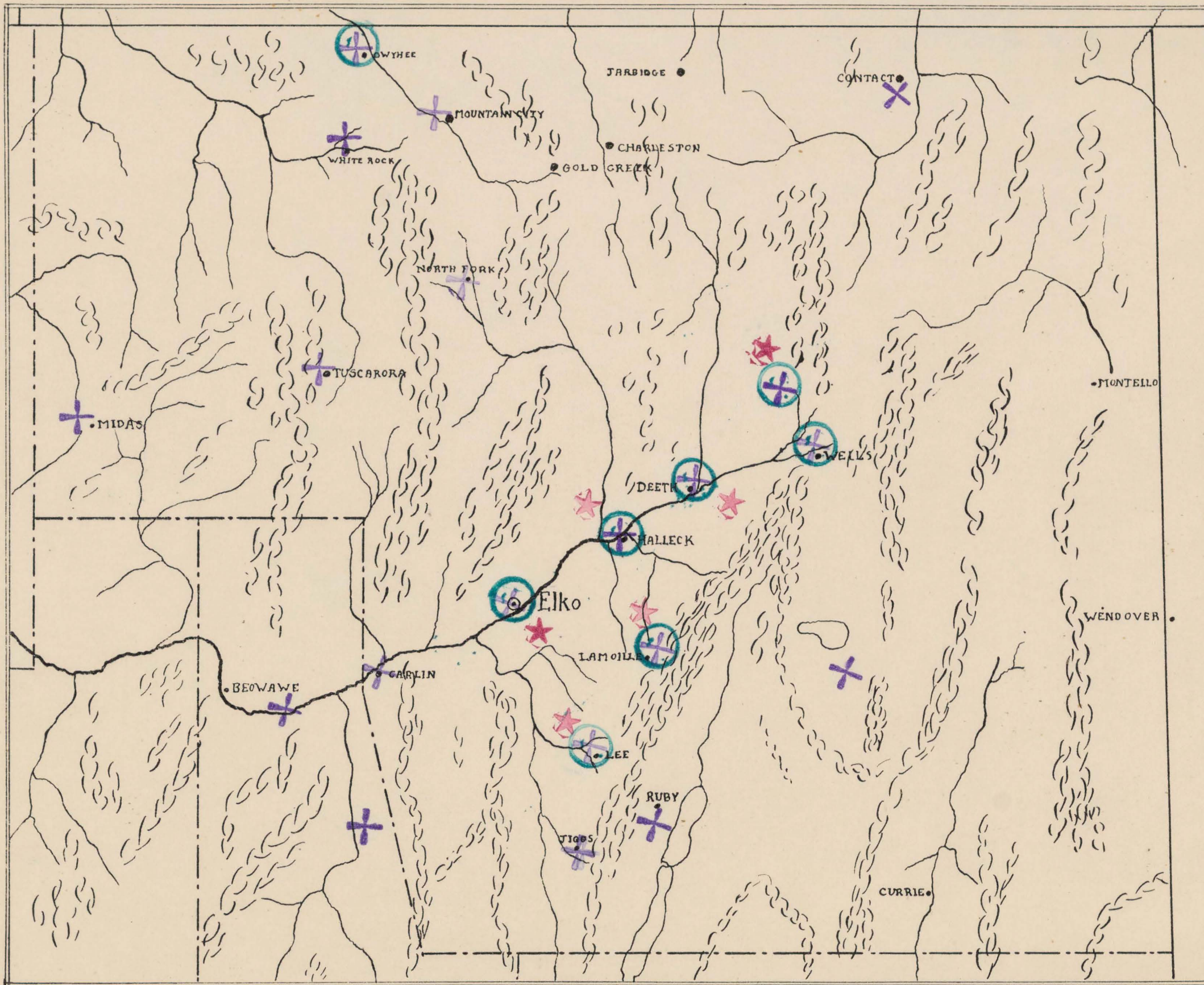
The annual Farm Bureau picnic was held in the Lamoille grove in June. Mrs. C. W. Creel, spoke on the world outlook for agriculture, and Mr. A. J. Reed spoke on community organization. About 300 people were present and enjoyed the program of games, stunts and speeches.

The annual 4-H Achievement Day dance at Boulder was attended by 150 people. The proceeds were used to send 4-H club members to Club Camp at Reno. The dance is largely supported by Farm Bureau members.

Community meetings have been held in five communities in 1931. It is very difficult to hold meetings in Elko County where roads are in bad condition during the winter and spring months. The cattle dipping made it impossible to do organization work until late in the spring, and the drouth has made it equally difficult throughout the late summer and fall due to the extra time which the ranchers must spend in riding to keep cattle on feed. Distances of twenty miles one way are often traveled by ranchers to attend meetings.

The annual meeting to elect the County Board of Directors is held in November. At the luncheon given in connection with this meeting in Elko, all Elko County products are served; they are raised and supplied by Farm Bureau members. A very successful program and dance was held in the evening following the annual meeting for 1930. Such programs help add interest to the meeting and stimulate community spirit.

ELKO COUNTY COMMUNITIES WHERE AGENT HAS MADE CONTACTS



ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

Page 17

+ Individual contacts.

