

No. M. L. Maloney From 1939 To Subject

ANNUAL REPORT

PAUL L. MALONEY

1939

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
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

.....  
*Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.* From ..... to ....., 193

.....  
*4-H Club Agent.* From ..... to ....., 193

.....  
*Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.* From ..... to ....., 193

PAUL L. MALONEY From Nov. 1, 1938 to Oct. 31, 1939  
*Agricultural Agent.*

.....  
*Assistant Agricultural Agent.* From ..... to ....., 193



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date .....

State Extension Director.

AC 0089 / 1 / 62

## 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.....					
4-H Club agent.....	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant county agent in charge of club work.....					
<b>Paul L. Maloney</b> Agricultural agent.....	12	66	0	104	223
Assistant agricultural agent.....					

2. County extension association or committee:
- (a) Agricultural extension: (1) Name **Farm Bureau** (2) Number of members **52**
  - (b) Home demonstration: (1) Name ..... (2) Number of members **0**
  - (c) 4-H Club: (1) Name ..... (2) Number of members **0**
3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted..... **6**
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... **6**
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
- (a) Adult work: (1) Men **12** (2) Women **2**
  - (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men **2** (2) Women **2** (3) Older club boys **0** (4) Older club girls **0**
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs..... (a) Men **3** (b) Women **0**
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... **1**
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... **25**

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>1</sup> (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	0	0	3	3
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys <sup>2</sup> 0 (2) Girls <sup>2</sup> 0	0	8 11	8 11
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys <sup>3</sup> 0 (2) Girls <sup>3</sup> 0	0	8 10	8 10

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:<sup>4</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>2</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.  
<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.  
<sup>4</sup> The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Boys.....	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0
	(b) Girls.....	0	1	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

14. Number of 4-H Club members:<sup>1</sup> (a) In school..... **19** (b) Out of school..... **0**

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....	(1) Judging..... 0 (2) Demonstration..... 0	0	1 1	1 1
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older.....	0	0	0	0
17. Members in groups reported in question 16.....	(1) Young men..... 0 (2) Young women..... 0	0	0 0	0 0
18. Total number of farm or home visits <sup>3</sup> made in conducting extension work.....	0	0	1108	1108
19. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	0	76	76
20. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(1) Office..... 0 (2) Telephone..... 9	0	1695 1039	1695 1039
	21. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>4</sup> .....	0	0	35
22. Number of individual letters written.....	0	0	949	949
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed).....	0	0	50	50
24. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	0	0	0
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	0	0	0	0
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....	(a) Number..... 0 (b) Total attendance of: (1) Men leaders..... 0 (2) Women leaders..... 0	0	2 5 2	2 5 2
	(c) 4-H Club..... (a) Number..... 0 (b) Total attendance of: (1) Men leaders..... 0 (2) Women leaders..... 0	0	28 778	28 778
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27).....	(1) Number..... 0 (2) Total attendance..... 0	0	102 342	102 342
	29. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(1) Number..... 0 (2) Total attendance..... 0	0	3 14

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>1</sup> (d)	
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	0	0	} 30
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....	0	6	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	45	
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	0	0	} 31
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....	0	1	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	52	
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	} 32
		(b) Total members attending.....	0	0	
		(c) Total others attending.....	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....	0	1	
		(b) Total boys attending.....	0	80	
		(c) Total girls attending.....	0	100	
		(d) Total others attending.....	0	35	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	12	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number.....	0	0	} 33	
	(2) Total attendance.....	0	513		
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	4	} 34
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	146	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	
34½. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed.....	0	0	30	30	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.....	73	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.....	17	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.).....	80	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.).....	0	42

<sup>1</sup> 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.

CEREALS<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.

<sup>4</sup> 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: <sup>1</sup>							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	

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
	(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: <sup>2</sup>							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	

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 potatoes (a)	Sweetpotatoes (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	Sugar beets and all other special crops <sup>1</sup> (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 committeemen.....	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. <sup>2</sup>	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 information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	NA	NA	NA	0	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>3</sup>						} 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	

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

<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

<sup>3</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming	Agricultural engineering <sup>1</sup> (farm and home)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	0	141
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	NA	NA	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	NA	NA	9	
(4) Specialists.....	NA	NA	6	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	NA	NA	5	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	NA	NA	5	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	NA	NA	0	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	NA	NA	0	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations held.....	NA	NA	0	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	NA	NA	9	147
148. Number of other meetings held.....	NA	NA	0	148
149. Number of news stories published.....	NA	NA	0	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....	NA	NA	0	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....	NA	NA	17	151
152. Number of office calls received.....	NA	NA	16	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....				153
(1) Boys.....	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	NA	0	
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....				154
(1) Boys.....	NA	NA	0	
(2) Girls.....	NA	NA	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	NA	x x x x x x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	NA	NA	x x x x x x x x x	
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154½).....				155
(1) Transplant beds or built.....	NA	Coverts <sup>2</sup> improved or built NA	Acres terraced 0	
(2) Acres planted to forest trees.....	NA	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds NA	Machines or equipment repaired 0	
(3) Acres improved.....	NA	Feeding stations operated NA	Articles made 8	
(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire.....	NA	Animals or birds produced NA	Dehorning chutes Equipment installed 0	

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees.....	0	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	4	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

<sup>1</sup> 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

<sup>2</sup> 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
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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	Number of units	Total value of service or savings	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation.....	0	0 acres.	\$ 0	170
170½. Growing crops on contour.....	0	0 acres.	0	170½
170½. Gully control.....	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
176½. Better ginning of cotton.....	0	0 gin stands	0	176½
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. <sup>1</sup>	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			182
(b) Tillage implements.....	0	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	0	
(d) Plows.....	0	(e) Mowers.....	0	
(f) Planters.....	0	(g) Sewing machines.....	0	
(h) Other.....	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	183
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0	(i) Silos.....	(1) Regular..... 0	
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	0	(2) Trench or pit.....	0	
(d) Water systems installed.....	0	(j) Hog houses.....	0	
(e) Heating systems installed.....	0	(k) Poultry houses.....	0	
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	0	(l) Storage structures.....	0	
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	0	(m) Other.....	0	

<sup>1</sup> Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milking, 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: <sup>1</sup>		
(a).....	0	} 207
(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: <sup>1</sup>		
(a).....	0	} 213
(b).....	0	

