

No. M Menke From 1936 To Subject

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
ELKO COUNTY
MARK W. MENKE
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

1936

AC 0089 / 1 / 53



"Made in U. S. A."

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Division of Cooperative Extension
Washington, D.C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Nevada County Elko

REPORT OF

Helen S. Tremewan
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936

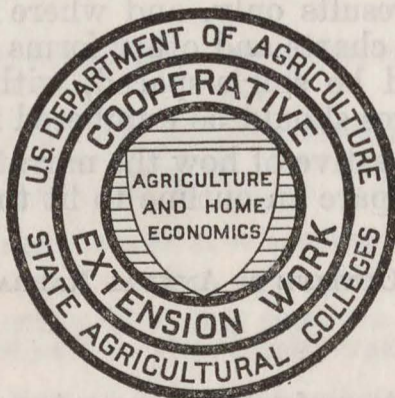
Joseph W. Wilson
4-H Club Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936

Mark W. Menke
Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3



Approved:

Date _____ State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/53

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 agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents 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.

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.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents *minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment*. The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of 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.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive 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, blueprints, 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 merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization.
 - (1) Form.
 - (2) General policies.
 - (3) Procedure.
- V. County program of work.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

TERMINOLOGY

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents 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, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

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, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperater 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 leader-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 a 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 the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days 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 2 to 6 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 another 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.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension 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. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT	Total months of service this year (a)	Days devoted to agr'l-conservation and adjustment programs (b)	Days devoted to relief work (c)	Total days in office (d)	Total days in field (e)
Helen S. Tremewan Home demonstration agent (Name) (1)	12	0	10½	124½	173½
Asst. home demonstration agent District Agent 4-H Club agent					
Joseph W. Wilson (2)	8	2	0	99	60
Assistant 4-H Club agent					
Mark W. Menke (3)	15½	119	0	243	133
Agricultural agent Assistant agricultural agent					

2. County extension association or committee:

(a) Agricultural extension: (1) Name Farm Bureau (2) Number of members 144	} 2
(b) Home demonstration: (1) Name Homemakers Club (2) Number of members 56	
(c) 4-H Club: (1) Name Leaders Council (2) Number of members 8	

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted	32	3
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees	32	4
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:		
(a) Adult work (1) Men 37 (2) Women 53 (b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 3 (2) Women 17 (3) Older club boys 0 (4) Older club girls 5		5
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs (a) Men 0 (b) Women 0		6
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work	64	7
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups	2102	8

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total 1 (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs	15	0	5	20
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys 2 0 (2) Girls 2 90				
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys 3 0 (2) Girls 3 71				

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys	20	1	4	7	2	0
(b) Girls	39	40	5	4	0	6

1 County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.
 2 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 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.
 3 Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.
 4 The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age 1												
(a) Boys	9	0	3	7	7	2	3	3	0	0	0	} 13
(b) Girls	12	25	14	6	14	7	10	4	2	0	0	
14. Number of 4-H Club members: 1 (a) In school 128 (b) Out of school 0												14

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total 2 (d)
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained (1) Judging 10 (2) Demonstration 0				
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older	0	0	0	0
17. Members in groups reported in question 16 (1) Young men 0 (2) Young women 0				
18. Total number of farm or home visits 3 made in conducting extension work	252	0	736	988
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	225	0	575	1000
20. Number of calls relating to extension work (1) Office 142 (2) Telephone 280				
21. Number of news articles or stories published 4	77	0	141	218
22. Number of individual letters written	244	0	797	1041
23. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	9	0	48	57
24. Number of bulletins distributed	921	0	687	1608
25. Number of radio talks made	1	0	0	1
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	4	0	1	5
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen (1) Adult work (a) Number 4 (b) Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders 1 (c) Women leaders 29 (2) 4-H Club (a) Number 6 (b) Total attendance of: (b) Leaders 102				
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27) (1) Number 154 (2) Total attendance 2931				
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations (1) Number 41 (2) Total attendance 1883				

1 The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.
 2 County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.
 3 Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
 4 Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.
 NOTE.—Questions 18-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)		
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	0	3	3	} 30
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	95	95	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	2	0	2	} 31
		(b) Total attendance.....	600	0	600	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....	4	1	5	
		(b) Total attendance.....	185	160	345	
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	} 32
		(b) Total members attending.....	0	0	0	
		(c) Total others attending.....	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number.....	1	0	1	
		(b) Total boys attending.....	0	0	0	
		(c) Total girls attending.....	21	0	21	
		(d) Total others attending.....	7	0	7	
		(1) Number.....	86	0	20	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(2) Total attendance.....	2126	1112	3238	} 33	
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	36	2	38	} 34
(b) Total attendance.....		927	163	1090		
(2) 4-H club	(a) Number.....	51	0	51		
	(b) Total attendance.....	421	0	421		

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

Include results of emergency activities as well as the regular extension program.

35. Number of farms in county.....	595 - 308 =	287*	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program.....		142	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....		225	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....		473	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....		41	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....		65	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program..... (Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)		240	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program..... (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)		523	42

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

NOTE.—Questions 18-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

* 135 Indian farms; 123 with no harvested acreage; 50 with only hired men == 308 not bonafide ranches or 287 bonafide operators of ranches or farms.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Barley (e)	All other cereals ² (f)							
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							} 43						
								(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0
								(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0
								(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	16 ¹ / ₂	0	1	0
(4) Specialists.....	0	2	0	0	0	0							
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	7	1	1	0	0	44						
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	45						
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	46						
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	47						
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	48						
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	49						
50. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	50						
51. Number of news stories published.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	51						
52. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	52						
53. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	14	0	0	0	0	53						
54. Number of office calls received.....	0	51	0	0	0	0	54						
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 55						
								(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 56						
								(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	57						
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	58						
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	59						
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	60						
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	61						
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	62						
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	2	1	1	0	0	63						
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ⁴							} 66						
								(1).....	0	3	0	0	0
								(2).....	0	0	0	0	0
								(3).....	0	0	0	0	0
								(4).....	0	0	0	0	0
(5).....	0	0	0	0	0								

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

² Indicate crop by name.

⁴ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Clover (red, crimson, alsike, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	3 1/2	2	0	0	0	4	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
74. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
75. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	2	3	0	0	0	10	77
78. Number of office calls received.....	18	7	0	0	0	10	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	x x x x	
(2) Forage.....	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	x x x x	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹							90
(1) Variety tests.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	
(2).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(4).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(5).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet-beans	Field beans	Peanuts	All other legumes and forage crops*	
	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	95	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	17	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	13	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	8	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	91	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
74. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	13	74
75. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	27	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	0	0	219	77
78. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	0	0	148	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 lb.	0 bu.	
(2) Forage.....	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	0	0	0	60	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²							90
(1).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(4).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(5).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

* Soil Conservation work

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Irish potatoes (a)	Sweetpotatoes (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	All other special crops ¹ (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	} 91
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	0	0	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	1	0	0	0	0	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	4	0	0	0	0	95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	97
98. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	98
99. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	99
100. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	100
101. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	0	0	101
102. Number of office calls received.....	3	0	0	0	0	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						} 103
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						} 104
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 lb. ²	0 lb.	0	106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	4	0	0	0	0	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	3	0	0	0	0	110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	0	0	0	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ³						} 114
(1).....	0	0	0	0	0	
(2).....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3).....	0	0	0	0	0	
(4).....	0	0	0	0	0	
(5).....	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.
³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home gardens (a)	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops (b)	Beautification of home grounds (c)	Tree fruits (d)	Bush and small fruits (e)	Grapes (f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	2 1/4	0	2	0	0	0	} 115
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	22 1/2	0	34	1	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	9	0	10	5	0	0	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	31	0	8	0	0	0	119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1	0	2	0	0	0	120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	11	0	16	0	0	0	121
122. Number of other meetings held.....	5	0	33	0	0	0	122
123. Number of news stories published.....	1	0	18	1	0	0	123
124. Number of different circular letters issued.....	2	0	4	0	0	0	124
125. Number of farm or home visits made.....	32	0	94	2	0	0	125
126. Number of office calls received.....	32	0	120	8	0	0	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 127
(1) Boys.....	6	0	11	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 128
(1) Boys.....	6	0	9	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	0	129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing.....	20 bu.	0 bu.	x x x x	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed.....	0	0	10	0	0	0	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed.....	0	0	225	3	0	0	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed.....	0	0	10	2	0	0	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	0	134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	0	135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn.....	x x x x	x x x x	12	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees.....	x x x x	x x x x	28	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences.....	x x x x	x x x x	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings.....	x x x x	x x x x	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed: ¹							} 140
(1) Greenleaf vegetables.....	22	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Asparagus beds.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Cold frames.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	
(4).....							

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry	Agricultural engineering ¹ (farm and home)		
	(a)	(b)		
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	} 141	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0		
(3) Agricultural agents.....	3	0		
(4) Specialists.....	7	0		
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	142	
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	143	
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	144	
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	145	
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	146	
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	147	
148. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	148	
149. Number of news stories published.....	2	0	149	
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1	0	150	
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....	3	0	151	
152. Number of office calls received.....	20	0	152	
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled-			} 153	
(1) Boys.....	0	0		
(2) Girls.....	0	0		
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 154	
(1) Boys.....	0	0		
(2) Girls.....	0	0		
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing.....			} 155	
(1) Transplant beds cared for.....	0	(1) Acres terraced.....		0
(2) Acres planted to forest trees.....	0	(2) Machines or equipment repaired.....		0
(3) Acres thinned, weeded, pruned, or managed.....	0	(3) Articles made.....		0
(4) Acres of farm woodland protected from fire.....	0	(4) Equipment installed.....	0	

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees.....	0	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelter belts.....	10	158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control.....	0	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings.....	0	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting.....	0	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees.....	0	162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire.....	0	163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores.....	0	164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup.....	0	165

¹ 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	0	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	0	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	0	168
169. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		} 169
(a).....	0	
(b).....	0	
(c).....	0	
(d).....	0	

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms	Number of units	Total value of service or savings	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
170. Terracing and erosion control.....	0	0 acres.	\$ 0	170
171. Drainage practices.....	0	0 acres.	0	171
172. Irrigation practices.....	0	0 acres.	0	172
173. Land-clearing practices.....	0	0 acres.	0	173
174. Better types of machines.....	0	0 machines.	0	174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....	0	0 machines.	0	175
176. Efficient use of machinery.....	0	x x x x x x x x	0	176
177. All buildings constructed (include silos).....	2	2 buildings.	400	177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....	4	4 buildings.	1015	178
179. Farm electrification.....	0	0	0	179
180. Home equipment (include storage space).....	3	6	150	180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	2 farms.	x x x x x x x x	\$ 1565	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 175, by types:			
(a) Tractors.....	0	(e) Mowers.....	0
(b) Tillage implements.....	0	(f) Planters.....	0
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	0	(g) Other.....	0
(d) Plows.....	0		0

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:			
(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	0		
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	4		
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	0	(i) Silos.....	0
(d) Water systems installed.....	0	(j) Hog houses.....	0
(e) Heating systems installed.....	0	(k) Poultry houses.....	2
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	0	(l) Storage structures.....	0
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	20	(m) Other.....	0
(h) Dairy buildings.....			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	} 184
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	46	0	
(4) Specialists.....	1	0	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	14	0	185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	4	0	188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	9	0	190
191. Number of other meetings held.....	14	0	191
192. Number of news stories published.....	2	0	192
193. Number of different circular letters issued.....	4	0	193
194. Number of farm or home visits made.....	77	0	194
195. Number of office calls received.....	128	0	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... 10 (2) Girls..... 2	0	} 196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... 6 (2) Girls..... 2	0	
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	2000 chickens	0 colonies	198

POULTRY—Continued

199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended.....	0	0	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks.....	0	0	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing.....	0	0	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations.....	0	0	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control.....	0	0	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations.....	0	0	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations.....	0	0	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 207
(a).....	0	0	
(b).....	0	0	

BEES—CONTINUED

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives.....	0	0	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208.....	0	0	209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	0	210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations.....	0	0	211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	0	212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 213
(a).....	0	0	
(b).....	0	0	

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

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

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock ¹ (f)	**
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	} 214
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	107	3½	7½	10½	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	9	10	5	7	0	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	3	0	4	0	0	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	20	0	4	0	0	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
221. Number of other meetings held.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	221
222. Number of news stories published.....	0	20	3	0	0	0	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	9	0	0	2	0	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	90	5	0	5	0	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	0	195	20	13	29	0	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... 0 (2) Girls..... 0	5 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	} 226
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... 0 (2) Girls..... 0	5 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	7	0	0	0	130	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	1	4	8	0	2	0	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
234. Number of members in these associations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	28	0	1	1	0	240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	241

¹ Include rabbits, goats, game and fur animals.

