

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

HUMBOLDT, NO. LANDER AND PERSHING COUNTIES

PAUL L. MALONEY, District Extension Agent

1931

AC 0089/L/42

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

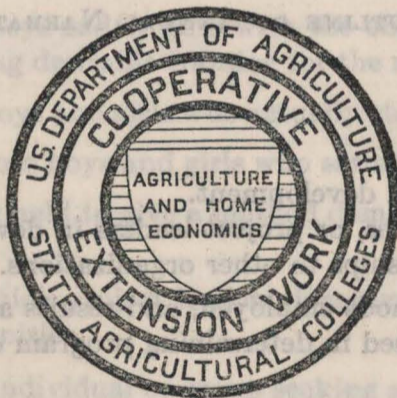
State NEVADA County HUMBOLDT - LANDER - PERSHING

Report of PAUL L. MALONEY County DISTRICT EXTENSION Agent
(Name) (Title)

From FEBRUARY 16, 1931 to OCTOBER 31, 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 0089/1/42

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

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results obtained by the county extension agent, assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The narrative report should summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cereals. (b) Legumes and forage crops. (c) Potatoes, Irish. (d) Cotton. (e) Tobacco and other special crops. (f) Home gardens and home beautification. (g) Market garden and truck crops. (h) Fruits. (i) Forestry. (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects. (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering. (l) Poultry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (m) Dairy. (n) Other livestock. (o) Farm management. (p) Marketing, farm and home. (q) Foods and nutrition. (r) Child training and care. (s) Clothing. (t) Home management. (u) Home furnishings. (v) Home health and sanitation. (w) Community activities. (x) Miscellaneous.
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- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

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

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person 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.

Paul L. Maloney District Extension Agent 7 1/2

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Humboldt - Lander County Farm Bureau 2 -2

(b) Number of members (1) Men 30 (2) Women 18

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 7 3 -2

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 5 4 -2

5. Number of different voluntary county or community local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. 5 -2

(a) Adult work (1) Men 9 (2) Women 4

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

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 1 6 -2

7. Members in above clubs or groups 18 7 -2

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 3 8 -2

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 5 (b) Girls 21 9 -2

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 5 (b) Girls 0 10 -2

11. Number of members enrolled in 4-H Club work for: (a) Boys 5 (b) Girls 21

Table with columns for Age (10-20) and rows for Boys and Girls enrollment.

12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age. 12 -2

1 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 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 26 Out of school 0 13 -2

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

15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age 0 15 -2

16. Members in above groups (a) Young men 0 (b) Young women 0 16 -2

17. Total number of farm visits 2 made in conducting extension work 458 17 -2

18. Number of different farms visited 362 18 -2

19. Total number of home visits 2 made in conducting extension work 45 19 -2

20. Number of different homes visited 28 20 -2

21. Number of calls relating to extension work (a) Office 55 (b) Telephone 107 21 -2

22. Number of days agent spent in office 36 22 -2

23. Number of days agent spent in field 185 23 -2

24. Number of news articles or stories published 3 24 -2

25. Number of individual letters written 266 25 -2

26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed) 42 26 -2

27. Number of bulletins distributed 80 27 -2

28. Number of radio talks made 0 28 -2

29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown 0 29 -2

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 139 (b) Total attendance 576 31 -2

32. Meetings held at result demonstrations (a) Number 19 (b) Total attendance 218 32 -2

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 85 34 -2

2 List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

3 Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued
Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

35. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total members attending	(2) Total members attending	0
	(3) Total others attending	(3) Total others attending	0
	(1) Number	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total boys attending	(2) Total boys attending	0
	(3) Total girls attending	(3) Total girls attending	0
	(4) Total others attending	(4) Total others attending	0
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	12
		(2) Total attendance	171
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total attendance	(2) Total attendance	0
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	29
	(2) Total attendance	(2) Total attendance	368
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total attendance	(2) Total attendance	0
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0
	(2) Total attendance	(2) Total attendance	0

No. Counties

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	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agents devoted to line of work	No. meetings held in relation to line of work	No. stories published	No. circular letters issued	No. farm or home visits made	No. office calls made	No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year	No. meetings at result demonstrations	No. method demonstration meetings	QUESTION NUMBER
	Sheet No. <u>1</u>	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
38	CEREALS													
	1. Smut control #56	2	0	0	3½	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	38
	Sub total, Cereals	2	0	0	3½	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	38
39	Legumes and Forage Crops													
	4-H Range Management Club #139	1	1	0	23	16	7	9	30	8	0	0	3	39
	Sub Total Legumes and Forage	1	1	0	23	16	7	9	30	8	0	0	3	39
40	Potatoes, Irish. Seed selection NP	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	5	(1)	40
	Sub Total, Potatoes	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	5	0	40
43	Home Gardens & Home Beautification													
	1. Control Garden Insects	5	1	0	8	0	0	0	38	3	0	0	16	43
	2. Care of Shade Trees NP	(3)	0	0	8½	0	2	1	14	13	5	5	8	
	Sub Total #43	5	1	0	16½	0	2	1	52	16	5	5	24	43

No. Counties

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²Under "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
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Nevada Substitute)

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45	Fruits #65														
	1. Family Orchard Improvement	2	1	0	9½	0	0	0	23	4	1	1	5	45-1	
	Sub Totals #65	2	1	0	9½	0	0	0	23	4	1	1	5	45	
47	Rodents and Miscellaneous insects #311														
	1. Pocket Gophers & Squirrels	5	2	0	48	1	4	2	103	27	0	0	68	47-2	
	2. Grasshoppers NP	(5)	(2)	0	16½	0	2	2	48	29	0	0	13	47-2	
	3. Rabbits NP	(2)	0	0	2½	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	3	47-1	
	Sub Total #47	5	2	0	67	1	7	4	155	58	0	0	84	47	
48	Agricultural Engineering														
	1. Poultry Housing NP	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	3	48-1	
	Sub Total #48	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	3	48	
49	Poultry														
	1. Grow Healthy Turks #235	3	0	0	14	0	3	0	44	13	0	2	13	49-2	

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49	Sub Total #49	3	0	0	14	0	3	0	44	13	0	2	13	49-2
50	Dairying NP	1	0	0	4½	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	50-1
	Sub Total Dairying	1	0	0	4½	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	50
54	Foods & Nutrition													
	Keep Growing #254	2	4	3	8	2	1	4	7	2	6	6	0	54-1
	Sub Total #54	2	4	3	8	2	1	4	7	2	6	6	0	54
56	Clothing													
	4-H Clothing Club #139	2	2	0	20	13	6	8	75	8	0	0	1	56-2
	Sub Total #56	2	2	0	20	13	6	8	75	8	0	0	1	56
62	Extension Program of Work NP	5	4	0	6½	1	0	0	5	0	(19)	0	0	62-2
	Annual and Monthly Reports NP	0	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
	Sub Total #62	5	4	0	22½	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	62

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63	Organization- Ext. Assn & Comm.	5	5	0	11 1/2	3	2	15	35	36	0	0	0	63
	1. Farm Bureau Cooperation #255	5	5	0	11 1/2	3	2	15	35	36	0	0	0	63
	2. Banker-Farmer Cooperation #256	(1)	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	63
	3. Freight Rate Adjustment NP	(2)	3	1	2	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	63
	4. Drouth Relief NP	(5)	(3)	2	11 1/2	(3)	1	1	29	6	0	0	1	63
	Sub Total #63	5	8	3	27	6	5	16	75	44	0	0	1	63
63a	Fairs & Exhibits #309	0	0	0	2 1/2	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	63a
	Sub Total #309	0	0	0	2 1/2	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	63a
63b	Weed Control NP	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	63b
	Sub Total #63b	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	63b
63c	4-H Club Program	(2)	(2)	(1)	(43)	(29)	(13)	(17)	(105)	(16)	0	0	(4)	63c
	Totals	5	16	12	221	41	32	42	503	162	19	19	139	