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

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

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

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup> (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	84	12	0	0	23	
(4) Specialists.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	6	3	0	0	6	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	6	1	0	0	0	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	55	3	0	0	0	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	5	1	0	0	0	219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	220
221. Number of other meetings held.....	0	31	0	0	0	1	221
222. Number of news stories published.....	0	19	1	0	0	0	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	24	0	0	0	0	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	369	21	0	0	0	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	0	243	51	0	0	312	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 226
(1) Boys.....	0	8	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 227
(1) Boys.....	0	8	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	44	0	0	0	0	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	0	42	3	0	0	0	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	0	10	0	0	0	0	232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	233
234. Number of members in these associations.....	0	0	11	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	0	0	0	0	0	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	241

<sup>1</sup> Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

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 <sup>1</sup>	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.....	0	0	0	6	0	32	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	0	3	0	6	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
251. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
252. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	4	0	126	254
255. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	52	0	268	255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	x x x x	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	} 256
(2) Girls.....		0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	x x x x	0	0	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	} 257
(2) Girls.....		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.....				0			258
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.....				8			261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....				14			262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit.....				8			262½
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....				0			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.....				0			267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....				0			268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....				0			269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....				0			} 270
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....				0			
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....				0			
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....				0			

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> assisted in organizing during the year.....	0	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> 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.....	65	276
276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing.....	0	276½
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations.....	0	277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manufacturing	Locating markets and transportation	Use of current market information	Financing	Organization	Accounting	Keeping membership informed	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....	0	0	65	80	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	Wool	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$ 2800	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products		(k)	(l)	
			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	\$ 12,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2500	\$ 0	\$ 0	283

<sup>1</sup> 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 preserva- tion	
	(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.....	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	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.....	0	0	
(2) By leaders.....	0	0	
292. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 296
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 297
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	0		} 298
(b) Meals planned and served.....		0	
(c) Quarts canned.....	0		
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....		0	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....		0	
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....		0	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....		0	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....		0	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....		0	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....		0	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....		0	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....		0	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....		0	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....		0	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....		0	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		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	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310) \$.....		0	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....		0	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....		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: <sup>1</sup>			
(a).....		0	} 335
(b).....		0	
(c).....		0	
(d).....		0	
(e).....		0	

<sup>1</sup> 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: <sup>1</sup>			} 360
(a).....	0	0	
(b).....	0	0	

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
16-8926

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.....				} 375
.....		0 rooms	0 articles	

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: <sup>1</sup>		
(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: <sup>1</sup>		
(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: <sup>1</sup>		
(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

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

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	415
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	416
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	{ (a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	417
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	{ (a) 4-H Club members..... 0 (b) Others..... 0 }	418
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: <sup>1</sup>		
(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.....	12	24	
(4) Specialists.....	0	1	
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	6	6	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	1	35	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	1	27	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	8	10	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	1	7	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1	5	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	19	48	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	2	100	436

<sup>1</sup> 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.....	0	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.....	0	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	{(a) Adults..... {(b) Juniors.....	0 } 443
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.....	0	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	0	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	0	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	0	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	0	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	0	449

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Coyotes and other predatory animals	Rodents	General-feeder insects <sup>1</sup>	Weeds	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	} 450
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	7	13	47	2	
(4) Specialists.....	6	0	0	0	
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	4	5	5	2	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	8	0	0	0	452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	11	0	0	0	453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	2	6	78	2	456
457. Number of other meetings held.....	2	0	3	0	457
458. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	4	0	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	3	3	0	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....	18	79	171	3	460
461. Number of office calls received.....	55	45	147	3	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	17	32	38	0	462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled.....	20000 pills	3000	13 tons	0	463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$25,000	\$2,000	\$7,000	\$ 0	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

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

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

SOIL CONSERVATION AND OTHER WORK

ITEM	Soil conservation	All other work		
	(a)	Range Imp.		
467. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	} 467	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0		
(3) Agricultural agents.....	43	13		
(4) Specialists.....	0	0		
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	6	5	468	
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	2	469	
470. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	1	2	470	
471. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	471	
471½. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	471½	
472. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	472	
473. Number of other meetings held.....	10	6	473	
474. Number of news stories published.....	2	0	474	
475. Number of different circular letters issued.....	9	3	475	
476. Number of farm or home visits made.....	183	50	476	
477. Number of office calls received.....	341	60	477	
478. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled. (Do not include work previously reported.)	{(1) Boys.....	0	x x x x	} 478
	{(2) Girls.....	0	x x x x	
479. Number of 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)	{(1) Boys.....	0	x x x x	} 479
	{(2) Girls.....	0	x x x x	
479½. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)	0	x x x x	479½	

SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms	Number of units	
	(a)	(b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity.....	0	0 acres.	480
481. Applying lime materials.....	0	0 tons.	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies.....	0	0 acres.	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers.....	0	0 tons.	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps).....	0	0 acres.	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations.....	0	0 acres.	485
486. Plowing under green manure.....	0	0 acres.	486
487. Controlling soil blowing.....	0	0 acres.	487
488. Strip cropping.....	0	0 acres.	488
489. Using cover crops.....	0	0 acres.	489
490. Approved summer-fallow.....	0	0 acres.	490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	492
493. Growing crops on contour. (Reported under question 170¼, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring.....	0	0 acres.	494
495. Grassing waterways.....	0	0 acres.	495
496. Depth of moisture tests.....	0	0 acres.	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production.....	0	0 acres.	497
498. Farms in:			
(1) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	0	0 acres.	498
(2) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0	0 acres.	
(3) Grazing associations.....	0	0 acres.	