** Rabbits

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home financing (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	244
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents	29½	0	23½	10½	0	12½	
(4) Specialists	3	0	0	0	0	1	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	15	0	18	10	0	10	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	32	0	0	0	0	0	246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	37	0	0	0	0	0	247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
251. Number of other meetings held	7	0	0	2	0	0	251
252. Number of news stories published	4	0	0	0	0	8	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued	1	0	1	0	0	2	253
254. Number of farm or home visits made	7	0	1	2	0	5	254
255. Number of office calls received	103	0	76	59	0	79	255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							256
(1) Boys	x x x x	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
(2) Girls	x x x x	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing							257
(1) Boys	x x x x	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
(2) Girls	x x x x	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent							258
(a) Regular	0						
(b) A.A.A.	0						
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent							259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts							260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements							261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit							262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments							263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year							264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records							266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations							267
267a. Number of farmers furnished information about agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs							267a
267b. Number of farmers agreeing to participate in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs							267b
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases							268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income							269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery	0						
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services	0						
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm	0						
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery	0						

¹ Include soil conservation, county adjustment planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	0	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting	0	272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ assisted in organizing during the year	0	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agents this year	0	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274)	0	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems	50	276
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations	0	277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manufacturing	Locating markets and transportation	Use of current market information	Financing	Organization	Accounting	Keeping membership informed	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of	0	0	25	100	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	Wool	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$3910	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$41,600	\$ 0	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products		Livestock	Wool	
			Food	Handicraft			
	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	281

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$3500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	283

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 and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	80	2½	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	4	0	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	30	5	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	29	5	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	36	5	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	424	23	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	29	5	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			} 290
(1) By agents or specialists.....	77	3	
(2) By leaders.....	15	0	
291. Number of other meetings held.....			} 291
(1) By agents or specialists.....	3	0	
(2) By leaders.....	0	0	
292. Number of news stories published.....	25	0	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	2	0	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	21	6	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	7	2	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 296
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	24	4	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 297
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	24	1	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	425		} 298
(b) Meals planned and served.....		392	
(c) Quarts canned.....	199		
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....		32	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....		0	
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....		55	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....		92	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....		424	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....		161	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....		27	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....		439	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....		433	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....		610	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....		33	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....		22	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		9374	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		2331	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310).....	\$5,852.50		311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....		23	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....		96	313
(a) No. of communities involved.....		29	
No. of children involved.....		600	
Percentage of increase in number in good nutrition.....		10.75	
Percentage of decrease in number in poor nutrition.....		.52	
" " children in good nutrition.....		82.25	
" " " " poor ".....		4.48	
Number of schools having hot lunches.....		27	
Number of Gold Star Schools.....		12	
" " Silver " ".....		8	
(b) No. communities where assistance was given regarding relief or rehabilitation food problems.....		6	
(c) No. families involved.....		15	

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents.....		9½	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....		0	
(c) Agricultural agents.....		0	
(d) Specialists.....		0	
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		13	315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		13	316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		26	317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		19	318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		6	319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			} 320
(a) By agents or specialists.....		24	
(b) By leaders.....		4	
321. Number of other meetings held.....			} 321
(a) By agents or specialists.....		0	
(b) By leaders.....		0	
322. Number of news stories published.....		1	322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....		0	323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....		1	324
325. Number of office calls received.....		2	325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 326
(a) Boys.....		0	
(b) Girls.....		0	
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 327
(a) Boys.....		0	
(b) Girls.....		0	
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....		0	328
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....		42	329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....		35	330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....		24	331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....		6	332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....			} 333
(a) Men.....		0	
(b) Women.....		33	
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....		49	334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a) No. of communities having preschool roundups.....		10	} 335
(b) No. children involved.....		42	
(c).....		0	
(d).....		0	
(e).....		0	

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State. 8-8618

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	25	} 336	
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	0		
(c) Agricultural agents.....	0		
(d) Specialists.....	0		
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	9		337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	12		338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	22		339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	55		340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1		341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			
(a) By agents or specialists.....	35	} 342	
(b) By leaders.....	21		
343. Number of other meetings held.....			
(a) By agents or specialists.....	0	} 343	
(b) By leaders.....	2		
344. Number of news stories published.....	9		344
345. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0		345
346. Number of farm or home visits made.....	57		346
347. Number of office calls received.....	22		347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			
(a) Boys.....	0	} 348	
(b) Girls.....	64		
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			
(a) Boys.....	0	} 349	
(b) Girls.....	47		
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing.....			
(a) Dresses.....	37	} 350	
(b) Other.....	159		

ITEM	Adults (a)	Juniors (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing.....	35	64	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing.....	92	64	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts.....	13	64	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures.....	8	64	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations.....	92	x x x x x	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	10	0	356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	35	64	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements.....	15	x x x x x	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program.....	\$ 215	\$ 104	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a) Cleaning, pressing, dyeing.....	25	64	} 360
(b) Millinery problems.....	10	4	

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

- (c) No. communities where assistance is given in relief and rehabilitation problems..... 6
- (d) No. families involved..... 25

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management (a)	House furnishings (b)	Handicraft (c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	4 1/2	3/4	0	} 361
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	6	0	0	
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	6	0	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	1	0	363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	3	4	0	364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	17	21	0	365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	3	3	0	366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....				
(1) By agents or specialists.....	6	0	0	} 367
(2) By leaders.....	3	1	0	
368. Number of other meetings held.....				
(1) By agents or specialists.....	1	0	0	} 368
(2) By leaders.....	2	0	0	
369. Number of news stories published.....	4	0	0	369
370. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1	0	0	370
371. Number of farm or home visits made.....	3	10	0	371
372. Number of office calls received.....	0	5	0	372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....				
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	} 373
(2) Girls.....	0	4	0	
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....				
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	} 374
(2) Girls.....	0	3	0	
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	{ 3 rooms 27 articles }	0 articles	375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations.....	22	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	22	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods.....	3	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making.....	8	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	11	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences.....	21	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	19	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....	3	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	17	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	8	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	1	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing).....	10	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing).....	8	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	15	389
(a) No. communities assisted in handling relief and rehabilitation problems involving home management.....	6	
(b) No. families involved.....	20	

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program.....	24	390
391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program.....	\$ 2500	391
392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)	0	} 392
(b)	0	

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings.....	19	393
394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture.....	20	394
395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	18	395
396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	22	396
397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	24	397
398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms.....	10	398
399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program.....	\$ 350	399
400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)	0	} 400
(b)	0	

HANDICRAFT—Continued

401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft.....	0	401
402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)	0	} 402
(b)	0	

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

403. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	8	} 403
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	0	
(c) Agricultural agents.....	0	
(d) Specialists.....	0	
404. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	29	404
405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	29	405
406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	58	406
407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted (in connection with <u>Keep Growing</u>).....	558	407
408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	408
409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		
(a) By agents or specialists.....	66	} 409
(b) By leaders.....	21	
410. Number of other meetings held.....		
(a) By agents or specialists.....	3	} 410
(b) By leaders.....	0	
411. Number of news stories published.....	0	411
412. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	412
413. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	413
414. Number of office calls received.....	0	414

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	} 415
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	} 416
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	} 417
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	{ (a) 4-H Club members..... 90 (b) Others..... 346	} 418
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	250	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	69	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	0	421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....	0	422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	4	423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	5	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	1	425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....	407	426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a) No. schools improving handwashing facilities.....	4	} 427
(b) No. children involved.....	36	
(c) No. communities where help was given regarding relief or rehabilitation, health or sanitation problems.....	6	
(d) No. families involved.....	15	

ITEM	Extension organization and program making (a)	Community group life activities	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	134.75	18.5	} 428
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	36	5	
(4) Specialists.....	5	4	
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	30	32	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	80	48	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	114	15	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	71	12	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	53	9	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	18	1	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	149	25	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	174	14	436

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	0	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	5	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	6	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	6	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	349	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	4	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	{(a) Adults..... (b) Juniors.....}	0 } 443
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.....	0	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	0	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	0	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	0	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	5	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	42	449

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Predatory animals (a)	Rodents (b)	General-feeder insects ¹ (c)	Weeds (d)	All other work (e)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	10.5	} 450
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1½	4	8	12½	20	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	7	17	8	32	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	5	0	29	452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	5	0		453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	7	3	135	5	0	454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	1	0	0	456
457. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	3	0	3	457
458. Number of news stories published.....	4	4	2	8	5	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	2	0	1	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	15	34	33	29	460
461. Number of office calls received.....	30	31	75	39	63	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	10	7	135	8	0	462
463. Pounds of poison used.....	0	700	475	11000	0	463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$ 800	\$ 75	\$ 705	\$ 2000	\$ 0	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						} 465
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						} 466
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1 9 3 6

Statement of Agricultural Ex-
tension activities in Elko County,
Nevada, with the assistance and
efforts of representatives of the
U. D. Department of Agriculture,
University of Nevada, and Elko
County Farm Bureau cooperating.

BY

MARK W. MENKE, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1935 to OCTOBER 31, 1936

ELKO, NEVADA

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IV. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features.

The Farm Bureau Organization is an association of farmers, stockmen and homemakers organized to cooperate with the Nevada Extension Service in formulating and carrying out agricultural policies. The organization is composed of individual farm families as the unit of membership with community, county, and state groups uniting in a national organization.

The Elko County Farm Bureau consists of five organized community centers: Elko, Lee, Lamaille, Starr Valley and Metropolis, with a director from each center on the County Board. Additional directors representing commodity groups are provided for. The Board of Directors are responsible for the policies of the organization. They work in cooperation with the Extension Service in employing extension and home demonstration agents to carry on the program of work throughout the county.

The County Extension Agent's work in cooperation with the Farm Bureau organization officials covers demonstrational and educational problems affecting livestock, horticulture, rodent and insect control, farm management, marketing, range improvement, boys and girls club work, home beautification, credit, crop production control and soil conservation under AAA, and various emergency and relief measures.

An annual meeting is held each year at which time the budget is adopted and a program of work is outlined. New directors are elected for the coming year. The officers for 1936 are: George Ogilvie, President; Donald Riddell, Vice-President; Mrs. John Patterson, Secretary-Treasurer; Leslie Carter, Livestock Section; Mrs. L.R. Duerloo, 4-H Club Department; Mrs. C.H. Reinken and Mrs. Eugene Drown.

Community center meetings are held whenever business of social programs are desirable.

2. Function of Members, Officers and Committees in developing Program of Work.

The committee and commodity group methods of developing the program of work are most efficient in all

sections where great distances and small numbers of ranches is the rule. This is true of the entire County of Elko. There are only 592 farms in the county of which 135 are operated by Indians and similar types with whom extension work can not be conducted except in occasional cases. The average size of Elko County irrigated ranches is 2,885 acres and there are 6,537 miles of county road in Elko County. The county is 17,059 square miles in extent, contains 10,917,760 acres and has an average population of only six-tenths person per square mile.

Under such conditions, small groups and committees working in cooperation with extension agents offer the most effective means of developing and carrying on a program of work. The recommendations of these committees and commodity groups are considered by the County Board and are acted upon according to their merits.

3. General Policies Including Relationships with other Organizations.

The County Extension Organization cooperates with all civic bodies and state and local associations on projects of interest to the residents of the County or of importance to their welfare. The College of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Nevada Experiment Station, Elko County Fair Board, Elko Chamber of Commerce, the local press and other civic organizations all cooperate and give valuable assistance on such projects.

The Elko City Council, Park Commission, Rotary Club, Twentieth Century Club and Twenty-Third Club have cooperated with the Extension Agent in several city improvement projects, especially in regard to recreation and beautification projects.

V. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED.

1. Factors Determining Program.

The needs of individuals, families, communities and commodity groups in agricultural pursuit are the basic factors in determining the program of work. The Extension Program is divided into three broad groups with the Home Demonstration Agent, Livestock Specialist and County Agent dividing the work along project lines with some overlapping and on a cooperative basis.

The Agent does considerable work with non-agricultural groups as well, chiefly in connection with home beautification, landscape of public grounds and control of insect pests and diseases of shade trees, ornamental-plants and flower and vegetable gardens.

Much of the burden of temporary agricultural relief, re-financing, agricultural adjustment administration policies, soil conservation, adjustment necessitated by the passage of the Taylor Range Bill and drought relief has been thrust upon the Extension Service and has almost doubled the work of this organization with no increase in personnel except stenographic assistance. The Extension Service has proven effective in handling emergency agricultural activities with little or no additional cost to the government.

During the months of April to November the livestock specialist was absent due to sickness and this Extension Agent carried his projects with little additional help.

Because of the high mountain ranges which frequently parallel each other with few roads crossing them, it is necessary to do much more traveling than would otherwise be necessary to reach ranchers in adjoining valleys. Approximately one thousand miles per month must be traveled. The Agent was confined to the office most of the time due to the rush of office work occasioned by the soil conservation and absence of Mr. Wilson and field work was greatly curtailed.