7
PROGRAM SUMMARY
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63	Organization- Ext. Assn & Comm.														
	1. Farm Bureau Cooperation #255	5	5	0	11 1/2	3	2	15	35	36	0	0	0	63	2
	2. Banker-Farmer Cooperation #256	(1)	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	63	2
	3. Freight Rate Adjustment NP	(2)	3	1	2	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	63	2
	4. Drouth Relief NP	(5)	(3)	2	11 1/2	(3)	1	1	29	6	0	0	1	63	2
	Sub Total #63	5	8	3	27	6	5	16	75	44	0	0	1	63	
63a	Fairs & Exhibits #309	0	0	0	2 1/2	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	63a	1
	Sub Total #309	0	0	0	2 1/2	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	63a	
63b	Weed Control NP	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	63b	1
	Sub Total #63b	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	63b	
63c	4-H Club Program	(2)	(2)	(1)	(43)	(29)	(13)	(17)	(105)	(16)	0	0	(4)	63c	2
	Totals	5	16	12	221	41	32	42	503	162	19	19	139		

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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)
38. Cereals (page 8).....									38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10).....									39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11).....									40
41. Cotton (page 11).....									41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11).....									42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12).....									43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12).....									44
45. Fruits (page 12).....									45
46. Forestry (page 13).....									46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13).....									47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14).....									48
49. Poultry (page 15).....									49
50. Dairy (page 15).....									50
51. Other livestock (page 15).....									51
52. Farm management (page 16).....									52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17).....									53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18).....									54
55. Child training and care (page 19).....									55
56. Clothing (page 20).....									56
57. Home management (page 21).....									57
58. House furnishings (page 22).....									58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23).....									59
60. Community activities (page 24).....									60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24).....									61
62. Building extension program of work ¹									62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²									63

(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.)

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CEREALS¹

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 ²	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	N.A.	2	0	0	0	0	64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	N.A. bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	N.A.	0	0	0	0	68
	(2) Girls	N.A.	0	0	0	0	
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	N.A.	0	0	0	0	69
	(2) Girls	N.A.	0	0	0	0	
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	N.A. 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)

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pastures	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	0 bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	0 XXXXXX XXXXXX	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	76
	(2) Girls	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	77
	(2) Girls	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	0 bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	N.A. bu. tons	0 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)

¹ 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 ¹	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	72 -1
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ²	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	76 -1
	(2) Girls	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	77 -1
	(2) Girls	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ²	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. 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)

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² 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 ¹		
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	80	
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	81 -1	
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	82 -1	
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	90 bu.	N.A. bu.	N.A. lbs. ²	N.A. lbs.	0	83 -1	
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	84
	(2) Girls	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	85
	(2) Girls	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	86	
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	0 bu.	N.A. bu.	N.A. lbs. ²	N.A. 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)

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² 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.....	16	0	8	5	0	N.A.	88 -3
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	0	5	1	0	N.A.	89 -2
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x	0	x x x x x	0	0	N.A.	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	x x x x x	0 bu.	x x x x x	0 bu.	0 qts.	N.A. lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	N.A.	92
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	N.A.	
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	N.A.	93
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	N.A.	
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	0	0	x x x x x	0	0	N.A.	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.....	N.A.	95	
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	N.A.	96	
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys	N.A.	97
	(b) Girls	N.A.	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys	N.A.	98
	(b) Girls	N.A.	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....	N.A.	99	
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing.....	N.A.	100	
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations.....	N.A.	101	
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	N.A.	102	
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management.....	N.A.	103	
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....	N.A.	104	
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....	N.A.	105	
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....	N.A.	106	
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below).....	N.A.	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.....	71	1	13	108 -3
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	0	0	109
110. Pounds of poison used.....	2700	0	2500	110 -3

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	3	111	-1
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	113
	(b) Girls	0	
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys	0	114
	(b) Girls	0	
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		2	129
	(a) Dairy barns	0	
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(b) Hog houses	0	130
	(c) Poultry houses	2	
130½. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery	(d) Silos	0	130½
	(e) Other	0	
	(a) Tractors	0	
130½. Number of machines involved in preceding question	(b) Tillage implements	0	130½
	(c) Harvesters and threshers	0	
	(d) Other	0	
130¾. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent	0	130¾	

No. Countries

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	13	1	0	0	0	0	131 -2
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2	0	0	0	0	0	132 -2
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	2300	0	0	0	0	0	133 -2
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	UNF	0	0	0	0	0	134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	135
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	136
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	0	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)							

No. Countries

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	146
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	147
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	148
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....	0	149
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....	0	150
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	0	151
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	0	152
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year.....	0	153
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	0	154
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	0	155
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases.....	0	156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	0	157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	0	158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159
(a) Wheat.....	(g) Dairy cattle.....	(m).....
(b) Corn.....	(h) Beef cattle.....	(n).....
(c) Cotton.....	(i) Hogs.....	(o).....
(d) Potatoes.....	(j) Sheep.....	(p).....
(e) Tobacco.....	(k) Poultry.....	(q).....
(f) Truck crops.....	(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	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$0	\$N.A.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$0	\$N.A.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
166. Organization.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
167. Accounting and auditing.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
168. Financing.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
169. Business policies.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
170. Production to meet market demand.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
171. Reduction of market losses.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
172. Use of current market information.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
173. Standardizing.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
175. Packaging and grading.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
176. Loading.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
177. Transporting.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
178. Warehousing.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
179. Keeping membership informed.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
180. Merging into larger units.....	0	N.A.	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	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
182. Packaging and grading.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
183. Use of current market information.....	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	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	0	184
185.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	6	185
186.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	Food selection and preparation (a)	186
		Food preservation (b)	
187.	Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Girls	187
		(2) Boys	
188.	Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year	0	188
189.	Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year	0	189
190.	Number of homes balancing family meals for a year	0	190
191.	Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations	62	191 -1
192.	Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch	1	192 -1
193.	Number of children involved in preceding question	31	193 -1
194.	Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding	92	194 -1
195.	Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)	0	195
196.	Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members	0	196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

No. Counties

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

197.	Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	197
198.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	198
199.	Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care	0	199
200.	Membership in these groups	0	200
201.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Girls	201
		(b) Boys	
202.	Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Girls	202
		(b) Boys	
203.	Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation")	0	203
204.	Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	0	204
205.	Number of homes providing recommended play equipment	0	205
206.	Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs	0	206
207.	Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children	0	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.....	1	208	-2
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	209	
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... 21 (b) Boys..... 0	210	-2
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... 16 (b) Boys..... 0	211	-2
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....	(a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 19	212	-2
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....	(a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	213	
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....	(a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 19	214	-2
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	(a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	215	
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	(a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 19	216	-2

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

No. Counties

HOME MANAGEMENT

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

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	217	
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	218	
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... 0 (b) Boys..... 0	219	
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... 0 (b) Boys..... 0	220	
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	0	221	
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	0	222	
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home.....	0	223	
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	0	224	
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations.....	0	225	
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	0	226	
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods.....	0	227	
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	0	228	
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.....	0	229	
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	0	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..... 0 231
- 232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 0 232
- 233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Girls..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Boys..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 233$
- 234. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Girls..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Boys..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 234$
- 235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Women..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Girls..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 235$
- 236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Women..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Girls..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 236$
- 237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Women..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Girls..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 237$
- 238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Women..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Girls..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 238$
- 239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Women..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Girls..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 239$

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

- 240. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 0 240
- 241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 0 241
- 242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Girls..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Boys..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 242$
- 243. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Girls..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Boys..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 243$
- 244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Girls..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Boys..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 244$
- 245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination..... 0 245
- 246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations..... 0 246
- 247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations..... 0 247
- 248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)..... 0 248
- 249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations..... 0 249
- 250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans..... 0 250
- 251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations..... 0 251
- 252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... 0 252

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

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.....		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.....	0	260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	0	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	0	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) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	2	0	0	0	262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	0	0	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	

¹ Indicate project by name.

HUMBOLDT AND LANDER, COUNTIES, NEVADA

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E

R E P O R T

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Statement of Agricultural Extension Activities
in Humboldt and Northern Lander Counties,
Nevada, with the assistance and efforts of
representatives of the U. S. Department of
Agriculture, University of Nevada, and Humboldt
and Lander County Farm Bureaus cooperating.

- - - - -

BY

PAUL L. MALONEY

DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

February 16, 1931 to October 31, 1931

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HUMBOLDT LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

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HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

111 STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

(1) Form of organization

FARM BUREAU IS COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

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

Source of funds:

Estimated balance carried over from 1929 & 1930 State and County Farm Bureau Tax Levies.....	\$4400.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture..	800.00
Extension Division.....	125.00
Total of above transferred to State Farm Bureau Fund.....	\$5325.00

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The Humboldt County Farm Bureau consists of three communities. Active organization work is carried on in these three communities, each one having project leaders. Besides these project leaders there are the county officers, consisting of five directors.