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies 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 ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION			Soil Conservation Service	Farm Security Administration	
	Agricultural conservation program (a)	Market agreement and order program (b)	Surplus purchase and diversion program (c)			
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	43	0	0	0	6	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	6	0	0	0	2	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	0	0	0	0	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	1	0	0	0	0	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	3	0	0	0	0	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	45	0	0	0	0	504

510-(a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee 8

510-(b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent 8

510-(c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by Extension office 2

510-(d) Number of copies of circular post-cards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension office 496

510-(e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or bulletins distributed by Extension office 152

510-(f) Approximate number of individual contacts by members of Extension office at which various phases of the AAA program were discussed. This should count all calls which included an educational discussion of AAA regardless of the fact that the call may not have been originally intended as an AAA call

Number of farm calls	<u>341</u>
Number of office calls	<u>365</u>
Number of telephone calls	<u>104</u>

SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms		Number of units
	(a)	(b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity.....	0	0	acres. 480
481. Applying lime materials.....	0	0	tons. 481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies.....	0	0	acres. 482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers.....	0	0	tons. 483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps).....	0	0	acres. 484
485. Using recommended crop rotations.....	0	0	acres. 485
486. Plowing under green manure.....	0	0	acres. 486
487. Controlling soil blowing.....	0	0	acres. 487
488. Strip cropping.....	0	0	acres. 488
489. Using cover crops.....	0	0	acres. 489
490. Approved summer-fallow.....	0	0	acres. 490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	492
493. G... (Reported under question 170¼, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	493

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies 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 ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION			Soil Conservation Service	Farm Security Administration
	Agricultural conservation program	Market agreement and order program	Surplus purchase and diversion program		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
499. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	43	0	0	0	6
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	6	0	0	0	2
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	0	0	0	0
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	1	0	0	0	0
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	3	0	0	0	0
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	45	0	0	0	0
505. Number of meetings held.....	10	0	0	0	0
506. Number of news stories published.....	2	0	0	0	0
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	9	0	0	0	0
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	183	0	0	0	0
509. Number of office calls received.....	341	0	0	0	0
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	104	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (d), p. 16.



WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>—Continued

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies 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	Rural Elec- trifi- cation (f)	Tennessee Valley Authority (g)	Works Progress Adminis- tration (h)	National Youth Adminis- tration (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	All other (including relief) (k)	
499. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	} 499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	23	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	504
505. Number of meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	505
506. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	0	0	312	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							

<sup>1</sup> Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (d), p. 16.

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
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 LANDER

#### REPORT OF

(Name) <u>Home Demonstration Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 193
<u>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 193
<u>C. R. TOWNSEND</u> <u>H-Club Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 193
<u>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</u>	From _____ to _____, 193
<u>PAUL L. MALONEY</u> <u>Agricultural Agent.</u>	From <u>NOVEMBER 1938</u> to <u>NOVEMBER 1, 1939</u>
<u>ANTOINE PRIMEAUX</u> <u>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</u>	From <u>JANUARY 2</u> to <u>NOVEMBER 1, 1939</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

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

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

### SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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

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

## TERMINOLOGY

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

### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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

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

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

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A 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.....	1				
Asst. home demonstration agent.....					
4-H Club agent.....	2				1
Assistant county agent in charge of club work.....					
<b>Townsend &amp; Maloney</b> Agricultural agent.....	3	34	10 1/2		32 1/2
<b>Primeaux</b> Assistant agricultural agent.....					

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

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>1</sup> (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	0	0	0	0
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Boys<sup>2</sup>..... 0</li> <li>(2) Girls<sup>2</sup>..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Boys<sup>3</sup>..... 0</li> <li>(2) Girls<sup>3</sup>..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:<sup>4</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>2</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.  
<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.  
<sup>4</sup> The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age <sup>1</sup> :												
(a) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

14. Number of 4-H Club members:<sup>1</sup> (a) In school..... 0 (b) Out of school..... 0

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Judging..... 0</li> <li>(2) Demonstration..... 0</li> </ul>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Young men..... 0</li> <li>(2) Young women..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0
18. Total number of farm or home visits <sup>3</sup> made in conducting extension work.....	0	0	110	110
19. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	0	30	30
20. Number of calls relating to extension work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Office..... 0</li> <li>(2) Telephone..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	124	124
21. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>4</sup> .....	0	0	17	17
22. Number of individual letters written.....	0	0	100	100
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed).....	0	0	32	32
24. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	0	175	175
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Adult work:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Number..... 0</li> <li>Total attendance of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Men leaders..... 0</li> <li>(c) Women leaders..... 0</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) 4-H Club:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Number..... 0</li> <li>Total attendance of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Leaders..... 0</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Number..... 0</li> <li>(2) Total attendance..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	14	14
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Number..... 0</li> <li>(2) Total attendance..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>1</sup> (d)
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		30
		(b) Total attendance.....		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....		
		(b) Total attendance.....		
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		31
		(b) Total attendance.....		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....		
		(b) Total attendance.....		
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number.....		32
		(b) Total members attending.....		
		(c) Total others attending.....		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....		
		(b) Total boys attending.....		
		(c) Total girls attending.....		
		(d) Total others attending.....		
		(a) Number.....		
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number.....		4	4
	(2) Total attendance.....		47	47
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		34
		(b) Total attendance.....		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number.....		
		(b) Total attendance.....		
34½. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed				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.....	53	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program.....	36	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....		37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....		38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....		39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....		40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	36	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	3	42

<sup>1</sup> 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.

CEREALS<sup>1</sup>

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.....	0					43
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0					
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1					
(4) Specialists.....	0					
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	2					44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	2					45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	2					46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0					47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0					48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	1					49
50. Number of other meetings held.....	2					50
51. Number of news stories published.....	3					51
52. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0					52
53. Number of farm or home visits made.....	2					53
54. Number of office calls received.....	0					54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						55
(1) Boys.....	0					
(2) Girls.....	0					
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						56
(1) Boys.....	0					
(2) Girls.....	0					
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0					57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	10					59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	3					60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	7					61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	21					62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	2					63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>4</sup>						66
(1).....	0					
(2).....	0					
(3).....	0					
(4).....	0					
(5).....	0					

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.

<sup>4</sup> 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	0	0	0	0	67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	3	3	0	0	0	4	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	2	3	0	0	0	5	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	73
74. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
75. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	3	2	0	0	0	7	77
78. Number of office calls received.....	4	2	0	0	0	9	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
{(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
{(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
{(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
{(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
{(1) Seed.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	x x x x	
{(2) Forage.....	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	x x x x	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	1	1	0	0	0	2	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>							90
(1) Restoring non-crop pasture.....	0	0	0	0	0	15	
(2) Seeding perennial legumes.....	0	0	0	0	0	7	
(3) Alfalfa renovation.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	
(4).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(5).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.  
<sup>3</sup> 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.....							} 115
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) Specialists.....							
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....							116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....							117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....							118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....							119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....							120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							121
122. Number of other meetings held.....							122
123. Number of news stories published.....							123
124. Number of different circular letters issued.....							124
125. Number of farm or home visits made.....							125
126. Number of office calls received.....							126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 127
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
128. Number of 4-H Club members com- pleting.....							} 128
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....			x x x x				129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	x x x x	bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recom- mendations were followed.....							131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recom- mendations were followed.....							132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed.....							133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recom- mendations were followed.....			x x x x				134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....			x x x x				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		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		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		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		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: <sup>1</sup>							} 140
(1) .....							
(2) .....							
(3) .....							
(4) .....							