○ Organized groups.

★ Farm Bureau centers.



## BANKER-FARMER COOPERATION

All funds given by local bankers are used to promote club work which is under the supervision of District Extension Agent, Joseph W. Wilson, and County Extension Agent, Margaret Brenner.

The agent has had no direct dealings with local bankers in Extension work except the exchange of advice on important matters along project lines.

The annual Banker-Farmer Conference held in Reno, in January, 1930, was attended by the agent.

(x) Miscellaneous.

#### RANGE REVEGETATION

Following up previous studies made on Matrimony vine (*Lycium halimifolium*), about forty of these plants were taken to the Devil's Gate Ranch and planted there by Mr. D. D. Ogilvie, as a test plot in range revegetation. These plants were placed upon the range under natural conditions. However, no water was available even around the numerous springs during the dry spring and summer, and most of the plants died. It is gratifying to note several of them lived and made a good growth inspite of the driest year recorded in that section.

With a normal precipitation the plant looks increasigly promising as a sheep browse feed.

Mr. John Crosby, Jr. of Mountain City, has ordered one hundred pounds of white blossom and fifty pounds of yellow blossom sweet clover to try on the range at an elevation of 6500 feet. This clover will be used to prevent soil erosion, and to provide additional pasture in meadows.

A test of native Nevada blue grass seed gathered on the range last year, was a failure due to lack of moisture this year. Many promising test plots have been lost due to the drouth.

## FAIRS

The agent did considerable work on fairs and exhibits again this year. The Elko County Fair and Nevada State Livestock Show is the most important event in which county-wide cooperation is enlisted. The agent acts as superintendent of the Farm crops and Poultry at the Fair. This affords excellent opportunity to become acquainted with people from all parts of the county, and to enlarge the Extension program. Between 3,000 and 3,500 people viewed the exhibits.

The Elko County exhibit at the Nevada State Fair created considerable interest. It featured an educational exhibit of wool showing samples of fleeces in the grease and scoured with grades and values attached.

Range fleeces were also displayed and samples of wool clothing. Close to 4,500 people viewed the exhibit. Other products of Elko County were also on display. The prize money from the county booth at the State Fair, is used by the agent in promoting Extension activities, particularly 4-H Club work.

The Elko County Flower Show sponsored by the Elko Fair Board was a complete success. Improvement in every department was noted, but was especially marked in the flower arrangement and the selection of containers. The agent gave a talk to the exhibitors on flower arrangement.

The gathering, arranging and displaying of exhibits, and other activities in connection with fairs, required nineteen days in the field and nine in the office. The agent also wrote a new premium list for farm crops, fruits and fur bearing animals, for the Elko County Fair, and also a new premium list for the Flower Show.

FAIRS (con't)



Elko County booth at the Nevada State Fair 1931.  
Wool Exhibit featured at right.

## RODENT AND MAGPIE CONTROL

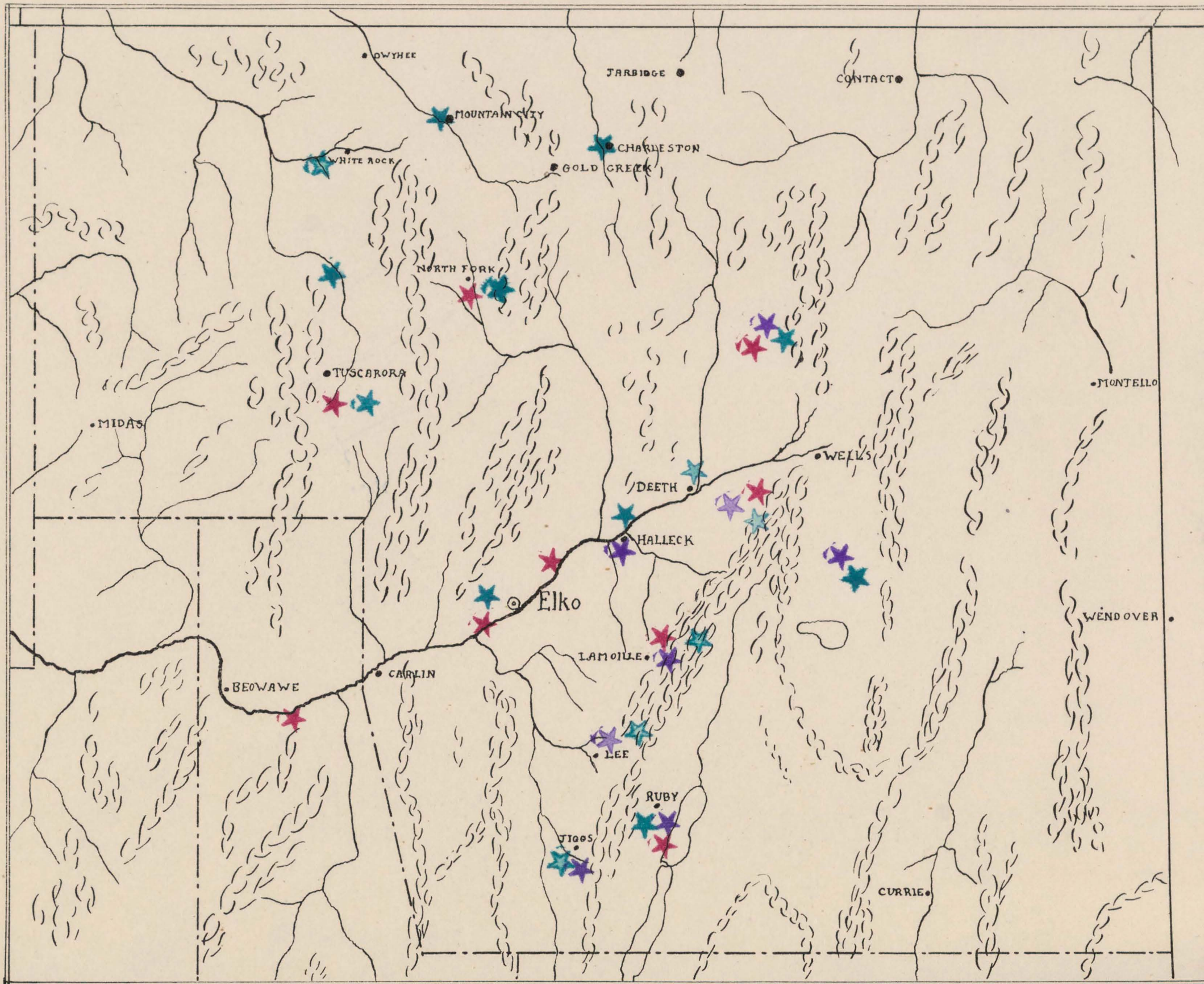
Several dry winters have increased the number of gophers to an alarming degree. Irrigation water has been lacking in which to drown them, and they have few natural enemies. Several days were profitably spent in a trip with Mr. E. R. Sans of the United States Biological Survey in May, on gopher control work. Ranches on the South Fork, Jiggs, Starr Valley and Metropolis were used for demonstrations in gopher control work. Since that time there has been a constant demand for gopher poison from every section of the county. Poisoned carrots are used as bait and iron probes are used to find the underground runways.