COUNTY

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

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COMMUNITY

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

MEMBERSHIP

An annual membership fee is levied by the community centers to provide for local expenses, and to maintain membership in the national organization.

The goal for 1931 is set for 30 members in the County Farm Bureau.

PERSONNEL

The personnel consists of a county agent working two thirds time in Humboldt County, and one third time in Lander County. Stenographic help for one fourth time. Specialist's assistance has been received from V. E. Scott in cost records; Mary Stilwell Buol, Home Economics Club Work; and Keep Growing; Thomas Buckman, Organization; E. R. Sans, Rodent Control.

COUNTY ANALYSIS

The area of Humboldt County is 9,804 square miles or approximately 6,247,560 acres. Of this 497,642.05 acres are in private ownership. This acreage is classified as follows:- First class cultivated 33; Second class cultivated 1555; Third class cultivated 3029; First class meadow 32; Second class meadow 20,993; Second class pasture 14,321.38; Third class pasture

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18,116.10; First class grazing 21,267.36; Second class grazing 60,095.40; Third class grazing 226,005.68 and barren land 132,194.13. Of the remainder 619,013.84 acres are railroad land which is classed as first, second, and third class grazing land.

The remainder is publically owned, such as, school land, Forest Reserve, and Public Domain.

The estimated number of livestock are: 79,340 sheep and 19,993 cattle.

The type of irrigation practiced is largely, flooding and to some extent the corrugation method.

The source of water is the Humboldt River, Little Humboldt River, Quinn River, Martin Creek, Cottonwood Creek and numerous other small creeks, and to a limited extent underground water by pumping.

The irrigated area is devoted largely to the growing of wild hay and alfalfa, which are used for the most part in the wintering of range livestock, which makes up the most important single agricultural enterprise of the county.

There are 196 farms in the county, of which about 150 are reached by the Extension work. The three agricultural centers are Paradise Valley, Quinn River Valley, and Humboldt River Valley.

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

Community programs are worked out by holding special meetings and discussing outlook reports. Old programs of

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

work are gone over and where it is thought advisable some of the same projects are taken to be finished. Suggestions are received and when thought feasible are put into project form and are gone over by the board of directors and the county agent. Project leaders are then appointed; it is the general rule for the directors to be responsible for projects they select or to which they are appointed.

(3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.

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

IV PROGRAM OF WORK, GOALS ESTABLISHED, METHODS EMPLOYED, AND RESULTS ACHIEVED.

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

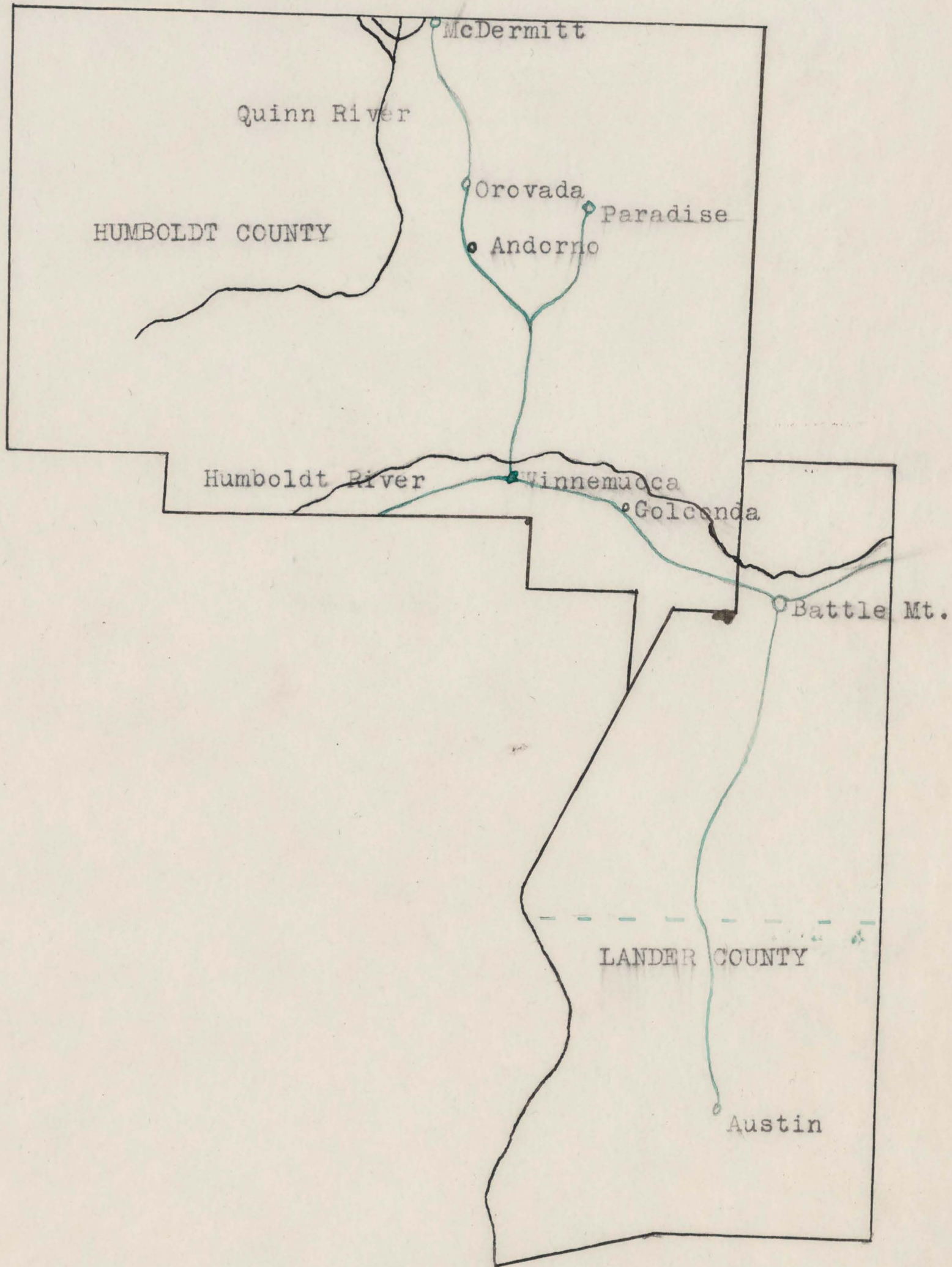
The program of work for the communities in Humboldt County is determined by the needs of the community. By holding special meetings and having general discussions of the different projects included in the program, together with consideration of climatic conditions, soils, distance to market, breeds of cattle, the program of work is determined. Our major problems in order of importance are:

- (a) Emergency relief due to water shortage
- (b) Stabilized prices of farm products
- (c) Herd improvement, through use of better sires, and female culling

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

- (d) Long distances
- (e) Grading of products
- (f) Better seed; disease free,
and of better varieties
- (g) Control of rodents and
other pests.
- (h) Control of weeds

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA



HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS
WORK PLANNED AND PROGRESS MADE
1931

GOAL:

RESULTS:

CONTROL OF POCKET GOPHERS

15 demonstrations..... 68 secured
Demonstrations in each community
..... secured

WHEAT SMUT CONTROL

90% of seed planted to be treated 0 droth

FAMILY ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

3 pruning demonstrations..... 2 secured
3 orchards sprayed for first time 3 secured

KEEP GROWING

1 community demonstration..... 1 secured
40 children involved..... 41 secured

GOOD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Enroll children of pre-school
age who will attend school in
fall in one community..... 13 secured

DEVELOPMENT OF STOCK
WATERING PLACES

Do preliminary work..... 0 investigated
possibilities

HUMBOLDT COUNTY FAIR

Adequate publicity to secure a
good fair..... 0 droth

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

BANKER-FARMER COOPERATION

Get bank to cooperate with county agent to encourage ranchers to keep cost account records..... unfinished

FARM BUREAU COOPERATION

Farm bureau to sponsor county fair not held
One annual county meeting..... secured
Three farm bureau directors meetings..... secured

AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK

GOAL	RESULTS
Twenty club members enrolled.....	16 secured
One achievement program.....	1 held
Two demonstration teams trained..	2 secured
One judging team trained.....	0
Ten members to attend club camp..	12 attended
90% completions.....	secured

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

GENERAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE
DISTRICT WHICH HAVE A BEARING ON
THE RESULTS SECURED

The normal acreage of hay cut in Humboldt County has been about 40,000 acres, with a production of both alfalfa and wild hay of about 45,000 tons annually. During this year, 1931, the acreage cut for hay would not exceed 1000 acres, and there was only one ranch in the county which cut two crops of alfalfa, on this place there was an acreage of about 200 acres and a normal crop of hay was secured, on the other 800 acres a small first cutting was secured. Fifteen hundred tons of hay is a liberal estimate of the amount put up in Humboldt County this year. Compared to a normal of 45,000 tons makes this year about 3.3% of normal in the production of hay.