2. Methods used in:

(C) Development of Demonstrations

Demonstration work has been developed by the Agent by working with families or small groups of individuals in showing correct practices and methods. This usually is done by culling a flock of poultry, pruning a fruit tree, shaping a shade tree, etc, with the family or group observing and then following the practice as demonstrated.

V. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED. (Cont'd)

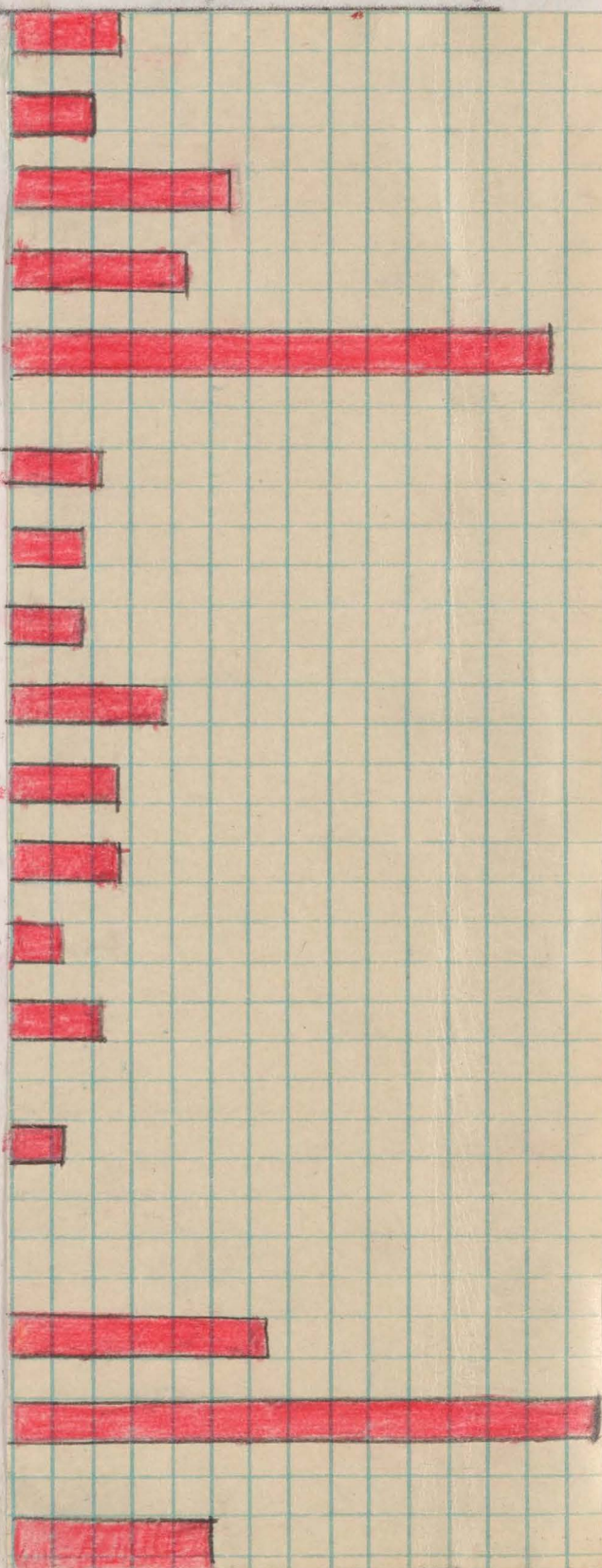
Very effective demonstration work has been done by having groups of six to twenty farmers present during mixing and spreading operations for control of grasshoppers with poisoned bran and control of jackrabbits with poisoned alfalfa leaves. Ranchers readily observed these practices and within a few days entire communities were readily controlling these pests. Farmers grasp ideas readily where they can see a practice carried out, whereas, merely reading about or listening to a talk on the same subject often fails to make a lasting impression.

(D) Development of Project Leaders

Development of men project leaders has been difficult. More success has been attained in organization work than in any other field and several outstanding leaders have been developed. Unfortunately, when these leaders have been developed they have often been offered more attractive positions in other fields and have moved away. There is a decided lack of local project leaders in most communities and more effort must be expended in developing future leadership. The chief purpose of Extension work is being destroyed by forcing so many new activities upon extension workers without provision for adequate trained leaders to assist. Time for training of leaders has been practically eliminated.

Division of Agent's time by Projects

Project	Days worked		Time devoted to projects during year.
	Field	Office	
Poultry	5½	4	3.3
Pests & Disease	3	5	2.8
Landscape	8½	13	7.2
Farm Bureau	4	12½	5.7
4-H Clubs	15½	38	18.0
Noxious Weeds	4	4½	2.9
Field Crops	3	3	2.1
Marketing	1	6	2.5
Livestock	3½	11½	5.2
Economic Planning	3	7	3.5
Credit	1	9½	3.6
Community Activities	2	2½	1.0
Taylor Bill		9½	3.3
Rodents and Predatory Animals	1½	4	1.9
Miscellaneous Fruits, Forestry Mineral Deficiency etc.	4	22½	9.2
Soil Conservation	9½	49½	20.4
AAA Contracts			
Wheat - Hogs	8	12	7.0
TOTAL	77	214	99.6



4. Poultry

(B,C,D) Culling, Disease and Housing.

The Agent spent nine and a half days on miscellaneous poultry work consisting of poultry culling demonstrations, examination of poultry for disease and intestinal parasites, housing recommendations, caponizing demonstrations, recommended hatcheries and poultry equipment, and general poultry feeding and growing.

The poultry exhibit at the Elko County Fair was in charge of the Agent. Entries of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese were more numerous and of better quality than usual.

Two rural rehabilitation clients were assisted in housing problems by the Agent.

A poultry manual for 4-H Club poultry projects was written by the Agent with the object of using it for adults as well. It was written especially for the farm or back yard type of poultry producer.

Fifty-seven office calls, five telephone calls and seventeen individual letters were handled on poultry problems. Twenty-three bulletins were distributed and twenty-six farm visits made. Eight method demonstrations on poultry culling and caponizing were attended by twenty-eight poultrymen. Two meetings were held. Over fifteen hundred people viewed the poultry exhibit at the County Fair.

Two sets of electric caponizing instruments were tried out and both were discarded as not successful. They are too poorly constructed to be depended upon.

5. Agronomy

(B) Wheat
(3) Smut Control

Smut control recommendations were made for three ranchers interested in using the dusting method of control with copper carbonate and with the newly improved mercury compounds.

(5) Production Reduction AAA

The final 1935 payments on wheat contracts were distributed to most contractors in December of 1935. Compliance on ten contracts was held up for various reasons and in several cases for no apparent reason. The Agent has worked on these unpaid contracts at intervals during the entire past year and to date has all payments cleared up except nine on four contracts. This has been most exasperating work with delays by the Wheat section and endless technicalities. Three of the Contracts appear to be no farther toward payment than they were a year ago.

The Agent made a check of wheat growers in the County and had twenty contracts ready for approval on the 1936 program when the AAA Wheat contracts were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Sixteen and a half days time was required on this project, fifty-one office calls were given attention, nine telephone calls made, fifty-one individual letters written mostly in regard to old AAA Contract Compliance, two news articles published and forty-four farm visits made. Two meetings were held on the 1936 sign-up with an attendance of one hundred farmers and ranchers.

RYE PROGRAM

The Agent had the Rye Production Control Plan well under way with Rye producers ready to sign up when the court decision stopped this program. The Agent spent one day on the Rye program and did most of this work in conjunction with the Wheat program explaining it to all Rye growers present at Wheat meetings and on farm visits.

(F) Alfalfa

(1) Variety Tests

In April arrangements were made with Mr. Fred Snider superintendent of the Nevada School of Industry, to use a small plot of ground there as a test plot for Alfalfa seed varieties. Plots of common Hardistan, Grimm, Cossack and Ladak Alfalfa were planted. One pound of seed of each variety was seeded on a twentieth acre plot. This seed germinated excellently and a very heavy stand of Alfalfa was secured on each plot. These new seedlings grew rapidly and were about eight inches high on the fifteenth of August when the water commissioners on the Humboldt River stopped all irrigation declaring that the irrigation season in Elko County was over. The plants suffered rather heavily from drouth through August and September but the stands were thick enough that there should be a good stand of each left to observe in 1937. The common Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa has been grown here before with the Cossack becoming very popular in the last two years. The Hardistan and Ladak varieties are new to this country. The Hardistan being a selected strain recommended for cold high altitudes and the Ladak being recommended as a wilt resistant variety which takes root at the nodes.

The Agent was assisted in the actual preparation of the ground, sowing and irrigating of the test plots by D.H. Riddell.

Two and one-half days time was required on the above project.

Eighteen office calls were received from ranchers in regard to varieties, purity, germination, prices and supplies of Alfalfa seed.

(H) Pasture

(2) Variety Tests

In April arrangements were made with Mr. Fred Snider, Superintendent of the Nevada School of Industry, to use a small plot of ground there as a test plot for some grasses which might be used for pasture and range re-seeding.

Twentieth acre plots of the following grasses were planted in April: Idaho Fescue, Blue Bunch Wheat grass, Western Wheat grass, Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat grass,

Crested Wheat grass and Brome grass. In addition Red, Alsike, and Ladino clovers were planted. Very excellent stands of the three clovers were secured as they were planted on the lower portions of the ground where there was some sub-irrigation. Very good stands of all the grasses were secured on the higher ground but a shortage of irrigation water in the latter part of the season caused these stands to dry up at a critical stage. By the time they were again watered a very heavy growth of Russian Thistle had come up on the ground and when the water supply was cut off on the fifteenth of August by the water commissioners a growth of Russian Thistles continued so dense that much of the grass stand was crowded out. However, these plots will be observed in the spring and replanted if they are too thin for observation.

The Agent was assisted in the actual preparation of the ground, sowing and irrigating of the test plots by D.H. Riddell.

Ten office calls and ten farm visits were made in advising ranchers on practices and seeds for pasture improvement. Twenty-three individual letters were written in regard to this project. Brome grass, Crested Wheat grass and Western Wheat grass are being used in increasing amounts for re-seeding on both irrigated and non-irrigated pasture land.

Four days time was required on the above project.

(J) Potatoes

(3) Seed Production

Certified seed potatoes were produced by L.B. Jeanney of Deeth and Burt Holbrook of Metropolis. These two farmers also planted a new tuber index plot and have an excellent grade of both commercial and seed potatoes for sale. The value of good potato seed has been well demonstrated by them and many other local growers have started seed plots and have used a better grade of seed as a result of having seen these plots. Most local seed not used in Elko County has been sold to farmers in White Pine County.

POTATO PRODUCTION CONTROL AAA

The Agent attended a meeting in Reno on the Warren Potato Bill which placed potatoes under production control and quota system. This bill was explained to potato

producers in Elko County in a series of community meetings and met with support from most of the larger producers but was opposed by small producers and consumers. The producers were about to organize a potato county committee when the supreme court ruled the bill unconstitutional.

(L) Weeds

(2) Hoary Cress or White Top.

The Agent made a trip to Reno for a white top control conference at the Extension headquarters. New information on possibilities of control for various noxious weeds were discussed. A state committee was appointed to study actual control work.

Weed control work on white top has been started by the Utah Construction Company, James Riddell and William Helth. Patches of Russian Knapweed have been found in Ruby Valley and Starr Valley where none has been found before.

An extension exhibit of weeds and poisonous plants was prepared and exhibited at the Elko County Fair. Much interest was manifested in this display by local ranchers and townspeople as well. Over twelve hundred people viewed the exhibit which consisted of rickar mounts of the following weeds with which ranchers should be familiar: Leafy Spurge, White Top, Russian Knapweed, European Morning Glory, Poverty Weed, Blue Lettuce, Gum Weed, Quack Grass, Squirrel-tail Grass, Klamath Weed or St. Johns Wort, Burdock, Wild Licorice, Cocklebur, Poison Larkspur, Death Camas, Water Hemlock, Jimson Weed, Puncture Vine, Horse Nettle, Broad-leaf Plantain and Canadian Thistle.

Most of the actual weed control work done in Elko County for 1936 was confined to those farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Program. The best work in the county was done by the Utah Construction Co.. This outfit is using effective control methods on whitetop and other noxious weeds on all of their ranches in eastern Elko County. With this territory cleaned up one quarter of Elko County will be free of noxious weeds.

The Agent made twenty-one farm visits, had forty-one office calls and published eight news stories on weed control. Eight and a half days were required on this project.

The Agent spent one and a half days in White Pine county doing specialist work on whitetop control in the Lund and Preston areas.

