

No. M. P. Maloney From 1937 To Subject

EUREKA
ANNUAL REPORT
L. MALONEY
ANN. 1937
OF
EXTENSIVE
receipts

AC 0089/1/56



"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 HUMBOLDT

REPORT OF

.....
(Name) *Home Demonstration Agent.*

From to, 193

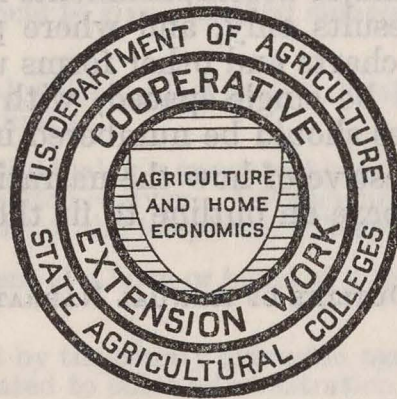
.....
4-H Club Agent.

From to, 193

PAUL L. MALONEY
Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1936 to Oct. 31, 1937.

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3



Approved:

Date

.....
State Extension Director.

AC 0089 / 1 / 56

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, reenforced 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 cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A 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)
(Name) Home demonstration agent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Asst. home demonstration agent.....	0	0	0	0	0
4-H Club agent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant county agent in charge of club work.....	0	0	0	0	0
Paul L. Maloney Agricultural agent.....	12	46½	38	108½	200½
Assistant agricultural agent.....	0	0	0	0	0

2. County extension association or committee:
- (a) Agricultural extension:
 - (1) Name *Farm Bureau*
 - (2) Number of members *101*
 - (b) Home demonstration:
 - (1) Name
 - (2) ~~Number of members~~
 - (c) 4-H Club:
 - (1) Name
 - (2) ~~Number of members~~
3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted..... 6 3
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 6 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..... 16
 - (2) Women..... 1
 - (b) 4-H Club work:
 - (1) Men..... 2
 - (2) Women..... 1
 - (3) Older club boys..... 1
 - (4) Older club girls..... 0
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs.....
 - (a) Men..... 2
 - (b) Women..... 0
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... 1 7
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 25 8

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	0	0	2	2
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	0	0	7	7
(1) Boys ²	0	0	7	7
(2) Girls ²	0	0	12	12
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	7	7
(1) Boys ³	0	0	7	7
(2) Girls ³	0	0	10	10

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

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys.....	2	0	2	0	3	0
(b) Girls.....	14	0	0	0	0	0

12a. Number of Senior 4-H Club members in County.....

- (a) Boys 2
- (b) Girls 1

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.....	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	(b) Girls.....	4	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

14. Number of 4-H Club members:¹ (a) In school..... 22 (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.....	0	0	1	1
(1) Judging.....	0	0	1	1
(2) Demonstration.....	0	0	0	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.....	0	0	0	0
(1) Young men.....	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women.....	0	0	0	0
18. Total number of farm or home visits ³ made in conducting extension work.....	0	0	716	716
19. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	0	109	109
20. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	0	0	1122	1122
(1) Office.....	0	0	1122	1122
(2) Telephone.....	0	0	854	854
21. Number of news articles or stories published ⁴	0	0	37	37
22. Number of individual letters written.....	0	0	895	895
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed).....	0	0	74	74
24. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	0	93	93
25. Number of radio talks made.....	0	0	0	0
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....	0	0	0	0
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0	0
(a) Number.....	0	0	0	0
(b) Total attendance of:.....	0	0	0	0
(c) Men leaders.....	0	0	0	0
(c) Women leaders.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club.....	0	0	0	0
(a) Number.....	0	0	0	0
(b) Total attendance of:.....	0	0	0	0
(c) Leaders.....	0	0	0	0
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).....	0	0	58	58
(1) Number.....	0	0	58	58
(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	323	323
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	0	0	2	2
(1) Number.....	0	0	2	2
(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	186	186

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. 8-8618

		County Total (d) 1	
33a.	Farm Bureau Director's meetings	No. 3	33a
		Att. 12	
33b.	Farm Bureau Committee meetings	No. 0	33b
		Att. 0	
33c.	Farm Bureau Center meetings	No. 1	33c
		Att. 32	30
33d.	County Farm Bureau Department meetings	No. 0	33d
		Att. 0	

NOTE: #33 will equal total of 33a, 33b, 33c, 33d, plus any "other meetings of an extension nature participated in but not previously reported." 31

		HDA (a)	Agric. Agents. (c)	County Total (d) 1
33e.	County Club Council meetings No.	0	0	0 33e
	NOTE: 33i is included in 27 (2)Att.	0	0	0
33f.	Days devoted to 4-H Club work.	0	0	0 33f

¹ County Total should equal sum of preceding two columns, minus duplications

33g.	Number of Farm Bureau centers active at any time during the year <u>1</u> 33g	33
33h.	Number of Farm Bureau Departments active at any time during the year <u>1</u> 33h	34

34.	Number of above meetings held by agents or local leaders at which discussion group method of presentation was followed.	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
		(2) 4-H club	0	0	3	3

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	217	35
36.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program. 95	36	
37.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0	37
38.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0	38
39.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	16	39
40.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0	40
41.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program	90	41
	(Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)		
42.	Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program	40 est.	42
	(Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)		

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. 8-3618

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)	Grain sorghums, rice, and other cereals (f)
43. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	NA	3	0	NA	0	0
(4) Specialists	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	NA	2	0	NA	0	0
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
50. Number of other meetings held	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
51. Number of news stories published	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
52. Number of different circular letters issued	NA	1	0	NA	0	0
53. Number of farm or home visits made	NA	9	0	NA	0	0
54. Number of office calls received	NA	35	0	NA	0	0
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						
(1) Boys	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(2) Girls	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing						
(1) Boys	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(2) Girls	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	NA bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	NA bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	NA	40	0	NA	0	0
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ⁴						
(1)	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(2)	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(3)	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(4)	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
(5)	NA	0	0	NA	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.

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	0	0	0	0	30	
	(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	0	0	3	3	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	29	29	
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	0	0	0	0	31	
	(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	1		1
		(b) Total boys attending	0	0	100		100
		(c) Total girls attending	0	0	125		125
(d) Total others attending	0	0	60	60			
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number	0	0	25	25	33	
	(2) Total attendance	0	0	1538	1538		
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0	34	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0		
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	0	0	0		0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0		0
34½. Number of above meetings held by agents or local leaders at which discussion group method of presentation was followed		0	0	3	3	34½	

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	217	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program	95	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	16	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	90	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	40 est.	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.

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)	Grain sorghums, rice, and other cereals (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	43
(2) 4-H Club agents	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents	NA	3	0	NA	0	0	
(4) Specialists	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	NA	2	0	NA	0	0	44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	49
50. Number of other meetings held	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	50
51. Number of news stories published	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	NA	1	0	NA	0	0	52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	NA	9	0	NA	0	0	53
54. Number of office calls received	NA	35	0	NA	0	0	54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	NA	0	0	NA	0	55
	(2) Girls	NA	0	0	NA	0	
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	NA	0	0	NA	0	56
	(2) Girls	NA	0	0	NA	0	
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	NA bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	NA bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	NA	40	0	NA	0	0	61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ⁴	(1)	NA	0	0	NA	0	66
	(2)	NA	0	0	NA	0	
	(3)	NA	0	0	NA	0	
	(4)	NA	0	0	NA	0	
	(5)	NA	0	0	NA	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	Red, bur, and other clovers	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	73
74. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	74
75. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	77
78. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	NA bu.	NA bu.	NA bu.	x x x x	
(2) Forage.....	0 tons	0 tons	NA tons	NA tons	NA tons	x x x x	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹							90
(1).....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2).....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(3).....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(4).....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(5).....	0	0	NA	NA	NA	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 ¹	
	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(4) Specialists.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	73
74. Number of other meetings held.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	74
75. Number of news stories published.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	77
78. Number of office calls received.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	NA bu.	NA bu.	NA bu.	NA bu.	NA lb.	0 bu.	
(2) Forage.....	NA tons	NA tons	NA tons	NA tons	NA tons	0 tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²							90
(1).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(3).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(4).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
(5).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