In those years when a fair amount of hay has been cut there is a large amount of pasture where the cattle are run until the snows come which are ordinarily in January. There are over 250,000 acres of pasture land, and after the hay has been cut on normal years excellent pasture is secured from this land for fall feed, this contributes materially to the success of the cattle industry. However, this fall due to the extreme drouth practically no pasture has been secured, as a result many of the ranchers had to feed cotton cake as soon as the animals came in from the ranges, many others had to ship their stock cattle to other communities where winter feed was secured. Never in the history of the county has so many stock been shipped to other places to winter feed. Springs and creeks that have never been dry before were completely dried up early in the spring.

The ranges on the public domain were not over 40% normal and that on the reserve was about 60% normal. As a result the cattle came down in rather poor condition.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

The situation confronting the livestock men in my district, resulting from the drouth of this year, is one of the worst in the history of the industry. Not in the lives of the "old timers" has another situation so bad as the present existed at the end of the year.

Our ranchers would not have been distressed over the general business depression if they had cut sufficient hay to feed their cattle. Shortage of water for irrigation purposes has been the factor that has depressed them. It makes us realize more than ever that water is king in this country, land is only secondary.

While this is not a grain section, and I don't believe there is ever any shipped away from the county, never-the-less from 500 acres to 1000 acres are planted every year. This is fed to livestock within our communities. This year there was not a single head of grain matured in the entire county. As most of our people put up their own meat for winter months and many sell quite a few head of fat stock, chickens, hogs, veal etc. that revenue is cut off.

EFFECTS OF THESE CONDITIONS ON
PRESENT PROJECTS

My people did not seem to react to project work during the times of distress. They can only think and talk of the present dry year and wonder what the future year is going to bring.

I came to this county in February of this year and as there was very little snow in the mountains the program of work was materially affected.

During previous years the agent has been depended on to assist in gathering and arranging exhibits for the county fair and rodeo. This year the fair was not held as there was no interest among the local people and practically nothing to exhibit.

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A few years back the wheat that was grown in the county was so dirty with smut that the local miller could not make flour out of it, nor could it be safely fed to certain classes of livestock. Since it was demonstrated that smut could be easily controlled that has been a project all of the grain growers were interested in, and was included in the program of work for 1931 but as very little grain was planted this project received no consideration.

Young people who hear hard times talked at home, are prone to shirk responsibility and fall in line with the general attitude of their parents.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in organizing a club this year and also in keeping the members interested.

EFFECTS OF THESE CONDITIONS ON
INCIDENTAL WORK

EMERGENCY RELIEF

This has been a very abnormal year, and the EMERGENCY RELIEF projects and general time spent on relief work has been more, and of a greater value than that given to the regular program.

As previously stated the livestock men in this county have never had to ship their breeding herds to other places for winter feeding, so when they did realize that they would have to ship them this fall, it was something new to them and many did not have the least idea where to go, what to buy nor what to do.

Ranchers who had previously been more or less luke warm and many openly antagonistic to the extension program fell in line with the emergency relief program and have worked with the extension community program 100%.

These conditions made it necessary to formulate a new plan of work, with new men assisting the old in getting a program to help every one in the community.

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Emergency relief projects worked out by the community and given over to the agent were:

1. LOCATING PASTURE AND HAY where our cattle can more economically be fed during the winter.
2. Assist other counties and committees in getting a starvation rate from the railroads on our livestock that are shipped out.
3. Assist other counties and committees in getting reduced rates on concentrates to be used as supplemental feed during the winter.
4. Assist the drouth relief committee in securing financial aid to those who need it.
5. Put on a poisoning campaign for rodents and grasshoppers. Which would help save the small amount of feed that was in the county.

Some of the men have made the statement that the time and money spent on the extension service, this year, in this community would be well worth while if no other project was worked on except the number one of the above list, "locating pasture and hay where cattle and sheep can be fed most economically."

The problem of getting the livestock in our county through until spring with a minimum of loss and suffering of the animals themselves, and preventing the stockmen from having to sacrifice their basic breeding stock, was one whose solution demanded the advice and assistance of all those interested.

EFFECTS OF THESE CONDITIONS ON
FUTURE PROJECTS

When conditions are changed within the county it is only natural that different project work will have to be started to meet the demand for a different kind of information.

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Below is a list of the future projects that suggest themselves due to the drouth conditions.

1. Keep cost records on stock cattle on winter feed shipped to other communities. This will be a permanent record and if this drouth should repeat in the future then the man having to ship out would know just about what it was going to cost him to run his animals. And during years when their is only half a crop, when many cattle are lost during the winter, and the calf crop reduced by being turned out thin in the spring. These cost records can be used to determine the advisability of shipping.

2. Keep cost records of maintaining the cattle that stay at home this year. This will make the above record more valuable as there is a comparison of maintenance of the different herds during the dry years, at home and shipped away.

3. If conditions continue would have equal if not more work on rodents and insects.

4. Should bring about greater Banker-Farmer cooperation.

5. There is a natural site for a dam where a large volume of water could be stored on Martin Creek. And with these conditions showing the men that if ample provisions were made for storing water during good years that the carry over would often raise plenty of feed during a dry year, the community would have a greater measure of protection. With late water it would also suggest projects of a different nature, and bring about projects on different things:

1. Relating to the feeding of cattle for fattening rather than ship to other communities as is done at present.
2. Growing more grains
3. Corn varieties and siloes
4. Cattle fattening cost records

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CEREALS

Due to the shortage of irrigation water this year only two ranchers planted grain. This effort proved useless as there were insufficient rains to get the crop more than six inches high.

As far as I know there was not a single head of grain matured in Humboldt nor Lander Counties this year.

Due to the lack of snow in the mountains no crops program was outlined for the district.

The two men who chanced the planting of grain dusted their seed for the control of smut.

POTATO IMPROVEMENT

As most of the ranchers felt that there would not be sufficient late water to mature a crop of potatoes there was only two fairly large fields planted. However on these fields certified seed was used, as it has been demonstrated in the past that more potatoes can be secured from a smaller acreage, thereby using less water, when the good seed are used.

Several hundred pounds of early variety seed were secured for ranchers who felt the early seed would have a better chance of maturing than the later maturing varieties.

It was encouraging to know that even though our men were hard hit with a shortage of irrigation water and lack of money, that they were willing to spend for good seed. It seems to show that the work done in the past on seed improvement has not been useless.

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Mr. E. Simonich of the Quinn River district conducted some very interesting and valuable check plots with his fields of potatoes. Mr. Simonich has a pumping plant and consequently is not affected by the drouth. He planted ten acres of potatoes this spring. Five acres were on ground where nothing had been grown before except sage brush. Three acres had been planted to grain for two years and two acres had been planted to alfalfa for two years. From the five acres of new ground a liberal estimate of the amount of potatoes secured was one ton and these were not all marketable. A little less than two tons of marketable potatoes were secured from the three acre patch where grain stubble had been plowed under for two years. While about four and one half tons were harvested from the two acres where alfalfa had been grown for two years.

Aside from the increased yield from the patch where alfalfa had been grown, it required much less water to irrigate an acre of this plot than on the new ground. It also required less irrigation water on the three acre plot where stubble had been plowed under compared to the amount used on the new ground.

There was a direct ratio with the amount of humus in the soil to the yield and water used.

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HOME GARDENS AND HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Many of the ranchers installed small pumping plants, and piped water long distances for the purpose of maintaining their home garden. With some of the places over a hundred miles from a railroad station, with the inconvenience of buying, they farmed for a living this year rather than for money.

Garden insects appeared to be more numerous this year than for some time, it might be for the reason ranchers spent more time with the garden and noticed them more.

A convenient spray pump and the common spray materials were carried in the agents car. When a farm visit was made for any reason, the garden was also inspected and if found in need of spraying the demonstration was immediately given.

