

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HUMBOLDT AND NO. LANDER COUNTIES
PAUL L. MALONEY, District Extension Agent

FOR

1933

AC 0089/1/46

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

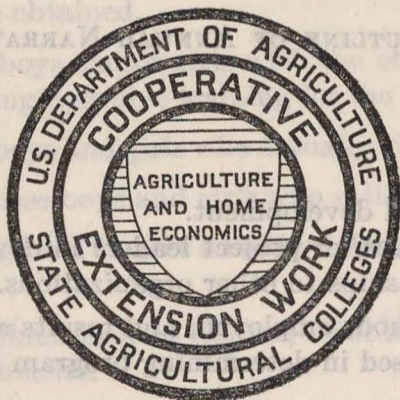
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State NEVADA County HUMBOLDT--LANDER
Report of PAUL L. MALONEY County DISTRICT EXTENSION Agent
(Name) (Title)
From NOVEMBER 1, 1932 to OCTOBER 31, 1933

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 / 46

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

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, reinforced 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 (Name) District Extension Agency (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Humboldt - Lander County

(b) Number of members: (1) Men 27, (2) Women 27

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

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

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

(a) Adult work: (1) Men 10, (2) Women 5
 (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men 1, (2) Women 1, (3) Older club boys 1, (4) Older club girls 1

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups 38

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 1

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys 4, (b) Girls 12

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys 0, (b) Girls 3

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

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

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

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.
 NOTE.—In counties where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

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 14 Out of school 2

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

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

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

17. Total number of farm visits ² made in conducting extension work 770

18. Number of different farms visited 430

19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work 0

20. Number of different homes visited 0

21. Number of calls relating to extension work: (a) Office 519, (b) Telephone 410

22. Number of days agent spent in office 87 1/2

23. Number of days agent spent in field 223 1/2

24. Number of news articles or stories published ³ 55

25. Number of individual letters written 564

26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed) 52

27. Number of bulletins distributed 212

28. Number of radio talks made 0

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

30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen: (a) Adult work: (1) Number 3, (2) Total men leaders attending 61, (3) Total women leaders attending 28; (b) 4-H Club: (1) Number 0, (2) Total leaders attending 0

31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30): (a) Number 176, (b) Total attendance 301

32. Meetings held at result demonstrations: (a) Number 13, (b) Total attendance 114

33. Tours conducted: (a) Adult work: (1) Number 0, (2) Attendance 0; (b) 4-H Club: (1) Number 0, (2) Attendance 0

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

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.

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

35. Encampments held (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	0	(2) Total members attending	0	(3) Total others attending	0	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0	(2) Total boys attending	0	(3) Total girls attending	0	(4) Total others attending	0
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	16	(2) Total attendance	798	(1) Number	13	(2) Total attendance	144	(a) Number	6	(b) Total attendance	209			
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	16	(2) Total attendance	798	(1) Number	13	(2) Total attendance	144	(a) Number	6	(b) Total attendance	209			

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. news stories published	No. circular letters issued	No. farm or home visits made	No. office calls made	No. result demonstration 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													38
	1. Smut Control #53	2	1	0	4½	0	1	1	15	0	0	0	3	
	Sub total, cereals #38	2	1	0	4½	0	1	1	15	0	0	0	3	
39	LEGUMES & FORAGE CROPS													39
	1. Alfalfa Production #378	1	3	1	5½	(5)	1	0	18	5	2	5	0	
	Sub total, Legumes #39	1	3	1	5½	(5)	1	0	18	5	2	5	0	
43	HOME GARDENS & BEAUTIFICATION													43
	1. Home Yard Improvement #363	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	
	2. Live at Home Gardens #384	5	1	0	15½	0	2	4	58	8	0	0	6	
	Sub total, Home Gardens--yards	6	1	1	16½	1	3	4	61	8	2	0	6	
47	RODENTS & MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS													47
	1. Gophers & Squirrel #311	4	0	0	13½	0	0	1	43	7	0	0	28	
	2. Rabbit Control NP	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	

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	3. Grasshopper Control NP	5	1	0	22½	0	5	3	65	14	1	2	33	
	Sub total, #47	11	1	0	39	0	5	4	118	21	1	2	66	
48	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING													48
	1. Irrigation NP	2	2	2	3½	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	
	Sub total, Agri. Eng. #48	2	2	2	3½	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	
49	POULTRY													49
	1. Grow healthy Poultry #310	1	1	3	4½	0	0	0	12	0	1	3	0	
	Sub total, #49	1	1	3	4½	0	0	0	12	0	1	3	0	
50	DAIRY													50
	1. Manufacturing NP	1	0	0	6	1	0	1	18	4	0	0	2	
	Sub total, #50	1	0	0	6	1	0	1	18	4	0	0	2	
51	OTHER LIVESTOCK													51
	1. Dehorning #180	6	3	0	22	1	2	5	66	7	33	0	31	

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	Sheet No. <u>3</u>	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
	2. Pure Bred Bulls #141	(1)	2	0	3	(1)	0	1	14	0	1	0	0	
	3. Club #139	(2)	1	0	8	14	6	8	35	3	0	0	0	
	Sub total, #51	6	6	0	33	15	8	14	115	10	34	0	31	
52	FARM MANAGEMENT													52
	1. Credit NP	7	0	0	44½	0	8	3	87	107	0	0	0	
	2. Production Contraol NP	(3)	3	1	22	2	2	3	44	22	0	0	0	
	3. Taxation NP	(2)	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	
	Sub total, Farm Management #52	7	4	1	68½	3	10	7	131	143	0	0	0	
53	MARKETING													53
	1. Beef Cattle #361	3	5	0	50½	1	4	13	211	79	1	0	0	
	2. Grain NP	(1)	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	
	Sub total, Marketing #53	3	5	0	51½	1	5	13	215	79	1	0	0	

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	Sheet No. <u>4</u>	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
54	FOODS AND NUTRITION													54
	1. Keep Growing, #254	2	4	3	7	0	1	0	7	0	0	2	2	
	2. Girls Club	(2)	2	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	(14)	(6)	(8)	12	0	0	0	0	
	3. Child Training & Care	(1)	1	(2)	0	(3)	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub total, #54	2	7	3	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	19	0	0	2	2	
61	MISCELLANEOUS													61
	1. Emergency Conservation NP	5	1	0	21	2	15	4	17	233	0	0	0	
	2. Weed Control	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	
	Sub total, #61	6	1	0	22	2	15	4	20	235	0	1	2	
62	EXTENSION PROGRAM OF WORK													62
	L. Annual & Monthly Reports NP	7	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2. Annual Extension Conference NP	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub total, #62	7	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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63	ORGANIZATION													63
	1. Farm Bureau Cooperation #255	5	8	0	17	7	4	3	27	8	0	0	0	
	Sub total, #63	5	8	0	17	7	4	3	27	8	0	0	0	
	40H CLUB SUMMARY	(2)	(3)	0	(20½)	(14)	(6)	(8)	(47)	(3)	0	0	0	
	Totals	7	31	11	311	32	55	52	770	519	41	13	17	

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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.)

¹ Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects above.

² Under "organization" include all work incident to maintaining extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

CEREALS¹

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

Item	(a) Corn	(b) Wheat	(c) Oats	(d) Rye	(e) Barley	(f) Other ²	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	N.A.	2	0	0	1	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	NA 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	NA 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	0	0	0	N.A.	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	1	0	1	0	N.A.	0	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	50	0	35	0	N.A.	0	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	1 bu. 15 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	NA bu. NA tons	xxxxxx xxxxxx	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	N.A.	0	
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	N.A.	0	
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	N.A.	0	77
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	N.A.	0	
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	0	0	0	N.A.	0	78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	NA bu. NA tons	xxxxxx xxxxxx	79

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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.	0	72
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	{ NA bu. NA tons	{ NA bu. NA tons	{ NA bu. NA tons	{ NA bu.	{ NA lbs.	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	} 75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	} 76
	(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.	0	} 77
	(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	{ NA bu. NA tons	{ NA bu. NA tons	{ NA bu. NA tons	{ NA bu.	{ NA lbs.	{ 0 bu. 0 tons	} 79

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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.....	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	81	
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	82	
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	0 bu.	NA bu.	NA lbs. ²	NA lbs.	0	83	
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.	NA bu.	NA lbs. ²	NA 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.....	63	0	0	0	0	0	88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x	0	x x x x x	0	0	0	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	x x x x x	0 bu.	x x x x x	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	92
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	93
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	0	0	x x x x x	0	0	0	94

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	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 of farm woodland managed by club members completing.....	N.A.	100	
101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations.....	N.A.	101	
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	N.A.	102	
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland 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	
107½. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent.....	N.A.	107½	

(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	
				Grasshoppers
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	32	6	33	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	0	0	109
110. Pounds of poison used.....	2800	50	8500	110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(FARM AND HOME)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	1	112
113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement.....	0	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	114
115. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	115
116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:		
(a) Acres terraced..... 0	(c) Articles made..... 0	
(b) Machines or equipment repaired..... 0	(d) Equipment installed..... 0	116

Engineering activities	Principal improvements being made	(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings	
117. Terracing and erosion control.....	0	0	0 acres.	\$ 0	117
118. Drainage practices.....	0	0	0 acres.	0	118
119. Irrigation practices.....	conserve artisian flow	1	300 acres.	no accurate estimate	119
120. Land-clearing practices.....	0	0	0 acres.	0	120
121. Better types of machines.....	0	0	0 mach.	0	121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines ¹	0	0	0 mach.	0	122
123. Efficient use of machinery.....	0	0	x x x x x	0	123
124. All buildings constructed ²	0	0	0 bldgs.	0	124
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted ²	0	0	0 bldgs.	0	125
126. Farm electrification ²	0	0	0	0	126
127. Home equipment ²	0	0	0	0	127
128. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	x x x x x	1	farms	cannot estimate	128

¹ 129. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 122, by types:

(a) Tractors..... 0	(c) Harvesters and threshers..... 0	} 129
(b) Tillage implements..... 0	(d) Other..... 0	

² 130. Number of building and equipment improvements as reported in questions 124, 125, 126, 127, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished..... 0	(h) Dairy buildings..... 0	} 130
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished..... 0	(i) Silos..... 0	
(c) Sewage systems installed..... 0	(j) Hog houses..... 0	
(d) Water systems installed..... 0	(k) Poultry houses..... 1	
(e) Heating systems installed..... 0	(l) Other..... 0	
(f) Lighting systems installed..... 0		
(g) Home appliances and machines..... 0		

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.....	0	4	31	0	0	0	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	1	1	33	0	0	0	132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	4500	42	5000	0	0	0	133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	\$500	0	(made beef cattle sales easier)				134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... 0	0	4	0	0	0	} 135
	(2) Girls..... 0	0	0	0	0	0	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... 0	0	0	0	0	0	} 136
	(2) Girls..... 0	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	4	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 ¹	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 ¹	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)							

¹ Where less than half the membership resides within the county, do not report the circle, club, or association, but report the membership within the county under following questions.