ITEM	Irish pota- toes	Sweetpota- toes	Cotton	Tobacco	All other special crops ¹	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	91
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or commit- teemen.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	97
98. Number of other meetings held.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	98
99. Number of news stories published.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	99
100. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	100
101. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	101
102. Number of office calls received.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						103
(1) Boys.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						104
(1) Boys.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	0 bu.	NA bu.	NA lb. ²	NA lb.	0	106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic informa- tion as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recom- mendations: ³						114
(1).....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(2).....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(3).....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(4).....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	
(5).....	0	NA	NA	NA	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	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	Beauti- fication of home grounds	Tree fruits	Bush and small fruits	Grapes	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	115
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	121
122. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	122
123. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	123
124. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	124
125. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	125
126. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							127
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
128. Number of 4-H Club members com- pleting.....							128
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	NA	129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	x x x x	0 bu.	0 bu.	NA bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recom- mendations were followed.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recom- mendations were followed.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed.....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recom- mendations were followed.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	NA	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	NA	135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were fol- lowed as to establishment or care of lawn.....	x x x x	x x x x	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were fol- lowed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees.....	x x x x	x x x x	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were fol- lowed 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 fol- lowed 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 recom- mendations were followed: ¹							140
(1).....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(2).....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(3).....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
(4).....	0	0	0	0	0	NA	

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, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering ¹ (farm and home) Drought Relief (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	0	0	141
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	NA	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	NA	0	6	
(4) Specialists.....	NA	0	0	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	NA	0	4	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	NA	0	4	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	NA	0	16	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	NA	0	0	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	NA	0	0	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	NA	0	0	147
148. Number of other meetings held.....	NA	0	0	148
149. Number of news stories published.....	NA	0	0	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....	NA	0	0	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....	NA	0	16	151
152. Number of office calls received.....	NA	0	74	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....				153
(1) Boys.....	NA	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	0	0	
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....				154
(1) Boys.....	NA	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	0	0	
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities.....				154½
(1) Boys.....	NA	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	0	0	
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing.....				155
(1) Transplant beds	NA	Coverts ² improved	Acres terraced 0	
(2) Acres planted to forest trees	NA	or built 0	0	
(3) Acres improved	NA	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds 0	Machines or equipment repaired 0	
(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire	NA	Feeding stations operated 0	Articles made 0	
(5) Acres of woodland protected from fire	NA	Animals or birds produced 0	Equipment installed Pumps 8	

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 shelterbelts.....	14	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.

² Include food patches planted or left standing for wildlife.

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

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made.....	0	169
--	---	-----

ITEM	RABBITS		FOXES AND OTHER FUR ANIMALS		GAME BIRDS		CONSERVATION CAMPS		
	4-H members (a)	Adults (b)	4-H members (c)	Adults (d)	4-H members (e)	Adults (f)	4-H members (g)	Adults (h)	
169½. Number of individuals engaged or assisted in activity.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169½
169½. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	169½

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation.....	0	0 acres.	\$ 0	170
170½. Contour tillage alone.....	0	0 acres.	0	170½
170½. Gully control alone.....	0	0 acres.	0	170½
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).....	0	0 buildings.	0	177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....	0	0 buildings.	0	178
179. Farm electrification.....	0	0 farms. ¹	0	179
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines).....	0	0	0	180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	0 farms.	x x x x x x x x	\$ 0	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types:

(a) Tractors.....	0	(d) Plows.....	0	(g) Sewing machines.....	0
(b) Tillage implements.....	0	(e) Mowers.....	0	(h) Other.....	0
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	0	(f) Planters.....	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	(h) Dairy buildings.....	0
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0	(i) Silos.....	(1) Regular..... 0 (2) Trench or pit..... 0
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	0	(j) Hog houses.....	
(d) Water systems installed.....	0	(k) Poultry houses.....	0
(e) Heating systems installed.....	0	(l) Storage structures.....	0
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	0	(m) Other.....	0
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	0		

¹ Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milk¹, milk cooling, incubating, brooding, hotbed heating, etc.

POULTRY AND BEES

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

ITEM	Poultry (including turkeys) (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.....	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	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.....	0	0	188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	190
191. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	191
192. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	192
193. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	193
194. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	194
195. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 196
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 197
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0 chickens	0 colonies	198

POULTRY—Continued

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

BEES—CONTINUED

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives.....	0	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208.....	0	209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations.....	0	211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		} 213
(a).....	0	
(b).....	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)	Grazing Cattle, Horses, and Swine Districts (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	73 1/2	22	0	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	6	4	0	0	0	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	12	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	220
221. Number of other meetings held.....	0	13	1	0	0	0	221
222. Number of news stories published.....	0	16	4	0	0	0	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	12	0	0	0	0	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	190	40	0	0	0	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	0	174	363	0	0	0	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 226
(1) Boys.....	0	6	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 227
(1) Boys.....	0	6	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	19	0	0	0	0	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	0	34	3	0	0	0	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	0	0	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.....	x x x x	0	0	0	x x x x	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	9	0	0	0	0	238
239. Number of.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	239

241a. Number of farmers influenced to control contagious abortion.....	2	241a
241b. Number of farms testing cows for production.....	0	241b
241c. Number of cows being tested for production.....	0	241c
241d. Number of cows discarded as result of test (from 241b and 241c)	167	241d

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.....	1 1/2	0	0	10	0	52	
(4) Specialists.....	4	0	0	0	0	3	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	4	0	0	6	0	6	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	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.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	251
252. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	29	253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	12	0	151	254
255. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	64	0	458	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.....						0	259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....						0	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....						12	261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....						24	262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....						6	263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....						0	264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year.....						0	265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....						0	266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....						34	267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....						8	268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....						0	269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							} 270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....	0					0	
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....	0					8	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....	0					0	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....	0					0	

¹ Include county agricultural 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.....	95	276
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations.....	65	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	1	1	0	1	0	1	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....	0	0	95	95	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	\$ NA	\$ NA	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$ 4000	\$ NA	\$ NA	\$ 0	\$ 0000	\$ 30000	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products				
			Food	Handicraft			
			(g)	(h)		(i)	(j)
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.....	\$ 0	\$ 5000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 800	\$ 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.....	0	0	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	9	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	1	0	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	1	0	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	40	0	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			} 290
(1) By agents or specialists.....	0	0	
(2) By leaders.....	0	0	
291. Number of other meetings held.....			} 291
(1) By agents or specialists.....	5	0	
(2) By leaders.....	40	0	
292. Number of news stories published.....	3	0	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	7	0	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	46	0	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	18	0	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 296
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	9	0	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 297
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	7	0	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	150	9	} 298
(b) Meals planned and served.....	0	0	
(c) Quarts canned.....	0	0	
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....	0	0	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....	0	0	
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....	0	0	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....	0	0	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....	0	0	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....	7	0	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	0	0	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....	0	0	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....	0	0	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....	0	0	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	0	0	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....	0	0	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....	0	0	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).....	0	0	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310) \$.....	0	0	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....	0	0	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....	0	0	313

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.....	0		} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	0		
(c) Agricultural agents.....	0		
(d) Specialists.....	0		
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0		315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0		316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0		317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0		318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0		319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			} 320
(a) By agents or specialists.....	0		
(b) By leaders.....	0		
321. Number of other meetings held.....			} 321
(a) By agents or specialists.....	0		
(b) By leaders.....	0		
322. Number of news stories published.....	0		322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0		323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0		324
325. Number of office calls received.....	0		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.....	0		329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	0		330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....	0		331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....	0		332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....			} 333
(a) Men.....	0		
(b) Women.....	0		
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....	0		334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 335
(a).....	0		
(b).....	0		
(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.