Gardens are a necessary part of most every farm and their preservation is greatly encouraged. Where possible every farm family should be provided with an adequate supply of vegetables during the growing season and as much more as possible for winter use through storage and canning.

Eight days were spent giving sixteen demonstrations on 38 farms.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

In most of the western country the soil contains more alkali and lime than do the soils of the east and middle west. When trees are planted in soils containing an excess of lime or the roots penetrate one of these slick spots the leaves turn yellow and subsequent growth ceases, and many of the trees die.

In this western country where the sun is very intense, trees seem a part of our lives,

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

they make our towns and ranches more bearable and every one saved is added comfort and beauty.

This state is not far removed from the pioneer period when all the energies and thoughts of the farmers were given to making a living for himself and family. Now our homes are permanently established and our people are paying more attention to the better and finer things of rural life. The demand for more beautiful and orderly grounds around the home is increasing rapidly.

One hundred and thirty-eight fruit and shade trees were treated for chlorosis according to recommended practices given in circular 321 of the California Experiment Station.

FAMILY ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

From the efforts done in the past most of the ranchers who have orchards realize the value of pruning and training the limbs while the tree is young, this will make it unnecessary to later remove large branches that are otherwise healthy.

The loss to the apple crop through insect ravages varies from year to year. The codling moth which causes "wormy apples" is unquestionably the most serious insect enemy of the apple growers in this district.

Mr. Lorenzo Recanzone has one of the best kept orchards in the county. He bought a power sprayer last year and used it again this spring his orchard was sprayed three times, once as the blossoms were falling, and twice at ten day intervals after that time.

In this orchard there were very few worms, while in two other orchards that were sprayed this spring for the first time, the worm damage

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

was not greatly reduced. However the spraying on these two places was done with a small hand spray. As a result the spraying job could not be done as thoroughly as when the power outfit was used.

Due to the lack of water the fruit was small and of a very poor quality.

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Not getting enough water to mature a crop of hay is discouraging beyond description. To go through the fields and see rodents completely destroying good stands of alfalfa adds more to the discomfort of the ranchers.

POCKET GOPHERS AND GROUND SQUIRRELS

The burrows of pocket gophers are honeycombing many alfalfa fields and a large percentage of the stand is ruined by having the roots cut. With the hay thinned out, noxious weeds come in to rob the legitimate crops of food and water; these weeds contaminate the hay that is harvested, making it less valuable, or with such as foxtail grass, the hay is not fit for use.

For the past few years, especially 1930 and 1931, there has not been enough water to control these pests by drowning, and if they were allowed to continue their destruction, many of the fields would have had to be plowed and seeded when a good year did come, which would have caused a loss of a crop of hay when water was available.

Besides the damage done to alfalfa, root crops of all sorts and young fruit trees are killed; irrigation water is difficult to handle and a large quantity is wasted by being carried away in these underground tunnels. Erosion starts and many small ranches on steep slopes

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

have been abandoned due to the soil washing away which was started by the work of gophers.

With the lack of water to drown the young, one gopher can be responsible for a large number before the season is over.

Such a large number of requests were received by the agent for assistance, that the cooperation of the Biological Survey, Mr. E. R. Sans, was secured as an emergency relief, who placed three men at the disposal of the agent to work on the rodent control problem.

The ranchers were required to work with the men from the Biological Survey, and to harrow the field after four days from the time the poisoning was done. The men, with the ranchers assistance, would poison the new mounds that would appear after the harrowing. This procedure would save time in the poisoning operation and would also give the rancher a fair estimate of the results being secured. On fields where it had taken two days to go over the first time, it had been poisoned in three hours the second time. On one field of about forty acres, a day and a half were required to poison it the first time over, while only four new mounds were noticed after harrowing.

The same organization, consisting of the ranchers Biological Survey and the extension service carried the cooperative idea from the gopher work to the control of the ground squirrels.

This is the first year that any real systematic efforts have been made to control these pests.

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There were 3750 acres poisoned for gophers, about 800 quarts of carrots were used for the demonstrations. There were 5450 acres poisoned on which ground squirrels were very numerous. Twenty-seven hundred pounds of oats were used for the squirrel work.

A total of 48 days were worked by the agent on this gopher and squirrel problem. Sixty-eight method demonstrations were given, with 103 farm visits made. While the actual amount of feed saved this year was not great, as very few acres were harvested due to the drouth, if these rodents were permitted to multiply the problem of destroying them would have been more difficult next year. The stand of alfalfa would have been greatly reduced by cutting off and digging out the crowns.

Squirrels dig holes in the meadows and bring up a large amount of dirt. These mounds make the harvesting of hay more difficult, sickle blades and buck-rake teeth are often broken.

GRASSHOPPERS

Outbreaks of grasshoppers were more widely scattered this year than for some time.

These insects are not a yearly menace to this locality, and the ranchers often fail to report their presence until considerable damage had been done, and sometimes the crops are almost completely destroyed before control measures can be put into practice. However others foresaw the damage that would be done and a large amount of feed and some fields of potatoes and gardens have been saved. Only about one tenth of the time and poison would be required if the work was done when the hoppers first come out, and before they develop wings.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

The agent devoted $16\frac{1}{2}$ days to the grass-hopper work, made 48 farm visits and gave 13 method demonstrations. Roughly 1800 acres were poisoned.

MAGPIE CONTROL

While the magpie is a beautiful, interesting and audacious bird, they are possibly the most despised of any bird in the western states.

The trait that makes them so unpopular among the ranchers is that of picking brands on livestock. A branded animal carries a scab for some time and a magpie will light on the animals back and worry the weaker ones until they can't eat, and when the animal is down and too weak to make a fight for its life, the magpie will often pick out the eyes of the animal and of course the stock attacked in such a manner will die.

They also rob the nests of game birds such as quail, pheasants and quite often come in the hen house and destroy eggs of the domestic hen.

A large amount of magpie poison was distributed to ranchers and to the county game warden, with instructions from the Biological Survey Leader as to the best methods of putting it out.

POULTRY

Avian tuberculosis is too common among our farm flocks. The birds become thin, emaciated and do not lay a sufficient number of eggs to pay for their feed. And the knowledge that the disease is among the flock makes it almost impossible to relish even a nice fat hen when killed for the table. And as poultry is an important source of fresh meat on most all ranches every effort should be made to eradicate the disease.

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On three places all of the old stock were sold or killed and clean stock brought in from a reliable hatchery to replace the farm flock. These new chicks were raised on clean ground and will be kept entirely away from the old premises for at least a year.

The practice of exchanging roosters and buying hens from neighbors is greatly discouraged.

Both round and tape worms were found on many of the farm and back yard flocks. A large number of kamala capsules have been given.

GROW HEALTHY POULTS

One of our local banks was required to take over a flock of about one thousand poults when they were about two months old. An inexperienced man was placed in charge of them and completely changed the method of care and feeding. Wheat was the only feed and they were kept in a small enclosure where chickens had previously run. With no green feed, not even dry alfalfa leaves as a supplement, the flock developed one of the worse cases of nutritional roup I have ever seen.

While these birds were suffering for exercise and green feed the grasshoppers were stripping the alfalfa field not a quarter of a mile away.

After a few visits by the county agent the manager was induced to build a stockade out in the alfalfa field, which change gave the turks a chance to utilize the grasshoppers and greens. Without any additional treatment the swelling of their heads and eyes cleared up almost completely.

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KEEP GROWING

The aim of this work as outlined by the state leader is to arouse communities to a consciousness of their health problems, particularly as they effect school children and to demonstrate to them how these problems may be effectively handled with the small amount of money and the limited number of trained workers available. And the ultimate goal is to bring as many as possible of these school children up to a condition of good health.

This is the first year the work has been conducted in Humboldt County.

The number of normal children was increased 7.54%. The number of children dangerously underweight was decreased 20.12%. This is over four times the state goal which is to have a 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight.

The parents made real effort to have the children observe the health rules by drinking milk, eating mush, vegetables and fruits, and by going to bed early so as to get ten hours of sleep.

Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, nutrition specialist trained Mrs. Paul Travis to act as local leader. Mrs. Travis was very interested in the work and proved to be an efficient leader. She weighed the children each month, held conferences with them and their parents and gave valuable advice regarding the problems.