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 farm 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.....	17	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.....	3	156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	45	157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate).....	25	158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159
(a) Wheat..... 10	(g) Dairy cattle..... 0	(m)..... 0
(b) Corn..... 0	(h) Beef cattle..... 13	(n)..... 0
(c) Cotton..... 0	(i) Hogs..... 0	(o)..... 0
(d) Potatoes..... 0	(j) Sheep..... 0	(p)..... 0
(e) Tobacco..... 0	(k) Poultry..... 2	(q)..... 0
(f) Truck crops..... 0	(l)..... 0	(r)..... 0

(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 ¹ organized during the year.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$ 1000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1800	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
166. Organization.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
167. Accounting and auditing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
168. Financing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
169. Business policies.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
170. Production to meet market demand.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	170
171. Reduction of market losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
172. Use of current market information.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	172
173. Standardizing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
175. Packaging and grading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
176. Loading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
177. Transporting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
178. Warehousing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
179. Keeping membership informed.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	179
180. Merging into larger units.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
182. Packaging and grading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
183. Use of current market information.....	17	0	0	67	0	3	0	0	183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

¹ Include independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	2	184
185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	185
	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (1) Girls..... 7	{ 5 } 186
	{ (2) Boys..... 0	{ 0 }
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (1) Girls..... 0	{ 3 } 187
	{ (2) Boys..... 0	{ 0 }
188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food supply for a year.....	0	188
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....	0	189
190. Number of homes balancing family meals.....	0	190
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....	0	191
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	0	192
193. Number of children involved in preceding question.....	0	193
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....	35	194
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)

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	197
198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	1	198
199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care.....	1	199
200. Membership in these groups.....	28	200
	{ (a) Girls..... 0	} 201
201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (b) Boys..... 0	
	{ (a) Girls..... 0	} 202
202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (b) Boys..... 0	
202½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child training and care clubs who participated in definite child training and care work.....	{ (a) Girls..... 0	} 202½
	{ (b) Boys..... 0	
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)

(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..... 0 208
- 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..... 0
 - (b) Boys..... 0
 } 210
- 211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....
 - (a) Girls..... 0
 - (b) Boys..... 0
 } 211
- 212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....
 - (a) Women..... 0
 - (b) Girls..... 0
 } 212
- 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..... 0
 } 214
- 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..... 0
 } 216

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME MANAGEMENT

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

- 217. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 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
- 220½. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts..... 0 220½
- 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)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

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

- 231. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 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 having health examination on recommendation of extension workers..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) 4-H Club members..... 0} \\ \text{(b) Others..... 0} \end{array} \right\} 245$
- 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.....	2	255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	2	256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	1	257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established.....	0	258
	(a) Adults.....	0
	(b) Juniors.....	0
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.....	1	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	2	261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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BEEES, 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) Other clubs	
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	1	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	

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A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1 9 3 3

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
November 1, 1932 to October 31, 1933

HUMBOLDT-LANDER COUNTIES NEVADA

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III 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 1931 & 1932	
State and County Farm Bureau Tax Levies.....	\$1900.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture.....	150.00
Extension Division.....	1649.00
Total of above transferred to	
State Farm Bureau Fund.....	\$3699.00

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.

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

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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.

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; Prof. George Hardman, Irrigation.

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 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 22,000 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

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

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 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.

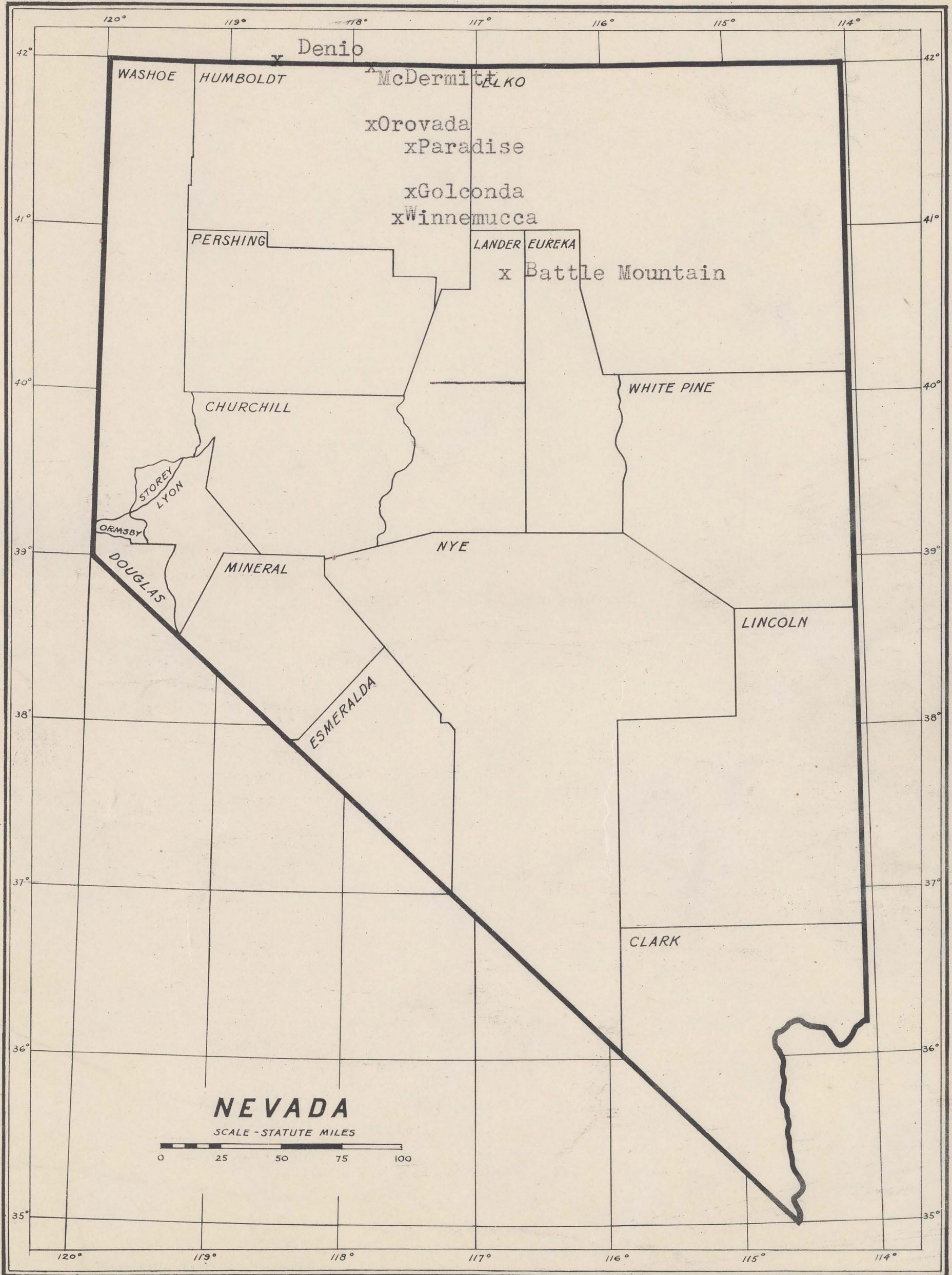
(1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.

The program of work for the communities in Humboldt

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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 agricultural adjustment.
- (b) Stabilized prices of farm products.
- (c) Herd improvement, through use of better sires, female culling and dehorning.
- (d) Marketing livestock.
- (e) Grading of products.
- (f) Better seed; disease free, and of better varieties.
- (g) Control of rodents and other pests.
- (h) Alfalfa production.



HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

PROJECT ACTIVITIES, WORK PLANNED AND PROGRESS MADE:

GOAL:	RESULTS:
Humboldt County Fair: Agent to cooperate with fair board to fullest extent	No fair held.
Dehorning cattle: Secure the arrangement and construction of six dehorning chutes. Give 10 demonstrations with 1000 animals involved	6 chutes built, 31 demonstrations, 5000 animals.
ALFALFA PRODUCTION: Secure the planting of 50 acres of alfalfa on Humboldt river bottom	land prepared for seeding
MARKETING LIVESTOCK: Assist ranchers in their marketing problems. Advertise our stock on a pooled basis; send prospective buyers letters and pictures.	Buyers secured for 860 head.
4-H CLUB WORK: 15 members enrolled	9 secured.
BANKER FARMER COOPERATION:	No bank in county.
FARM BUREAU COOPERATION: Stimulate interest in Farm Bureau work in the county	55 News articles published.
KEEP GROWING: One community demonstration 35 children involved	Secured.
LIVE AT HOME GARDENS: Secure automatic canning device for cooking and sealing. Assist in insect control.	Secured.
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION: Receive enlistments for emergency conservation Corps. Co-operate with federal agencies in carrying out program.	Secured.
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT: Assist ranchers in filing applications with loaning agencies.	Secured.