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

ITEM	Adults (a)	Juniors (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing.....	0	0	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing.....	0	0	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts.....	0	0	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures.....	0	0	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations.....	0	x x x x x	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	0	0	356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	0	0	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements.....	0	x x x x x	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 360
(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.
8-8618

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

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations.....	0	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	0	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods.....	0	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making.....	0	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	0	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences.....	0	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	0	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....	0	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	0	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	0	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	0	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing).....	0	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).....	0	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	0	389

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program.....	0	390
391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program.....	\$ 0	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.....	0	393
394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture.....	0	394
395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	0	395
396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	0	396
397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	0	397
398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms.....	0	398
399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program.....	\$ 0	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.....	0	} 403
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	0	
(c) Agricultural agents.....	0	
(d) Specialists.....	0	
404. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	404
405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	405
406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	406
407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	407
408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	408
409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		
(a) By agents or specialists.....	0	} 409
(b) By leaders.....	0	
410. Number of other meetings held.....		
(a) By agents or specialists.....	0	} 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	} 415	
(b) Girls.....	0		
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			
(a) Boys.....	0	} 416	
(b) Girls.....	0		
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....			
(a) Boys.....	0	} 417	
(b) Girls.....	0		
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....			
(a) 4-H Club members.....	0	} 418	
(b) Others.....	0		
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	0	419	
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	0	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.....	0	423	
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	0	424	
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	0	425	
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....	0	426	
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a)	0	} 427	
(b)	0		

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Extension organization and program making		Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)		
428. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	} 428	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0		
(3) Agricultural agents.....	26	19½		
(4) Specialists.....	0	0		
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	6		429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	5		430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	10		431
432. Number of meetings held.....	0	3		432
433. Number of news stories published.....	0	6		433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1	7		434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	10		435
436. Number of office calls received.....	17	101		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.....	0	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	1	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	0	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	0	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	1	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	{ (a) Adults 0 (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.....	0	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	0	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	0	450
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	13	8½	12	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	3	4	0	0	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	36	2	12	0	0	456
457. Number of other meetings held.....	1	0	0	0	0	457
458. Number of news stories published.....	0	1	0	0	0	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....	3	3	1	0	0	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....	57	65	25	0	0	460
461. Number of office calls received.....	89	47	38	0	0	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	8	22	12	0	0	462
463. Pounds of poison used.....	560	6000	40000	0	x x x x	463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$ 2000	\$ 2000	\$ 3000	\$ 0	x x x x	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

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

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

Supplemental Report

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES¹

The purpose of this supplemental report is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies, regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ITEM	Agricultural Conservation and Domestic Allotment (A. A. A.) (a)	Soil Conservation Service (b)	Rural Rehabilitation and Re-settlement (c)	Rural Electrification (d)	Division of Tennessee Valley Authority Grazing (e)	
467. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	467
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	27	3	0	23	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	6	3	0	6	468
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	469
470. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	470
471. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	3	0	0	4	471
472. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	0	14	0	0	8	472
473. Number of meetings held.....	0	4	0	0	0	473
474. Number of news stories published.....	0	4	0	0	1	474
475. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	8	0	0	2	475
476. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	78	0	0	3	476
477. Number of office calls received.....	0	199	4	0	395	477
478. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	0	65	4	0	95	478
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ Farm Credit Administration not included since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in column (d), page 16.

Supplemental Report

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES—Continued

The purpose of this supplemental report is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies, regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ITEM	Works Progress Administration (f)	National Youth Administration (g)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (h)	U.S. Biological Survey (i)	U.S. Forest Service (j)	
467. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	} 467
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	468
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	469
470. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	470
471. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	471
472. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	0	0	0	0	0	472
473. Number of meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	473
474. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	474
475. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	475
476. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	0	0	476
477. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	0	0	477
478. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	0	0	0	0	0	478
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	

Supplemental Report

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

The purpose of this supplemental report is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies, regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ACTIVITIES	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
479. Farms in legal soil-conservation districts or in county soil-conservation associations.....	100	0 acres.	x x x x	479
480. Tests for soil acidity.....	0	0 acres.	\$ 0	480
481. Applying lime materials.....	0	0 tons.	0	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies.....	0	0 acres.	0	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers.....	0	0 tons.	0	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps).....	0	0 acres.	0	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations.....	0	0 acres.	0	485
486. Plowing under green manure.....	0	0 acres.	0	486
487. Controlling soil blowing.....	0	0 acres.	0	487
488. Strip cropping.....	0	0 acres.	0	488
489. Using cover crops.....	0	0 acres.	0	489
490. Approved summer-fallow.....	0	0 acres.	0	490
491. Constructing terraces.....	0	0 acres.	0	491
492. Controlling gullies.....	0	0 acres.	0	492
493. Growing crops on contour.....	0	0 acres.	0	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring.....	0	0 acres.	0	494
495. Grassing waterways.....	0	0 acres.	0	495
496. Depth of moisture tests.....	0	0 acres.	0	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production.....	0	0 acres.	0	497
498. Weed control:				
(1) By cultural practices.....	0	0 acres.	0	} 498
(2) By chemicals.....	0	0 acres.	0	
	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	

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

1 9 3 7

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

BY

PAUL L. MALONEY, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT,

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1936, to OCTOBER 31, 1937.

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA.

---oOo---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. COVER	
II. TITLE PAGE	1
III. TABLE OF CONTENTS	2-4
INTRODUCTION	5
IV. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION	6-7
1. Form of Organization --	
Distinctive features	6
2. Function of Members, Officers, and	
Committees in Developing Program of	
Work	6
3. General Policies, Including Relation-	
ships with other Organizations	7
V. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES	
AND RESULTS ACHIEVED	7-45
1. Factors Determining Program	7
2. Methods used in:	7-8
(a) Development of projects	7
(b) Development of farm bureau depart-	
ments (county) participating in	
extension work	7
(c) Development of demonstrations	7
(d) Development of project leaders	8
3. In Dairying	8-9
(d) Feeding	8-9
4. Poultry	9
(c) Diseases	9
(1) Chickens	9
5. In Agronomy	9-10
(g) Sweet Clover	9
(2) Clover crops	9
(f) Alfalfa	9-10
(5) Production	9-10
6. In Agricultural Economics	10-14
(a) Marketing	10-14
(5) Livestock	10-13
(8) Wool	13-14
(14) Alfalfa	14
(16) Use of current market	
information	14
(b) Credit	15
(1) Farm loans (Federal Land Bank)....	15
(3) Feed and livestock loans	15
(5) Debt adjustment	15

(i)	Economic planning	16
(j)	Rural Rehabilitation and Re- settlement	16
(k)	Agricultural Adjustment	17
(1)	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	17
7.	In Animal Husbandry	17-26
(a)	Beef Cattle	17-21
(1)	Range improvement (includes revegetation and maintenance- control of livestock)	17
(2)	Range management (includes standardization of breeding herds- feeding- reduction of losses)	18-19
(3)	Purebred sires	19
(4)	Culling	20
(6)	Feeding	20-21
(7)	Disease control	21
(b)	Sheep	21-24
(2)	Range management (includes standardization of breeding flocks- feeding- reduction of losses)	21-22
(6)	Feeding	22-24
(c)	Horses	25
(1)	breeding	25
(h)	Relationship of the public domain to the range industry	25-26
(3)	Taylor Grazing Act	25-26
8.	In Club Work	26-30
(a)	Agricultural	26-29
(1)	Beef Cattle	26-29
(b)	Home Economics	30
(2)	Foods	30
9.	In Community Activities	31-33
(a)	Farm bureau cooperation (Organization memberships, farm center or department meetings)	31
(d)	Fairs and exhibits	32
(g)	Banker-farmer cooperation	32
(h)	Drought relief	32-33
(l)	Relief of destitution (work and direct aid)	33
(n)	Farm to Market Roads	33
10.	In Horticulture	33
(a)	Gardens	33
11.	In Control of Rodents and Other Pests	33-36
(a)	Squirrels	33-34
(b)	Rabbits	34
(d)	Gophers	34
(e)	Grasshoppers	35
(g)	Crickets	35
(h)	Coyotes	35-36
14.	In Publications	37-38
(a)	Agricultural news writing	37
(b)	Bulletins	37-38
(c)	Samples of Publicity	39-45

	Page
V. County Program of Work, Project Activities and Results Achieved	46-48
6. In Agricultural Economics	46-47
(a) Marketing	46
(16) Use of current market information	46
(b) Credit	46
(1) Farm loans (Federal Land Bank) ...	46
(3) Feed and livestock loans	46
(j) Rural Rehabilitation and Resettle- ment	47
7. In Animal Husbandry	47-48
(a) Beef cattle	47
(2) Range management (includes standardization of breeding herds - feeding - reduction of losses)	47
(3) Purebred sires	47
(4) Culling	48
9. In Community Activities	48
(a) Farm bureau cooperation (Organization memberships, farm center or department meetings)	48

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Extension work offers one of the most interesting studies of human nature of any work I know. It is enlightening to study the way animals react to certain breeding and feeding trials, also the way plants adapt themselves to certain soil and moisture conditions, but of most interest and value is the study of the way ranchers and farmers themselves think and react under their conditions.