Miss Betty Travis of the Paradise School won the state poster contest. Betty gained 16 pounds (from $77\frac{1}{2}$ lbs to $93\frac{1}{2}$ lbs) which is 20.7% above normal and grew two inches.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

Mairo Recanzone and Vera Bullis, both of the Paradise School won first in the state health contest held during the 4-H club encampment at Reno.

The keep growing work was started in the Orovada School in September, with 31 pupils of the grammar school participating. The children were weighed, measured and given advice on the rules of health. A supervised lunch was started by the teacher, Mrs. Guthrie, and arrangements were made for a hot supplement during the winter months.

FARM BUREAU COOPERATION

At a meeting of the directors of the Farm Bureau it was decided not to hold a drive for membership this fall. This decision was made after a discussion of the financial situation of many people in the county. While it was felt that many could and would join the organization, it was also thought that even the small amount for a membership would be given reluctantly by many others. The drouth conditions and low prices of their products have made many of our ranchers consider every penny spent.

The expenses of the state and national organization go on just the same whether there is a drouth in certain areas and a general depression, and it is not certain whether the above decision was a wise one or not.

BANKER-FARMER COOPERATION

The agent has received advice and suggestions regarding the agricultural relief situation, and other phases of the emergency program outlined by the county committee. The county key banker is cooperating with the livestock men of the district in every way possible. He recommends that the breeding herds be maintained

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

to the best advantage of the rancher and the community. His bank is cooperating with the livestock pool, and shipping the lambs in which they are interested to Kansas and other localities where feed can be secured for the advantage of our stock.

DROUTH RELIEF

The members of the county drouth relief committee are Mr. J. G. Moore, Banker; Mr. Harry Harvey, rancher; Paul Maloneu, agricultural agent.

Mr. Harvey and the agent attended the agricultural relief committee meetings held in Reno. These county committees got together for the purpose of asking for a reduction of freight rates on stock cattle, feeder cattle and on concentrates coming into the drouth areas for the purpose of maintaining stock during the winter. The agent, with the president of the local cattle association, made several trips to communities in the state and to Idaho where a surplus of feed had been reported.

Eleven cattle men have been satisfactorily located on hay and pasture ranches, and outside range. They are well pleased with the prospects of being able to maintain their herds. If the price of cattle was good then they would feel justified in selling down rather close, but with cows bringing half what they are really worth every effort is being made to keep the best stock.

A few of these men for whom good feed grounds have been located were recently discussing their situation, one made the statement that "the extension service is just like a life insurance policy, it may not benefit every body at the same time but sooner or later they will

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

need it, and that when they do need it they may need it pretty bad, and that it will then more than repay them for what has been put into it."

A feeling like that is gratifying to the agents and make them willing and anxious to do everything humanly possible to assist their clients and to maintain their good will.

More miles were travelled on the drouth relief problem than on any other single project this year. And I believe that more money was saved the ranchers by locating them on cheap feed than has been done on any project for several years.

I would like to give the reader of this report a concrete example of how this saving has been made. Bear in mind that these men have never shipped their cattle out of the county for feeding purposes before, and that our winters are rather severe, often getting from 20 degrees to even 40 degrees below zero, some winters when the snow lays for long periods the ranchers feed as much as two tons of hay per cow to maintain them during the winter. And for the average cold months it is a common practice to figure at least one ton of hay per animal when cotton cake or some concentrate is also fed.

For this comparison I will take one rancher I have in mind, Steve Farraro, who located feed for himself during the summer. He bought 200 tons of hay at \$10.00 a ton, interest has cost him about one dollar a ton more, feeding the hay will cost another dollar. He spoke for a field for pasture for \$400.00 and planned to buy a car of cotton cake which would cost about \$400.00. This hay, pasture and cake was intended to run 200 head of cattle, making a cost of about \$15.00 to keep an animal during the winter.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

Now I have in mind a man who was located by the agent; this man bought a field of about 1500 acres for \$500.00. He might have to feed some cake but not over \$400.00 worth. Freight was \$2.00 a head round trip. This man has 400 head of stock on this field and it shouldn't cost him over \$5.00 a head to run them until spring. This is a warmer district and the snow seldom lays for more than a few days and they do not have to feed hay when satisfactory pasture is available.

Most of our cattle have been located on outside winter range. This is bunch grass from six inches to 18 inches high with a large amount of white sage throughout the area. The cost on this range will be fifty cents per head a month, five months for \$2.50, freight about \$2.25 a head round trip, and the expenses for buckaroo will not be any more than when the stock are kept at home and fed hay from the stack.

A saving of from \$8.00 to \$10.00 an animal can be made when satisfactory pasture and range can be secured, compared to feeding hay in a corral with a high price for pasture.

4-H CLUBS

It seems that when the parents talk depression, dry weather and general hard times, the children of club age are prone to shirk their responsibility. I experienced more difficulty in getting boys and girls interested in club work than ever before. And when the clubs were organized it required more time on the part of the leaders and agent to keep the members interested, than ever before.

However, with the splendid leadership of Mrs. James Holt and the help of two of the older club members a very satisfactory group completed the work started.

HUMBOLDT LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

Possibly by spending more time with the club members was responsible for their recreational activities being developed better than usual, this year. Good wholesome recreation seems to strengthen the affection one member has for another, the members seem happier after having played some interesting, vigorous games together, it seems to develop sportmanship, loyalty to the club and cheerfulness.

At the annual club camp held each year at Reno, the different counties compete for places in various club activities. The club at Paradise Valley was very fortunate this year in their competitive undertakings.

The girls club won first place in the home economics demonstration team, they were represented by Wilma Peraldo and June Twist. The first place in this demonstration carried a prize given by Montgomery Ward of \$175. Miss Peraldo also won first place in the dress revue, and first in the semi-tailored silk dress. She made the dress herself and the material cost \$6.80. The winning of this contest carried a prize of \$75.00 given by the Chicago Mail Order Company. Mary Echevarria was first in the textile judging contest. While Vera Bullis and Mairo Recanzone both of the Paradise Club were first in the health contests.

As a group the club members entered all of the contests song, yell, stunt, oratorical contest etc. and were given recognition either first, second or third, in most all of them.

The real talent and abilities of the members were brought out to good advantage by the splendid leadership of Mrs. James Holt. Mrs. Holt was firm yet kind and considerate, and had the respect of each member.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

One of the outstanding achievements of the club president, Wilma Peraldo, into a real leader as well as club member. She learned to speak well in public, and to conduct her meetings to good advantage. In the early stages of the club this spring, interest lagged to an alarming extent. The club president with the agent met with the mothers and home makers club and talked club work to them. Miss Peraldo took complete charge of the girls demonstration, and the designing and making of the winning dress. She has been in club work for seven years, has taken most all of the projects offered, and next spring when the clubs are started I hope to have her as the district assistant club leader as well as a club member.

A new project was taken up by the boys club this year, Range Management. In this work the boys learned to tie the common knots used on the farm, and to identify the different shade and fruit trees in the district in which they live. They also made trips to the range area that is used by the stock from their locality. They learned the names of the common range plants, selected samples of each variety and pressed them for future reference.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REPORT

Days Agent Spent in Field-----	185
Days Agent Spent in Office-----	36
Number Office Calls-----	55
Number Telephone Calls-----	107
Individual Letters Written-----	266
Farm or Home Visits made-----	503
Method Demonstrations given-----	139
Attendance-----	576
Result Demonstrations completed or carried through year-----	19
Visits to result demonstration-----	19
Meetings held in relation to projects-----	12
Attendance-----	171
Miscellaneous Meetings held or attended-----	29
Attendance-----	368
Number Circular Letters Issued-----	42
Number News Stories Published-----	32
Days Specialists helped-----	12
Number Bulletins distributed-----	80
Miles traveled-----	13,557

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

PROGRAM SUGGESTED FOR
1932

RANGE LIVESTOCK

1. Efficiency enterprise study on stock cattle shipped out of the county.
2. Efficiency enterprise study on stock cattle kept in the county.

FARM CROPS

1. Follow-up campaign to control grain smuts.
2. Encourage the planting of certified potato seed and locate reliable source of supply.
3. Two demonstrations in the fertilizing of potato ground.