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SMUT CONTROL

Through the use of copper carbonate dust for the control of smut in wheat and barley a 100 per cent change in the agricultural practice has been secured in Humboldt County, as every grain grower has adopted the improved practice. The use of dusting seed grain has resulted in a saving of seed necessary in planting amounting to one-third of the seed planted.

As there was only one mechanical duster in the county it was necessary for the agent to prepare and mail a schedule to each grain grower, telling him where and on what day the duster could be secured and the length of time he had to finish dusting his grain before the next man would call for it.

For several years dusting grain for smut control has been an accepted practice and it is no longer necessary to give demonstration in the treatment of grains for smut. However it is an advantage to the growers to know the schedule for using the community machine.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Following up a result demonstration plot of alfalfa planted on the Reinhart Purity Dairy ranch, six days ago the agent brought the results of this demonstration to the attention of the ranchers and business men of the county.

Talks were made to Service clubs and other organizations to arouse interest in the project and possibilities of growing alfalfa along the Humboldt river.

This 65 acre plot has produced more hay during the past six years than the balance of the ranch composed of 1200 acres of meadow land. The root system of the wild meadow grasses are short, not penetrating more than ten inches below the surface of the soil, while the alfalfa roots will go down 15 feet and on good ground will go deeper. As a result the alfalfa plant requires only a

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

small proportion of water compared to the short rooted grass.

During the past seven years there has been a shortage of irrigation water and as a result the wild hay meadows have not produced a crop every year. This past season with a fair amount of water only one third of a crop of wild hay was secured in this district, while the alfalfa plot produced two fair cutting of hay.

Figure No. 1



Alfalfa and Wild Hay on the Purity Dairy Ranch

First Crop Alfalfa on the Purity Dairy Ranch, 1933

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

Figure No. 2



Second Crop Alfalfa and Wild Hay
on the Purity Ranch

The wild hay meadow on the right of the above picture received many times more water for irrigation than the alfalfa field on the left of the dividing fence, yet not a ton of hay was cut from the meadow, due to the short growth and thinness of the grass.

About one hundred and fifty tons of alfalfa was secured from the test plot while, as stated above, no hay was cut on the 1200 acre meadow.

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During 1930 not enough wild hay was produced on this land to justify the expense of cutting; in 1931 the production of hay was even less, not even good pasture was secured. During the 1932 season, which was an excellent water year three-fourths of a ton per acre was cut from the land, this hay was worth about \$4 per ton.

An important factor to be considered by the ranchers in the district is the fact that during the short water years when no wild hay is produced alfalfa and other hays are higher in price, due to the shortage.

On the acreage planted to alfalfa the production in 1930 was four tons per acre which, at the then market price, delivered at Winnemucca, of \$16 per ton, amounted to \$64 per acre. In 1931 due to the most severe drouth in the history of the district, only two tons of alfalfa per acre, valued at \$18 per ton or \$36 per acre, was harvested. In 1932 the production was four and one half tons per acre, valued at \$12 per ton, or \$54 per acre gross income. While in 1933 the yield was again cut down due to short water, to two and one half tons per acre valued at \$8 per ton on the ranch.

It is the opinion of the agent that in order for a ranching enterprise to be successful that out of five years: three years should be close to 100 per cent crop years; one 50 per cent crop; and the ranch can then stand one failure. Ranches along the Humboldt river that cut in good years only one half to three quarters of a ton per acre, and then have three failures out of five years cannot hope to secure a profit out of the ranching end of their business.

If cattle are high in price they will absorb the ranch loss but when this commodity is low then a greater loss will be absorbed by both undertakings.

The ranchers argue that one ton of wild hay is worth more to winter stock than alfalfa; that is true when they have the meadow hay to feed.

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The plan the agent has advocated is that instead of having to cut, rake and stack hay from 3000 acres in order to harvest, on good years, 1500 tons of hay, would be to pick about 500 acres of the best land and plant this to alfalfa, cut the 1500 tons of hay and have 2500 acres of meadow land to be used as pasture. And with that amount of good pasture available much less hay would be required to carry the stock over the winter, making each ranch unit more efficient.

An abundance of pasture is the basis of economical and profitable livestock production. Therefore, it is essential that a good pasture be provided on livestock farms. Every stock man knows that good grazing is the cheapest feed that the stock get.

Due to the interest taken by the service organizations in bringing a change of agricultural practice to the rich lands in the Humboldt river basin, the Chamber of Commerce requested the county commissioners to furnish the county equipment to plow and level a 50 acre test plot on other ranches in the vicinity of Winnemucca.

Charles Hillyer, located 12 miles south of Winnemucca, offered to furnish the gasoline and labor if the county would furnish their tractor and plows. As a result, 54 acres have been plowed and leveled and prepared for seeding on the Hillyer ranch.

As the land was not properly prepared until late in the summer, it was decided not to sow the seed until next spring, which would also give Hillyer additional time to put the land in condition to receive the alfalfa seed.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

Figure No. 3



County Machinery Preparing Additional Alfalfa
Test Plot On The Hillyer Ranch

Professor George Hardman, irrigation specialist for the Nevada Experiment Station was asked to visit the Winnemucca district and make a report on the possibilities of utilizing the river basin for the production of alfalfa.

A summary of this report entitled "The possibility of alfalfa production in the Winnemucca district of the Humboldt River" is given below:

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Recapitulation and Conclusions

1. The present type of native grass hay farming is the result of natural conditions along the Humboldt River, being particularly the result of the uncontrolled floods.

2. The hay produced on these meadows is scanty in quantity though high in quality, and probably does not on the average pay the costs of producing and harvesting.

3. A method of controlling the crest of the river floods has been advanced by the State Engineers Office which seems feasible and which may be expected to prevent dangerous floods in the Winnemucca district.

4. The river bottom soils are free from alkali or hardpans, do not have a permanently rising water table, are deep and well drained and appear well suited to the growing of alfalfa. If proper attention is paid to the periodical flushing of the surface of the soil, alkali should never become a problem on these lands.

5. Alfalfa can be grown successfully on lands adjacent to the river bottoms, and for the past five years has been grown on one location on the bottom lands.

6. The costs involved in changing from the native meadows to alfalfa in the Winnemucca district should not be excessive, but because of the varied conditions encountered a study of the costs should be made for each farm.

7. A ready market for an increased supply of good hay is available locally.

8. In view of the promise of better control of the flood waters in the Winnemucca district, and of the success of the present experimental planting during seasons both of extreme drouth and of very high water, it is concluded that the efforts directed toward securing more experimental plantings on the river bottom lands in

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

this district are warranted and should be continued.

Submitted: 10/6/32

George Hardman,
Chief. Dept. of Irrigation,
Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

INCREASING PASTURE ON SAGEBRUSH LAND

Since the first settlers came to this district livestock production has been regarded as the highest type of farming, and the problems of animal nutrition, feeding, and breeding, have been studied and practiced with more or less scientific fervor; while the foundation upon which the efficient livestock unit must rest, permanent pastures, and the possibilities of scientific study of building and improving such pastures, has been largely overlooked.

More than half of the land under fence in the Paradise Valley district grows nothing but sagebrush. This sagebrush robs the soil of water and soil fertility. There are only scattered bunches of grass throughout this brush area. The desirable palatable grasses and weeds are crowded out for they cannot compete with the less desirable sagebrush. If sagebrush is removed, competition for water and plant food is reduced. The desirable forage plants come back and increase.

Facts for the above contention was made possible when the agent made a survey of the waste lands in the Valley. It was noticed that where the sagebrush had been removed from the land with the intention of cropping such lands, and where these areas had been left fallow for a number of years that a dense growth of native grasses and palatable weeds made a large amount of forage available on these fallow lands, while on the sagebrush areas adjacent to these fields practically no grasses were present.

Believing that pastures should supply more of the feeds for livestock during the fall and spring months, the agent has secured one cooperator, G. Cerri, of Paradise Valley, to burn over about five acres of dense sagebrush land. The agent will secure crested wheat grass,

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and rye grass and have Mr. Cerri sow the grasses in the spring; part of the area will be left barren to determine the length of time it requires native grasses to form a dense growth.

Removal of the brush can be accomplished by burning, grubbing or dragging. At present, the most economical method seems to be by burning. Burning can best be done in the fall of the year when the vegetation is dry and will burn readily. Fences should be protected by grubbing sufficient brush back to keep the fire from destroying the posts.

Figure No. 4



Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush on the Cerri Ranch
Before Burning

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

Figure No. 5



The Same Field With Brush Removed
In The Fall of 1933

Idle land is a liability to its owner and a drag on the prosperity of the community. It is apparant that one of the problems in many districts of Humboldt and Lander counties is to make use of land not otherwise producing in order that taxes and overhead expenses may be taken care of. It is the belief of the agent that taxes are paid on too many acres that do not return enough money to the owner to justify the expense of maintaining the fence upkeep on such waste lands.

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With the price of feeder steers below the cost of producing such steers, and with hay being the largest single operation cost in producing beef cattle in Nevada, it is essential for the cattle man to cut his cost of production if he is to remain in the stock business. Putting every idle acre to work producing pasture that will save hay expense and keep the stock in better condition will make the stock unit more efficient.

HOME GARDENS

Form letters were sent to ranches and farm visits made calling attention to the fact that by planting a garden for a home vegetable supply, the vegetables produced would save them the cost of purchasing similar supplies from the stores, and would also be produced at a cost lower than wholesale prices, while if they buy the commodities they are paying retail prices. The agent urged every rancher and farmer in Humboldt County to plant a garden this year.