Leafy Spurge

The first leafy spurge on record in Nevada so far as the Agent knows, was found in Starr Valley in June. A news story on this weed was released and as a result another infestation of two acres was found in Lamaille. This weed is spreading rapidly and its habits of growth make it much more difficult to eradicate than whitetop. It will also crowd out alfalfa much more rapidly than whitetop will.

Klamath Weed

An infestation of St. John's Wort or Klamath Weed was found on the Arnold ranch in Huntington Valley. This is the first time this noxious and poisonous weed has been found growing in Elko County.

Puncture Vine.

Seed pods of puncture vine were found sticking into the bottoms of wooden grape baskets by a local housewife. A warning to be on the lookout for these barbed seeds was broadcast in the local press.

TYPE OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLE USED

Leafy Spurge, Dangerous Noxious Weed, Discovered In Small Area Of Elko County, Menke Reports

Leafy Spurge, a noxious weed more dangerous than the dreaded White Top that is spreading through the various sections of this state, has been found in a small quantity in the eastern part of Elko county by the county farm bureau agent, Mark Menke.

The weed has never before been found in Elko county, Menke said, and as far as he is able to determine this is the first ever discovered in the state. The plant was found growing in an area of about one square rod, in Starr Valley, and was found nowhere else.

In the government's list of the ten most noxious weeds in the United States the Leafy Spurge ranks third, one above the Perennial Pepper plant, or White Top.

Harder to Get Rid of Than White Top

According to the agent it is

harder to get rid of than the White Top and grows with such vigor that it will kill rabbit brush.

At present there is no danger of the weed, it was stated, but ranchers should be on the watch for it on their land and if it is found it should be cultivated out immediately.

The county agent will mount specimens of the plant and he urges all ranchers to come in and inspect it, in order that they will be able to recognize it if it should spread to their land.

"If the ranchers will acquaint themselves with the Leafy Spurge it can be cultivated out before it spreads as the White Top has done," Menke pointed out.

The weed has been giving Idaho ranchers much trouble lately, it is reported.

No. 1.

Clipping No. 1 indicates type of newspaper article used to inform, interest and warn ranches of a new noxious weed.

Clipping No. 2 shows results of first article as another infestation of the weed was reported on a ranch 60 miles away. Both infestations are being eradicated this summer.

Leafy Spurge, Noxious Weed, Found Again

The menace of the leafy spurge, one of America's most dangerous noxious weeds, jumped to a new high when it was learned today that two acres of the weed has been found in the vicinity of Lamoille by a rancher there earlier this month.

This is the second patch of spurge ever found in this county, the other having been discovered by Mark Menke, county farm bureau agent, in Starr Valley, near Lamoille.

The rancher who brought the specimen in from the Lamoille district, said that there was about two acres of it on his ranch growing in an alfalfa field and that it had completely destroyed all the alfalfa in the patch.

Upon hearing of the finding of a new area of the plant, Menke has re-issued his warning that all ranchers should come to his office and inspect the specimen's which he has there in order that they may be familiar with the plant and eradicate it before it spreads further.

"In general" Menke said, "there is more interest this year than ever before on the part of the ranchers in Elko county as to the various types of plants, both noxious and harmless, that are growing on their property.

Another weed not nearly so harmful as the leafy spurge or white top, has been bothering the ranchers and hands on the North Fork, the agent said, and from the descriptions he has received of it believes it to be helinium hoopsii, commonly called sneeze weed.

No. 2.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

**Puncture Vine Found In Basket of
Grapes Purchased Here; Danger of
Weed Explained by County Agent**

Finding of puncture vine burrs in a basket of grapes purchased in Elko was reported last night at the regular meeting of the Garden club by Mrs. Charles Smith who declared that the edges and the bottom of the basket were covered with the weed.

Mark Menke, county farm bureau agent, who attended the meeting, declared today that anyone finding the burr should immediately burn it as each burr carries two seeds and if the vine gets started growing it will spread rapidly, and will endanger livestock and automobile tires as it did in this county in 1932.

The infestation which hit this county at that time took three years to eradicate.

Because the seeds of the vine are encased in a sharply pointed carrier they may easily stick to any object which is being shipped to another locality, causing an infestation there.

The burr, Menke says, has been found on the wheels of airplanes, carried from the airport of some far distant locality.

The puncture vine is particularly dangerous in the cow country as it works up in the cleft of hooved animals causing lameness and infection.

The puncture vine is one of the five officially designated noxious weeds of Nevada.

About twenty persons were present at the meeting.

Mrs. Harold Biegler led a discussion on rock gardens and pools.

No. 3.

This clipping illustrates newspaper cooperation in informing both the city and rural population of the danger of spreading a bad noxious weed. It also indicates how easily such weeds can start on city lots and be spread to farming communities.

6. Agricultural Economics

(A) Marketing

(13) Cattle

(14) Alfalfa hay.

Marketing of livestock was done by Joseph W. Wilson during the fall and winter of 1935. An attempt was made to interest livestock and hay growers in cooperative feeding but local stockmen preferred cash sales. Mr. Wilson assisted in selling 425 cattle for local stockmen. He also prepared a chart of steer prices for the past thirteen years. The refinancing of a local stockman resulted in the sale of his cattle and a re-adjustment of his debts. He was given assistance in locating some pure-bred cattle but as yet has not bought any.

Mr. Wilson reported twenty days spent on this project, thirty-seven office calls, fifty-nine telephone calls, thirty-eight letters written and twenty-three farm visits made. A circular letter to stockmen advising them of market conditions received much favorable comment.

The Agent took over all projects of Mr. Wilson needing attention in the spring of 1936. Previous to this the Agent had devoted time to marketing projects in the absence of Mr. Wilson and was familiar with this project.

During June it became apparent that the season in Elko County was very favorable for bumper crops with good growing weather, ample water and good range conditions. A large surplus of hay on ranches remained from 1935. Understocked ranches were without a market for their hay and pasture which was the sole source of income on many ranches without livestock. Credit for restocking purposes could not be secured. A careful check of hay for sale indicated close to 21,000 tons of unsold hay after the harvest of the 1936 crop.

The drought in the middle west was causing liquidation of cattle numbers. Accordingly the Agent wrote to fifty County Extension Agents in the drought area to interest them in shipping cattle here on feed. It was determined that this could not be done as most of the cattle were mortgaged and could not be shipped out except on cash sales.

The heads of the drought committees, Federal Livestock Feed Agency, Nevada State Office, RACC, RFC, Production Credit

Associations and Federal Farm Loan Associations were contacted with the request that they assist in selling our hay by financing local stockmen or by transfer of mortgages to this area to restock it and to prevent liquidation of cattle herds from the drought area. The only reply was that the market was good and they were making only cash sales of drought cattle. Ninety-four individual and seven circular letters were written in efforts to sell local hay and pasture. It became apparent that the only way to secure drought cattle was by direct purchase for cash.

About 600 head of cattle were finally shipped in on feed and a local ranch was purchased by their owner. Freight rates were not reduced although efforts were made to have this done. Several Montana cattlemen who came here intending to ship cattle to feed were prevented from doing so by the freight rates and returned home.

Approximately 3600 head of cattle were finally shipped into Elko County from the drought area. Of these 1900 were for restocking local ranches, 1400 for feed in transit and 300 on feed for the winter.

By September the listings of hay for sale had dropped from 21,000 to 14,000 tons showing that about a third of the surplus was sold.

Since such a surplus of hay still existed the Agent made an attempt to dispose of several thousand tons near the railroads by baling and shipping it out. The Grange Co. of Modesto, California through Arlo V. Turner offered six dollars per ton in the stack for alfalfa hay, provided that 2,000 tons could be secured at one shipping point. This amount of alfalfa could not be secured at one point. All negotiations to ship hay of any kind into the drought area were stopped by the quarantine regulations against Nevada on account of alfalfa weevil. Mr. George Schweiss kept the Agent informed on the quarantine regulations.

There is still a surplus of around 14,000 tons of hay here but a hard winter and late spring would consume much of this. People with cattle are being encouraged to hold almost a years crop of surplus hay as insurance against drought in this region. However, to ranchers without stock a market for hay is essential if they are to prevent foreclosures and to continue in business.

During the fall marketing season of 1936 the Agent assisted Mr. Cline, of the State Extension Service, in the cattle marketing survey. However, buyers were very active in

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
ELKO, NEVADA

September 10, 1936

To All Cattlemen -

Dear Sirs:

Last year Mr. Wilson sent out a questionnaire to all those with cattle for sale in an effort to keep buyers and sellers in contact with each other. We are continuing the service this year and I am enclosing a questionnaire for you to fill out and return in the enclosed envelope if you have livestock for sale.

The purpose of this survey is to keep more buyers in this region, to make it easier for them to locate cattle, and to facilitate marketing. As you know, the more buyers on the market the better the price is apt to be. There is no obligation on your part to pay any fees, commissions, or charges in this connection and you are entirely free to sell your cattle to whom you please. We are merely compiling the list and when buyers come in we can tell them where to go to look for cattle.

In the past few days several buyers have been in, some of them on their way to the drought areas to purchase cattle. The price of cattle is holding so well in the drought area that the Government has found it unnecessary to purchase more than a few hundred head. Recent rains in many portions of the drought area have increased prospects for fall pastures there.

Most of the drought cattle are going East and I believe under the present circumstances, that many of these buyers will come to Nevada to purchase their cattle instead of going on to the drought areas.

The information on the enclosed questionnaire will be made available to interested buyers as soon as the questionnaire is returned to this office.

Very truly yours,

Mark W. Menke
County Extension Agent

TYPE OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED.

this County and it was difficult to find enough cattle to supply the demand.

The following stockmen were assisted in selling their livestock by contact with buyers through the Extension Office: G.E. Plummer, C.H. Rand and Harry Webb of Pine Valley; Al Schimmerhorn of Carlin; B. Tomera, James Bett and the Henderson Bank Mortgage Corporation of Elko; Wm. Helth of Deeth; J. N. Phillips and Burton Williams of Tuscarora; Selby Badt of Wells and Clara Warr, George Mitchell and George Hennen of Lamaille. Cattle sold numbered slightly over 1000 head. Several buyers in addition were directed to cattle for sale but did not return to report whether sales were completed. After all available cattle had been sold six buyers were advised against coming here to purchase steers.

Prices paid for feeder steers ran between \$5.50 and \$6.00 with fed cattle going from \$6.25 to \$6.75; cows were generally from \$4.00 to \$4.75 per hundred pounds.

About two hundred rams were sold to local sheepmen through the ram sale at the Elko County Fair. These rams were secured for exhibition and sale by the Agent on behalf of the Elko County Fair Board.

The Agent devoted three days in the field and fifteen days in the office to marketing problems, received one hundred forty-six office calls, ninety-eight telephone calls, wrote ninety-four individual letters and seven circular letters, published twenty-six news stories and made eighteen farm visits.

(B) Credit

(1) Farm Loans

(2) Debt Adjustment

General

Several conferences were held in regard to agricultural credit during the year. These were in regard to Rural Rehabilitation, Federal Land Bank Loans, and local mortgages. At the request of Mr. Horace Agee, the Agent spoke on agricultural credit needs before the annual meeting of the Elko County National Farm Loan Association. Credit problems peculiar to local conditions were discussed. Mr. Dean and Mr. Bridges of the Federal Land Bank were present. Their attitude on

local credit problems seemed to show a lack of understanding of local needs and no particular desire on their part to understand them any better.

Several weeks later Mr. Bridges and Mr. Thomas of the Land Bank called at the Extension Office and discussed some angles of local credit problems. Mr. Thomas appeared willing to learn something of the credit problems and their solutions as applied especially to the Nevada livestock set-up.

The Production Credit Association of Reno, although a help to some stockmen, has not filled the need in Elko County and eastern Nevada. Many stockmen who need the credit to restock their understocked ranches and ranges most, and who appear to be good credit risks, have been turned down even when livestock could be purchased at low prices.

The Tri-State Credit Corporation has been making some loans in this territory.

Private bank credit was practically limited to such short terms that it could not be secured for livestock enterprises. However, the entrance of a branch of the Bank of America and Trans-America Credit Corporation into the local credit field has helped to fill a long felt need. How far this institution will go is not yet known here but it is generally felt that it will be a material help in restocking local ranches.

The Commissioner Loans have been a flat failure. They have not filled the purpose for which they were intended as emergency loans. Those in charge of making the loans have used every excuse to refuse loans to reliable stockmen, have not loaned on the value of units, and, although farm real estate was at a very low point in the financial cycle they have consistently refused to make proper allowances in valuing property for loan purposes.

The Agent devoted ten and a half days time to Credit problems received fifty-nine office calls, sixteen telephone calls, wrote eighteen individual letters and attended two meetings on Credit problems.

Joseph W. Wilson worked on livestock loans to the extent of five and one half days while in Elko County. He received twenty-three office calls, eleven telephone calls and wrote four letters on this project. He developed some constructive suggestions on improvements to the Federal Land Bank loans which were presented by the Agent in Mr. Wilsons absence.