POULTRY

1. Two result demonstrations in the control of avian tuberculosis.
2. Follow-up campaign on grow healthy poults.

RODENT CONTROL

1. Follow-up campaign in the control of rodents, jack rabbits, gophers, squirrels.

FAMILY ORCHARD

1. Assist ranchers in spraying, pruning and general care of their orchards.

HOME GARDENS

1. Assist by giving demonstrations in the control of garden insects.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

KEEP GROWING

1. Continue the keep growing projects in two communities.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

1. Twenty members enrolled
2. Two demonstration teams trained
3. One achievement program
4. One community project

FARM BUREAU COOPERATION

1. One annual county meeting
2. Assist board of directors with permanent program of work.
3. Assist board of directors in emergency relief problems.

COUNTY FAIR

1. Assist fair board in securing adequate publicity for a good fair.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

The medium of publicity most frequently used by the extension service is the newspaper.

The local daily paper, The Humboldt Star, is always willing and anxious to run any story along agricultural subjects that the editor believes will interest the readers of the paper.

This paper has rendered invaluable assistance to the county agent in helping put over a successful program of work, by giving publicity to projects and campaigns where news articles are almost indispensable.

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

WINNER

Grand Champ

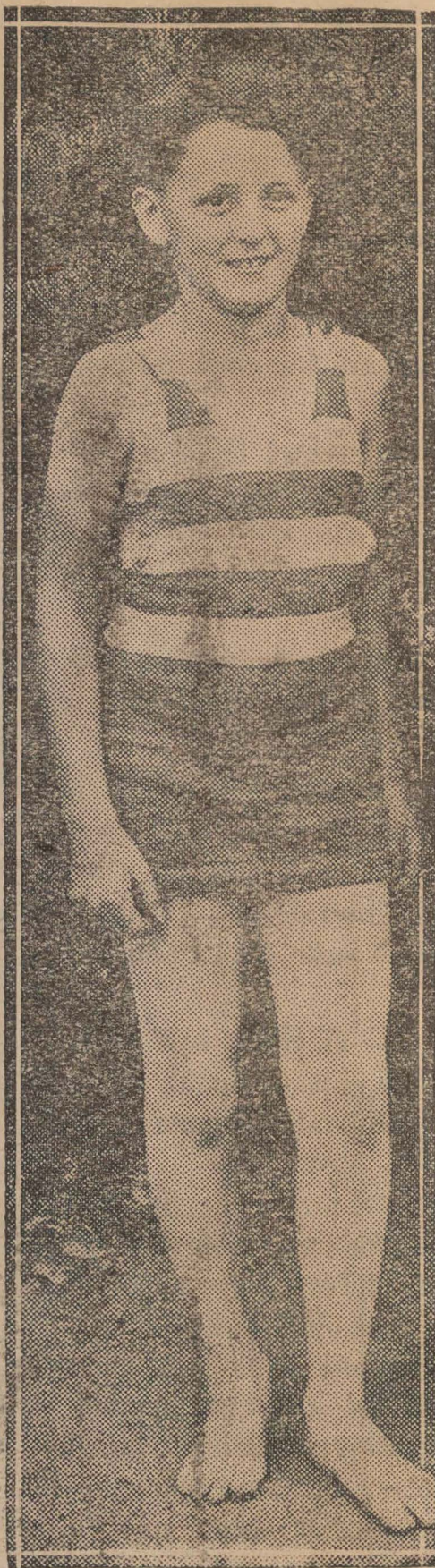
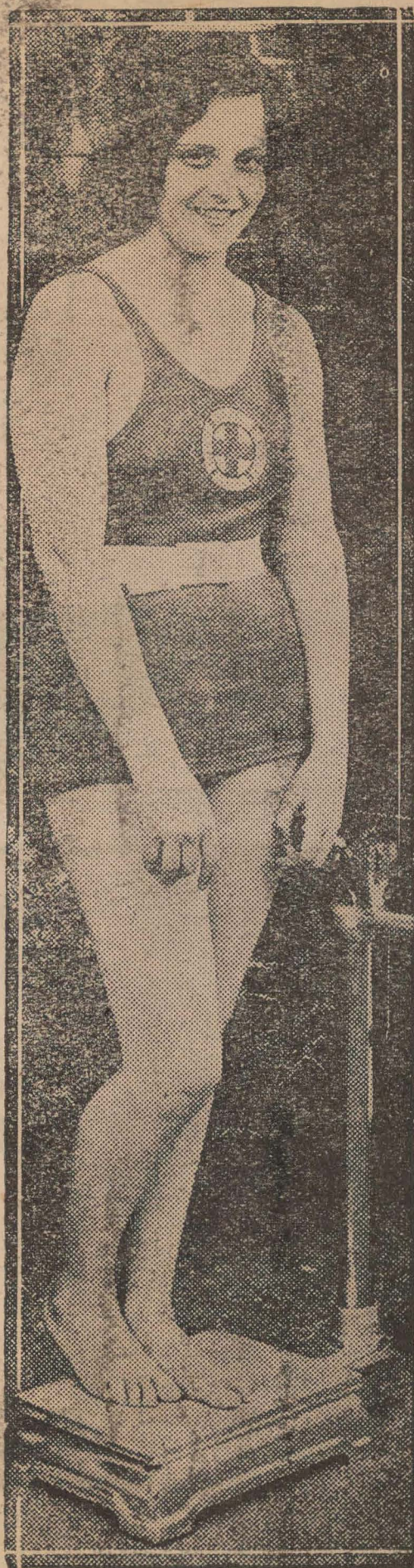


Miss Wilma Feraldo of Paradise valley, president of the "A To Z" 4-H club in that section, and winner of the grand championship in the dressmaking division of the 4-H club encampment in Reno, is pictured above. She is wearing the dress which she made and demonstrated at the encampment and for which she was awarded first prize both in the dressmaking division and in the style dress review.

Figure No. 1

AUGUST 17, 1931

They Are Nevada's Healthiest



MARIO RECANZONE
MISS VERA BULLIS, (Left)

—Courtesy Reno Gazette

These two Paradise Valley 4-H club members gained signal honors for Humboldt county when they took championships in the boy's and girls' health contests. Miss Bullis scored 990 points out of 1,000 to win the title of Nevada's healthiest girl while Recanzone scored 953 out of 1,000 to defeat all boy contestants.

Healthiest Girl Is Orator Humboldt Club Wins Money

Miss Vera Bullis, member of the "A to Z" 4-H club in Paradise valley, besides being adjudged Nevada's healthiest girl, also won the title of orator. Humboldt county's 4-H club delegation of 14 members returned to their homes in Paradise valley over the week-end after having captured

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And THE SILVER STATE

(Evening)

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HIGHLY CREDITABLE

That the work of the 4-H clubs in Paradise valley is far above average, was successfully demonstrated in Portland, Ore., this week when Miss Wilma Peraldo and Miss June Twist captured second honors with their home demonstration team work. Competing with teams from the far western states, the work of the Paradise girls is certainly creditable in view of the fact that those teams were chosen from other states having much larger populations than Nevada and much greater training facilities in that type of work.

Miss Peraldo is to be credited especially for her team work and individual work in the style dress review during which she captured second place.

It is gratifying to know that Humboldt county's young folk can go anywhere and establish records such as have been made by these two girls. It is also worthy of comment that these two girls have perfected themselves in the type of work which will contribute materially to the happiness of their future lives.

The leadership and training received by these girls in their Paradise valley club work is certainly demonstrated to have been the best that they could have received from any source. Mrs. James Holt, leader of the club work, is certainly to be congratulated along with her competent pupils. She should feel gratified to know that her girls won out in competition with girls who have received training from highly paid extension workers.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA



Figure No. 4

4-H Club boys being interviewed
by forest ranger, Paul Travis.
Mr. Travis gave the boys an int-
eresting lecture on the forest
reserve methods.

WYNNEMUCCA, HUMBOLDT COUN

PARADISE CLUBS GIVE PROGRAM TO SHOW 4-H ACHIEVEMENT

Raise Money for Trip
To Reno; Perfect
Boy, Girl Named

14 Club Members
Leave August 10 for
Reno Camp

The Paradise Valley boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs gave their achievement program last night. It proved to be the largest gathering the valley folks have attended this year, reports Paul Maloney, extension agent. Every one present seemed to enjoy the program and short talks of praise for the club movement were given by F. B. Stewart and Irvin Case.