It is interesting to try and determine why one rancher is a success while his neighbor just across the fence is deeply in debt and has a much lower standard of living. In most cases there are definite, determinable reasons for the two situations. Many ranchers get so close to his own business that he cannot see where his interests lie.

IV. Status of Farm Bureau Organization

1. Form of Organization -- Distinctive features.

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

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

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

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

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

3. General Policies, Including Relationships with other Organizations.

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

V. County Program of Work, Project Activities and Results Achieved

1. Factors Determining Program.

The factors involved are county, community and individual needs as discovered by the extension agent through daily contacts with the problems of the ranchers and farmers.

2. Methods used in:

(a) Development of projects

By holding special meetings and having general discussions of different projects to be included in the program. Suggestions are put in to project form and passed or rejected by the board of directors and the county agent.

(b) Development of farm bureau departments (County) participating in extension work.

The departments of the Humboldt county farm bureau consists of a range livestock department, sheep department and farm crops department. The board of directors consists of members representing these departments.

(c) Development of demonstrations.

The most satisfactory method tried in this district is to persuade key ranchers to put into operation on his farm or ranch the practice it is desired to demonstrate.

(d) Development of project leaders

Directors and other individuals are asked to serve as key men in demonstrating various projects included in the years program of work.

3. In Dairying

(d) Feeding

While there are two commercial, retail dairies in Winnemucca, they do not supply enough fresh milk for local consumption, making it necessary to ship milk a distance of 75 miles from an adjoining county. This method of supplying residents of Winnemucca with fresh milk is not entirely satisfactory during the summer months.

Nine different dairymen have undertaken to produce milk for Winnemucca during the past 10 years and seven of them have gone broke, and the two remaining are trying to sell their herds at this time.

It is the opinion of the agent that all nine have made the same mistake, that of trying to dairy under the handicap of shipping hay 160 miles by truck. With the price of hay from \$8 to \$12 in the stack, 160 miles from the cows, it is almost impossible to produce milk and make it pay.

Each dairyman coming into the district has been warned by the agent of the mistakes made by those who have not made the business a success, and encouraged to produce his own feed as the first requirements to making the business pay a profit, however, none have ever done so.

Under the 1937 Soil Conservation program, one of the remaining local dairymen has undertaken to plant alfalfa to feed his dairy cows. If this program is completed in 1938 and sufficient alfalfa raised to feed all of his cows, there is every indication that dairying can be made to pay a profit in this district.

By raising their own feed, sufficient young stock can be kept for replacements, and the dry stock given at least six weeks rest between the lactation and dry period given to all cows. Hay can be produced for not to exceed \$5.00 per ton, whereas, it will cost at least \$12.00 and as high as \$20.00 per ton when shipped from distant points.

4. In Poultry

(c) Diseases

(1) Chickens

With range paralysis becoming one of the most serious poultry diseases in the district, efforts are being made to secure baby chicks from hatcheries with greater vitality rather than emphasize the laying qualities so strongly. With pollorium disease and paralysis taking such a heavy toll each year, some of the breeders could well afford to emphasize bred-to-live instead of bred-to-lay.

Control methods of avian tuberculosis have been outlined to farmers where their flocks are infested with the disease.

5. In Agronomy

(f) Alfalfa

(5) Production

Seeing an opportunity under the Soil Conservation program to get the alfalfa fields built up to a normal stand, the agent is encouraging ranchers to plow up the very thin stands and reseed them. Thereby making better use of the water applied to the land and reduce the cost of putting the hay into the stacks. It is more economical to have 500 acres into a good stand of alfalfa than 1000 acres in a 50% stand. A large number of ranchers are following this procedure as well as planting their alfalfa without a nurse crop, as on most soil types, alfalfa when sown alone will produce a better stand with less seed and water the first year.

(g) Sweet Clover

(2) Clover crops

Ranchers who practice grain growing and use the same fields year after year, have been encouraged to plant sweet clover under the Soil Conservation program. Pasture the clover the first year and plow it under the second year as a green manure crop. Believing that this program will increase the grain harvested from such lands, the program will be continued in 1938.

(p) Alsike Clover

(1) Introduction

The alsike clover experimental plots planted in meadows in 1936 have not proven very satisfactory, and cannot be recommended at this time. It is believed that the clover plants will not withstand the dry period we usually have in the fall of the year.

6. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(5) Livestock

One of the most effective and beneficial campaigns conducted in Humboldt county during the past few years has been done in marketing feeder livestock.

The greatest and most lasting benefits have been in securing the cooperation of the ranchers in producing a feeder steer which will better meet the market demands, causing them to sell easier and at a higher price.

While there are districts in the east and middle west where shorthorn cattle are still produced in large numbers to supply the demands on the Chicago market for heavy cattle, the packers on the coast of California demand lighter steers, with a somewhat lighter bone, and a bigger dressing percentage. Herefords meet these demands, while packers contend that shorthorns get too large and rough for their trade in California.

When cattle are scarce in numbers the shorthorn cattle will sell, but at a lower figure per hundred pounds, as the buyer does not like to put the high dollar into a steer that would be hard to move should the market break, however, when the feeder buys the kind that the packers want, there will always be a place to go with them even when the market is being over-run with cattle.

When the cattle are long on numbers and the price low, then the buyers pick just the ones they desire most, leaving the undesirable kind to be taken up at a lower figure.

With the demands being made on the retailer for smaller cuts of beef from an animal fattened at a shorter age, the packers have demanded that kind of an animal from the feeders and consequently from the producers.

It has been a difficult campaign to get ranchers to change the breed of their cattle, they have been raising shorthorn cattle all of their lives, and it is almost impossible to get them to understand why a shorthorn is not just as good as a hereford. And for all purposes, except to sell, they are, but cattle are grown by the producer to sell, he is in the business to make money, he is producing something that he must sell to some one else and consequently must meet the demands of the buyer.

The campaign to change the breed of the cattle in Humboldt County was started in 1933 and at this time all of the growers with the exception of two have changed to Hereford bulls.

Figure No. 1.

Shorthorn cows bred to good Hereford bulls produce desirable whitefaced calves with a good outcome to them.

Many of the yearling steers offered for sale this fall have been the first cross, with 90 per cent of them white face or bronko-faces, these bunches have all moved out to buyers, however, there are more than 1000 of the straight short-horns left in the county unsold. Dozens of buyers have seen them but as long as the herefords are available the shorthorns will not sell except at a low price, and the herefords have brought a half cent more per pound than the shorthorns are being offered for.

With the decreased demand for the type of cattle that was being offered for sale in Humboldt county, it has been necessary to make every effort possible to see that they are sold each year. Letters are sent to prospective buyers, describing the class of stock available. A list of those ranches with cattle for sale is given to buyers who visit the district in order to make it easier for them to visit the different places, and saving them unnecessary trips to places where the stock might be sold.

The agent refrains from talking price to either the seller or the purchaser. As serious damage might be done a producer if he is encouraged to hold his stock for a higher price than is being offered, as the price is an unstable factor and might slip two or three cents per pound in a few weeks. The buyer resents an outside man placing a price on some one elses stock, the producer also objects to having someone else place a price on his stock. Therefore, the safest and most satisfactory method to pursue in the marketing process is to encourage the stockman to produce an animal that the buyers demand, then get the buyer and seller together--if they cannot deal then the agent has done his duty anyway.

It is only in supplying unbiased information to both the seller and the buyer that the greatest amount of service can be rendered. For if the purchaser knows that the county agent is trying to keep the price up for more than the market will stand, all of the buyers will stay away from the agent and as a result many of the stock may not sell when they are ready to be moved to market. However, if they know they can get a listing of the stock throughout the county without any mention of prices they will accept such a list and come back next year for another one.

Both the buyer and the seller have come to know that the duties of the county agent is purely educational as far as the marketing is concerned. However, the desire to render personal services at the ranch has caused the ranchers to depend more and more upon the agent. At marketing time the buyer and seller are not only gotten together by the agent but many times the buyer is in a hurry and cannot stay around for several days waiting for the stock to be delivered, the agent is given information relating to destination etc. and they are loaded and billed out by the agent. Checks are delivered to the seller after the stock are loaded, drafts are drawn by the agent on the seller for the amount of the stock. All of the details connected with the marketing of livestock is conducted by the agent.