When the commodities we sell, feeder steers, are selling for more than the cost of producing them, as has been the case for many years prior to 1931, ranchers are inclined to neglect the gardening chore. But now that this commodity is sold for less than the cost of production it is important that as much cash as possible be kept for fixed overhead expenses.

In early spring snow conditions looked favorable for late water but as the season progressed it turned out to be a dry summer and fall, however small pumping plants were installed on several places in order to protect their gardens.

Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, gave demonstrations in methods of canning meat and vegetables with the automatic can sealer. As a result of this easy and efficient method of canning the Home Makers Club of Paradise Valley voted to can their surplus commodities and to give a certain number of cans of each article canned to a community food chest and to be later distributed to the needy families in the vicinity.

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Grasshoppers were the greatest menace to gardeners throughout the spring and summer. Poisoning demonstrations were given on many of the ranches. The most outstanding demonstration in control of the hoppers was on the ranch of Dan Gabica. Hoppers had destroyed the alfalfa crop and were coming into the garden in such large number that the Gabica brothers said that it was impossible to effect control. The potato vines were being completely defoliated.

One demonstration in the preparation and distribution of the poison mash was made by the agent and three additional applications were made by the ranch owners, with the result that an excellent garden was raised and the hoppers almost completely controlled. Along the edges of the potato field, dead hoppers were piled in between the rows three inches deep in many places.

The Gabicas have large families of children, together with sheep camps, and it is very important that a large garden be raised and kept for winter use.

Figure No. 6



Potato Field Saved From Grasshopper Invasion

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Twenty tons of potatoes were secured from the Gabica garden plot, together with cabbage and other garden truck. These potatoes are worth \$30 per ton, making a total saving resulting from one demonstration of \$600. A total of 63 demonstrations were given throughout the county in the control of garden insects, including grasshoppers, army worms etc.

Figure No. 7



Potato Field Destroyed by Hoppers
Where No Control Measures Were Practiced

HUMBOLDT COUNTY NEVADA

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS

GOPHERS AND SQUIRREL CONTROL

Twenty five ounces of magpie poison were secured from the Biological Survey office at Reno and distributed to the ranchers of the county by the agent and the game warden. Magpies are a constant menace to stock and they destroy the eggs from game birds such as quail and pheasants.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the number of birds killed through the campaign, however, it is easy to see that the numbers of magpies are greatly reduced after the baits have been out for a few days.

Due, possibly to the late spring, snow staying on the ground longer than usual, there were smaller numbers of squirrels this year than has been present for several years.

A ton of poisoned oats was furnished by E. R. Sans of the Biological Survey to be distributed on the forest reserve. The agent made a rather extensive survey of the condition of the mountain meadows, and reported to the forest ranger where the squirrel infestation was sufficient to warrant poisoning.

JACK RABBIT CONTROL

During the fall of 1931 when hay was scarce and high in price, jack rabbits were more numerous than for several years. As there were few stacks of hay for the pests to eat on, control was confined to a small area. As a result of the vigorous poisoning campaign in 1931, fewer rabbits were noticed in 1932 than for many years in the past.

Five demonstrations were given in rabbit control.

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GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Grasshoppers did an immense amount of damage to gardens and hay crops in Humboldt County.

Although the hoppers are not usually noticed by farmers until they have reached considerable size and done a lot of damage to the crops, this year, however, the hoppers were reported on several ranches when they were small in size and before they had scattered over the entire fields. Where this close cooperation was in evidence the results of the poisoning campaign carried on during the late spring and summer were satisfactory. Most ranchers wait until the damage has been done or past efficient control before reporting the infestation to the agent.

Hoppers were generally bad throughout the county; in 1932 the Quinn River Crossing ranch cut 1495 tons of hay while they did not harvest more than 300 tons this year. It is estimated that more than half of that shortage was caused by grasshopper damage.

Four tons of bait was distributed by ranchers from demonstrations given by the agent. During the heat of the day the hoppers seem to spend their time on the ground in the shade of alfalfa and other plants. They ascend the plants late in the afternoon and feed during the night. The agent found that best results were secured by putting the poison out from three o'clock to about five in the afternoon, or just before the hoppers climbed up the plants, as they are hungry at this time and will eat the poison vigorously. The poison that is left will not dry out as much during the night and will be available for the hoppers when they stir around in the morning to ascend the plants for another feed.

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Figure No. 8



Hay Field Where The Crop Was Completely Destroyed,
No Control Measures Were practiced by The Owners

If weather conditions are favorable during the coming winter and next spring, there is every reason to believe that 1934 will be another grasshopper year, and with the damaged territory considerably enlarged over that of 1933. A survey has shown that there are large numbers of grasshopper eggs in the soil at the present time in those areas where the hopper damage was severe during the past summer.

A form letter has been sent to ranchers who suffered damage during 1933 suggesting methods and encouraging ranchers in destroying as many of the eggs as possible.

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Destroying the eggs in the fall is possibly the easiest and cheapest way to control grasshoppers. When this procedure is not followed, then the next best time is to get the hoppers when they are young and before they cover a large area. Thirty-three demonstrations were given in the control of grasshoppers.

IRRIGATION

Professor George Hardman, specialist in irrigation and artesian water for the Nevada Experiment station, was asked to visit Humboldt County for the purpose of advising with Tom Dufferrino and the agent on problems affecting Mr. Dufferrino's artesian water supply.

Figure No. 9



Artesian Flow on the Dufferrino Ranch

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This property is located 135 north west of Winnemucca and offered an opportunity for constructive advice. Mr. Dufferrino has eight artesian wells on his property, and as the irrigation season is only three months in length, the water runs to waste for nine months each year. The owner of this ranch was anxious to know the most practical method of handling this waste water situation.

Mr. Dufferrino proposed to borrow \$10,000, and build a dam that would reclaim about 200 acres of alfalfa. Prof. Hardman advised against this procedure, with the suggestion that if the dam should go out or not hold water due to seepage through the bottom or for other reasons not be satisfactory that it would be an expensive experiment. Prof. Hardman, advised on the other hand, to drill more wells, in fact to continue to drill wells until the last one decreased the flow of the others; in this way Mr. Dufferrino will then know that he is getting the maximum amount of water from the strata feeding his supply. It was then advised by Hardman to cap these wells during the period that they were not being used for irrigation. This procedure would give the ground above a chance to again fill up before being drained for the irrigation period.

DEHORNING CATTLE

Dehorning is largely a marketing problem, as cattle feeders have long been in favor of hornless animals in the feed lot. This is due partly to the penalty placed on horned cattle by the packers, as horns cause a great deal of damage to the carcass, as well as to the fact that hornless animals are quieter in the feed lot. Butchers often say that horns and prime carcasses are seldom found on the same animal; meaning that many of the bruises on the carcass, which detract from its appearance and sale value, are caused by horns. Horned cattle generally bring 25 cents per hundred weight less than the same grades of hornless cattle, and when there are plenty of cattle to be bought and the price low it is difficult to get buyers to look at horned stock. The earlier in the calf's life the horns are removed the better it is for the animal.

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To avoid dehorning, some range men have turned to the use of bulls of the polled breeds. The removal of the horns through breeding is much more desirable than cutting them off. Before taking this step to secure polled animals, however, it is important to have all of the users of the community range decide to change to the polled animals. Dehorning bulls on a community range is not advisable unless all users of the range do it. However, if it cannot be agreed to dehorn all bulls then the next best procedure would be to agree to tip the horns of all bulls. He can still satisfactorily defend himself on the open range and at the same time cannot injure other bulls.

Each agent who has served Humboldt County has realized the value of dehorning all the cattle in the district, and have included Dehorning as a county project.

In about 1923 Abel and Curtner constructed a Yokum squeeze for dehorning that cost over \$500 for all the equipment. They did not continue the practice as they were talked into building this chute without being thoroughly sold that dehorning was an advantage to their livestock business.

Every time dehorning was mentioned to ranchers in this district they immediately visualized the \$500 chute of Abel and Curtner that was not in use.

When cattle are plentiful and cheap in price the buyers can pick their stock to their own satisfaction, and as a result buyers are going to districts where dehorning is practiced.

The agent wrote letters and received 78 replies from cattle buyers throughout the state of Nevada and California. These letters ask the buyer what he wanted in the way of feeder steers. Without exception they wanted dehorning stock. I took these letters to the leading stock growers in my district and with this information direct from the buyers to back up my arguments for dehorning, the growers were caused to realize that the practice was essential.

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Another thing that made the project go over with ease was the simple, stancheon type neck squeeze developed by the agent. The first one constructed was on the ranch of Steve Boggio, where his son and the agent built a squeeze at a cost of less than \$1.00 and had an animal dehorned in three hours after starting work on the plan.

After using the squeeze for a day with a large number of ranchers present, places where improvements could be made were discussed and Clarence Hanson agreed to build one according to the improved plans. Those who saw this type of squeeze in operation declare it to be as satisfactory as the \$500 one built by Abel and Curtner. The Hanson squeeze is fast in operation, easy on the cattle, convenient and costs \$5.00 to construct, using new material.

The interest created this spring resulted in the dehorning of every herd in the Paradise Valley district, and to my knowledge there is only one herd not dehorned in the entire county.

This man who has not dehorned his steers is LeRoy Bain, of Golconda, and has requested the agent to furnish a drawing of the plans taken from the Hanson squeeze so that he can construct one similar for the coming spring.

Those dehorning for the first time in Paradise Valley includes every ranch: Jim Grigsby; Ed Brush; G. Peraldo; Arnold Schwartz; Clarence Hanson; Steve Boggio; John Forgnone; Steve Ferraro; G. Miller; George Reed; Ed Stock Land & Livestock Company; William Stock Farming Company; F. B. Stewart; M. F. Recanzone; Virgil Pasquale; Douglas Kilfoyle; Lye Brothers; Irvin Case; Harvey Brothers; Jack Forgnone; Kneicke Brothers; Joe Cathcart; G. Cerri; Burge Land and Livestock Company; Buckingham Brothers; Abel & Curtner dehorned this year first time since about 1923.