Rabbits have become increasingly destructive as the range dries up, and concentrated upon the few remaining green fields and pastures are thousands of these pests. Summer poisoning has been very successful, and was resorted to in Lamaille, Metropolis, and at Anderson's. At Metropolis 5,000 jackrabbits have been killed by poison, traps, or other methods, in the past year.

The trapping method is advised, rather than poisoning, as the trapped rabbits can be sold at thirteen cents each, unskinned. This has been a source of profit where used. The rabbits are used on the coast as food for the unemployed.

The fight on magpies has continued with 100 ranchers doing winter poisoning. The number of magpies killed cannot be counted as they fly some distance from the baits before they die. However, estimates based upon reports of dead birds found around baits would indicate that between 2,000 and 3,500 magpies were killed in 1931.

The following quantities of poison have been distributed: gophers - 90 cartons; rabbits - 45 ounces; Magpies - 30 ounces. Strychnine was used in all cases.



★ Gophers.

★ Jackrabbits.

★ Magpies.

## THE CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

## Canadian Thistle

Canadian thistle control has been continued, but new infested areas have been found in Lamoille, Starr Valley, Ruby Valley and South Fork. Persistent follow-up work in spraying chlorate in order to prevent regrowth, is necessary.

Thistles in Starr and Ruby Valleys have been given the most attention because they have not spread to such an extent as in other communities.

On the South Fork, the Canadian thistles are thick in willow and aspen thickets, and the ground is so rough and choked with underbrush that it is impossible to penetrate it with any kind of spraying equipment.