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

FORESTRY—Continued

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

<sup>1</sup> 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

<sup>2</sup> 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.....	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	168

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made.....	169
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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.....									} 169½
169½. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals.....							x x x x	x x x x	

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.....		acres.	\$.....	170
170¼. Growing crops on contour.....		acres.		170¼
170½. Gully control.....		acres.		170½
171. Drainage practices.....		acres.		171
172. Irrigation practices.....		acres.		172
173. Land-clearing practices.....		acres.		173
174. Better types of machines.....		machines.		174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....		machines.		175
176. Efficient use of machinery.....		x x x x x x x x		176
176½. Better ginning of cotton.....		gin stands		176½
177. All buildings constructed (include silos).....		buildings.		177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....		buildings.		178
179. Farm electrification.....		farms. <sup>1</sup>		179
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines).....				180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	farms.	x x x x x x x x	\$.....	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types:	(a) Tractors.....	(b) Tillage implements.....	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	(d) Plows.....	} 182
	(e) Mowers.....	(f) Planters.....	(g) Sewing machines.....	(h) Other.....	

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

<sup>1</sup> Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milking, milk cooling, incubating, brooding, hotbed heat ng, 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.....			} 184
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....			
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			190
191. Number of other meetings held.....			191
192. Number of news stories published.....			192
193. Number of different circular letters issued.....			193
194. Number of farm or home visits made.....			194
195. Number of office calls received.....			195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....		} 196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....		
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	chickens	colonies	198

POULTRY—Continued

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

BEES—CONTINUED

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

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

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

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

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup> (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	7	2	0	1	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	3	2	0	1	0	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	2½	½	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	0	0	0	0	0	221
222. Number of news stories published.....	0	4	2	0	0	0	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	25	5	0	1	0	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	0	13	8	0	0	0	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	} 226
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	0	4	3	0	0	0	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....	0	0	1	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	4	3	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	0	0	0	0	0	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	3	3	0	0	0	239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	14	9	0	0	0	240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	7	4	0	0	0	241

<sup>1</sup> Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

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 <sup>1</sup>	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	1/4	1/4	0	0	4	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	1	1	0	0	3	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
251. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
252. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	1	1	0	0	4	254
255. Number of office calls received.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	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
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....							259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....							260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....							261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....							262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit.....							262½
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....							263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....							264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year.....							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....							266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....							267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....							268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....							269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....							2
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....							0
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....							0
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....							3

<sup>1</sup> 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.....	1	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting.....	1	272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> assisted in organizing during the year.....	0	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> previously organized assisted by extension agents this year.....	1	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274).....	1	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems.....	20	276
276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing.....	0	276½
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations.....	7	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.....	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....	2	0	13	20	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	Wool	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$2,403	\$0,395	281

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

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$ 0	\$225	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	283

<sup>1</sup> 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 preserva- tion	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....			
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	(1) By agents or specialists.....		} 290
	(2) By leaders.....		
291. Number of other meetings held.....	(1) By agents or specialists.....		} 291
	(2) By leaders.....		
292. Number of news stories published.....			292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....			293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....			294
295. Number of office calls received.....			295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....		} 296
	(2) Girls.....		
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....		} 297
	(2) Girls.....		
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	(b) Meals planned and served.....		} 298
(c) Quarts canned.....	(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....		
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....			
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....			
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....			300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....			301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....			302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....			303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....			304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....			305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....			306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....			307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....			308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....			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).....			310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310) \$.....			311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....			312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....			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.....			} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....			
(c) Agricultural agents.....			
(d) Specialists.....			
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	(a) By agents or specialists.....		} 320
	(b) By leaders.....		
321. Number of other meetings held.....	(a) By agents or specialists.....		} 321
	(b) By leaders.....		
322. Number of news stories published.....			322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....			323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....			324
325. Number of office calls received.....			325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....		} 326
	(b) Girls.....		
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....		} 327
	(b) Girls.....		
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....			328
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....			329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....			330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....			331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....			332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	(a) Men.....		} 333
	(b) Women.....		
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....			334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			
(a).....			} 335
(b).....			
(c).....			
(d).....			
(e).....			

<sup>1</sup> 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.....	-----	} 336
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	-----	
(c) Agricultural agents.....	-----	
(d) Specialists.....	-----	
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists.....	} 342
	(b) By leaders.....	
343. Number of other meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists.....	} 343
	(b) By leaders.....	
344. Number of news stories published.....		344
345. Number of different circular letters issued.....		345
346. Number of farm or home visits made.....		346
347. Number of office calls received.....		347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys.....	} 348
	(b) Girls.....	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys.....	} 349
	(b) Girls.....	
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Dresses.....	} 350
	(b) Other.....	

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

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

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program..... 390

391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program..... \$..... 391

392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>

(a) ..... 392

(b) ..... 392

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings..... 393

394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture..... 394

395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)..... 395

396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... 396

397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... 397

398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms..... 398

399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program..... \$..... 399

400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>

(a) ..... 400

(b) ..... 400

HANDICRAFT—Continued

401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft..... 401

402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>

(a) ..... 402

(b) ..... 402

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..... 403

(b) 4-H Club agents..... 403

(c) Agricultural agents..... 403

(d) Specialists..... 403

404. Number of communities in which work was conducted..... 404

405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting..... 405

406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen..... 406

407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted..... 407

408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations..... 408

409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held: (a) By agents or specialists..... 409

(b) By leaders..... 409

410. Number of other meetings held: (a) By agents or specialists..... 410

(b) By leaders..... 410

411. Number of news stories published..... 411

412. Number of different circular letters issued..... 412

413. Number of farm or home visits made..... 413

414. Number of office calls received..... 414

<sup>1</sup> 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..... 415

(b) Girls..... 415

416. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys..... 416

(b) Girls..... 416

417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work..... (a) Boys..... 417

(b) Girls..... 417

418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests..... (a) 4-H Club members..... 418

(b) Others..... 418

419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations..... 419

420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations..... 420

421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)..... 421

422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations..... 422

423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans..... 423

424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations..... 424

425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... 425

426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program..... 426

427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:<sup>1</sup>

(a) ..... 427

(b) ..... 427

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.....			428
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....			
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			431
432. Number of meetings held.....			432
433. Number of news stories published.....			433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....			434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....			435
436. Number of office calls received.....			436