The farm credit situation is very little more satisfactory than it was several years ago. There has been no consolidation of separate loaning agencies and farmers and stockmen must go to too many agencies to be financed on their complete live-stock units including livestock, seed, feed, crop production and land.

(I) Economic Planning.

The county agricultural planning project was presented to the Extension Conference held in Reno on November 5th to 9th, 1935. The work was started in Elko County at the Annual Elko County Meeting held on November 30, 1935. Mr. Cruz Venstrom presented the material before the meeting assisted by Joseph W. Wilson.

Much statistical data was prepared by Mr. Venstrom and Mr. Scott in preparation for the survey. This material was checked against records in this office for accuracy and was ready to present in April.

A county-wide committee was composed of Leslie Carter, Lee; Allen McBride and Dave Ogilvie, Elko; S.V. Smiley, Morley Murphy and Pete Scott, Deeth; George Terry and Van R. Savage, Metropolis; L.R. Rathfon, Clarence, Dan and Walter Glaser, Halleck; Chester Brennen, Lamoille, and V.E. Scott and Cruz Venstrom with the Agent. This committee went over the facts and figures presented and drew up the county planning report for Elko County.

In addition to work done by Mr. Cruz Venstrom and Mr. V.E. Scott on this project this Agent spent three days in the field and seven days in the office, received twenty-one calls, published one news story and made five farm visits on County Agricultural Planning. This Agent held five meetings with fifty-five in attendance.

Joseph W. Wilson spent ten days on this project, wrote one circular letter and held one meeting with thirty in attendance.

A brief summary of the county planning report is contained in the following narrative report written by this Agent as secretary of the County Planning Committee.

NARRATIVE REPORT, ELKO COUNTY PLANNING 1936.

The year 1936 appears to offer prospects of better than average water and a return to crop acreages which will approach

the future normal acreages to be expected with normal water supplies. Increased planting of crops is to be expected as crop plantings increase in years of good water supply. The total acreage of land irrigated in the future will probably not increase over 1936. The average size and number of farms will remain about constant. All increases in crop land will be from reseeded of abandoned crop lands and will not affect the average size of ranches. This applies to the prospective increase in acreage of alfalfa, wheat, barley and potatoes.

The increase in wild and other hay indicated will be a shift from hay land now classed as pasture back into hay. This land shifts from pasture to cut hay land as water becomes available.

Acres of idle farm land will decrease as it is replanted or allowed to grow back into native brush. Most of such cleared land with water rights acquired since 1905 will revert to brush pasture.

Increase in potato acreage will be for local ranch use and will chiefly be from farm gardens. Water supply and short growing season exclude chances for increased commercial potato production.

A surplus of one half to one years crop of hay should be built up as insurance against drought years and hard winters.

Increased use of pasture and feeding of hay to sheep is a probable future outlet for some hay surpluses if range and forest regulations cause adjustments in present methods of running and in numbers of range livestock. This appears probable. Any large increase in present sheep numbers appears improbable now except through a greater use of hay and pasture.

Cattle numbers continue to increase as understocked ranches become restocked. How long it will take to increase to a staple number in balance with range and crop forage will depend on credit conditions and range and forest grazing regulations and fees.

Hog production should increase and will utilize much of the wheat and barley and some alfalfa pasture.

Poultry production is already on the increase for local markets. This increase will be quite limited however.

Numbers of horses and mules will also continue to increase until built up to normal.

(J) Rural Rehabilitation.

Rural Rehabilitation loans have been a help to a score of small operators. They have also been quite beneficial in securing debt reduction from other creditors. During the past year scale-downs amounting to \$57,942.00 have been secured through cooperation of the Rural Rehabilitation Agent, Committee, Extension Service and creditors and debtors. This Agency has saved several important stockmen from going into bankruptcy by it's activities.

The fact that Rehabilitation loans are too small to serve this territory is illustrated in that twenty-five loans total only \$45,807.00. Most loans needed to rehabilitate understocked farmers and give them an income on an economic unit must be between \$4,000 and \$10,000. A stockman cannot be rehabilitated unless he has sufficient livestock to consume his unmarketable feed in an economic manner.

7. Animal Husbandry.

(A) Beef Cattle

(6) Feeding.- Mineral Deficiency

The Agent spent one day in the office working on mineral deficiency studies in livestock. That a mineral deficiency exists has already been established. The fact that livestock do better on a mineral ration composed of a mixture of salt and bone meal or of salt and soluble phosphates has been commonly observed.

The chief problem in the range area has resolved itself into a more practical method of getting mineral salt to livestock on the range in a form that they can eat without too much waste. Attempts at securing mineralized salt blocks have been made and several companies are putting them on the market. However, the chief trouble with these has been to secure a block which was eatable and palatable for livestock and which would not crumble and dissolve when it became wet. Salt companies have been reluctant to cooperate and in some cases have refused to make mineralized salt blocks feeling that such products would cut down on the consumption of salt. However, companies which have phosphates and bone meal for sale have been working on the problem.

The Morton Salt Company has a calcium phosphate salt block composed of 3.53% calcium oxide, 3.75% phosphoric acid and the remainder salt. At the present Ira Pierce of A.W. Hesson Co., local merchant, is handling this salt block which is being used in a more or less experimental way by many local stockmen.

Gordon Griswold, a local sheep operator, has developed a method of feeding ground bone meal and salt to ewes and lambs in the early spring in old automobile tires which have been sawed in two making circular troughs. These are easy to carry about, are non-breakable and are an effective means of supplying powdered minerals to the sheep with their salt.

Local cattle and sheep men are rapidly commencing to recognize the value of feeding minerals especially in southern areas of Elko County, and in addition to the salt blocks mentioned and the bone meal some of them are commencing to use mineralized supplementary feeds in the winter.

(B) Sheep

(3) Pure-bred Sires.

The Agent managed the Ram sale for the Elko County Fair Board and secured three carloads of rams for exhibition and sale. About two carloads of these rams were bought by local sheepmen. The rams were Rambouillet, Hampshire, Lincoln, Suffolk and crossbred. Only a few Lincolns were present for exhibition purposes as they are not generally used for eastern Nevada range conditions.

Shepherders

The Agent also did some work in regard to locating shepherders for Nevada conditions. There is a shortage of competent herders for Nevada conditions where herding must be done without campwagons and with burros. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by sheepmen and Basque herders are in demand. However, the U.S. Department of Labor will not permit entry of Basque herders into the United States. The State and Federal employment agencies were unable to furnish any competent herders in 1936 regardless of the claim of the Department of Labor that there were many available. Attempts will be continued to secure competent herders from adjoining states.

(C) Horses

(1) Breeding.

In the absence of Mr. J.W. Wilson, the Agent took care of matters in regard to the breeding and showing of horses at the Elko County Fair. Classes for running, jumping and stockhorses are maintained by the Fair Board. The Agent aided in securing jumping horses for the Fair.

Major Frank L. Carr of the Army Remount Service cooperates closely with local horsemen in supplying stallions for the breeding of army remount horses. The sale of horses for saddle and polo purposes is also encouraged by this method.

Blanks for registration of horses in the Half-Breed Stud Book are kept available at the Elko Extension Office.

All horses must be registered in order to be eligible to run in the race meet at the Elko County Fair in 1937. The distribution of registered mares will be a factor in determining where government stallions will be placed in the future. These stallions are in demand for the breeding of better horses.

(D) Hogs

(5) Production Control AAA

Two days work by Joseph Wilson and four days work by D.H. Riddell on Corn-hog contracts was required in clearing up delayed payments on some of these contracts. Twenty office calls were received and fourteen farm visits were made in relation to this work. Mr. D.H. Riddell acted as Field Compliance man on the Corn-hog contracts. He was also Secretary-Treasurer of the Elko County Corn-Hog Control Association.

After September 1st, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Riddell were both no longer in the Elko office and the Agent spent one and one-half days on Corn-hog contracts. By October 31, 1936 all payments on all of these contracts had been cleared up except the last payment due to Mrs. Josephine Jeanney, which check was made out to the wrong party and was returned for re-writing, and the last check for Jennie W. Drown which was accidentally burned by Mrs. Drown and which has never been re-written by the Corn-hog section. With the exception of these two checks for the above mentioned two Corn-hog contracts all work on the Corn-hog contracts is completed and the Association will be ready to be dissolved when these two checks are received. The Agent received six office calls and wrote eight letters in regard to this project.

(H) Relationship of Public Domain to Range Livestock Industry.

(2) Protective Livestock Associations.

(3) Taylor Grazing Act.

The Taylor Grazing Act has continued to throw additional work onto the Extension Agents even though the Elko area in District #1 has been set up for over a year and has it's own administrative officers.

The passage of this Bill has had a more direct effect on Nevada livestock operators than any one piece of legislation passed in many years. It has created conditions which have made the industry even more unstable than before. Those with range rights as well as those without are uncertain about planning operations.

The hope of all is that after the period of adjustment is over the industry will become stabilized due to long term grazing permits.

Nine and a half days time in the office was required on work in connection with the Taylor Act. The setting up of District #4 into which many Elko sheep go for winter grazing resulted in requests for assistance in filling in applications for District #4. Applications for winter permits in District #1, amended applications, requests for refunds on overpaid fees, settlements involving privately owned range land, railroad leased land and Taylor grazing permits were all handled by the Agent.

The lawsuit restraining the Department of Interior from collecting grazing fees was explained to some stockmen who did not understand it's purposes and effects.

Trade of privately owned land for public domain under Section 8 of the Grazing Act was arranged for Mr. J.H. Bradish and Mr. Frank Winchell through the U.S. Land Office in Carson City and the U.S. Land Commissioner in Washington D.C.

The Agent received and attended to 103 calls for information in regard to the Taylor Act, wrote twenty letters, published three news stories, made two farm visits and attended one meeting.

A meeting was called in Starr Valley by a group of seventeen ranchers to discuss the organization of a grazing association under the regulations of the Taylor Bill. The Agent was requested to sit in and advise with the group. The group decided to organize and are proceeding with a range capacity determination.

The Agent applied to the Taylor Grazing Board and State Highway Engineer Mr. Allen to provide a stock drive and water hole where these were fenced off by a new State highway fence on the Victory Highway at the North Fork River. An E.C.W. project for the spring of 1937 was applied for through L.R. Brooks and Major Hunt. Additional work on this project is reported under livestock.

Before his absence from the Elko Office Joseph W. Wilson devoted 23½ days time to this project and received 89 calls for information and assistance.

8. Club Work

(A) Agricultural

(5) Poultry; (11,15) Home Gardens and Grounds.

General

The Agent acted as chairman of a state extension committee on 4-H club work. Agents Elwood Boerlin and R.D. Crook were members of the committee. The committee recommended revision of some of the subject matter in club bulletins 76 and 77 to make them more easily understood by club members and to require less explanation by agents and leaders. The committee also recommended that new subject matter for projects be completed as soon as possible. This material was recommended to be as explicit as possible but stated very briefly and to be well illustrated.

The Agent wrote a 4-H club bulletin for poultry projects during February and March in accordance with the recommendations of the 4-H club committee. The bulletin is intended for use by club members in the first and second years of poultry production. A copy is attached to this report.

The Agent also has organized the subject matter for a 4-H club vegetable and yard improvement bulletin but has not yet had time to select the illustrations for this material. It is hoped that this bulletin can be completed and published this coming year.

Thirty-one club members were enrolled in gardening, yard improvement, poultry, rabbits and range management in Elko County. These were well started when the Agent was forced to take over the projects of J.W. Wilson and to handle the entire Soil Conservation Program in addition to regular work. Among projects suffering from lack of attention due to this was the agricultural club work. The Agent has been unable to devote any time to club work since club camp.

Mr. D.H. Riddell was hired to assist in Soil Conservation and club work for three months but much of this time was devoted to emergency soil conservation work including all of the time from May 20th, to July 15th. The brief amount of time devoted to projects of the club members is reflected in a lower percentage of completions than usual. Out of thirty-three project enrollments twenty-four completed or 72.72%. By projects completions were: Rabbits 100%; Gardening 100%; Poultry 67%; Range Management 0% and Yard Improvement 81.81%. The completions varied almost in relation to the time devoted to the projects and club members. Those who failed to complete were the ones receiving the least attention.