## Morning Glory

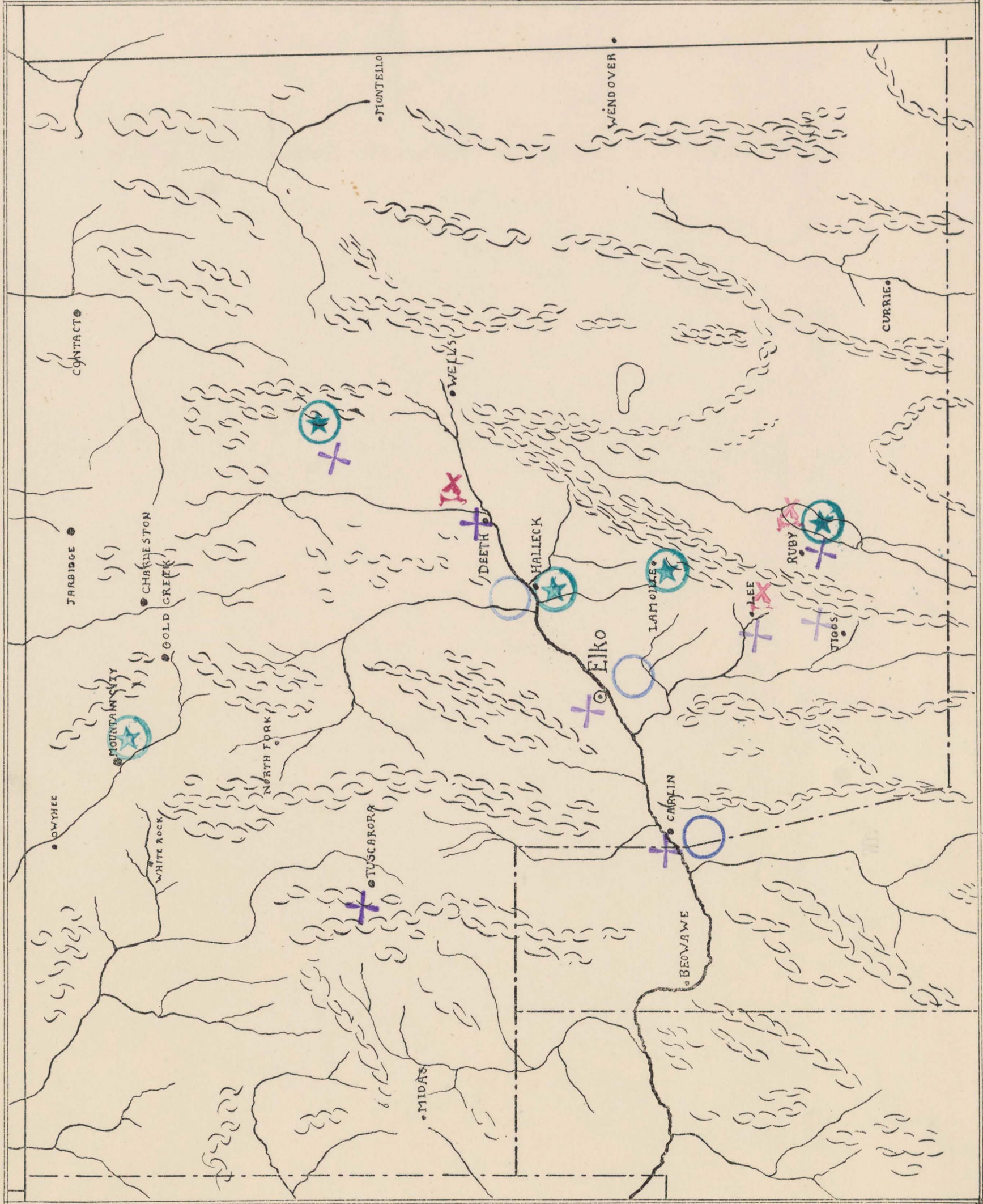
Morning glory control work has been rather unsatisfactory due to the lack of proper equipment for applying chemical and to the high cost of calcium chlorate.

## White Top

Control work on white top has progressed in a small way in 1931. The dry weather was so unfavorable that most of the weeds failed to mature seed and the new root penetration was very slight. Spread of the weed to new areas was less this year than at any time previous, due to drouth.

New infestations of white top involving three ranches, and 500 acres, were found on the upper South Fork. The Tuscarora graveyard has two acres infested with white top as a result of an early pioneer's effort to beautify the cemetery. This person planted the weed there because it was so hardy and had such an attractive blossom. It has since spread in patches for five miles on the range.

In Ruby and Starr Valley, the isolated patches of white top on four different ranches have been treated. No other infestations have been found. Another year should see these valleys free from white top.



Puncture Vine



Canadian Thistle



Morning Glory



White Top



WEED CONTROL



## THE CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS (con't)

## Puncture Vine

Puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) has been found upon railroad property in Carlin and Halleck. The weed made its first appearance at Halleck this year and was cleaned up by the railroad company. Mr. Bradshaw of the Nevada State Quarantine Department discovered the weed at Halleck. At Elko, there has been no reappearance of the weed in 1931, and it is probable that it will not be found here again, as prompt steps were taken to eradicate it before seeding occurred.

At Carlin, the vine has been eradicated from the town property and has been found in only two small areas in the railroad yards. Prompt action and vigilance in the past three summers has stopped the threat which this weed offered to the livestock industry and to automobile tires.

## In General

The average rancher cannot be depended upon to treat at the proper time because of the pressure of other work. No funds are available for hiring a trained man, and the ordinary laborer does not do a satisfactory job.

Where chlorates have been applied by the agent, kills of 90 per cent and better have been obtained, but where the chemical has been applied by others, usually 40 per cent to 60 per cent is the average kill.

The expense of the present methods of eradication is greater than the value of the infested land, and the usual procedure is to abandon the land rather than to eradicate the weed.

Where large areas are infested there seems to be no procedure effective in combating the weeds. Appropriations by the Federal and state governments appear to be unobtainable for some time to come, if at all.

The support given by the Elko County commissioners has been excellent, but the past two years have been such that stockmen are unable to advance funds to match those made available by the commissioners.

## THE CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS (con't)

No effective and satisfactory dusting machines are available which will handle calcium chlorate in a practical way. A careful operator may get fair results by washing the dusters out every few hours. It then takes several hours for the duster to dry thoroughly.

Many of the cans of chlorate are in a lumpy condition which makes use in a duster very difficult.

The policy of weed control in Elko County will be to continue to eradicate small patches of noxious weeds by the use of chlorates. The large areas will have to wait until more money is available, or until better control methods are devised.

## AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK

Club Activities included meetings, picnics, trips, dances and entertainments. These activities were usually arranged to help raise money to send delegates to Club Camp at Reno. Admission was charged at dances and entertainments, and punch, sandwiches, ice cream, etc. were sold. The total profit on these enterprises, however, was small, amounting to less than twenty-five dollars, as losses were sustained on several dances. The problem of getting 4-H members to Club Camp is becoming increasingly difficult. As an example, the profit derived from admission to the Annual Achievement Day dance has decreased from ninety to seventy to five dollars in the past three years. Only reduced rates, bank contributions and State Fair money made it possible to send such a large delegation this year. Several of the delegation paid their own way.

Club Camp at Reno, was attended by ten of the agent's club members, and by three Indians and one leader. These boys won the first three places in crop and weed identification; first in potato grading; third in stock judging; and they assisted in winning first place for the county stunt and the trophy for the best county in club work.

A Community Project in landscaping was received with enthusiasm by the club members. A vacant lot in a very untidy condition was cleared off and planted to a flower garden. This improvement was commented upon quite favorably by local citizens and the press. It will be continued again next year. This was made possible by the generosity of the Masonic Lodge who furnished the lot, and the Elko City Council who furnished the water free of charge.

Enrollments in 1931, consisted of three Indian girls, fourteen Indian boys, four white girls, twenty-two white boys: a total of seventeen Indians and twenty-six whites. Completions totaled thirteen, or 76.5 per cent for Indians, and twenty-five, or 96.1 per cent for whites, with total completions of 88.3 per cent for all club members enrolled.

A Demonstration Team was trained in methods of identifying and controlling common garden insects. This team placed second for State honors at Club Camp at Reno.



Howard Getz and Bill Lear, Elko County's demonstration team in the flower garden grown by the "Elko Rake and Hoe Boys".



Billie Beardsley, in the club flower garden. This picture shows the use of sunflowers as a screen to hide an alley and a group of unsightly sheds.



A corner of the Elko 4-H Home Grounds Improvement Club's community flower garden project. This vacant lot, formerly growing only Russian thistles, was made into a flower garden by the planting of gourds, cosmos, gladioli, marigolds, calendulas, corn flowers and screen planting of sunflowers and castor beans. Since this project was started there has been nomalicious destruction of flower gardens by children, as have repeatedly occured in the past year.

The following two 4-H club stories indicate the reaction of two boys to 4-H club work. Both have done excellent work inspite of many difficulties.

## MY GARDEN ON THE DESERT

by

Billie Beardsley

In the month of May, I joined the Four H club. I entered the garden department with a vision of raising and eating my own products of Mother Nature. I measured off a tract of land  $16\frac{1}{2}$  X  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the back of my house. In this square of land I began what turned out to be an unsuccessful project. Here I planted 7 varieties of vegetables. I watered and watched over this plot of land waiting in vain for the first appearance of any vegetables. After waiting for what seemed years for the vegetables to appear, I was surprised one day to find the entire garden partly up. I was overjoyed at seeing my garden turning out to be a success and I gave it more water. The next day, the entire garden was breaking the soil, and those that had arrived the day before were progressing rapidly.

The next week I came down to water my garden to find it all burnt up, and as the day before had not been hot, I wondered what could have caused this destruction. I next consulted my father as to what could have happened. He stated that squirrels were the cause of the damage and should be exterminated at once. I then set to work on a 2" X 2" making a vicious war club, and as I had lost all of our traps the winter before I had to depend on my war club and water to destroy them. I now have eight notches on my club which nearly extinguished the squirrels only to find I had to encounter a new pest, the jackrabbit, from who's mighty raids, I suffered greatly. As these pests raid in the night one would have to sit up all night to get rid of them. I had no gun and the law would not permit me to use it if I had, so that was out of the question. My garden by this time was out of the question. My garden had diminished so that a person would have to look hard to know a garden was there, so I decided to give up the garden and work on beautifying the yard. In this work I have done the following: helped plant the lawn, watered and mowed it. I carried boulders to build our rock wall and garden. I hoted weeds and watered shrubbery in the back. I cleaned up the mess after the contractors put in the curb. I spent time making braces for trees. I went to Carlin Canyon and helped bring back slabs of rock for steps, and took care of the flowers and rock garden.

## MY GARDEN IN THE DESERT (con't)

I helped plant flowers and prune trees in a vacant lot which our 4-H club used as a community improvement project. We held our club meetings under a large Russian Olive tree in this lot. We had several picnics and dances at which we sold ice cream, punch and sandwiches to raise money for Club Camp.

I went to Club Camp in Reno in August. It was held on the University football field. I expect to continue with my yard improvement work next year as there are too many rabbits and squirrels for a garden without a tight fence.



Billie Beardsley and the screen planting of sunflowers and castor beans.

## WHY EVERY BOY AND GIRL SHOULD BE A CLUB MEMBER

by

Edward Garcia

The 4-H clubs in the United States are, I think, one of the best organizations for the modern youths, as they help to make successful farmers who will in a few years be our source of feed growers.

Some boys and girls do not think that the farmer plays an important part in our lives, but if it wasn't for him, we would perhaps starve.