(8) Wool

In an effort to determine definitely if the consigning of wool to a marketing agency is to the advantage of the producer or not the agent secured 200 bags to consign and 200 to be sold direct. No figures have been secured as the wool has not been sold at this time. We realize that one year is not a fair trial but it is hoped that the same method may be followed through for several years, after which time the consigning of wool can either be recommended or discouraged according to the prices received for the same class of wool by the two methods of marketing.

It is the belief that if the same price can be secured for wool through consigning that it will be to the growers advantage, as wool buyers come into our district and take about half of the wool clips, leaving the other half without a bid on their wool. It is realized that some wools are better than other lots, however, all of the wool must be sold, and if it is worth less to the buyers, the producers should get a bid accordingly.

In an effort to overcome the prejudice against certain wool clips within the district, those producing the undesirable wool are encouraged to purchase bucks to correct the trouble, for where the wool is too coarse, fine wool bucks are advised, and if the wool is too loose, then tight woolled bucks are recommended.

It seems human nature for each individual to think the things they own are a little better than the same thing owned by some one else. It is difficult for one sheepman to realize that another wool clip in the same district is better or more desirable than his own.

Basque sheepmen are difficult to influence to change their methods, they seldom come to town to talk with other people, they read very little, and from the fact that they live with their sheep almost continuously throughout the year, causes them to believe they know more about the sheep breeding business than the experiment stations and specialists who make studies from a scientific point of view.

(14) Alfalfa

More than 200 tons of hay was marketed to local sheepmen whose flocks were stranded in the deep snows without feed. Several car loads were shipped to the drouth areas of northern California.

(16) Use of current market information

Market information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been used to try and keep the stockmen informed as to the national picture relating to their commodities. Information coming from the Bureau early in the fall indicated that livestock prices would not hold up and that feeders who paid the high prices would likely take a loss. This information was sent to the livestock producers with the hope that they could understand that their feeder steers would likely be sold on a declining market this fall. To take advantage of the situation would have been to sell as soon as the stock were ready and not hold them, hoping that the price would rise, those who followed that procedure made money. Those who were influenced to hold their cattle lost money by doing so.

A list of the grain, wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa seed offered for sale by local growers was secured, and during the heavy snows of last winter a demand for grain for feeding livestock was brought to the attention of the agent from all parts of the county. 180 Tons of grains were located and sold to stockmen of the county at a saving of \$8.00 per ton over what the same grains could be secured from other sources. An additional 100 tons were located in the county for those who needed seed grains last spring. A saving of \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton was made by purchasing these seed grains direct from the ranchers.

(b) Credit

(1) Farm Loans (Federal Land Bank)

Applications for loans from the Federal Land Bank have been filled out by the county agent and submitted to the Bank Officials. None of the applications were accepted.

(3) Feed and livestock loans.

The Nevada Livestock Production Credit Corporation has been of great assistance in relieving the livestock men in the matter of loans on their livestock and budgets for operating expenses. Applications for a large number of loans have been made through the county agents office as are the renewal notes and yearly budgets.

(5) Debt adjustment.

Cooperating with the Receiver of the First National Bank adjustments have been made in mortgages held by the closed bank. A large number of such mortgages have been scaled down to the point where the original owner could borrow sufficient money to re-finance the indebtedness and stand a good chance of again putting the ranch on a paying basis.

Loans on ranch property should be the safest and most desired of any kind of a loan. However, during good times ranch property is in demand and the prices of the properties are increased to more than they are actually worth. A large number of ranches change hands at these peak prices and when conditions in the industry begin to slump, unpaid interest begins to accumulate on the property and finally when it is foreclosed on the interest is often added to the original selling price, which adds to the price of the ranch, without adding anything to the actual value or carrying capacity of the property. Such a large number of properties are sold under these inflated values, and such a large number of mortgages are held on these overvalued ranches that farm mortgages are not considered the safe investments that they rightfully should, and would if the values were based on the carrying capacity and income over a period of years.

To loan a man more money than his ranch is worth, making it next to impossible to pay the interest, is doing that rancher a permanent injustice. In making a survey of the mortgage situation in Humboldt county, it was found that those ranches with the greater investment in fixed capital compared with the investment in working capital were in serious financial distress. While those with a proper balance between the fixed and working capital were about breaking even in hard times. There are ranchers who have been paying interest most all of their working life, and at this time have no hope of ever being free from that handicap. And largely because they have paid more for the ranch property than the livestock can carry in the form of interest charges.

Ranchers will pay interest most all of their lives, will deprive their homes of conveniences and live like slaves in order to keep up the payments on a ranch which in many instances is not worth one half of the amount they have contracted to pay for it.

With that thought in mind, and with the hope that mortgage holders could be encouraged to scale down their mortgages on over-valued ranch property, also to remind Taylor Grazing officials that they should not cut the number of livestock from an operator which would over-balance his operating unit, the agent published an article in state papers and a large nation magazine entitled "what is a livestock ranch worth." The value was based on the income of the property or its carrying capacity in numbers of livestock.

(i) Economic planning.

Meetings were held with the local board for considering the planning program. Several minor changes were made, but as a whole the basic figures remained the same as outlined in 1936. If all committees could be made to realize the value of this planning program throughout the country it could be made of real value to everyone concerned with livestock production.

(j) Rural Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Four rehabilitation loans have been approved. These were for the purpose of restocking ranches with livestock where there is sufficient hay available and no stock with which to pay the operating expenses.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act

The agent worked with the local committees elected to administer the soil conservation program. Work sheets were secured and submitted to the county committee, compliance was checked and all of the details appertaining to the program were cleared through the county agents office.

Ranches with soil depleting bases were mapped with two mapping crews of three men each.

7. In Animal Husbandry

(a) Beef cattle

(1) Range improvement (includes re-
vegetation and maintenance-control
of livestock)

The Assistant Director for Agriculture for Nevada sponsored an observation tour of the National Forest in Elko County. The purpose being to observe methods of range improvement as conducted by the Forest Service.

A two day trip was made throughout the National Forest with the rangers as guides. Studies were made of the different methods of range improvement by the various methods of handling the range. The results were very outstanding and educational.

Under the Soil Conservation Program range improvement practices are being carried out where possible, this consists of drilling of well, constructing drift fences and spring development. These improvements permit a better distribution of the cattle over the ranges and allow the operator through fences to hold the stock off of certain areas until the grass is ready to be grazed.

- (2) Range management (includes standardization of breeding herds-feeding-reduction of losses)

A campaign to standardize the breeding herds in Humboldt county was started in 1933. Considering the slowness with which most stockmen accept changes, the program has progressed in a fairly satisfactory manner. While most every rancher in the county has purchased hereford bulls, many of them have also kept the shorthorn bulls until they were too old for service, which has made it slow in getting all of the calves of a uniform type and color.

Believing that the weakest factor in the management of our herds in Humboldt county at this time, is the small number of calves raised from each 100 breeding cows the agent started a campaign to increase the calf crop by listing all of the factors involved in connection with the calf crop problem. These factors were incorporated into a newspaper article, which was published in state papers also a national livestock magazine. Copies of the paper containing the article were sent to livestock producers in Humboldt county. Many producers have expressed their complete accord with the factors involved and the principles included in the article will be easier to bring before the stockmen after having read them in the newspaper.

An important factor in the campaign to increase the calf crop is to keep sufficient bulls of the right age to insure a normal calf crop. In the past many stockmen made a practice of exchanging old bulls for an equal number of old bulls. It has been proven that these old bulls do not cover the range, but stay on the low elevations near the first water hole they come to, as a result there will be a low calf crop percentage the following year. Old bulls will sire rough calves, while the calves from a young bull will be smoother and show more quality.

Ranchers who have been influenced to purchase a sufficient number of young bulls for their herds report the largest branding they have had for many years in the past. One operator was discovered with 3000 head of cattle and only 20 old bulls, which number was not sufficient for a herd of 500 cows. Not only does this lack of bulls cut down his own calf crop but seriously penalizes those ranchers who range in the same area as it increases the number of cattle to be served by those who do keep the proper number of bulls.

In order to raise a larger number of the calves that are born, ranchers are encouraged to regulate the calving period of their cattle, by withholding the bulls from the breeding herd during the months of April, May and June.

(3) Purebred sires

Many ranchers seem to believe that they can keep a grade calf as a bull and that the cows will not know the difference, many of them forget that the offspring must be sold and that the buyer can tell the difference. They do not realize that "like begets like" many try and slip something over on themselves by not buying good bulls. Other stockmen have been in the business for years and will purchase bulls without any pedigree or papers or without type or conformation. They seem to hope that these poor bulls will get good calves whether the sires are good or not.