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



SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms	Number of units	
	(a)	(b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity.....	0	0 acres.	480
481. Applying lime materials.....	0	0 tons.	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies.....	0	0 acres.	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers.....	0	0 tons.	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps).....	0	0 acres.	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations.....	0	0 acres.	485
486. Plowing under green manure.....	0	0 acres.	486
487. Controlling soil blowing.....	0	0 acres.	487
488. Strip cropping.....	0	0 acres.	488
489. Using cover crops.....	0	0 acres.	489
490. Approved summer-fallow.....	0	0 acres.	490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	492
493. Growing crops on contour. (Reported under question 170¼, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring.....	0	0 acres.	494
495. Grassing waterways.....	0	0 acres.	495
496. Depth of moisture tests.....	0	0 acres.	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production.....	0	0 acres.	497
498. Farms in:			
(1) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	0	45695 acres.	498
(2) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0	0 acres.	
(3) Grazing associations.....		acres.	

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies 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 ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION			Soil Conservation Service	Farm Security Administration	
	Agricultural conservation program	Market agreement and order program	Surplus purchase and diversion program			
	(a)	(b)	(c)			
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	26	0	0	0	1	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	1	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	4	0	0	0	1	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	5	0	0	0	0	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	16	0	0	0	0	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	7	0	0	0	0	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	19	0	0	0	0	504
505. Number of meetings held.....	2	0	0	0	0	505
506. Number of news stories published.....	2	0	0	0	0	506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	19	0	0	0	0	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	38	0	0	0	2	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	14	0	0	0	3	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents.....	9	0	0	0	0	510

510.(a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee.....	2
510.(b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent (s).....	2
510.(c) Number of AA <sup>A</sup> News Articles prepared by Extension office.....	4
510.(d) Number of copies of circular postcards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension office.....	586
510.(e) Number of AA <sup>A</sup> pamphlets, circulars, or bulletins distributed by Extension office.....	144
510.(f) Approximate number of individual contacts by members of Extension office at which various phases of the AAA program were discussed. This should count all calls which included an educational discussion of AAA regardless of the fact that the call may not have been originally intended as an AAA call.	
Number of farm calls.....	38
Number of office calls.....	5
Number of telephone calls.....	18

SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms	Number of units	
	(a)	(b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity.....	0	0 acres.	480
481. Applying lime materials.....	0	0 tons.	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies.....	0	0 acres.	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers.....	0	0 tons.	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps).....	0	0 acres.	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations.....	0	0 acres.	485
486. Plowing under green manure.....	0	0 acres.	486
487. Controlling soil blowing.....	0	0 acres.	487
488. Strip cropping.....	0	0 acres.	488
489. Using cover crops.....	0	0 acres.	489
490. Approved summer-fallow.....	0	0 acres.	490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	492
493. Growing crops on contour. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.).....	x x x x	x x x x	493
494. Pasture and range improvement.....	0	0 acres.	494
495. Grassing waterways.....	0	0 acres.	495
496. Depth of moisture tests.....	0	0 acres.	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production.....	0	0 acres.	497
498. Farms in:			
(1) Legal soil-conservation.....			
(2) Voluntary soil-conservation.....			
(3) Grazing associations.....			

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies 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 ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION			Soil Conservation Service	Farm Security Administration	
	Agricultural conservation program	Market agreement and order program	Surplus purchase and diversion program			
	(a)	(b)	(c)			
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	26	0	0	0	1	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	1	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	4	0	0	0	1	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	5	0	0	0	0	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	16	0	0	0	0	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	7	0	0	0	0	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	19	0	0	0	0	504
505. Number of meetings held.....	2	0	0	0	0	505
506. Number of news stories published.....	2	0	0	0	0	506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	19	0	0	0	0	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	38	0	0	0	2	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	14	0	0	0	3	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	9	0	0	0	0	510

<sup>1</sup>Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (d), p. 16.



WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>—Continued

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies 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	Rural Electrification	Tennessee Valley Authority	Works Progress Administration	National Youth Administration	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau	All other (including relief)
	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....						499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....						
(3) Agricultural agents.....						
(4) Specialists.....						
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....						500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....						502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....						504
505. Number of meetings held.....						505
506. Number of news stories published.....						506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....						507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....						508
509. Number of office calls received.....						509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....						510
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

<sup>1</sup> Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (d), p. 16.

A N N A L   N A R R A T I V E  
R E P O R T  
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Statement of Agricultural Extension Activities in Humboldt and Northern Lander Counties, Nevada, with the assistance and efforts of representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of Nevada, and Humboldt and Lander County Farm Bureaus cooperating.

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BY  
PAUL L. MALONEY, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT,  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM  
NOVEMBER 1, 1938, TO OCTOBER 31, 1939  
WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

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LANDER COUNTY

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HISTORICAL REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF EXTENSION WORK  
IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Not until one is asked to take an appraisal of the work done in past years does he realize the changes and progress that have been made with those with whom he is working.

The extension service was organized in Humboldt County in about 1921 with Joseph W. Wilson, present county agent of Elko County, as the first county agent. Mr. Wilson served until July 1, 1925, when the present agent took over the duties of county agent in Humboldt after Mr. Wilson was transferred to Elko.

The Humboldt County Farm Bureau was organized at the same time the Extension Service came into the County. The local Chamber of Commerce, Lion's Club, and Livestock Association sponsor extension programs and work with the county agent in promoting junior and adult demonstrations.

Humboldt County is almost entirely a livestock county, with a fairly large acreage of idle lands which serve as a storage reservoir for surplus irrigation water during years when there is a more than normal run-off.

The hay crop for the maintenance of their livestock during the winter months is the chief concern of the ranchers in this district; however, some years, when there is more water available than is required to raise a hay crop, the ranchers utilize this surplus water for raising wheat, oats, and barley to feed their livestock. On good water years enough grain is often raised to last two or three years.

In 1922, records show that the extension program was based largely on promoting pumping water for irrigation from wells in the Orovada district. There were about seventy-five families on the dry farms in that section of Humboldt County. This condition was largely an aftermath of high prices paid for commodities during the war period and the high prices at which farm lands were held, making it almost impossible for the family with moderate means to secure lands to farm; and, believing that the peak war prices were going to be maintained, these dry farmers were endeavoring to make a home under the most adverse conditions.