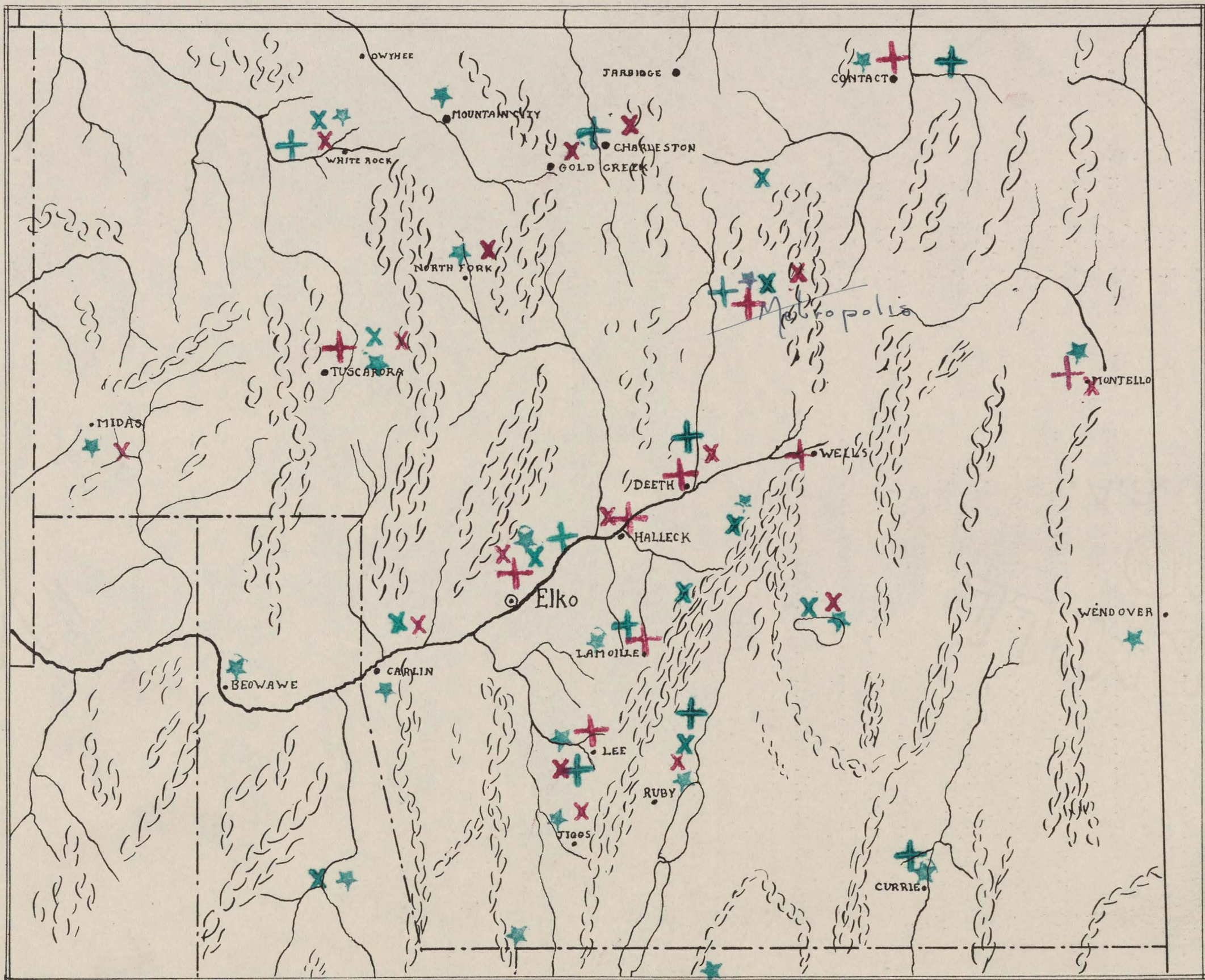
The Agent attended Junior Club Camp at Lake Tahoe with three members, one of whom was Cassy Santochi who won the plant identification contest.

The writing of the poultry bulletin required twenty days work in the office. In addition the Agent spent twelve days in the office writing the subject matter for a garden bulletin which is not yet finished. Twenty-one and a half days additional were devoted to club work of which five were in White Pine County and five at Club Camp. This left eleven and a half days for club projects in Elko County proper which was almost entirely done during the early part of the year.

Mr. D.H. Riddell devoted nineteen and a half days to club work of which eight days were out of the County.

Provision for more time for club work during the period from April to November is essential. This is the time when club members must be given attention or they lose interest and it is also the time when most other projects must have attention.

The Agent received 102 office calls from club members, wrote forty-six individual and eight circular letters, published four news articles, distributed twenty-nine bulletins, made sixty-four visits, held twenty-one training meetings and sixteen other meetings with a total attendance at the meetings of five hundred and seventy-eight.



- ✚ Farm Bureau Cooperation, organization
- ✕ Soil Conservation, wheat, hogs, AAA
- ✕ Marketing, Livestock and hay

- ✚ Credit - Rural Rehabilitation
- ★ Public Domain Problems

9. Community Activities.

(A) Farm Bureau Cooperation

General organization problems of a community and county-wide nature have been discussed by Farm Bureau Directors. It is their opinion and also that of the Agent that the organization of community farm bureaus and development of community leadership has been neglected. The emergency government projects have taken so much time of extension workers and available local leaders that no time is left for development of new leadership. This problem is acute in Elko County now and unless more time is made available for development of leadership the community centers and county organization will be very greatly weakened. It is already to the point where community center leadership and activity is almost destroyed. There are many potential leaders willing to work but no one available to train them. Additional assistance for conservation and similar programs is imperative to relieve the pressure on extension workers and local leaders. Unless adjustment is rapidly forthcoming interest in the Farm Bureau organization will be rapidly lost. This is already happening even among the members of the Board of Directors, Homemaker's Clubs and Community Chairmen. Prompt action and organization work now can build an extremely strong Farm Bureau. Delay will mean a lost opportunity at a critical time and will require years to repair.

The annual meeting of the Elko County Farm Bureau was held on November 30, 1935 at Elko, Nevada, with sixty stockmen in attendance.

Director C.W. Greel spoke on the relationship of Farm Bureau to the Agricultural Adjustment Program and the position of agricultural people in relation to governmental programs.

Cruz Venstrom of the Agricultural Experiment Station spoke on county agricultural economic planning and economic factors which influence economics especially in relation to agriculture. Mr. Venstrom used tree ring studies and precipitation curves to illustrate long and short time trends in weather cycles and applied the principal to other economic studies.

The extension agents gave reports of their activities during the year and indicated that the type of extension work was rapidly changing from outdoor demonstrational to indoor office type of work. This has been due largely to the increased pressure and work placed upon the Extension Service.

The livestock section adopted resolutions for stabilization of range and forest permits to add to the value of economical ranch units for operating and loan purposes.

The following were elected to the Board of Directors for 1936; George Ogilvie, President; Donald Riddell, Vice-president; Mrs. John Patterson, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Eugene Drown and George Terry, members; Leslie Carter, Livestock Department; Mrs. C.H. Reinken, Home Department; and Mrs. Lloyd Duerloo, 4-H Club Department.

A.J. Dewar gave an interesting and instructive talk on his trip to eastern livestock markets.

Mr. George Ogilvie, County Farm Bureau President, attended the National Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago and presented resolutions to the National Organization in regard to livestock problems. It is especially important to have the western range problems explained to the other sections as it is only through understanding that the problems can be solved in a national manner.

Elko County was represented at the Annual Nevada State Farm Bureau Meeting held in Las Vegas the last week of January. Six directors, two extension agents and four others attended. This Agent was unable to attend because of the rush of other business.

A special membership drive was started in February by the Board of Directors. Due to impassable country roads a circular letter was sent out to 287 ranchers for memberships instead of a ranch to ranch canvass. One hundred and fifteen memberships were received from this letter by Mr. Ogilvie.

The Elko County Farm Bureau President, Mr. Ogilvie, met with representatives of the State Highway Department to recommend farm-to-market roads. Roads recommended for appropriations were: through Starr Valley, Wells to Metropolis, Dinner Station to Independence Valley. No action was taken by the Highway Department on these roads except that a new bridge over the Humboldt river was installed with farm-to-market road money. This may be the first link in better south feeder roads in Elko County.

This Agent represented the Elko Farm Bureau and Extension Service in a conference with Jack Miles, representative of the farm-to-market road program, at the Court House in April. District Judge Dysart, road supervisor Jasper Gregory, District Attorney D.A. Castle, and assistant County Surveyor William Settlemyer were also present. Check stations for traffic counts were designated at all crossroads in the county where any but occasional travel occurred.

George Ogilvie
President

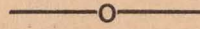
Donald Riddell
Vice-President

George Terry
Director

Leslie Carter
Director
Livestock Department

Elko County Farm Bureau

POST OFFICE BUILDING



ELKO, NEVADA

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Mrs. John Patterson
Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. Eugene Drown
Director

Mrs. Chas. Reinken
Director
Home and Community

Mrs. L. R. Deurloo
Director 4-H Department

November 13, 1936

Dear Friend:

We wanted to tell you what a pleasure it was to see you at the annual meeting, and to discuss with you the livestock problems of today.

You will no doubt be glad to know that George Ogilvie has just been appointed a member of the resolutions committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which holds its annual meeting in Pasadena, California, December 6 to 11th inclusive.

This is the first time that Nevada has had a member on this committee and we are very fortunate, since he will be in a position to present our peculiar problems on range and livestock to a group that can give us effective aid.

We are sure Mr. Ogilvie will be glad to receive any additional suggestions which you may have to offer before the Pasadena meeting. Mr. Ogilvie has also been requested by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, to represent Nevada in a conference in Washington, D. C., on November 16th. The purpose of this meeting is to draw plans for the 1937 Soil Conservation Program. Mr. Ogilvie will present the Nevada stockman's view point to this conference.

Hoping that your Thanksgiving will be full and complete, and that it will not be too long before we see you again, we remain,

Very truly yours,

Joseph H. Wilson
Mark W. Menke

TYPE OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED.

The Agent sent recommendations for farm-to-market road improvements to Mrs. Florence Bovette to present to State Highway Engineer Allen. In addition to the roads mentioned before the Agent recommended improvement of eight miles from the top of Secret Pass to the Woodhouse ranch and from Elko to Lee and Lamoille.

Mr. Ovilvie and the Agent spent a half day in conference with Director Creel and Major Hunt in an effort to have CCC or ECW camps placed in Elko County for cricket control and other improvements. It is extremely difficult to understand how Elko County and Grazing District #1 can be so consistently ignored when it comes to placing these camps. All that has been received so far is excuses from those in charge of placing these camps.

The Elko Farm Bureau has been active in support of the Wheeler Amendment to continue $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans. This amendment was passed and we feel that it was a good piece of Farm Bureau work. The Board of Directors have also been active in attempting to secure Taylor and Forest permits with sufficient permanence to be used in credit statements for loans. Some headway has been made especially with respect to Taylor grazing permits but Forest permits have been more difficult to change to a form satisfactory to loaning agencies.

The Farm Bureau Directors are of the opinion that a consolidation of federal loaning agencies has not been done and are continuing their efforts to have this done. One agency set up to completely finance land, crop and livestock operations is desired.

Positive action in favor of predatory animal and rodent control through the U.S. Biological Survey is desired by the Elko County Farm Bureau. Mr. George Holman and the State Farm Bureau are cooperating with us to attain this end. Predatory animals, rodents and magpies have increased almost unchecked for the past three years and are a serious menace to livestock and crops as well. The directors moved to amend the State Taylor grazing fee law to include control of predatory animals and rodents as proper functions of the grazing boards from grazing fee funds returned to the State.

The Farm Bureau Board of Directors has held four regular meetings during the year. Six community center meetings were held in Metropolis, Starr Valley and Lee community centers. Total attendance at these meetings was six hundred and twenty-nine. Election of community center officers and delegates to the Annual meeting was an order of business in each center.

Very good meetings have been held this year with good attendance and interesting programs of work. All meetings were primarily for business, with one social meeting.

The Annual Elko County Picnic was held in Thomas Grove in Lamoille Canyon on June 21st. This was planned as a social get-to-gether and was attended by a crowd in excess of four hundred people. Lamoille Canyon is becoming a major scenic attraction of Elko County.

The question of securing capable shearers for Nevada conditions was considered by the Directors. The Extension Agent wrote the U.S. Department of Labor and all employment agencies in Nevada to secure competent shearers. To date only four herders were located in Nevada and none of them furnished any references when requested to do so. This problem will be watched and the U.S. Department of Labor will be given opportunity to produce some of the two thousand unemployed shearers which they claim are in the Western States. However, to date they have not produced any.

The Soil Conservation Program was taken up by the Directors in their September meeting and recommendations for the 1937 program were made. The county rates of payment on Class I were not satisfactory and recommendations were made that they be adjusted. Larger payments for soil building practices were recommended especially for control of noxious weeds. The program was much better received than the old triple A contracts due to the voluntary cooperation clauses instead of compulsory clauses of the old contracts.

The question of highway fencing was discussed and the Taylor Grazing Board and State Highway Engineer were requested to cooperate to prevent fencing off of water holes and stock drives in the future when state highways are fenced.

The Elko County Farm Bureau will back the State Farm Bureau to the limit in securing more effective control of cattle rustlers whose activities are increasing. Coordination of State, County and Federal agents is desired to stop cattle rustling.