There have been a larger number of scrub bulls sold in Humboldt county this fall than for many years. Cattle prices have been fairly good and several dealers, with trucks that will hold six to eight yearling bulls, have visited breeders and evidently taken the cull end out of the herds and brought them to the outlying districts in Nevada.

The inferred reaction to my program of purchasing plenty of bulls is appreciated, however, a supply of good bulls is important. It would be better to buy five good bulls than seven poor ones with both lots costing the same amount in the aggregate.

In an effort to assist the growers with their marketing problems the agent recommends only registered bulls of good type and conformation be purchased. In May two car loads of Colorado bulls were shipped to the county and distributed to stockmen who were in immediate need of bulls.

In order to reduce the bull expense a list of bulls under five years of age is kept and submitted to growers with the same age bulls of good breeding so that a trade can be effected.

Figure No. 2.

Purebred hereford bulls replacing
shorthorn bulls in Humboldt County.

(4) Culling

Culling is an important phase of the livestock business. There was a time when a cow was a cow, now however, with overhead expenses increasing yearly, and buyers demanding feeder steers of the proper type, cows and bulls that do not produce such an animal should be culled out of the herd.

Slow breeders that do not produce a calf every year should also be removed.

Systematic culling is one of the points in the county agents campaign to increase the calf crop on Humboldt county ranches.

(6) Feeding

Feeding cattle during the winter is the largest single item of expense connected with running the stock. And while a large amount of information has been given out on the proper feeding of livestock during the winter, this information stresses the importance of abundant feeding.

While the amount fed will vary with the severity of the winter weather, the time to begin feeding is an important factor in keeping the stock in good condition. A large number of ranchers wait until their stock are in a weakened condition before starting to feed. It is better to feed 15 pounds of hay per day for a period of four months than it is to let the cattle get weak and feed 30 pounds of hay per day for two months.

Proper time to feed is another item in the program for a more systematic livestock program in Humboldt County.

(7) Disease control

Contagious abortion is an important factor in the matter of securing a high calf crop from most herds in Humboldt county. Assistance is being rendered the veterinary department in bringing the prevalence of this disease before the growers. One of the largest herds in the county is being tested at this time.

(b) Sheep

(2) Range management (includes standardization of breeding flocks-feeding-reduction of losses)

Evidenced by the fact that certain producers get a lower price for their wool every year, is the need for a standardization of their breeding flocks to produce a wool desired by the buyers. Practically the same clips are left behind every year and the reasons given by the buyers is that the wool is not the type desired by the mills and must command a lower price. By purchasing the proper type of bucks this trouble can be eliminated. Efforts are being made to get those growers with the off-type wool to change their bucks to produce just as good a lamb and also a better grade of wool. Very little progress is being made in getting this desirable change, the fact that this group have been unable to see, in past years, why they get a lower price of had to hold their wool for many months after the rest of the clips were shipped, proves that they are the kind of producers that are slow to accept suggestions for improving their flocks. They cannot or will not see far enough ahead

to know that they can make more money by producing a wool that is in demand by the mills, and that by paying a few dollars more for bucks of the right type that they can build up the quality of their clips. This cost of self-deception is high.

(6) Feeding

Ranging sheep on the deserts in northern Nevada is an uncertain procedure without a supply of baled hay, corn or pellets constantly available. Two inches of snow is not enough to insure a supply of water should a few warm days occur, and six inches of snow is too much in most districts.

Last winter an unusual situation developed in that there was more snow on the deserts than had been for many years in the past. There was from two to three feet of snow on the level and drifts from five to six feet deep.

The snow crusted on top and made it impossible to use even pack mules to carry corn to the stranded bands of sheep. The sage brush was completely covered, and the sheep could not move on the snow.

Sheepmen in the district appealed to the county officials for assistance in breaking trails so that the sheep could be brought nearer to the railroad where feed could be shipped to them. Paul Mirandeborde sent a telegram that he had 5000 sheep and that they were dying of starvation, Raimundo Erquiaga came to Winnemucca by train from the desert and reported that his sheep and many other bands were starving to death.

County officials sent a telegram in answer to the urgent plea for assistance, that there was nothing they could do, that the only snow plow they had was broken down. Raimundo was told the same thing, that there was nothing that could be done. Raimundo came to the county agents office and explained the desperate circumstances that 25,000 sheep were in, stated that all would die if immediate relief was not rendered. Stark ruin, through the complete wiping out of their life's savings invested in the bands of sheep, was faced by these sheepmen as a grim reality when they were informed by their county officials that no aid could be sent.

Raimundo was assured by the county agent that help would be sent immediately. The county agent secured the telegram from Mirandeborde and wired him that equipment for breaking the trails to sheep in the district would be sent immediately.

Twelve hours later, at 2 o'clock in the morning with the thermometer registered 36 degrees below zero, the county agent was dispatching on its trail-breaking errand of mercy a 60 horse power caterpillar with a 14 foot scraper blade attached. This equipment and two experienced operators was secured from a construction company who were engaged in building an overpass at Winnemucca. The agent was informed that the cost would be \$5.00 per hour.

County officials stated to the county agent that they could not pay the bills incurred by the privately owned equipment, however the county agent ordered the crew and equipment to proceed with the work, and assured them that they would get their money when the job was completed.

Instead of five days, which was first estimated to be sufficient time to clear the trails, the crew bucked the deep snow for eleven days and nights before the errand was completed.

Breaking the trails was going to be of little value if feed was not made available for the sheep as soon as the tractor arrived. A supply of hay was located 40 miles north of Winnemucca. Equipment from a nearby CCC camp was secured to break trails to the hay stacks. The only hay bailer in the county was secured and a crew put to work baling hay for the stranded sheep. Trucks were secured to haul the hay, and a truck load of hay was chained to the caterpillar so that when the sheep were reached, feed was immediately available.

Many of the bands of sheep were so weak that they could not follow the hay trucks when the feed was being distributed to them on their bed ground. Six hundred thousand pounds of hay was baled and transported by trucks and railroad to save the stranded sheep.

Losses averaged about 15 per cent, whereas if aid had not been sent at the time it was, the losses, according to sheepmen would have been 75 per cent or higher.

The breaking of these trails through the snow saved not only the herds of sheep, but brought relief to miners in the district as well. At one mining camp where 12 people were stranded, they had been eating beans for several days, and they had to follow the trail to the nearest town in order to get food for the next meal after the caterpillar crew arrived.

Figure No. 3.

Condition existing on the desert
where 25000 sheep were stranded.

Figure No. 4.

Endeavoring to get feed to weak
sheep after snows started to melt.

(c) Horses

(1) Breeding

In order to improve the quality of saddle horses
in the district two Government Remount Stallions were secured.
One for Paradise Valley and one for McDermitt.

(h) Relationship of the public domain to the range
industry.

(3) Taylor Grazing Act.

It is necessary that all livestock men submit
in the spring of the year, applications for summer grazing
privileges and each fall an application for winter permits.
These applications were filled out by the county agent and sent
to the grazing officials.

In the county agents office there is a complete statistical history of every ranch in Humboldt County, including a legal description of the property with a classification of the total acreage and the amount of hay normally harvested on the individual properties. Together with an outline of the range used by each stockman. Many of the application blanks are signed and sent to the agent to complete.

8. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(1) Beef Cattle

Because there are so few definite, immediate dollars and cents to report in a 4-H club program, the agent slights this work for projects which offer a chance to show actual dollars and cents savings to the adults. However, it is sincerely believed that time spent on the 4-H club projects is of greater value than many times the same period spent with adults. If through club projects the junior can be caused to have an open mind for changes which will be of value to him, and if he can be taught to know there is always a right and a wrong way to do a job and to be open for suggestions, then the most lasting results of the extension program is that portion spent with the boys and girls.

After making a study of the way adults react to suggested changes in their business, it is believed that after a man is mature he seldom if ever changes his mind. He becomes prejudiced for the things he has committed himself on and while he might be caused to re-arrange his prejudices, he seldom, if ever changes his mind. For that reason it is important to keep the mind of the youth as flexible as possible for as long a period as possible.

In the past years those club projects have been taken by the members which offered the easiest way to reap the final goal and results of the years work, which was a trip or an encampment. Many of these projects were in gardening, where many of the members would claim the garden yet do very little actual work with it. Others would take the raising of a dairy calf as their project, and let it run and eat with the bunch, without any different care from the group of calves.