We modern youths need something to keep our minds occupied, something that will be useful for us in later days, as most boys and girls do not seem to see the important part they will have to play in just a few years. Almost all of the boys and girls think of now, is just to have a good time and to let the future round itself out the best way it can, or they wait until the future so they can begin thinking what to do for a living when their parents are gone and they have to hustle for themselves.

The 4-H organization not only helps to make successful farmers, out of boys and girls, but also helps to create a desire or enthusiasm to become future farmers. It also helps to keep the boys and girls at home working on something useful rather than roaming the streets doing nothing, perhaps mischief.

It is quite an honor, I should say, to be able to point at a beautiful flower garden of various beautiful flowers, or at a vegetable garden with lovely cabbage or some other kind of vegetable and say, "I did that myself". That is what the 4-H clubs help us to do.

I am hoping to see a large group of boys and girls at our first club meeting in the spring who are anxious to be a help to our city, our county and our state, and as for the members that were in the club this last successful club year, I wish to hear them say that, "We will make out best better by the modern methods that the 4-H club teaches."



## NEWS

News articles were published, on various projects of interest to the public, throughout the year. The local press gives excellent cooperation in these matters and it is by this means that much information is brought to the attention of the ranchers. News articles were published on the following subjects:

Weeds.....	6
Rodents.....	7
Orchards.....	3
Fairs.....	5
Certified seed.....	2
Club work.....	4
Pest & disease.....	7
Poultry.....	6
Landscape.....	4
Farm Bureau cooperation..	2
Miscellaneous.....	<u>4</u>
Total.....	49

## SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Work done on soils and fertilizers consisted of securing 250 pounds of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate through the courtesy of Mr. R. A. Jones of Salt Lake City, Utah.

This material was placed on one-tenth acre test plots of alfalfa at J. H. Hennen's and at Charles Trescartes', Lamoille, at the rate of 500 and 250 pounds per acre. Check plots were marked off. One plot of sulphur at 500 pounds per acre was also tried. The drouth in all cases prevented any results from being obtained. These plots will be watched again next year if there is a supply of water for irrigation.

## RANCHERS PREPARE TO WAGE 'RABBIT WAR

Mark Menke, extension agent, who has been making a tour of the county at the instance of several ranchers who have reported inroads upon their hay by herds of rabbits, reports the last storm has relieved the situation greatly.

Rabbits have returned to the hills where grass is as green in many places as it was any time during the past spring, the moisture followed by warm days causing grass to spring up anew.

Poison was placed in many places for the rodents, but results were not good and the idea has been abandoned for the present.

Ranchers in the vicinity of Metropolis, where there are thousands of rabbits, are awaiting the first heavy snow so that a rabbit drive may be held. The Half Moon Produce Company, of San Francisco, has already contracted for all the rabbits that can be shipped. They pay from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a dozen for the animals, shipped unskinned and frozen. The heads are removed from the carcasses, which are packed in gunny sacks, frozen and

shipped by express to the Pacific coast where they are fed to the unemployed in the bread lines.

As soon as the first heavy snow fall occurs, rabbits come in great hordes from the surrounding hills and gather around hay stacks which they undermine until the stacks are ready to topple over.

A V-shaped woven wire trap is stretched over a large area into which the rabbits are chased. When inside, a gate is closed and they are then killed. The drive may net from 1,000 to 5,000 rabbits.

Menke stated there are approximately 2,000 rabbits in the Ruby Valley section alone, and that most of them will come down to the meadows and hay stacks as soon as the first heavy storm occurs. Drives are also planned there to exterminate them as nearly as possible.

There are also a number of snowshoe rabbits in Ruby Valley, and in some sections they outnumber jackrabbits. They are protected however, since they are considered, along with cottontails, in the class of game rabbits. The season is closed upon them at present.