The above Paradise ranchers constitute about 5000 head of stock dehorned. Other ranchers throughout the county realizing the time had come for dehorning did so without consulting the agent, a large number used no chute whatever, throwing the animals with ropes and dehorning on the ground. This method is slow in operation and dangerous to the operators and animals. In checking

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over places where this crude method was used, it was found that when throwing the animals in corrals, that the corral dust getting in the wound made when the horn was cut off, caused more runny heads than where the animals were dehorned standing up and turned in clean pasture.

A miniature chute and neck squeeze, modelled after the one built on the Hanson ranch, is being built so that it can be carried in the agents car and when visiting ranches where no satisfactory equipment is installed for dehorning, the ranchers can see exactly how the Hanson Chute should be built. Then by leaving a rough sketch and kodak picture every rancher should be able to build one from this model.

Where ranches are located close together it is not necessary for a chute to be constructed on every place. It would be more satisfactory, as proved in Paradise Valley, for two or three operators to go in together and build one good chute and squeeze to be used collectively, than for each to build one that was not strong enough to stand the wear.

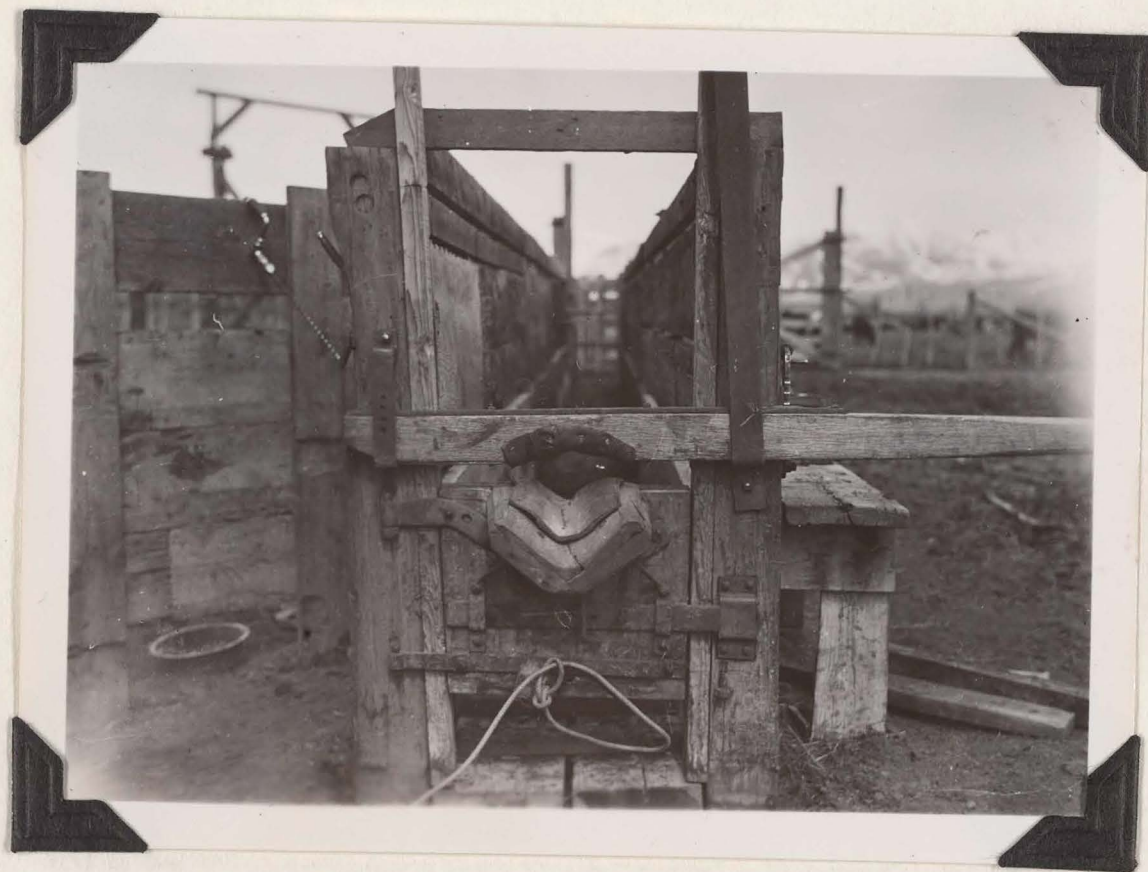
Figure No. 10



Dehorning On The Ground

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Figure No. 11



Example of a Poor Neck Squeeze

The above squeeze constructed by H. K. Harvey from his own plans proved very unstaifactory. The hard blow coming on the back of the neck knocked most of the animals down and it was necessary to drag many of them out of the chute for them to revive. This equipment was rough on the stock and dangerous in operation. Mr. Harvey expects to change this to the Hanson squeeze before dehorning next spring.

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Figure No. 12



First Neck Squeeze Constructed by The Agent
Figure No. 13



Same Squeeze as in Figure No. 12

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Figure No. 14



Improved Neck Squeeze

The squeeze in figure number 12 was satisfactory for the restraint of the animals but like most chutes the animals were required to run out of the front. All animals are not entirely dumb, they got their horns cut off by sticking their head through the front of the chute, so many of them hesitate to go out by the same passage, they stand there and shake their heads trying to turn around rather than go out of the same place in which they got hurt, it is necessary to put a rope on many of them and pull them out of the chute.

With the improved construction in figure number 14, the front is built in solid, making a more substantial squeeze and at the same time faster in operation. When the animal withdraws its head from squeeze a gate is opened on the side of the chute; seeing this opening in a place where it got into trouble, the animals do not hesitate in leaving the chute.

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There is a gate on both sides of the chute, this is convenient in separating the steers from the heifers or cows and calves, as each gate leads to a separate field. The gates are also convenient for vaccinating and branding through the chutes.

PURE BRED BULLS

Since the days of the covered wagons, Paradise Valley has been the leading livestock center of the state of Nevada. Durham cattle have been bred in this community since its inception into the livestock business. The best pure bred bulls available in the west have been at the head of the herds in this district.

It is only in recent years that the cattle buyers and butchers have demanded anything more than just "beef" without any specifications as to breed. However, the fad for change is rapidly reaching the beef cattle business. Buyers no longer want the durham steers, but are picking the herford as their first choice.

The contention of the packers is that the durham finish out bigger and rougher than the whitefaced steers; that the butchers want small quarters of meat when ordering. And as the herford steer rounds out at a smaller size they are more in demand.

The change in the style of steers is possibly influenced by several factors: the high retail price of meat calls for smaller cuts; smaller families as a whole; labor saving machinery which eliminates the real hard manual labor, a large number of our population work at light machine jobs or office work and live in small apartments with kitchenettes so small that the wife would have to take a big steak out side to turn it over.

With the buyers demand for bald faced steers the agent felt that even though a two year old durham steer will weigh from 75 to 100 pounds more than a herford when run under the same conditions and the same age, that this is a buyers market and the thing for the stockmen in my district to do would be to supply an article that would sell easily.

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For the past two years the agent has been talking herford bulls to the livestock men in Humboldt county. At this time it is believed that these stock growers are ready to change to good purebred herford bulls.

Marketing has become more and more of a problem within the last three years, and it is my opinion that when the change has been made from the red to the white faced bulls that the stock will sell more readily. Producing a product that is in general demand is of first importance, the market demand must be considered.

The biggest part of the job rests with getting a few leading stock men interested to the point of introducing herford bulls to replace their durham stock. E. Reinhart Land and Livestock Company of Winnemucca, H. K. Harvey, Buckingham Brothers, Jack Forgnone, John Forgnone, Steve Boggio, Arnold Schwartz and Irvin Case have agreed to place purebred herford bulls as their herd sires.

Breed controversy is an endless argument into which we will not go very far, as it involves a difference of individual opinions. A man should use the breed that he likes best and that will pay him the largest profit for his efforts. It is generally advisable to raise the breed that has the widest popularity in the section where one is located. It is for that reason that the agent recommends changing to whitefaced bulls.

The question of the value of the purebred over the grade bull is a subject upon which much has been written. Although the practice of animal breeding is very old, the scientific facts upon which it rests is young. The sole aim of animal breeding is animal improvement. The purebred animal is a product of many generations of breeding the best to the best. The chief law of heredity upon which improvement is based is "like begets like." The grade or unregistered animal may have a good ancestry, but he has no evidence of this beyond his own appearance.

Prepotency of desired characteristics is very essential in a range bull and is much more likely to be found in a registered animal. For this reason the agent is strongly recommending that pedigree bulls be bought.

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

It has been estimated that the capital invested in American agriculture is fifty-eight billion dollars.

This sum is the largest aggregation of capital in a single industry in the history of the world. The ability of this capital to function in the creation of income is measured primarily by the productivity of the soil. Upon this seldom-considered factor rests the main structure of agricultural economics.

Once every ten weeks a man eats his own weight in food, and most of it comes from the soil and the air. The true value of an acre of farm land is primarily determined by how much it can produce; the higher the yield the greater its real value.

The object of the Federal Credit agencies, as I understand them, is to rescue the man who is laboring under the handicap of high interest rates, and the possibility of foreclosure. The farmers and ranchers who are not in debt are using better methods, and every effort in order to try and keep out of debt. It costs at least five cents per pound to produce a pound of beef in Nevada, and when it is sold for three cents it is just a matter of time until every livestock man will be in debt. It is impossible to continue to sell at a loss and keep away from mortgages.