However, during the past three years the county agent has placed greater emphasis on what might be termed the utility value of the 4-H club projects. This being strictly a livestock district, club members are encouraged to take projects relating to the range livestock business.

The baby beef feeding projects, which include preparing animals for the Junior Livestock Show at South San Francisco offers the members an opportunity to actually conduct a business transaction themselves. They buy the calves and the feed, and either start a bank account of their own, or buy another animal, with the profits made from the venture.

They are allowed to compare other animals with their own, at the show, they find out what to feed and what not to feed in order to get the best results. They learn how to judge animals, to know what a good animal really is. Aside from those advantages in their own business they get a trip to a large city. Many of the members have never been in a town larger than Winnemucca, with a population of about 1800, until they join the club and take their animals to the California show.

The member, in order to make a good showing with his entry, practically lives with the animal for several months, he feeds the calf regularly, currys and brushes it, trains it to lead and to stand properly, inspects the calf for condition, makes regular trips and tours with the other members to study the calves being fed by all of the other members, he learns to change his feeding practices to conform to those being followed by the members whose calves are showing the most progress.

Tremendous progress is being made by the members, who are feeding calves at this time for the 1938 show, over the calves fed at this time last year. The 20 calves on feed at this time show more type, better conformation and condition than a year ago.

Figure No. 5.

Desirable type hereford calves
being prepared for the Junior
Livestock Show to be held in
April, 1938.

Figure No. 6.

Desirable type of shorthorn calf
being fed for the Junior Livestock
Show in April 1938.

All of the members insured their calves against death loss, as it is somewhat dangerous when feeding heavy with barley. As some of the members had borrowed the money with which to purchase the calf, it was thought that insuring the animals would be the best way to protect the club member against loss, and it also puts the project on more of a business basis.

Ten head of baby beef calves were taken to the livestock show at South San Francisco last March. Places of importance secured was second placing for the herd of five steers; third for hereford lightweight steer; third for lightweight short-horn; fifth for hereford steers; fifth and sixth for shorthorn heavy class cattle.

Before leaving for the California show, the calves were placed on exhibit at Paradise Valley, the community where most of the calves were fed. A total of 156 people attended the showing and the calves created a great deal of interest. The cattle were also placed on exhibition at Winnemucca, where one steer was auctioned off. The local Lions Club appointed six of their members as a judging team to place and guess the weights of the calves. This created a great deal of interest and fun as very few of the business men knew what a fat animal should weigh or how they should be judged. The animals were then placed as they should be according to standards of the show ring and the weights given.

After returning from the San Francisco show, the members were guests of the local Lions Club at a luncheon, where the members gave talks on their experiences at the Show and gave a detailed statement of their projects. Leslie Stewart, President of the club, stated in part that "while one likes to place close to the top, winning is not the most important thing secured in the baby beef feeding project."

(b) Home Economics

(2) Foods

Nine members of the Paradise Valley cooking club and their leader were taken to the annual 4-H Club encampment held at Lake Tahoe, where one of the most interesting and instructive programs was presented.

The cooking club finished their projects in a very satisfactory manner under the leadership of Mrs. Rudolph Schwartz.

Mrs. Schwartz required each member to finish their required number of cooking hours and in addition to prepare a meal for the balance of the club members and leaders. The agent attended two of these meals and they were well prepared and served in a pleasing manner.

Mothers of the club members have expressed their appreciation of the work done by the local leader, Mrs. Schwartz, and are anxious that the work be carried on in the future, as it gives the girls practical experience in cooking and preparing meals for others.

Figure No. 7

9. In community Activities

- (a) Farm bureau cooperation (Organization memberships, farm center or department meetings.)

The Farm Bureau is the accepted organization through which the county agent works. The board of directors are elected each fall and serve throughout the year.

Humboldt county being a sparsely settled district of large area, does not offer the same opportunity for community meetings as some of the districts with more centralized populations of farm people. For that reason it is necessary to do more personal service and present the program of work to them through farm visits. While more can be accomplished through the community meetings it does not seem practical to hold meetings every month.

Believing that a close organization of farmers and ranchers is necessary before the nation will realize that the farm must be protected with a fair living for its occupants, the county agent and directors of the farm bureau have encouraged all of the ranchers to join their organization and set a goal for others to aspire to. For the third consecutive year every farmer and rancher in the county has joined the farm bureau.

The agent and H. K. Harvey attended the Annual Farm Bureau Meeting held at Pasadena, California. It was encouraging to see such a large number of people from all parts of the nation gather together in the cause of agriculture. There seems to have always been a farm problem and it is doubtful if it ever will be settled to the satisfaction of every one involved, however, organizations such as the farm bureau are a necessity to farmers and our national Congressmen as well in order to keep the officials informed relative to needed legislation.

(d) Fairs and exhibits

Assistance was rendered to the county fair board in sending circular letters to ranchers and in every way encouraging them to send exhibits to the county fair and rodeo.

As a matter of education the agent spent a few days of the annual vacation at the California State Fair at Sacramento.

(g) Banker-farmer cooperation

The local banker is very cooperative and helpful. 4-H Club members borrow money from the bank with which to purchase their calves under the feeding program. The club members sign notes, pay their interest and conduct the project in a business like manner. Club pins are given out by the banker.

(h) Drought relief

Most of the farming and ranching in Nevada has a direct connection with the public domain. Although improvement in quality of cattle and sheep is one of the principal objectives of the extension program, the control of the cost of production goes hand in hand with such a program.

Range improvements are expensive, and with no private allotments of range in the past, no user felt justified in making these improvements to be used by others also, so many needed water developments were never started. It is hoped that under the CCC programs that a well drilling rig can be attached to the local camp and a large number of wells drilled and springs developed in Humboldt county.

An application was made last summer for the transfer of a well drilling rig to the Paradise Valley CCC camp for the purpose of changing the location of a few of the windmills that were installed under the drought relief program of 1934-1935, to more advantageous locations. Many small earthen pits or reservoirs could be developed in the spring range area which would allow the cattle to remain on the spring range for a longer period in the spring which would give the high summer range an opportunity to develop more growth before the stock were turned on it, cattle would consequently come down in better flesh in the fall.

While the transfer of the well drilling rig was never made to Humboldt county, it is hoped that one of the idle rigs will be put to use in this district, where material is available.

(1) Relief of destitution (work and direct aid)

During the haying season the county agents office is made a clearing house for transient labor. Ranchers send in word of the number and class of men desired and they are sent to the ranches, saving the ranchers many long trips to town during the busy season of the year. Large numbers of hay hands were sent to the different ranches.

The county agent was appointed enrollment officer for the CCC camp in Humboldt County where eligible applicants were sent to the camp for acceptance.

(n) Farm to Market Roads

Upon request of the State Farm Bureau Secretary a list and detailed description of the roads needing repairing and new construction was sent to that office.

10. In Horticulture

(a) Gardens

Assistance was given in the program of growing larger and better gardens on the ranches in this district. It has been noticed that when cattle prices are good that there is a tendency to slight the growing of garden foods and to purchase more of the supplies from retail stores, and when prices are lower for livestock sold then more of the food is grown on the ranches, which tendency leads one to believe that the best practice is to raise a large home garden at all times.

Demonstrations were given in the control of insect pests which normally destroy a large amount of produce each year.

11. In Control of Rodents and Other Pests

(a) Squirrels

Due to persistent campaigns in past years by ranchers with the assistance of the Biological Survey, the number of ground squirrels have been greatly reduced. However, more than a ton of poison grain was distributed to the ranchers in Humboldt county

during the spring and early summer. This was put out on private lands and the CCC camp furnished a number of enrollees to poison the public domain lands adjacent to the private holdings, which greatly relieved the situation.

(b) Rabbits

During the summer of 1936 many alfalfa and grain stands were completely destroyed, causing the ranchers to become alarmed over the seriousness of the situation, which made it easy to complete an extensive campaign of extermination during the winter of 1936-37.

Mr. Holman of the Biological Survey cooperated with the agent in securing WPA laborers and CCC camp enrollees to assist in mixing and distributing the poisoned alfalfa leaves.

Thousands of rabbits were killed around the hay stacks and trails throughout the sage brush areas.

Very little damage was reported during the growing season of 1937.