The problem in 1925 seemed to be to endeavor to encourage these settlers to move out of the district in order to prevent them from wasting the best years of their life trying to buck an impracticable condition of dry farming with only about eight inches of winter moisture. With conditions of extreme competition developing in farm commodities which made it imperative to have good farmers on good agricultural lands, these settlers were advised to move to communities where there was a better chance of making a living.

In July, 1925, when the present agent came to Humboldt County, the ranchers were getting ready to thresh their grains. A survey was made as to the varieties of grain being used, the yields, and the condition of the grain when ready for harvest.

The results of this survey revealed that the variety of grain being used was a late maturing wheat, with many varieties in the same field, with some of it ready to thresh and other varieties still green. It was also determined that there was so much smut in the grain that the local miller could not make flour out of it, and the yield was from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre.

Within two years every grain grower in the county was planting an early maturing, high yielding grain treated with copper carbonate to free it from smut. Within two years every grain grower had changed his method of operation in relation to his



crops, which were wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes.

Other demonstrations emphasized during those and succeeding years include coyote, rodent, and insect control programs; larger and better-balanced home gardens; alfalfa started on Humboldt River basin; farmers' orders pooled for purchasing grain seeds, cotton cake, and corn for wintering sheep; marketing beef cattle, a serious problem for several years, met by improving the quality of the cattle to meet the demands of the buyers; ranchers' orders for purebred bulls pooled and good bulls secured at less money than speculators were delivering them for.

During the depression years of 1933-34, cattle buyers would pass Humboldt County and go to other districts to make their purchases, as stock was plentiful in numbers and cheap in price; and the buyers could pick their feeders from the best herds in the West. None of the stock was dehorned in Humboldt County and buyers were demanding dehorned cattle to place in their feed lots. A vigorous campaign was started by the agent to have every rancher dehorn his stock. As a result of this campaign, every herd in Humboldt County is dehorned at this time.

A livestock improvement program was outlined in 1934 which was designed to supply the kind of beef demanded by the buyers and to improve the quality of the stock throughout the county through the use of purebred bulls together with a closer selection of the heifers kept for replacements to the breeding herd.

The results of this program have been a complete change of the breed of bulls used in the county, and the use of purebred bulls on every ranch in the county; whereas, prior to 1933, only a few ranchers followed the practice of using purebred bulls.

So, within a period of six years, every livestock man in the county has changed his method of ranching one hundred per cent on three different demonstrations, namely: dehorning, use of Hereford bulls instead of Shorthorns, and the use of all purebred bulls in the county.

Through newspaper and magazine articles written by the county agent and by personal conversations with the ranchers, more attention is being given to the selection of replacement heifers and to culling the herd of the undesirable kind of cattle. This makes it easier to market the steers and secures a higher price for them.

Humboldt County has an area of 9,804 square miles, with a total population of about 3300 people. The ranches are scattered throughout the county at a distance of as much as 126 miles from headquarters. Consequently, most of the educational work done by a county agent must be done through personal visits to the ranch and by personal services rendered to the ranchers. Educational meetings are difficult to hold, due to the great distances to travel.

However, these long distances between ranches, causing more or less isolation of the ranch operator, is good reason for maintaining the extension service which brings more efficient methods of production to his door.

Methods of presenting the extension program, and different programs of approach, have been made possible through the so-called "New Deal" administration policies.

In past years the county agent was considering the ranch problem as an individual problem for each rancher to solve. In an effort to assist in solving these individual problems, the county agent instituted demonstrations in more efficient production of a pound of beef; more pounds produced for each animal unit kept; a more equal balance between the amount of capital invested in land compared to the amount invested in working capital such as livestock.

Yet, in spite of these constructive programs with individuals, the price of beef varied so much that the rancher was forced to take such a loss one year that it would take several years for him to begin to get out of debt; and, by that time, the price cycle was on the downward swing again, plunging the average rancher again deeper in debt. It seems that

with the fluctuating prices for feeder steers and the periodic droughts, the average rancher is paying interest most all his life.

The administration policies under the "New Deal" are making an effort to stabilize the ranch income and prevent these wide variations, with their consequent disastrous results, through endeavoring to control the production of certain commodities. This, too, is a slow and an uncertain process when the human element is again considered, and likely is doomed to only partial fulfillment of what were the grand intentions for its success.

The first records of the work program of the extension service activities in Humboldt County show that dairying, poultry, and commercial gardening were emphasized over the more important work which could be done in livestock, as this is almost exclusively a livestock county. During the past ten years, however, the program has been changed to more nearly meet the demands of the ranchers and the district, which have been for a more elaborate livestock program, emphasizing production, management, and marketing problems.

A livestock program is, from necessity, a slow program, taking years in many cases to produce direct visible results from the efforts put into the livestock work. However, looking back for a moment over a period of six years and comprehending what has been accomplished in livestock improvement programs so far in Humboldt County, it is not hard to visualize what the future holds, as the actual foundation for livestock improvement work has only begun.

## V. 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.

VI. 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 into project form and are 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 consist 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 their farms or ranches 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

#### (e) Purebred sires

Since the agent came to Humboldt County in 1925, seven dairymen have gone broke trying to supply Winnemucca with market milk. The main reasons for their failure seem to have been that they did not produce their own hay and that they kept too many low-producing cows in their herd.

A. V. Tallman started to produce market milk about three years ago and was advised by the agent in regard to where the other dairymen had made their mistakes. Mr. Tallman immediately seeded his farm to alfalfa and now produces all the hay needed by his dairy. Two trips were made to Lovelock with the agent, where high grade dairy heifers were purchased. Not being completely satisfied with the production secured from the grades, Mr. Tallman and the agent made a trip to Fallon where seven head of purebred registered Holstein cows and one registered Holstein bull were purchased from the well-known herd of the Oats Brothers.

This increased efficiency in the dairy herd is in conformity with the general livestock improvement campaign now being pushed by the extension agent.

### 4. In Poultry

#### (g) Grow healthy chicks

While Humboldt County poultrymen do not supply all the eggs used in the county, many small operators are encouraged to keep poultry as supplemental income.

Information relating to feeding and care of chicks is sent to these cooperators and the agent has installed an electric brooder in his barn to care for chicks which arrive in bad weather and are not delivered immediately. Chicks have been kept

under this brooder for a week before the purchaser could be notified they had arrived. Without this accommodation to the poultrymen, many boxes of chicks would have been dead when delivered.

6. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(5) Livestock

Marketing of lambs was very satisfactory this summer and prices ranging from 6.50 to 6.75 were received. Better prices could have been secured if the sheepmen could have held the lambs for two or three weeks longer but, due to dry ranges, the lambs had to be moved earlier than usual.

After war was declared in Europe, buyers made a scramble for aged ewes and anything left unsold. Many of the sheepmen were attracted by the prices being offered for cull ewes and cleaned their flocks of numbers of undesirable sheep.

In the past few years it has been necessary for the agent to conduct a rather extensive marketing program, consisting of newspaper articles and magazine stories which were designed to bring to the attention of feeder buyers the fact that Humboldt County stockmen were making a determined effort to increase the quality of the stock being produced, and that they were endeavoring to meet the standards of the buyers by using the kind of bulls and cows which would produce the type of feeder animal now in demand.

As a result of this campaign with the stockmen, better classes of feeders are being offered for sale in Humboldt County; and, through the publicity given the facts surrounding this increase in quality of the stock, a larger number of buyers are visiting the district each year. Every rancher now uses purebred bulls in his herds.

There have been a large number of buyers in the field this fall, and as the ranges dried up

earlier than usual, due to a shortage of moisture, cattle were sold early, which saved the pastures under fence for the stock cattle. This increase in demand was due to some extent to the war in Europe, as the buyers visualized the high prices received for fat cattle during the last war and were willing to gamble by replacing their feeders at a price grass-fat cattle were then selling for.

If the war continues and a demand is made for our beef to be shipped abroad, these high prices might be all right; but with cattle feeders scrambling for stock, the prices went dangerously high for those who were liberal with their money in making purchases.

The agent has never seen the prices of feeder replacement cattle so close to the prices paid for slaughter steers as they have been during the fall of 1939. However, all of the demand for replacements at high prices can not be blamed on the war, as prices were advancing before war was declared. It seems that those who have feed lot facilities and a supply of hay and grain or grass do not like to be idle and that they will take a chance on feeding, even though the outlook might be for a loss during the year.

Very little personal assistance was needed in the marketing of the cattle this fall as there were plenty of buyers and the prices were relatively high, compared with recent years.

#### (8) Wool

Wool buyers withdrew from the market about the first of June, leaving 135,000 pounds of wool unsold. The price of wool had been from 20 cents to 21 cents per pound and the best offer that could be secured after the buyers left the territory was 18 cents per pound.

The growers decided to send their wool to the National Wool Marketing Association, Boston. After the declaration of war in Europe, England contracted the entire clip from Australia and, with the general business upswing in the United States, wool prices



advanced several cents so that the growers who consigned their wool received  $30\frac{1}{2}$  cents and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents at Boston.

It seems that each year the wool buyers come into the district and purchase certain clips, leaving the other growers without an offer on their wool. Under these conditions it seems more advisable to commission the wool to a reliable firm, preferably a cooperative, otherwise, if it is sent to a wool buying house, the temptation to take the wool over into its own name just before a rise in price occurs seems too great. For in that way the wool firm gets the benefit of the rise in price.

#### (15) Buying

Five cars of cotton cake were brought in by truck and delivered direct to the ranchers at no extra cost for the delivery. As it is difficult to purchase small quantities through local merchants and as the price is five to eight dollars per ton higher than car lots, the small orders were pooled and ordered direct from the mills. It is not the idea of the agent to compete with the local merchants in the matter of buying corn, cottoncake, and a few of the staple commodities. However, when their prices are out of reason and when they demand a larger than normal commission, it is believed best to buy direct until they come into line.

#### (b) Credit

##### (1) Farm Loans

With prices of livestock and grain better than for several years, there is less demand for land or livestock loans. Those ranchers who have loans are assisted in making yearly budgets for the loan company. One Federal Land Bank loan was completed during the year. Local banks are getting more liberal with their money and are making loans direct to ranchers; and most ranchers prefer to borrow from the local banker rather than to have to go through the vast amount of red tape and waiting necessary to get a Federal Land Bank loan accepted. The Nevada Livestock Production Credit Corporation seems to be

meeting the demands of the stockmen in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

(d) Farm Management

(e) Insurance

Ranchers are often too busy during the haying season to keep their industrial insurance forms filled out according to the requirements. Realizing the need for each rancher to be protected with industrial insurance the agent agreed to keep the records each month during the haying season; as a result of this convenience and of the fact that the state rate has been reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.60 per \$100.00 payroll, a large number of ranchers carry the insurance during haying season and many of them throughout the year.

(k) Agriculture Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Effort has been made to cooperate with the Soil and Range Conservation program in a serious effort to make the program a success in this district.

The range program is the most practical program for this district and a great amount of permanent good has resulted from it.

The most popular and practical project during 1939 has been that of drilling wells for livestock purposes on privately owned lands.

Many meadows and pastures have been permanently harmed by having insufficient watering places, which causes stock to make trails across the meadows and pastures, later causing erosion and lessened hay yields.

A large number of fields have been left idle during the fall and winter months due to the absence of watering places; as a result, pasture is wasted and the cost of producing a pound of beef on those places is proportionately increased.

Several artesian wells with flows sufficient to water a large number of cattle are being developed in two areas, which will supply warm water throughout the winter months. If cattle have warm water to drink they can winter on a rougher type of pasture, with less hay feeding, which reduces the cost of production.

The Soil Conservation program encourages ranchers to re-establish their stands of alfalfa, with the resultant saving of irrigation water and the increasing of the amount of hay cut from each acre. This could be made a very practical program if the ranchers could be induced to take it more seriously.

Under the range program during 1938, six ranches reseeded 770 acres of meadow, using a total of 3,794 pounds of seed; 16 ranches drilled a total of 37 wells; six ranches complied under the fencing program, constructing 5,430 rods of fence; seven ranches deferred 13,053 acres of land; seven ranches developed 19 springs for summer use of range livestock.

Under the Soil Conservation program all of the ranchers in Humboldt County who were eligible to comply under the program were willing to cooperate, with only one exception.