The retail price of beef is not greatly different than when feeder steers sold for eight cents per pound. A retail butcher shop has been opened in Winnemucca within the last year, making a total of four retail meat shops, in this town of 1500 inhabitants, when one good shop with proper regulation of the retail price would amply supply the needs of the people at a cheaper price for meat and at the same time pay the producer at least the cost of production.

With four markets there are four rents to pay, four times the amount of interest on the investments in equipment, four delivery services to maintain, and profit to four owners, with the result they have to sell good meat at a higher price or poor quality meat at the normal price of good meats.

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A total of forty-four days were spent by the agent in assisting ranchers with the different credit measures such as the seed loans, R. A. C. C., Federal Land Bank, Land Bank Commissioner. Ranchers who had Federal Land Banks loans were assisted in filling out forms to place their loans in condition to receive the extension principal payments.

A survey of the wheat growers in the district was made and 70 per cent of them signed contracts to reduce their acreage in accordance with the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendations.

MARKETING BEEF CATTLE

Each year finds fewer feeder buyers visiting Humboldt county for the purpose of buying livestock. In 1931 it was necessary for the agent to locate a buyer for the Harvey Brothers herd of steers, being the last ones in the district to be sold. In 1932 there was only one buyer that visited the Paradise district during the fall, when 52 head of steers were sold.

These steers were held on the ranches for three months before the owners called on the agent for assistance in the marketing problem. Burdened with the expense of feeding the animals and faced with the prospect, because of no demand from buyers, of having to carry their stock over until next fall when most of it would have been too large to market at satisfactory prices, the ranchers appealed to the agent to locate a market for their stock.

With the cooperation of a number of county agents in California contact was established with 140 men who ordinarily buy feeder stock. As a result of these letters, which told of the number and classes, also the breeding of our stock, the agent received inquiries by phone, letters and telegrams asking for further information. Within two weeks all of the cattle for sale in Paradise Valley district and 140 head from the Quinn River were sold.

A total of 860 head were sold, and at one half cent per pound more than steers were selling for in Grants Pass, Oregon, or Ogden, Utah, and a half cent per pound more than was offered by any other prospects who visited

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the district during the selling campaign. Only three of the stockmen had paid their taxes up until the time the stock was sold.

Due to the heavy snow drifts it was necessary for the agent to take the buyers over the valley on horses and sleighs in order to see the stock. Arrangements were made to have the county machinery break a trail for 40 miles through the snow in order to deliver the stock in good condition.

Buyers do not like to consider a large number of small lots of steers, these small numbers were pooled and had them considered as one lot; by separating at the scales this made no inconvenience. Due to the bad weather very few of the owners made the trip to the scales. The agent had complete charge of the weighing, and distributing the money after the checks were cashed for the group. Other details such as ordering feed while enroute, having sufficient cars with proper bedding ready was made by the agent.

The agent was anxious to find out just why fewer buyers were demanding Humboldt county stock. A letter was sent to all the men who had ever bought stock in this district, asking why they were not visiting this county for feeders, and they were asked to give me their ideas as to what the feeder buyer was demanding of the growers that our men were not fulfilling.

The result of these replies received from the men who had previously bought our stock was a dehorning program carried to completion in the spring of 1933, and described in another heading in this report; a change of bulls from the durham to the herford breed which is being instigated at this time. Many of the stockmen said that we should weigh our cattle at the point of delivery. The present method is to weigh on the ranch with a three per cent shrink, or drive to scales averaging about 14 miles from the ranches and weigh there, it is then necessary to drive a full day after the stock are weighed. Buyers would be better pleased if we would make corrals and stop the stock at a half way point the second day, making three days of the drive instead of two.

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Producing steers is of minor importance if they cannot be sold profitably. Marketing is just as important as production, and for the next few years it is the intention of the agent to promote such projects as will assist in creating a demand for our stock.

Figure No. 15



Cattle Being Shipped in February 1933

FINAL RESULTS OF GRAIN MARKETING PROJECT STARTED DURING
SUMMER OF 1932

More than 40 farmers and ranchers of Humboldt County who cooperated in the grain-hog marketing program have discovered a new market for their home-raised grains by buying young pigs and feeding them the surplus wheat and barley. Even at the low prices of pork that prevailed during the spring of 1933 these pigs paid a profit.

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The pig project was launched last fall when the grain growers of the county faced the prospect of a very small return in cash for their crop or with the necessity of holding the grain for months for higher prices. Approximately 2250 acres of wheat, with some barley, yielding at least 1 ton per acre were harvested in Humboldt county. A very limited market existed in Winnemucca, and the high freight rates in shipping the grain to Ogden, Utah, or San Francisco, California left a very small cash return.

Not being satisfied to either accept a low price for their grain or to risk damage by storing it, the ranchers in cooperation with the agent decided upon the plan of marketing their grain on the hoof by feeding it to pigs.

After trying without success to purchase pigs from farmers in various localities in Nevada, it was found that young pigs could be bought from farmers in Idaho at prices lower than pigs of that age and weight could be raised in Humboldt county. Arrangements were made to bring the pigs to Nevada by truck and to distribute them to the farmers.

The following example will show how the plan worked out. Theodore Miller, a farmer of Paradise Valley, 45 miles north of Winnemucca, purchased 100 of these pigs. They were ranged on the stubble field from which the grain was harvested and upon which many bushels of grain was lost in harvesting.

Weighing approximately 50 pounds each when placed in the field, the pigs increased their weight on this grain to approximately 110 pounds. The pigs were then placed in a pen and fed a ration of ground wheat and some soaked alfalfa leaves for about three weeks, when they were butchered and sold.

In selling the hogs Miller contracted with a buyer for delivery of the dressed hogs at the ranch at a price of 7 cents per pound. The original cost of the pigs was \$3.00. Added to this is the cost of 200 pounds of wheat at 1 cent per pound, making a total cost of each animal \$5.00. The hogs averaged 110 pounds dressed and sold at 7 cents per pound, giving a total return of \$7.70 each, or a profit of \$2.70 besides selling his grain at \$20 per ton.

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A few truck loads were sent to market live weight, which netted as profit on the above basis \$1.60.

KEEP GROWING

Two communities carried on the Keep Growing work as outlined by Mrs. Buol, assistant director for home economics. The Orovada school with 35 pupils was awarded a silver star for meeting the requirements for this department.

The Paradise Valley school with 40 pupils carried the work to completion with Mrs. Arnold Schwartz and Mrs. A Ramosco leaders for the community.

The parents from both schools requested that the project be included for another year.

Mrs. Buol spent several days in Humboldt County. The children in the Orovada and Paradise schools were weighed, measured and given health talks. The leaders were trained to carry on the work each month, in as much as there is no home demonstration agent in this district.

Posture suggestions were continued this year. Mrs. Buol believes that the habits formed when young are often carried throughout life, and that if the children can be taught how to stand and walk properly it will not only improve their personal appearance, but may be the cause of preventing or curing troubles with their feet and ankles.

Proper foods and posture are among the most permanent assets that a child can learn, it not only benefits the student while they are being taught, but it is carried throughout life and will be an ever present factor in influencing the children of the ones taught. It is impossible to estimate the benefit the community may derive from such work.

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4-H CLUB WORK

Club work is possibly one of the most important projects of the extension program in Humboldt county.

A lack of interest was evident in the club department this spring, due possibly to the fact that the older members who have, in past years, been responsible for the club meetings and activities and assumed leadership in the meetings, have left Paradise and are in high school in Winnemucca and other towns.

Due to the difficulty of making money with which to attend the annual club encampment held each year at Reno, and the fact that all members wished to attend, it was decided, by the members and advisory committee that it would be best to forego that pleasure trip this year.

The club sponsored an entertainment for the Civilian Conservation Corps workers located on Hinkey summit, 14 miles from Paradise Valley. Some of these boys have an allotment of only \$5.00 a month and are unable to buy much entertainment. The program consisted of songs; toe, tap and acrobatic dances; xylophone and banjo solos and duets; a short stunt and a ten minute speech emphasizing service, and explaining the real object of the CCC program.

There were about 190 men in the camp and the program was received with enthusiasm and interest. The camp superintendent had a stage especially constructed and the program was held in the open air.

An automatic tin can sealer and pressure cooker was purchased for canning projects to be carried on by the club girls. The object of the canning was to stimulate interest in canning and to decrease the cost of living during times when money is difficult to get.

This is the first time in 11 years that Humboldt County has not been represented at the annual encampment. In 1932 this county ranked second in total number of points secured in competition with other counties.

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EMERGENCY CONSERVATION

The agent was appointed to enroll applicants for employment in the Civilian Conservation Corps. A total of 41 men have been allotted to Humboldt county for work at Lamaille and Paradise Valley camps.

Transportation to camp for a medical examination was secured by the agent and those who were rejected from Humboldt, as well as other counties who sent their men here for examination, were assisted in reaching their homes.

The extension office has cooperated with the camp commander in many ways, bids were distributed to local merchants with instructions for filling them out. Camp inspectors and medical officers have been met who arrived by plane or trains and transportation secured for their trip to camp.

To determine the extent and location of ground squirrel infestation in the forest reserve, as well as the meadows in the public domain, the agent spent four days riding to mountain meadows, where the rodents have in past years done a great deal of damage by destroying forage in these canyons.

The program as outlined by the forest service to construct a road over Hinkey summit will not benefit the users of the forest reserve ranges, however the fencing of the reserve along the Paradise Valley line will be an asset to the range users. Water development being included in the program will increase the number of acres that can be grazed during dry years and late in the summer.

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FARM BUREAU COOPERATION

With more interest expressed in the tax situation than ever before in Humboldt County, and with most tax payers crying for a material reduction without knowing which expenditures of cash were necessary and which ones unnecessary, the agent made a study of the county and state budget. Graphs were made for the benefit of the farm bureau directors in their campaign for tax reduction. Finally pie charts were secured showing the expenditures and receipts by groups.