(d) Gophers

Gophers continue to be a pest that is difficult to control. His habits of living continuously underground makes it harder to effect control than on those species which live above the ground part of the time, such as the squirrel.

There are several ranches in the county, which at one time were badly infested with gophers, are not completely freed of them. This was accomplished through persistent efforts in poisoning and trapping, but proves that a ranch can be kept free from gophers by considering poisoning and trapping as one of the chores of spring and fall work and doing it every year.

Many demonstrations have been given during the year in their control, and it is believed that the money and time spent poisoning insect and rodent pests pays a greater return on that money and time than the same amount put to any other work on the ranch.

(e) Grasshoppers

Grasshoppers again made their appearance on about 1000 acres of alfalfa and grain lands. Six tons of poison bait was used on the Stall ranch at Golconda. Hoppers hatched later than in past years and the damage was confined almost entirely to the second crop of alfalfa.

After the first crop was harvested the stubble was poisoned with end gate seeders and the results were sufficient to allow the second crop a chance to produce a reduced crop of hay.

(g) Crickets

Mormon crickets are spreading over the ranges of Humboldt county and where ever they are in large numbers livestock will not stay on the same area. Surveys of the infestation were made during the summer months and reports sent to the officials in charge of the control program.

(h) Coyotes

In past years the sheepmen have considered the weather as the main and deciding factor determining whether they made a profit or loss during the years operation. While a heavy snow winter or a dry season still accounts for a large loss in the bands of sheep, the coyote is taking the spotlight as being the most important factor to consider at this time.

One operator reports a loss of 900 head of lambs and ewes during the spring of 1937, out of less than a total of 5000 sheep. This operator could not meet the payments on the loans on his sheep and was foreclosed this fall. Largely due to the losses sustained he could not show a profit even when wool and lambs were fair prices.

A few years ago a private trapper and dealer in furs circulated a petition requesting a referendum vote on withdrawing the states cooperation with the Biological Survey in predatory animal control. This question came before the people in 1934 and the appropriation withdrawn from the state, as a result the Federal appropriation was stopped also, leaving Nevada without any protection against the increases in the coyote numbers, and they certainly have increased in numbers.

Under the Taylor range law requiring that the rights to range on the public domain be based upon commensurate property, and a certain number of sheepmen not having the ranch property to offer, were forced to withdraw from the public range in favor of those with lands. As a result the sheep numbers in Humboldt county have been reduced. So with a smaller number of sheep as prey to the coyote and an increased number of coyotes for the smaller number of sheep the loss per flock is naturally greater than if the reverse is true.

The enormous loss being sustained by the sheepmen through coyotes has been kept before the people of the state through newspaper articles and letters to legislators. The last legislature appropriated a certain amount of money which can be used for rodent and insect control. Through the cooperation of the leader of the Biological Survey the agent called a meeting of sheepmen and worked out a program of poisoning to give immediate relief. Sheepmen are taught how to establish their own poison stations and one man is furnished by the Biological Survey to supervise the poisoning campaign.

Figure No. 8.

Sheep on the winter deserts are an easy prey to coyotes as they scatter over a large area in order to get enough to eat.

14. In Publications

(a) Agricultural news writing

Realizing that publicity is one of the most effective means of conducting an extension program of education the agent makes extensive use of newspapers and magazines in order to promote extension projects.

The finest kind of cooperation has been received from our local daily papers, the Humboldt Star, also from the Nevada State Journal at Reno, the Pacific Rural Press of San Francisco, California, the National Livestock Producer, Chicago, Illinois, and the Cattleman Magazine at Fort Worth, Texas.

A series of articles dealing with livestock problems was published in the Nevada News Papers and the National Livestock Producer, for the purpose of making it easier to later carry to completion a campaign to increase the calf crop for Nevada stockmen, and to endeavor to encourage them to better balance their investments between land and livestock.

Samples of publicity secured concerning farm bureau and extension activities are herewith attached.

(b) Bulletins

Dehorning cattle has been practiced by the larger and more progressive cattle outfits in Montana, Wyoming and other livestock districts for many years in the past. Cattle buyers are demanding more and more that cattle be dehorned.

Endeavoring to get the livestock producers in Humboldt county to comply with the demand being made by feeder buyers, that all cattle should be dehorned the agent started a campaign to get the producers to dehorn their stock in 1930. However, it was not until 1933 that the stockmen got interested in the practice of dehorning. The agent decided that the main thing preventing them from dehorning on a county wide scale was largely the lack of knowledge of how to construct a dehorning chute that did not cost very much money.

In 1933 the agent constructed a simple, but more or less crude, stanchion type of chute that cost only a few dollars to build. After studying the places where improvements could be made in the chute, the improvements have been added each time a new chute was constructed until at this time one that is satisfactory in most every detail has been perfected and answering the purpose in a satisfactory manner to all who have used it.

One of these improved, simple, low cost chutes can be found today on most every ranch of any size in the county. Whereas, in 1933 only two operators dehorned their stock, in 1937 every producer in Humboldt county dehornes his cattle and is glad that he started doing so.

Believing that there should be a standard method of constructing a dehorning chute the agent published a bulletin giving detailed instructions for building one of these chutes. Each step in the construction is described in detail which will enable those who cannot read a blue print to be able to build one of these chutes.

A copy of this bulletin is attached hereto.

ELKO INDEPENDENT ---FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1937

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK PRODUCER, OCTOBER, 1937

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY SEPT. 20, 1937

WINNEMUCCA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1937

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA

SEPTEMBER 13, 1937

WINNEMUCCA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

Wednesday, June 30, 1937

V. County Program of Work, Project Activities and Results Achieved

6. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(16) Use of current market information

Market information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been used to try and keep the stockmen informed as to the national picture relating to their commodities. Information coming from the Bureau early in the fall indicated that livestock prices would not hold up and that feeders who paid the high prices would likely take a loss. This information was sent to the livestock producers with the hope that they could understand that their feeder steers would likely be sold on a declining market this fall. To take advantage of the situation would have been to sell as soon as the stock were ready and not hold them, hoping that the price would rise, those who followed that procedure made money. Those who were influenced to hold their cattle lost money by doing so.

(b) Credit

(1) Farm loans (Federal Land Bank)

Applications for loans from the Federal Land Bank have been filled out by the county agent and submitted to the Land Bank Officials.

(3) Feed and livestock loans

The Nevada Livestock Production Credit Corporation has been of great assistance in relieving the livestock men in the matter of loans on their livestock and budgets for operating expenses. Applications for several loans have been made through the county agents office as are the renewal notes and yearly budgets.

(j) Rural Rehabilitation and Resettlement

One rehabilitation loan has been approved. This was for the purpose of purchasing stock for a livestock ranch where plenty of hay was available yet insufficient livestock to pay operating expenses.

7. In Animal Husbandry

(a) Beef cattle

(2) Range management (includes standardization of breeding herds - feeding - reduction of losses)

A campaign to standardize the breeding herds in Lander county was started in 1933. Considering the slowness with which most stockmen accept changed practices, the program has progressed in a satisfactory manner. While every rancher in the county has purchased hereford bulls, many of them have not bought sufficient bulls to insure a good calf crop.

Believing that the weakest factor in the management of our herds in Lander county at this time, is the small number of calves raised from each 100 breeding cows, the agent started a campaign to increase the calf crop by listing all of the factors involved in connection with the calf crop problem.

An important factor in the campaign to increase the calf crop is to keep sufficient bulls of the right age to insure a normal calf crop, and in order to raise a larger number of calves that are born, ranchers are encouraged to regulate the calving period of their cattle, by withholding the bulls from the breeding herd during the months of April, May and June.

(3) Purebred sires

In an effort to assist the growers with their marketing problems the agent recommends that registered bulls of good quality and type be purchased. A list of reliable breeders was sent to producers in Lander county.

(4) Culling

Culling is an important phase of the livestock business. Slow breeders that do not produce a calf every year should be removed. Systematic culling is one of the points in the county agents campaign to increase the calf crop on Lander County ranches.

9. In Community Activities

- (a) Farm bureau cooperation (Organization memberships, farm center or department meetings)

The farm bureau is the accepted organization through which the county agent works. The board of directors are elected each fall and serve throughout the year.

Lander county being a sparsely settled district does not offer the same opportunity for community meetings as some of the districts with more of a centralized population of farm people. For that reason it is necessary that most all of the work be conducted through personal farm visits.