## SPECIALIST WORK

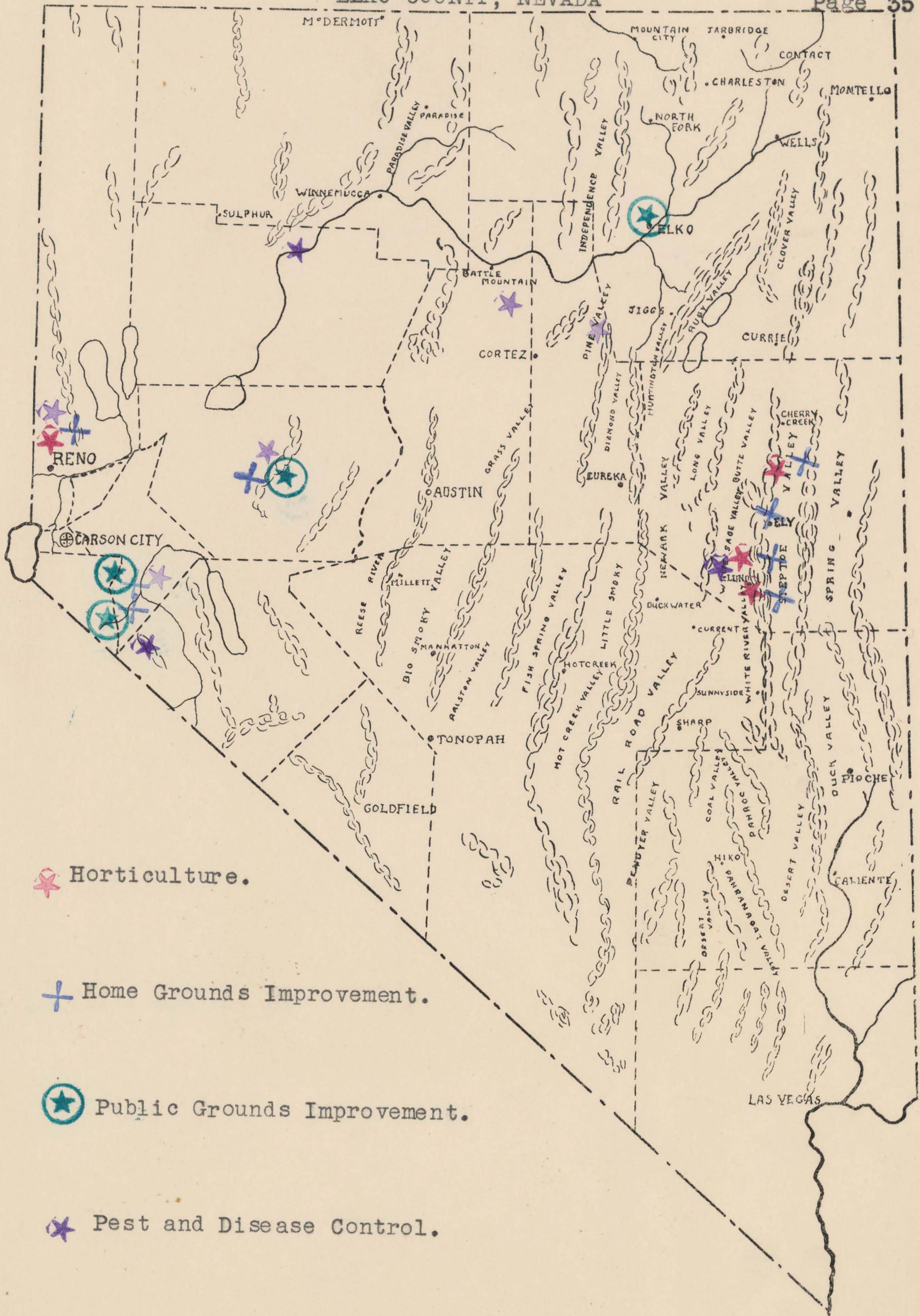
Under an arrangement whereby each Extension worker is encouraged to specialize along certain subject-matter lines, the agent has done specialist work in Eureka, Lander, Lyon, Washoe, Churchill and White Pine Counties.

Meetings and demonstrations were arranged by local Extension agents in advance. During March, the agent made a trip over the above named counties and spoke on, or demonstrated home grounds improvement methods. Considerable interest was manifested in this work, principally in landscaping and in pest and disease control. The selection of hardy, pest resistant strains, and of varieties suitable for each location was advocated.

## McGill Yard and Garden Contest

The agent acted as judge in the McGill Yard and Garden Contest. The usually excellent improvement was noted in the well kept yards and gardens. It was the rule rather than the exception for back as well as front yards to be planted to either flowers, lawn or vegetables. This contest has done wonders in making a fine looking town of a once desolate mining camp.

Several trips have been made into adjoining counties on grasshopper control work and on tree diseases.



★ Horticulture.

+ Home Grounds Improvement.

★ Public Grounds Improvement.

★ Pest and Disease Control.

## WESTERN STATES EXTENSION CONFERENCE

The agent was very much interested in the discussions of club work, weed control and field crops improvement which were held at the Western States Extension Conference. Entirely new views upon some phases of extension project work were presented. Especially noticable were the results attained in the five year program of field crops improvements.

The most outstanding difficulties facing Extension work in the future seemed to be a change from production problems to adjustments along marketing lines. This will require new lines of thought and new angles of application on the part of Extension workers.

The reports and discussions on weed control brought out the fact that there is little standard or uniform information on effective and economical weed control for large areas. Small weed problems can be met by present methods, but much is yet to be learned before large programs of perennial weed eradication can be solved without the expenditure of huge sums of money.

New trends in 4-H club work for those between fifteen and nineteen years of age are being studied and new methods need to be developed to hold the older club members.

The conference was very helpful in giving new contacts and wider views on Extension problems of the next few years.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Any work performed by the agent which requires less than five days' time on any one line of endeavor is not written up except as "miscellaneous". Under this head comes office work which is not on project activities and includes writing monthly and annual reports, answering miscellaneous correspondence, and cooperating with those who desire occasional information of an Extension nature.

Several calls for field and range investigations on death losses among cattle, sheep and horses have been attended to. Poisoning by water hemlock, loco weed and death camas has been the most frequent.

Work done on projects which are carried on by the livestock specialist is not reported by the agent except as miscellaneous work. Such work consists of calls on those who are carrying on squirrel poisoning campaigns, baby beef work, sheep culling, etc.