This material was explained throughout the county at meetings of tax payers and service clubs.

The agent served as secretary of the tax payers association.

Robert Krumbein, president of the Humboldt county farm bureau and A. V. Tallman, rancher, and water commissioner on the Humboldt river, accompanied the agent to the regional meeting at Elko, Nevada. Eighteen delegates were present. The meeting was instructive and several resolutions were recommended for the consideration of the state organization.

The most important resolution was: that the Federal Land Bank at Berkeley, California be requested to consider range rights of ranchers in the cattle country as security for bank loans.

No regular farm bureau directors meetings are held, as the directors are so widely scattered throughout the county that it is difficult and expensive to call meetings; more than 200 miles are traveled at each meeting when all the directors are present.

It is the plan of the directors to hold three meetings each year; three have been held this year.

A general Farm Bureau meeting was called September 25, for the purpose of deciding whether or not to accept \$230,000 made available by the public works funds for Nevada, to construct storage dams on Martin creek and the Little Humboldt River.

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A majority of the ranchers who attended the meeting were against construction of the proposed storage reservoirs, and it does not appear likely at this time that the contemplated dams will be erected.

Irving Case served as chairman of the Paradise Valley meeting and F. B. Stewart, Humboldt county assemblyman and rancher in the valley, and H. K. Harvey took leading parts in the discussion of the proposed water storage program.

It was pointed out during the meeting that the local cash value of crops raised in the area which is strictly livestock producing, would not justify the expense required for erecting the dams. It was also pointed out that there has been only two years in the past 12 when there would have been sufficient water to permit storage for future use.

Attending the meeting from Winnemucca were A. V. Tallman, supervising water commissioner on the Humboldt river, J. A. Langwith, Winnemucca city attorney, Emiol Snider, secretary of the Humboldt county chamber of commerce.

A. V. Tallman reviewed the history of the success and failures of irrigation districts in other projects, and gave valuable statistics of the flow of the streams under discussion.

Following is a report of an investigations of the operation and results of the agricultural credit councils of other states. This material was prepared for the directors of the Humboldt County farm bureau, and also submitted to the directors of the state farm bureau.

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Report of an investigation of the operation and results of the agricultural credit councils in Iowa compiled Feb. 15, 1933 by Paul L. Maloney, Winnemucca, Nevada, district extension agent of Humboldt and Lander counties.

Following the closing of the banks in the majority of communities in Nevada, including those in Winnemucca, and their continued inaction, pending re-organization, the farmers and ranchers in Humboldt county who had money deposited in the banks, now closed, with which they expected to meet payments of interest or principal on mortgages, are facing a serious situation.

Realizing these facts, and considering it to be my duty to discover, if possible, some effective method of aiding farmers and ranchers in Humboldt county to solve their mortgage problems, I undertook for the Humboldt County Farm Bureau an investigation of methods used in other states for meeting the farm mortgage foreclosure situation.

A preliminary survey showed that Iowa had given considerable attention to the mortgage foreclosure problem and had recently inaugurated a system of agricultural credit councils that was reported to be successful in halting foreclosures.

With the assistance, through correspondence, of the county agricultural agents of more than half of the 100 counties in Iowa, and of Chas. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and chairman of the State Agricultural Credit Council, I was able to secure direct, authentic and detailed information concerning the operation and results of the new plan.

The evidence developed by my investigation reveals overwhelming proof that the Iowa plan is effective in halting foreclosures and that it has prevented, in that state, the eviction of thousands of farmers from their properties.

In many counties in Iowa, the county agents there report, the number of farm mortgage foreclosures has been reduced from several hundred per month to from six to 10 per week, and in numerous other counties not one farm mortgage foreclosure had been recorded since the organization of agricultural credit councils in those counties.

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"Most of the farm foreclosures since the organization of the councils," the county agents advised me, have been cases where the borrower has deliberately chosen to "abandon the ship."

According to the information I have received, the agricultural credit councils in Iowa are divided in two organizations. County councils which meet directly with the farmer and mortgage holder have been organized in practically every county in the state. The work of these councils is strengthened and aided by the State Agricultural Credit Council to which the cases that prove difficult to settle satisfactorily are referred by the county groups.

Chas. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, is chairman of the State Agricultural Credit Council. Other members include representatives of the principal loaning agencies operating in the state, a member of the staff of one of the most influential newspapers in Iowa, the president of the Farm Bureau in one of the state's richest counties, the Director of Agricultural Extension Service, Iowa State College, the State Commissioner of Insurance and the State Superintendent of Banking.

Membership of the county agricultural credit councils, appointed by the president or board of directors of the Farm Bureau in the respective counties, consists in most instances of three prominent farmers, a banker or bank director, a lawyer and one or two other business men such as grocer or druggist.

Men selected were citizens well known in their communities for their integrity, fair-mindedness and good business judgment who were financially successful and who were not then involved in any financial difficulties.

When any farmer in Iowa who is threatened with, or fears, foreclosure of a mortgage on his property wishes to bring his case before the county council, he secures from the county agricultural agent or from any member of the credit council a blank known as a "mortgagor's statement."

On this blank, the debtor must record a complete statement of his financial condition, showing all debts owed. To each creditor to whom the debtor owes any sum, is sent a "creditor's blank" showing the sum owed that creditor by the person filing the statement. The creditor is asked to verify or correct the statement of account and return same at once to the council.

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After complete and verified information concerning the liabilities and resources of the debtor has been secured, the council asks the debtor and the mortgage holder to appear before that body to work out, with the assistance and advice of the council, a plan of settlement that will be satisfactory and fair to both parties.

"Where possible," the Iowa county agents informed me, "the credit councils attempt to secure agreement to a plan that will protect the investment of the creditor and that will allow him to collect at least a part of the sum due him and that will, at the same time, permit the farmer to continue to operate and to retain possession of his farm."

What a number of the agents in Iowa reported to be the most equitable and successful plan, as well as one of the most popular, for adjusting farm mortgage foreclosure problems yet developed by the agricultural credit councils is one which, in effect, constitutes a three year moratorium. It operates as follows:

The debtor pays up all back taxes and interest and then deeds the farm to the creditor;

The creditor, in turn, enters into a contract by which he agrees to lease the farm to the debtor for three years;

The proceeds from the lease are used by the creditor to pay the taxes and the balance may be used in lieu of interest;

At the close of the three year period, the debtor may exercise the option of restoring himself to his original position by again taking up the mortgage and keeping up the taxes and interest payments.

If the debtor decides, at the end of the three year period, that it is useless for him to make any further attempts at ownership there is nothing more to be done but to move off from the farm as the deed is already executed and the contract is void.

Another agreement frequently made to solve a mortgage foreclosure problem is as follows:

The debtor must keep the taxes paid in full and present the tax receipts to the creditor;

The creditor agrees that the debtor may retain sufficient livestock and machinery to properly operate the farm;

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All proceeds from the farm beyond the living expenses of the debtor and his family shall be applied on the interest payments;

The mortgage is then carried along from year to year as an overdue mortgage and as long as the debtor maintains his share of the agreement there is no foreclosure.

If the debtor does not pay the taxes or does not apply as much of the proceeds from the farm as possible on the interest, the foreclosure takes place.

In some cases an agreement was reached by the interested parties, with the assistance of the councils, whereby the mortgage holder canceled the interest payments due for 1932 and agreed to accept one-half of the crops raised this year on the farm in lieu of the 1933 cash interest payments.

There have been other cases considered by the credit councils, the Iowa agents state, where the indebtedness against a farm property has been so great that the farmer could never hope to pay off and he has been advised by the council to sign over all rights in the property to the mortgage holder, thereby saving Court costs for that party, and to start over again with a clean slate.

No charge is made by any credit council for its services. All members of the councils give their services without remuneration. The information gathered by the councils concerning both debtors and creditors is kept absolutely confidential.

Under the existing laws in Iowa, neither the state or county agricultural credit councils have any legal powers. They must reach satisfactory and fair adjustments of mortgage problems by mutual agreements between the debtor and creditor.

"Public opinion against unfair treatment of debtors," the Iowa county agents inform me, "has been a powerful force in bringing about satisfactory settlements."

The county agricultural credit councils are receiving a great deal of local publicity in Iowa, and it is the expressed belief of many county agents there that were it not for the existence of the credit councils and the knowledge of the public that the councils are ready to meet at any time to consider mortgage foreclosure cases brought before them, there would be many more actions to foreclose mortgages than are recorded now.

"Most loan companies, insurance companies and bankers operating in Iowa," the agents state, "are heartily cooperating

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with the agricultural credit councils in making satisfactory adjustments with debtors. They have come to feel that they will make more money from their investment in a farm by leaving the title to the property with the man now owning it than by foreclosing and having the place operated by a less interested person."

Through the councils, evidence shows, the attention of the loaning agencies has been called to the fact that if they continue to dump farms on the market, through mortgage foreclosures, they will only depress still further the price of farm land.

"One of the greatest benefits resulting from the organization of the agricultural credit councils," nearly all of the reporting agents agreed, "is that they maintain the morale of the farmers who are overwhelmed with debt and worry and do not know where to turn for aid to escape from their desperate situation."

"The organization of a credit council," the agents also informed me, "will prevent to a very great extent any radical or mob movement such as are prevalent in different sections of our country."

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PUBLICITY

In an effort to better educate the public, especially those living in the towns who do not often come in contact with any angle of farming or ranching, the agent has made it a policy to contribute news of his activities regularly to the local paper.

In addition to the generous space given extension work by the Humboldt Star, the Nevada State Journal at Reno, which has state wide circulation, has published numerous articles concerning the agricultural and livestock activities in Humboldt County.