Farm Bureau cooperation has required seventeen days time by Joseph W. Wilson, two and a half days by D.H. Riddell and sixteen and a half days by the Agent. Fully twice that much time should be devoted to building a strong well trained leadership in Farm Bureau organization. During the past year ninety-five office calls and forty-nine telephone calls have been made, sixty-four individual and thirteen circular letters were written, twenty-four news stories on important Farm Bureau work were published, seventeen farm visits made and twelve meetings were held with eight hundred and twenty-nine in attendance.

Mr. George Ogilvie, Elko County and Nevada State Farm Bureau President, has been constantly in touch with county, state and national affairs of interest to agricultural people and he has been untiring in his efforts on behalf of Farm Bureau organization and welfare. His assistance and advice on many problems has been of great value to the Extension Service and Farm Bureau alike. Mr. Ogilvie has been supported by all members of the Elko County Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Mrs. Florence Bovette has also assisted in much Farm Bureau work in eastern Nevada.

(D) Fairs and Exhibits

The Agent worked in co-operation with the Elko County Fair Board on the annual Elko County Fair. Most of this work was in connection with some project line of work and was composed chiefly of work with sheep, arranging for the Ram Sale, with Home gardens and with grain and forage crops. Some work was also done in connection with horses for exhibits, jumping and running. One pen of range steers was exhibited by Elbert Anderson of Mary's River. Arrangements for transportation of this exhibit to and from the fair was made by the extension agent. Two and one-half days time was required of the Agent in non-project work in co-operation with the Elko County Fair Board. Two Fair Board meetings were attended.

The premium list for the Fair was revised and a number of changes were made in the entries and premiums. A number of other recommendations submitted by the Agent and also by Joseph W. Wilson were considered but no action was taken on them due to lack of funds.

Assistance in securing exhibits and in rousing the interest of exhibitors was given by D.H. Riddell who spent five days on this work.

(J) Recreation.

Five meetings of the Recreational Council were attended by the Agent. An attempt to secure a recreational hall for the younger people of Elko to frequent met with favorable response from a number of organizations. However, the problem of heat and lights and supervision were too expensive and sufficient funds for the recreational center were not available. The Council is still working on this problem and hopes to make a WPA project out of it.

10. Horticulture

(A) Gardens

Work on gardens has been largely reported under insect and disease control since this is the most frequent type of call received on home gardens. Recommendations have been made for hardy varieties of vegetables for garden use. Care of strawberries, raspberries and small bush fruits has been explained to several home owners. Work on tree fruits has been largely limited to pruning demonstrations on fruit trees used as ornamentals and shade trees as well as for fruit.

(B) Beautification of Homes and Public Grounds.

(1) Landscape Plans.

A gardening club was started by a group of local home owners with the assistance of Mrs. Helen Tremewan. This club was organized in February with Mrs. Tremewan to supervise the organization of the club and the Agent to act as subject matter specialist. Meetings have been held on every second and fourth Thursday evening of each month since then. The Agent has attended all of these meetings and has usually spoken briefly on each topic and answered any questions asked by the members. The club has been very successful in improving the yards of their homes and in other community improvements. Two tours of local yards were made and one trip was made to Lamoille Canyon in the Ruby Mountains to study native plants adaptable to home plantings. Several capable leaders have been discovered in the club membership and more are developing.

The Agent drew up landscape plans for two homes and a community building in Ely and advised the Ely Lion's Club in regard to a yard and garden contest in that city.

One home was visited in Winnemucca and recommendations were made for preliminary work on grading and lawn and tree plantings and arrangements. When this is completed landscaping plans will be drawn up.

The yard improvement project is closely connected to the insect pest and plant disease control project of the Agent. It is seldom that landscaping problems here do not have these difficulties attached to them and in addition the questions of soil type, surface hardpan, alkalie, costly

water supply and a very rigorous climate.

Over a period of years the Agent has learned to recommend only plants that are hardy with respect to cold winters, hard spring frosts, drought, short growing season and high altitudes. Many of the most highly advertised ornamentals will not survive in this portion of Nevada.

In the past few years interest in home grounds improvement has been greater than ever and this interest is still gaining momentum. During the past year this Agent has devoted twenty-one and a half days to the project. Ninety-five office calls and fifty telephone calls have been received. Twenty-five individual and two circular letters were written. Seventeen news stories were published, four in the state news service. Several of these were copied by papers in adjoining states as the Agent received letters from California and Idaho in regard to three of the stories. Twenty-nine bulletins were distributed and sixty-nine homes were visited. The Agent spoke on various gardening topics at twenty-one meetings with an attendance of two hundred and twenty-eight persons.

Fifteen method demonstrations on tree pruning, insect control, transplanting trees and shrubs, starting plants from slips and cuttings, planting bulbs and arrangement of flowers were given, with an attendance of eighty-three.

Four shelter belts of forest trees were secured from the Utah forest nursery for farm planting. Four hundred and thirty-five trees were planted this year.

(2) Lawns.

Recommendations for seedbed preparation, seed varieties and planting, weed control and general lawn care have been made for ten lawns. Most lawns are weedy here due to lack of sufficient fertilizer of the right kind, insufficient water at the roots and too frequent cutting.

11. Control of Rodents and Other Pests.

(A) Squirrels.

The control of rodents has been of much more interest during the past year than for several years. The squirrels and gophers have increased to the point that they are a

serious menace to crops of any sort. The squirrels are especially hard on grain and alfalfa stands by reason of cutting the stands and their mounds are a serious difficulty in mowing hay crops. In addition, it is most difficult to irrigate where they have tunneled the ditches and fields.

Gophers do even more damage than squirrels because they eat the roots underground killing alfalfa and similar plants.

The squirrel disease which killed many squirrels here in past years has not been found since 1933 and squirrels have rapidly increased. The U.S. Public Health Service has had a staff of men in Elko County for two weeks during May looking for squirrel disease. The Agent observed their methods and cooperated with them in tracing the history of the squirrel plague which has been commonly thought to be tularemia. About 2000 squirrels were killed with shotguns, examined for disease in a laboratory and the number and kind of fleas were noted. The fleas were sent to San Francisco for further study. It is known that the squirrel disease is bubonic plague and not tularemia. No news publicity is wanted on this matter by the U.S. Public Health Survey at the present. Dr. Victor Haas has been in charge of this work.

Bubonic plague was found in fleas taken from squirrels on the Sheep Ranch. This was the ranch from which the squirrel disease spread in 1929 to 1932.

The Sylvatic Plague committee in cooperation with the U.S. Biological Survey and U.S. Public Health Survey is making an exhaustive study of squirrel plague and expects to develop some rodent control projects next year.

Predatory Animals.

Sheepmen, poultrymen and some cattlemen have been in frequently to secure poison and information on control of coyotes and other predatory animals. The number of these predators has increased rapidly during the past two years since the State-Federal Cooperative Agreement, under the Biological Survey, was discontinued. Action by the State Farm Bureau at the next session of the Legislature for effective control measures is expected.

Nine sheepmen were given assistance in securing a cooperative trapping agreement with the Biological Survey.

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

COYOTE MENACE IS SERIOUS IN ELKO COUNTY, SAYS MENKE

Animals Increasing Greatly
As Result of Inactivity by
Hunters; Farm Bureau to
Aid In Destruction

Predatory Animal Control Will Be Discussed By Legislators

Reports from ranchers indicate that the coyote menace is becoming extremely serious in Elko county, according to Mark Menke, county farm bureau agent.

Ranchers have reported that the animals are killing sheep and poultry and are becoming more and more prevalent.

At present, Menke said, the Nevada State Farm Bureau, recognizing the urgency for immediate action is working on the situation and is attempting to get some kind of cooperative plan worked out whereby the federal government and the state can get together in a program to combat and control predatory animals and rodents.

Federal Appropriation Kept Coyotes Down

Previous to 1934, the government made annual appropriations and the state would match a certain percentage of the federal money contributed. In this way coyotes, and other destructive animals, were destroyed so rapidly that there was no chance of their overrunning the state.

In 1934, however, the bounty law was passed, providing that a certain amount of money would be paid for each predatory animal killed. In passing the law the legislature neglected to appropriate the money to carry it into effect. Since the cooperative law was repealed, and the bounty law took its place, Menke stated, predatory animals have been getting steadily more prevalent.

Bounty Law Was Failure

The bounty law, he said, has also been a failure because of the smuggling in of the dead animals from other parts of the country. Wherever the highest price is paid for a scalp or skin the animals are brought in from other states by the smugglers and turned over for the bounty. In one instance, where a high price was paid for coyote scalps, squirrel skins were cut to the shape of coyote scalps, were dyed, turned in, and the bounty collected on them.

It is certain, Menke concluded, that the question of predatory animal control will be discussed and steps will be taken to control it at the next session of the state legislature.

Fig. 4.

Newspaper cooperation on a project that is of general interest and that needs legislative action. Published June 24th.
Continued on next page.

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL (Cont'd)

The Coyote Menace

THE increase in the number of coyotes throughout Elko county is becoming a serious problem. More coyotes mean a greater loss in the number of sheep and calves throughout Elko county, the greatest loss being among the sheep. Such a loss means dollars and cents to the livestock growers of the entire state.

Previous to 1934 the government made annual appropriations with the state contributing a certain percentage for the control of predatory animals. Government trappers were placed throughout the state and when a rancher was troubled with coyotes he could secure aid from the trappers.

In 1934, however, the bounty law was passed providing that a stipulated amount of money would be paid for every predatory animal that was killed. However, no money was made available to pay the bounties and as a result there has been no concentrated drive against the predatory animals of the state. Naturally they are increasing in numbers.

This paper has never favored the bounty law because of the fact that bounties are paid upon animals never killed in Nevada, many of them being "bootlegged" in from adjoining states. We have felt that the old system of government control worked well in Nevada and would like to see it returned.

In any event some action must be taken by the next session of the legislature to put coyotes under control so that the ranchers will be afforded adequate protection.

No. 5.

Editorial published on June 25th by Elko Daily Free Press showing excellent newspaper cooperation on an important piece of project work.

Five and a half days time was devoted to this work, seventy-seven calls for assistance were received, eighteen individual letters were written, eight news articles published and fifteen farm visits made.

(E) Grasshoppers.

Grasshopper infestations have become less frequent each year since 1934. Very few farmers were bothered by hoppers this year. This has been due chiefly to the prompt and effective poison campaigns of the past three years in which almost two-hundred ranchers were instructed in mixing and spreading poisoned bran bait. Only four calls for grasshopper poison were received by the Agent this year and they were taken care of.

(G) Crickets.

The Agent attended a meeting of WPA and State Department of Agriculture officials to discuss the cricket campaign for 1936. It was decided to ask for a special appropriation of \$75,000.00 and PWA and ECW labor to fight crickets. The crickets were hatching in March on south slopes over much of the county. Several cold storms late in March killed large numbers of small crickets but made no discernable difference in their numbers later in the year.

While this Agent was working in White Pine County, Joseph W. Wilson attended another meeting on cricket control and sent out a circular letter to determine the extent of cricket infestation. It was found to be general over practically all parts of the county and in the adjoining counties of White Pine, Eureka and Humboldt. Mr. Wilson urged the Taylor Advisory Board to establish ECW camps to fight crickets. This was done later.

Although many ranchers came in to the Extension Office to seek help on cricket control during the spring months the entire cricket control program was centered in the WPA offices under the direction of Lee Burge and George Schweiss. By the middle of July this office took no further part in the cricket

control campaign. In October three complaints were voiced to the Extension Agent in regard to poisoning of stock cattle by cricket poison. Since this program was out of our hands the complaints were referred to the WPA offices for investigation. The results were not definitely determined on last reports reaching the Agent.

Other Insect Pests and Diseases.

The Elko city sprayer was started in March to spray ornamental shrubs, shade trees and vines in Elko. This service is done free of charge to home owners by the City to prevent spread of insects and diseases and to improve the appearance of the town by encouraging permanent plantings of trees and shrubs. The Agent advises the City on type of spray material to use and when to spray for the insects doing most injury. Red spiders, aphids and scale insects are the most common and destructive although many other are found.

Cut worms were especially bad in flower and vegetable gardens this spring. Formulae for mixing cutwork bait were provided with directions for use.

The Agent made a trip to Wells at the request of the city council to inspect the trees of that town as they were reported to be dying. Very severe chlorosis was found in most trees due to shallow alkaline soil over an impervious hardpan. Red and Woolly aphids were also severally injuring the trees and red spiders were numerous. Cytospora blight was also found to be killing willow trees. Proper irrigation and fertilization practices were recommended together with spraying. Planting of Russian Olive trees was recommended as they are better adapted to shallow dry soils than are willows which are about the only trees growing in Wells.

The Agent spent eight days on insect pests and plant disease control. Sixty-seven office and fifty-four telephone calls were received and attended to. Nineteen individual letters and two news articles were written and thirty-four farm and home visits were made. Three meetings were held with an attendance of thirty-one.