Give Demonstrations

Wilma Peraldo and June Twist gave the girls' demonstration on the proper way to shampoo the hair. The boys' team was represented by Elmer Miller and Louis Peraldo, who demonstrated the value of a windbreak on the farm. The dress revue contest was won by Wilma Peraldo. The club stunt was a novel feature participated in by the entire club, and portrayed the history of the development of Nevada agriculture. Vera Bullis was the oratorical contestant. She had five minutes to tell "Why I Like to Live in Humboldt County." The boys' health contestant was Mairo Recanzone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Recanzone. The healthiest girl was Vera Bullis. Both Mairo and Vera are very near 100 per cent perfect, states Maloney. Piano and vocal solos with club songs and yells finished the entertainment which was given to provide funds for defraying the expenses of the clubs on their trip to Reno.

14 to Leave

Prepared for a week of instruction in agriculture and home economics, together with wholesome recreation, Humboldt county's delegation of 4-H club members, 14 in number, will leave Winnemucca on Monday August 10, for the ninth annual Nevada junior farm bureau camp on the University of Nevada campus.

Headed by Paul Maloney, extension agent, and Mrs. James Holt, leader, the Humboldt county contingent will consist of Miss Wilma Peraldo, who has made a very efficient club president, June Twist, Rosy Boggio, Alma Twist, Mariene Forgnone, Vera Bullis, Mary Echevarria, Mauro Forgnone, Leslie Stewart, Louis Peraldo, Elmer Miller, Mairo Recanzone.

Boys and girls from the Humboldt county will be in charge of Mrs. James Holt during the encampment.

EMUCCA, HUMBOLDT COUN

PARADISE PAIR MOST HEALTHY IN NEVADA 4-H CLUBS

Vera Bullis, 18, Found
To Be Most Perfect
Nevada Girl

Mario Recanzone, 10,
Is Nevada's Most
Healthy Boy

(United Press)

RENO—Paradise valley in Humboldt county late yesterday walked away with highest health honors at the ninth annual junior farm bureau encampment at the University of Nevada.

The two healthiest 4-H club members in Nevada, selected late yesterday afternoon, were residents of Paradise valley, it was learned.

Is Healthiest Girl

Miss Vera Bullis, 18, daughter of Mrs. Carie Bullis, was adjudged the most healthy girl in the state while Mario Recanzone, 10, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Recanzone of Paradise valley, was adjudged the most healthy boy in the state.

Miss Bullis scored 990 points out of a possible 1,000 to win the health honors while young Recanzone scored 958 out of a possible 1,000. Miss Bullis was declared by officials at the 4-H club camp, to be the most perfect girl ever selected to represent Nevada.

Take Up Studies

A variety of contests, together with nomination of officers took place yesterday while today the young farmers and farmerettes took up various forms of class work, including study of beef and dairy herds and home economics.

Figure No. 3

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA



Figure No. 8

This picture will show the method used to demonstrate the home yard improvement project.

The material consisted of a miniature house, grass matting, different shrubs and trees and beaver board cut in different widths and shapes for the sidewalk.

This could be placed on a table and the proportions of the different yards to the house made, and a satisfactory arrangement of the yard could be secured.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA



Figure No. 9

This field of alfalfa was almost completely destroyed by gophers cutting the crowns. This will have to be plowed and reseeded as soon as water is available to start another crop.



Figure No. 10

A few of the probes used in the gopher control campaign.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA



Figure No. 11

Ground squirrels were so thick on this field that the green alfalfa had no chance to start. At the time this picture was taken alfalfa was commonly six or eight inches high.

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE
DISTRICT
EXTENSION AGENT
IN
NORTHERN LANDER COUNTY
NEVADA

BY
PAUL L. MALONEY
DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM
February 16, 1931 to October 31, 1931

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

111. STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

(1) Form of organization.

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

Source of Funds.

Estimated Balance carried over from 1930 State and County Farm Bureau	
Tax Levies-----	\$1700.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture-----	380.00
Eastern Nevada Extension Appropriation-----	380.00
Extension Division-----	460.00
Total-----	\$2920.00

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

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

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

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

PUBLICITY

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

COUNTY ANALYSIS

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

There are 45 farm families in Lander County all of which can be reached by the Extension Service. These families are equally divided between the two communities, Battle Mountain and Austin. The distance between these communities is 93 miles. The Battle Mountain district is 62 miles from Winnemucca over the Victory Highway.

Our major problems in order of importance are:

- (a) Emergency relief due to water shortage.
- (b) Stabilized prices of farm products
- (c) Herd improvement, through use of better sires, and female culling
- (d) Long distances
- (e) Grading of products
- (f) Better seed; disease free, and of better varieties
- (g) Control of rodents and other pests
- (h) Control of weeds

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

1. Banker-Farmer Cooperation #275
Goal:
 1. Purebred Sires: Beef Cattle and Sheep.
 2. Forward literature on value of purebred sires.
 3. Talks at livestock meetings.
 4. Use newspaper space to advertise project.

2. Farm Bureau Cooperation #201
Goal:
 1. Secure 10 Farm Bureau memberships.
 2. Hold at least 3 meetings of the Board of directors.
 - a. One to be held at Battle Mt.
 - b. Two to be held at Austin.
 3. Hold the annual meeting at Battle Mt. or Austin.
 4. Issue at least a quarterly report of extension activities (mimeograph) to Board of Directors, ranchers and newspapers, of county.
 5. See that directors are supplied with A.F.B.F. newsletters, annual reports, Bureau Farmer, Etc.

3. Club Work #139.
Goal:
 1. Enroll 15 club members
 2. One demonstration Team.
 3. Six club members attend club camp.
 4. 80% completions.

4. Grow Healthy Poults. #235
Goal:
 1. Two cooperators
 2. 2000 poults.

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

4-H CLUBS

A club was started in Battle Mountain with a membership of ten girls. They took sewing as their home project and eight finished their work to the satisfaction of their leader Mrs. LeMaire.

Six of these girls with Mrs. LeMaire attended club camp at Reno in August. This was the first time the girls have organized themselves into a club. Most of the members had never been to Reno before, and were delighted with the trip. A tour of the city was made and a trip arranged to Lake Tahoe.

Besides the worth while instructions the members get in their class room work, they also get impressions that they will remember the rest of their lives, and after all our education is made up largely from lifes experiences.

This being the first year of club work for the girls they did not undertake to enter any of the club competitions while the camp. However next year they will know what it is all about and will be able to get more out of their work.

Eleven boys expressed themselves as wanting a club this spring. There are very few farms close to Battle Mountain and as a result no satisfactory home project could be arranged. The home project is the basis for all club work and if the member feels that he has not learned any thing when the club year is over then the work has not done him any good and has possibly done harm to the club movement.

RODENT CONTROL

With the cooperation of the ranchers interested and the Leader of the Biological Survey, gophers and squirrels were poisoned on several of the Lander County places.

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

Poisoning with strychnine on carrot baits has given the most satisfaction, it is much faster than trapping, however after a field has been poisoned two or three times there are usually a few gophers that will not take the bait, trapping has then been resorted to, in this way a field can be cleaned almost 100%. However the job isn't finished then as the rodents will come in from the outside area. Keeping a place free of gophers takes a lot of persistency.

Grasshoppers were very troublesome on the Jenkins Company ranches. Poisoning demonstrations were given on both alfalfa and potato fields.

Meadows belonging to Mr. Taylor were also being mowed by the hoppers and a large area poisoned for their control.

GROW HEALTHY POULTS

The outlook report published by the extension economist pointed to fair prices for turkeys and to a low price of eggs and chickens. As a result there has been an increase in the turkey population with a decrease in the number of hens for egg production.

Incubators were used by two cooperators, with varying amounts of success. Instructions were made out for a humid climate, and it was difficult to convince the growers that the moisture had to be increased. Very few turks got out of the shell the first hatch or two.

The brooding and feeding methods used have been successful and the birds have made good growth with a minimum of loss.

The growers are being assisted in locating the most satisfactory market for their turkeys. It will possibly be a little better for them to market them direct rather than through the pool, as the expense of grading and express rates will have to be considered.

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

PROGRAM OF WORK SUGGESTED FOR 1932

1. Efficiency enterprise study on stock cattle shipped out of the district.
2. Encourage the planting of certified potato seed and locate reliable supply.
3. Follow-up campaign on grow healthy poults.
4. Follow-up campaign in the control of rodents; jack rabbits, gophers, squirrels.
5. Assist ranchers in spraying, pruning and general care of their orchards.
6. Assist in the care of home gardens by giving demonstrations in the control of insects.
7. 15 club members
 - a. One demonstration team trained.
 - b. Assist leader in training members for club camp activities.