Samples of the publicity secured in local and state papers are attached to this report:

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

BY
PAUL L. MALONEY
DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM
November 1, 1932 to October 31, 1933

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III 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 1931 & 1932	
State and County Farm Bureau Tax Levies.....	\$1900.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture.....	150.00
Eastern Nevada Extension Appropriation.....	840.00
Extension Division.....	809.00
Total.....	\$3699.00

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.

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.

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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

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PROJECT ACTIVITIES, WORK PLANNED AND PROGRESS MADE

Goal:

I. Dehorning Cattle

II. Marketing Livestock

III. Farm Bureau Cooperation

IV. Banker-Farmer Cooperation

V. Grow Healthy Poult

VI. 4-H Club Work

Results:

Demonstrations
secured.Buyers brought
to district.Directors meet-
ing held.No banks
openCooperation
secured.Organized;
no projects
carried to
completion.

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HOME GARDENS

The agent urged every rancher and farmer in Lander county to plant a garden this spring.

Gardens are a very important part of the ranch living and contributes largely to the success of ranch undertakings. It is believed that by giving demonstrations in grasshopper and other insect control that many of the gardens were saved from complete destruction or at least serious injury.

Grasshoppers can completely defoliate a potato field in a few nights. Demonstrations were given in hopper control; as a result of prompt action on the part of gardeners the damage was quickly checked.

Poison bran mash was broadcast over the potato fields and gardens and the outside rows were dusted with arsenate of lead.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE GROPS

During the growing season of 1932, grasshoppers did serious damage to the alfalfa on the Blossom ranch belonging to the Jenkins Company. Most of the leaves were stripped off the plants leaving coarse stems that made inferior feed for wintering sheep belonging to this company.

Early this summer the manager reported that the infestation of grasshoppers was many times worse than last year. Realizing the seriousness of the hopper pest due to his experience last year, the manager of the Blossom ranch notified the agent when the hoppers were small and in that way poisoning was made easier and more effective, also saved a lot of material and time.

The manager of this ranch carried out the most successful campaign against grasshoppers that has been brought to the attention of the agent.

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This man started poisoning when the hoppers were small and hatching along the ditch banks, before they scattered over the entire field. He kept at the job continually, that is when he would notice a patch of small hoppers he would distribute poison in that area until the hoppers were under complete control.

Prospects for sufficient water to mature two good crops of hay were excellent, and the hay was badly needed by the owners as there was poor prospects for a hay crop on their other ranches near Battle Mountain.

As a result of this loyal support of the manager of the Blossom ranch two good crops of hay were harvested. Whereas had he been indifferent to the grasshopper outbreak only a part of a crop would have been cut.

Figure No. 16



Grasshoppers Defoliating Alfalfa Plant

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TURKEY MANAGEMENT: GROW HEALTHY POULTS

One of the largest turkey flocks in the state of Nevada is being grown out by Dr. Clark of Battle Mountain, where 5,500 day old poults were purchased this spring.

The turkey project on the ranch of Dr. S. R. Clark at Battle Mountain offers an excellent opportunity to study and compare the methods recommended by the extension service with other forms of running turkeys. This project also brings out the facts that if one is to remain the turkey business year after year that the only way to really be successful is to follow improved practices.

It is interesting to review the different methods employed by Dr. Clark before he finally agrees that the system as outlined by the extension economist and turkey specialist of the extension division are the best methods to follow, also to consider the number of years it took to accept Clines program.

In 1930 turkey hens were used to hatch the poults. These eggs were hatched late in the season with poor fertility. The breeding hens were kept in a small dry lot enclosure during their entire lives, with no chance to exercise, and with the necessity of hand feeding everything the birds ate. The poults were also grown in small dry lots. A mash low in protein was fed and as a result the birds were marketed late, most of them after Christmas, or else marketed when they were not prime.

In 1931 incubators were purchased and placed in a lightly constructed shed where the inside temperature varied with the day and night temperatures. Hens were used to supply the eggs for the incubators, the hens were still run in small dry lots, all of the breeding hens, 250, in one yard. Fertility was poor, and the incubators were manufactured for use in a humid climate, they would not use sufficient moisture in the

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machines to make up for the moisture deficiency as recommended by the manufactures. Out of 900 eggs placed in the machines less than 200 poults were hatched, many of these were deformed and unable to stand. Turkey hens were set on the second clutch of eggs, which again came off late in the season.

During the spring of 1932 the incubators were discarded and a large number of eggs shipped to a hatchery at Lovelock. Birds were still confined to a small lot and the fertility was low. The second clutch of eggs were hatched under hens, and a thousand day old poults were purchased and placed under brooder stoves. All of these birds were grown out in small dry lots as usual and fed a ration low in protein. Army worms completely destroyed the second crop of alfalfa yet the turkeys were suffering for the exercise, green feed, and the protein that could have been harvested from the army worms. Up until this time, chickens had been housed about 100 feet from the pen where the breeding turkeys were confined. A large number of these turkeys died each year from blackhead and other causes.

By spring of 1933 all of the chickens and breeding turkeys had been removed from the ranch. A long, shed type, brooder house had been constructed, heated by hot water pipes. Dr. Clark contracted for 5000 day old poults to be delivered in three lots: the first lot arrived April 1, second lot May 6 and the third bunch June 6. After the first and second lots of birds were no longer needing heat from brooder stoves they were placed in the same small dry lots to be grown out.

When the first bunch was about eight weeks old, blackhead struck them with a bang and before the grower could realize what was happening had lost more than 200. The grower consented to have Mr. Cline, turkey specialist for the extension service, come in and advise with him. Mr. Cline diagnosed several birds and gave a thorough lecture on the causes and

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prevention of the disease. He further recommended that the birds be placed on clean alfalfa ground, with a herder placed on clean alfalfa ground, with a herder placed in charge of each bunch of birds; that a mash containing at least 25 per cent of protein be kept before the turkeys at all times.

Dr. Clark followed these instructions and as a result the blackhead cleared up and the birds, when weighed, in August were above the average weights for their age, and a saving of at least \$250.00 a month in the feed bill was effected due to the fact that the alfalfa fields were badly infested with grasshoppers, and also the birds harvested 90 acres of wheat and all the alfalfa they could eat.

From the results of this system of trial and error and finally from the advice of Mr. Cline, Dr. Clark believes that his greatest troubles in turkey raising have been solved convincingly.

Figure No. 17



Turkey Flock on Alfalfa Range

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Figure No. 18



L. E. Cline Weighing Turkeys
and Advising Dr. Clark

Mr. Cline made regular visits to the Clark ranch for the purpose of advising the growers relative to management and feeding problems. The birds were weighed regularly twice each month and their weight compared to the average for the same age.

At marketing time Mr. Cline spent several days with Dr. Clark, giving advice on methods of killing, picking and packing. Labor saving devices were installed by Cline for handling the large number of birds.

The first car load was shipped to Los Angeles, California, a few days before Thanksgiving. These were marketed through the Northwestern Turkey Growers

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Association, and the receiver of these birds wrote that they were the best lot that had been received in that market; that they were a credit to those who packed them and also to the growers who raised and fed the birds.

DEHORNING CATTLE

Dehorning clippers were purchased by the Lander County farm bureau for demonstration purposes, and three demonstrations given in their use.

It was necessary to throw the animals and dehorn on the ground which made the operation slow and not entirely satisfactory as corral dust getting in the opened cavity left after removing the horn caused more "runny" heads than where a chute and squeeze were used.

Only part of the animals were dehorned in each herd so as to give the owners an opportunity to check on the condition of the steers when coming in from the range this fall. Some growers contend that horned animals will be in more thrifty condition than the dehorned stock on the same range.

All of the animals are in from the ranges at this time and the dehorned steers are in as good condition of flesh as those with horns, and will sell much easier, as the first thing a buyer wants to know is if the animals are dehorned or not.

The agent does not recommend dehorning old animals, as it takes longer to heal over and while her head is sore, especially if the grass is short, she will not do as well as she does not like to stick her head down in the brush for grass while the head is sore. Animals dehorned at a mature age are also more timid than if dehorned as weaners.

A miniature model of the chute and squeeze built in Paradise Valley this spring will be taken to Lander County early next spring and demonstrated to the growers so that they can construct their dehorning equipment in a satisfactory manner.

Those who dehorned last spring are satisfied with the procedure.

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MARKETING LIVESTOCK

As a result of letters sent to feeder buyers in California and Nevada districts, buyers were taken to northern Lander County where offers were made at the then going prices. The growers held out for 15 cents per hundred pounds higher than the buyers were willing to pay and as a result those not selling by January 15 held their stock over.

A list of the stock for sale was given to a number of buyers this fall.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Livestock and Land loan blanks have been filled out by the agent for ranchers in the Battle Mountain area. Newspaper articles and circular letters have been sent out in an effort to get the information about the new farm loan legislation before the ranchers in this district.

A survey of the wheat acreage and production show that an average of 110 acres have been harvested in the northern part of the county and 40 acres in the Austin district. With the allotment of 29 acres allowed the entire county the growers decided that it was not enough to bother filling out the applications for.

All the growers in the district are in favor of the program for acreage control and reduction. However none of the grain grown in the district is shipped out, but is fed on the ranches.

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4-H CLUB WORK

Several club meetings were held during the spring with eight girls doing project work. It was decided at a joint meeting of parents and members that it was advisable to forego the expense of making the trip to club camp this year, due to the financial condition of the community as a whole.

FARM BUREAU COOPERATION

No attempt is made to hold regular monthly meetings of the directors nor community, due to the scattered nature of the ranches in the northern part of the county.

The directors cooperate with the agent in giving advice on projects signing bills against the county farm bureau and emergency measures that arise from time to time. This is done by personal visits and not at meetings.

The annual meeting was held in Battle Mountain at the home of E. R. Marvel, on December 30.