The Agent receives many calls for identification and control of many different kinds of insects, bugs, spiders, worms, moths, butterflies, etc.

In the field of plant disease, blights caused by fungus and bacterial diseases especially of fruit and shade trees are often referred to the Agent for help. In commercial crops both insects and diseases were relatively few this year. Bacterial wilt of alfalfa has appeared in eastern Elko county. Treatments for control of cereal smuts were supplied to three farmers.

Potato diseases have been greatly reduced throughout the County as demonstrational and commercial plots of certified and tuber index potatoes have been given sufficient publicity that most of the farmers are planting good potato seed. Mosaic, rhizoctonia and spindle tuber are the three most common potato diseases here.

13. Soils.

(E) Soil Conservation AAA

The 1936 soil conservation plan was started in Nevada with a conference in Reno on April 1st and 2nd. The fundamental purposes of this substitute for the production control plans were explained. The chief advantage of the new plan was voluntary cooperation by farmers throughout the entire program.

The soil conservation program was not favorably received in Elko County because of a belief that a livestock processing tax would follow. For this reason it was quite difficult to secure work sheets during the early part of the sign-up. The release of the county rates for Class I payments by the Washington office caused another wave of resentment here as the rates set for Nevada counties were extremely iniquitable and unfair due to the fact that several Western counties received almost twice the productivity rate given Elko. At the direction of the County Soil Conservation Committee, the Agent prepared proof that the census was very inaccurate in regard to productivity in various Nevada counties. This material was based upon actual records of the Wheat Production Control Association from 1930 to 1935 inclusive and was admitted to be more accurate than the census. After several months of effort on the part of the Elko Committee and Extension Agent, the Washington officials agreed to a fifteen percent increase in the productivity rate for Elko County. This was agreed to by the Committee with the understanding that additional adjustments in productivity between counties would be applied in future programs.

The records in the Elko office prove the production of wheat to be between twenty-two and twenty-four bushels per acre averaged from 1930 to 1935 inclusive depending upon whether the harvested or seeded acreage is used as a base. The census figure used by the AAA officials was only seventeen bushels which is fully five bushels per acre too low.

The soil conservation program developed into a good program when it was more thoroughly understood. Ninety-one ranch operators signed worksheets for one hundred and fifteen ranches. Sixteen operators were unable to apply for grants as no approved practices were carried out. The County Board of Directors had one meeting to organize the association after which the County Committee has handled the rest of the work with four committee meetings. The sign-up and compliance work was largely handled by the extension office to cut expenses. The great distances involved and large size of ranches result in greater expense for mileage and time of supervisors. The total amount of payments for Elko County are estimated to be slightly under \$15,000.00, and it will be impossible to operate a full year including sign-up and compliance work on eight percent of the grants.

The range livestock program has been delayed until so late in the season that only sixteen applications were received and probably less than half of these will be able to secure grants within the time limit of the 1936 program. This program needs revision in regard to some of the factors involved in determining the grazing capacity where irrigated wild hay and meadow pasture is concerned.

The Agent attended the range livestock program meeting held in Reno on August 11th to outline the range program.

Compliance work on the crop program was started in October and was finished by November fifteenth. This work in the field was done by Eugene Drown, S.V. Smiley and Max F. Uhlig as check supervisors. The office work was largely done by the Extension Agent who acted as secretary of the County Committee.

An unusually large part of the office time has had to be devoted to correspondence to clarify conflicting or ambiguous terms used in the printed forms of the soil conservation. This department has sent out more printed matter than it is possible to read and understand, with endless tentative, preliminary, revised, amended and supplemented forms till it is impossible to know what is in them and have time for other work. Some system of eliminating much of this material or condensing it would be a great help to committeemen, supervisors

and extension agents.

Mr. D.H. Riddell assisted the Agent on soil conservation worksheets and did a very good job of covering the county in the limited time allowed for this work. The Agent did much of the work in the office as ranchers came in for information and also did some field work in eastern Elko County. Mr. Riddell spent twenty-three days and a half in the field gathering worksheets and twelve and a half days in the office in regard to the Conservation program. He visited one hundred and ninety-one farms and received twenty-three office and telephone calls.

The local forest rangers have given excellent cooperation in determining grazing capacities. The agent sat in on one of their meetings to discuss the program and Supervisors McQueen and Torgenson sat in on the first County Committee meeting to pass on range determinations.

This Extension Agent has devoted too much time to the soil conservation program. His other projects have suffered from neglect due to this but the conservation work was of an emergency nature and urgent and therefore had to be done. The program has proved popular here after it was established although there is still feeling that it may lead to a processing tax against which the stockmen and farmers of Elko are solidly opposed. Nine and a half days in the field and forty-nine and a half days in the office were devoted to soil conservation programs from April 1st to October 31st by the Agent, a total of fifty-nine days or 36.6 percent of the working time for seven months since this program started. One hundred and forty office calls have been received, sixty telephone calls received, eight-one individual and four circular letters written, twenty-seven news articles published, most of them informative and educational in nature, five hundred and twenty-nine bulletins distributed and twenty-eight farm visits made. Thirteen meetings were held with and attendance of two hundred and fourteen persons.

With supervisors, committeemen, ranchers and leaders acquainted with the program and with coordinated efforts and less delay from Washington D.C. this program should be more effective next year with considerable less time necessary on it by extension workers.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

ELKO, NEVADA

October 22, 1936

To: ALL STOCKMEN
Subject: RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is information on the Soil Conservation Program as it relates to range land, and an application card for determination of grazing capacity. If you are interested in this program place a one cent stamp on the card, fill it in and mail it.

Explanation of a few pertinent facts in regard to this program which have been misunderstood follow:

1. It does not apply to Federally owned or controlled land. It has no connection with public domain or the Taylor Grazing Act.
2. By range land is meant land which provides forage without irrigation or cultivation and which requires 10 acres or more per year to graze one animal unit.
3. No payments for improved practices can be secured without first having a determination of grazing capacity made and filed with the County Soil Conservation Committee at the Elko Extension Office.
4. Rangers of the Humboldt National Forest will determine the grazing capacity.
5. Although it is late to do much this year the program will no doubt be continued in 1937.
6. This program has no connection whatever with any processing tax or cattle or any other commodity.
7. The program is entirely voluntary and no obligation whatever is incurred by any rancher in taking part in it. You simply get paid if you do certain things and if you don't do them you don't get paid. No penalties of any nature are attached to the program.

If interested in securing more information return the enclosed card or call at the Extension Office.

Yours very truly,

Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke
County Extension Agent

TYPE OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED

and extension agents.

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17. Forestry.

(C) Distribution of Trees.

Planting of trees for wind break and shelter belt purposes has interested a number of local ranchers. The exact number of trees planted is not known because the trees are ordered directly from the Forest Nursery at Logan, Utah. Unfortunately, many varieties of trees grown by the nursery will not grow here. The Chinese Elm has proven very unsatisfactory and easily winter killed. This is also true of the hardy caltapa and black and honey locust. The two most hardy have proven to be the Siberian Pea and Russian Olive.

Many ranchers who otherwise would have planted trees have been discouraged because so few of the trees lived longer than the first or second summer.

18. Character and Scope of Office and Field Work.

Office work is requiring more time every year due to added agricultural programs. Stockmen and ranchers are calling on the Extension office much more frequently than in the past due largely to their desire to be informed on agricultural programs, grazing problems and other matters.

A comparison of the division of time between field and office for the past years shows an increase in office time and corresponding decrease in time available for field work.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Field Days</u>	<u>Office Days</u>	<u>% in Field</u>	<u>% in Office</u>
1935	154	133	60.0	40.0
1936	77	214	26.6	73.4

The absence of Mr. J.W. Wilson has also thrown more office work upon the Agent. Office work has consisted of many different problems in attending to 1158 office calls, 462 telephone calls, 559 individual and 36 circular letters, publication of 134 news stories and distribution of 638 bulletins. This work has covered many phases of over 38 different projects and many miscellaneous subjects. Two bulletins were also written requiring about a months time one of which is not yet completed.

Field work was quite limited this year due to the pressure of office work. It consisted chiefly of 379 farm and home visits, 23 method demonstrations, with an attendance of 120, twenty-nine training meetings with 227 present and 78 other meetings held or participated in by the Agent with attendance of 4713.

Many calls to visit farms and homes to advise on various projects have had to be neglected since time was not available to do such work.

19. Analysis of Tabular Summary

Statistical Summary

Days in Field	77
Days in Office	214
Office Calls on Agent	1158
Telephone Calls made or received	462
Letters written, Individual	559
Letters prepared, Circular	36
News Articles published	134
Bulletins Distributed	638
Farm or Home visits made	379
Method Demonstrations given.....	25
Attendance at Demonstrations	120
Training Meetings held	29
Attendance at Training Meetings	227
Other meetings held or participated in	67
Attendance at other meetings	4674
Meetings held by local leaders	11
Attendance	56

The above table gives a concise picture of the various phases of Extension Work as reported monthly on statistical report blanks for the report year November 1, 1935 to October 31, 1936.

The Agent traveled 8560 miles in conducting field extension work. About 1000 miles of this was in White Pine County, about 2000 miles in various other counties and 5560 miles in Elko County.

VI. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1937.

The following projects should be continued in 1937:

1. Insect pest control is a problem that always requires attention.
2. Agricultural 4-H Club work should have more attention.
3. Farm Bureau Cooperation is in urgent need of more time for training leadership.
4. Home beautification is a permanent project which needs attention every year.
5. Soil Conservation, both crops and range land programs, will require increasing amounts of time.
6. Poultry production needs attention every year. It should be developed into a small industry at least sufficient to supply local needs.
7. Community activities in regard to recreational and vocational projects should be encouraged.
8. Control of rodents needs attention constantly. With rabbits, squirrels, gophers, chipmunks and mice to fight there are always rodent projects to work on.
9. Predatory animals, especially coyotes will be a big problem in 1937.
10. A magpie control program will be needed early in 1937 to save game birds and small livestock.
11. Variety tests on pasture, crop and range land should be continued to find new adapted seed varieties.
12. Weed control of White Top, Leafy Spurge, St. Johns Wort, Canadian Thistle, Morning Glory and Russian Knapweed should be started on a large scale.
13. Keeping stockmen informed on market conditions and prices is a valuable assistance to them and should be continued. Marketing services of Mr. L.E. Cline should be continued with more emphasis on market prices.
14. Credit problems should be worked on to simplify and consolidate credit facilities.

15. Purebred beef sires on the range is an urgent need. Too many scrub bulls are turned lose on Elko County ranges.

16. Unforeseen work will undoubtedly develop during the next year. It always has in the past.

VII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

1. Variety tests were started on thirteen new varieties of alfalfa, clover and grasses at the Nevada School of Industry.

2. Soil Conservation for both crop and range land was started and one hundred and seven operators of ranches participated.

3. Certified and tuber index potato plots were grown in Metropolis and Starr Valley.

4. Poultry production, housing, sanitation and selection were stressed.

5. AAA Wheat and Corn-hog contracts were finished except for five contractors.

6. Weed control and prevention of seeding was emphasized in regard to puncture vine, white top, leafy spurge, canadian thistle, morning glory, russian knapweed and twenty-one other poisonous and noxious weeds.

7. Over 1000 head of cattle were marketed by producers through contacts with buyers by the Extension Office.

8. The Agent assisted on credit problems of over forty ranchers and farmers including several Rural Rehabilitation cases.

9. Demonstrators to use phosphate and calcium salt blocks for range livestock have been secured by Ira Pierce local merchant, in cooperation with the Agent. Two tons of mineralized salt blocks have been sold to stockmen this year.

10. Home Beautification work has been conducted in Ely, Winnemucca, Wells, Elko, Carlin, Halleck, Lamoille, Lee and Deeth communities.

11. Insect pests and plant disease control work has been conducted in Elko, Wells, Montello, Starr Valley, Fort Halleck, Ruby Valley, Pine Valley, Independence Valley and Metropolis.

12. Rodent control work including magpie control, was done in Carlin, Independence Valley, Lee, Lamoille, Starr Valley, Ryndon and Elko.

13. Agricultural Economic Planning project for Elko County was completed.

14. Ram sale, poultry, vegetable and farm crops departments of the Elko County Fair were directed by the Extension Agent.

15. Completions on 4-H Club projects were near 75% which is the lowest in many years for this Agent. This was due to lack of sufficient attention and time on this project.

16. Farm Bureau organization work was of particular interest this year with many important problems for discussion and solution.

17. About 3600 head of drought livestock were brought into Elko County to restock ranches and consume surplus hay. The extension service assisted in securing 1000 head of these.

18. Stockmen made 114 calls on the Agent for assistance and information on problems relating to use of the public domain, stock water, forest reserves, Taylor Act, railroad grazing land, etc.