The agent has started to make a collection of the flowering and poisonous plants native to Elko County. The dry year prevented the growth of many of these plants and to date only one hundred eighty different species have been collected of which one hundred fifty have been identified by the agent. The United States Forest Service has cooperated in this work. It is planned to mount these specimens and others, as they are completed with labels telling their qualities as forage, browse, ornamental, or poisonous plants.

## V. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1931.

1. Weed control of white top, Canadian thistle and European morning glory to continue with emphasis being placed upon the eradication of small patches, and the control of large areas to prevent seeding. The eradication of large areas of weeds is at present impossible, due to limited equipment and funds, and to excessive costs. Puncture vine should be completely eradicated in Elko County in 1932.
2. The landscaping of home grounds and public buildings will be continued as a major project.
3. The control of field crop and ornamental plant pests will require more time in 1932. Grasshoppers will be more troublesome unless the winter of 1931-32 is unfavorable to their increase.
4. Fairs and exhibits will be continued as an extension project by the agent, in an advisory capacity and as superintendent. The Elko County Flower Show, Nevada State Livestock Show and Elko County Fair, and the Nevada State Fair, all offer excellent opportunities to bring Extension work before large groups of people.
5. Junior Club work is a permanent major project. Instruction in club work, is turning from academic in nature to a community and cooperative basis, with such work as club organization, community gardens, and bird protection, as well as project instruction, being stressed.
6. Poultry culling and disease work is always necessary and will be continued.
7. Pasture and range improvement, with trials of new plants will be continued.
8. The control of gophers, jackrabbits, squirrels and magpies is becoming more urgent due to dry years and will require more time in 1932.
9. Practically all projects such as cereal, legumes, pasture and potato variety tests will have to be discontinued unless an exceptionally wet winter and spring occur in 1932. Even a normal precipitation will not restore the low water table to normal conditions.

## VI. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 1931

1. Weed control of puncture vine was successful. All known infestations of this weed were eradicated. Control of Canadian thistle, European morning glory and white top were successful on small patches. Large areas cannot be economically handled at present.
2. Grasshopper outbreaks were checked by the use of poisoned bran baits. Attacks of red spiders, aphids and similar pests have been taken care of by spraying.
3. Family orchards have been improved by pruning demonstrations in six communities. Planting of improved varieties and removal of diseased trees has been recommended.
4. Home beautification projects have produced excellent results throughout the entire County of Elko, and also in White Pine, Lyon, Churchill and Washoe Counties where specialist trips were made.
5. Control of jackrabbits, pocket gophers and magpies has been county-wide with one hundred ranchers cooperating. Over five thousand rabbits and between two thousand and three thousand five hundred magpies have been killed.
6. Poultry culling and sanitation demonstrations were given in five communities. Fifteen farm flocks were culled.
7. Elko County's delegation to Club Camp took first prize for the best all-around club work in Nevada in 1931. Of the twenty-six white club members which the agent had enrolled, twenty-five, or 96 per cent completed. Completions of thirteen out of seventeen Indians gave an average of 75.3 per cent. Total enrollment of the agent's club members was forty-three with thirty-eight completing, or 88.3 per cent.
8. Community meetings have been held in five different communities. A Farm Bureau meeting to elect the Board of Directors, a picnic and Achievement Day are the three annual county-wide organization meetings held.
9. Excellent newspaper cooperation has been secured from both local papers throughout the year.



State Nevada

County Elko

ANNUAL REPORT SUPPLEMENT

Year 1931

(For reporting range livestock activities only)

To be filled in and submitted by county agricultural agents with their annual reports and by livestock specialists for non-agent counties.

	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS			MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits
	No. conducted	No. and kind of animals involved	No. acres involved	No. held	Attendance			
<u>RANGE MANAGEMENT</u>								
1. Proper class of livestock for a specific range								
2. Proper number of livestock for a specific range								
3. Proper seasonal use of a specific range								
4. Deferring and rotation grazing								
5. Artificial reseeding	2		12					2
6. Rodent control	15			15	632	7		113
7. Fencing	1		NA					1
8. Water supply development								
9. Salting								
10. Herding								
11. Corrals and other equipment								
<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</u>								
12. Purebred sires			XX					
13. Culling females			XX					
14. Controlled breeding			XX					
15. Dehorning			XX					
16. Castrating			XX					
17. Docking			XX					
18. Supplemental feeding of roughage								
19. Supplemental feeding of concentrates								
20. Fattening			XX					

	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS			MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits
	No. conducted	No. and class of animals involved	No. acres involved	No. held	Attendance			
<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</u> (Continued)								
21. Disease prevention and control			XX					
22. Control of parasites -								
Internal			XX					
External			XX					
23. Predatory animal control								
24. Poisonous plant control						1		4
<u>ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION</u>								
25. Cost of Production accounting			XX					
26. Economic units								
27. Interrelationship of farming and range lands								
28. Interrelationship of cattle, sheep and goats								
<u>MARKETING</u>								
29. Grading			No. lbs. wool or mohair					
30. Orderly marketing								

GENERAL

31. What percentage of range livestock producers in your county are reached by extension work?

30%

32. What type of range livestock extension work was most successful in your county this year? Why?

Rodent control due to dry winters and natural increase in number of rodents. Poison secured through U. S. Biological Survey.