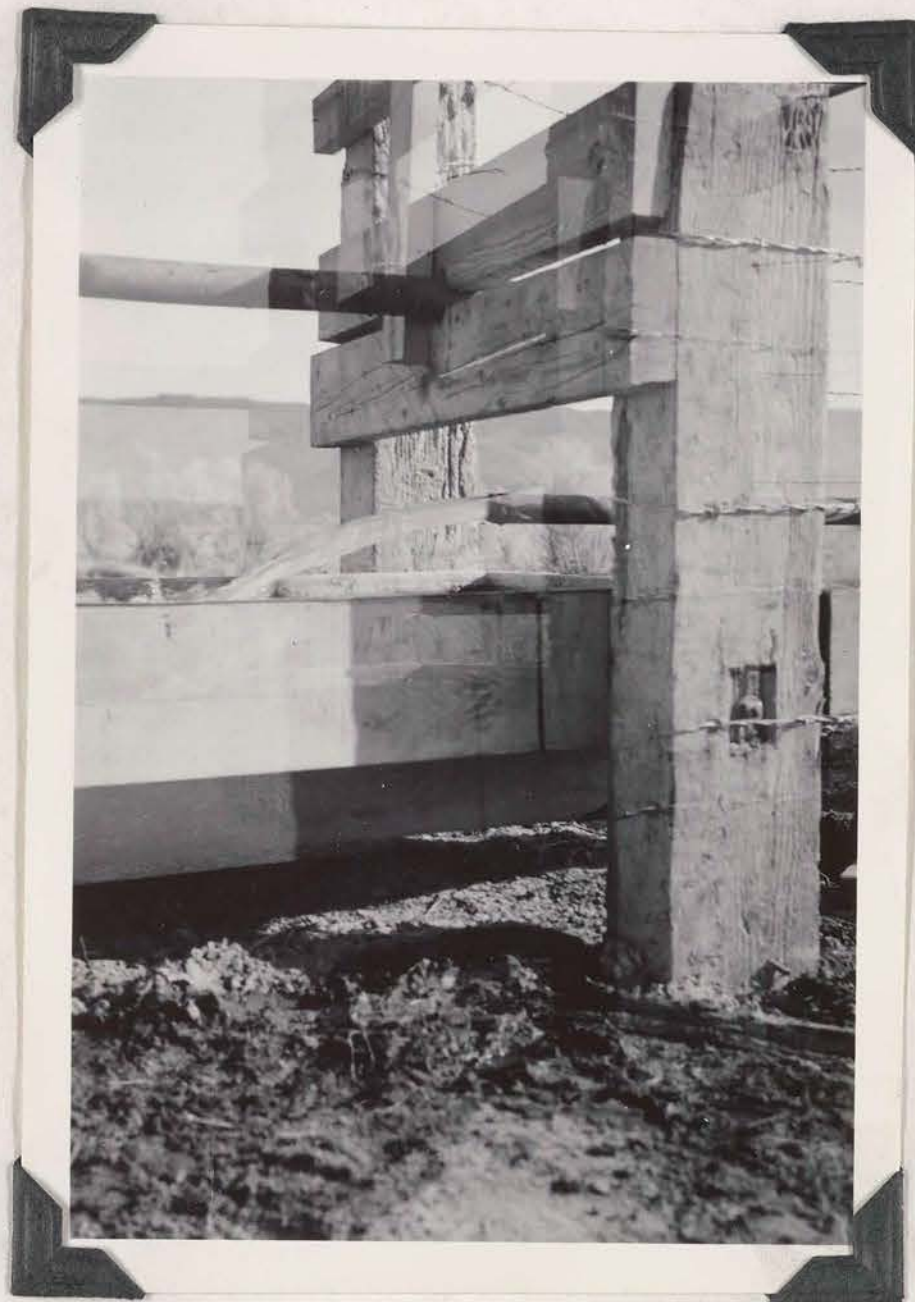


Figure No. 1

Artesian wells developed under the Range Conservation Program.



Figure No. 2

Completed equipment,  
at an artesian well,  
developed under the  
Range Conservation  
program. Note the  
rough pasture in the  
background.

## 7. In Animal Husbandry

## (a) Beef Cattle

## (1) Range Improvement

Cooperating with the foremen of the CCC camps in Humboldt County in an effort to get them to accept the range improvements projects designated by the ranchers as being of greatest practical value, meetings of ranchers and camp officials were arranged and projects suitable for winter and summer work were discussed. A total of twenty-eight work projects was submitted and approved by the Taylor Grazing Board at a special meeting held in Winnemucca, June 27th.

These projects include spring and well development, truck trails, dirt fill reservoirs, cattle trails, and rodent and coyote control work. If completed, this program will greatly assist stockmen throughout the district and will be of permanent value to the ranges.

Under the Soil Conservation program range improvement practices are being carried out where possible. These consist of reseeding by deferred grazing and by artificial means, drilling of wells, and development of springs. All of these practices insure a better distribution of livestock over the areas involved.

(2) Range Management  
(includes standardization of herds)

A campaign to standardize the breeding herds in Humboldt County was started in 1933. Mr. H. K. Harvey of Paradise Valley shipped in a carload of purebred Hereford bulls that year and has continuously used good registered bulls since that time. The steers offered by Mr. Harvey for the past three years have been in demand by every feeder buyer who saw them. In 1938 his steers brought 25 cents a hundred pounds more than other steers in his district. The cattle have just recently been sold for the 1939

season and the Harvey steers brought \$7.75 per hundred while the highest price paid for other steers in the county was \$7.50. The sale of these steers for a higher price for two years proves that the buyers are willing to pay more for quality and uniform cattle.

Other ranchers in the county have fallen in line with the standardization program and are purchasing bulls of one breeding.

Believing that an important factor in the standardization of the herds in the county and herd management was the recommendation made by the extension service since 1934 to increase the calf crop in numbers of calves raised per 100 breeding cows and in uniformity of the calves being sold, the extension service has continuously emphasized that a proper number of young bulls be kept for each 100 breeding cows and that the cow herd be culled of all undesirable breeding stock. As a result of this campaign, a larger and larger number of calves are branded from each herd; the 1939 branding has been the largest experienced by Humboldt County stockmen.

The support which the ranchers have given the movement during the past few years to standardize the range herds indicates that they appreciate the value of the program.



Figure No. 3

300 purebred heifers being shipped into Humboldt County by F. D. McCulloch of McDermitt. These fine heifers will be turned on the range as a herd improvement and standardization program. While purchasing quality heifers is the most expensive way to build into a choice bunch of cows, yet it is the quickest and surest way.



## (3) Purebred Sires

Buying a scrub bull because he is cheap in price is a luxury that few stockmen can afford. The first cost of this bull is only a small part of the entire cost, as each one of his offspring is worth less than calves from a good bull. The heifers from the scrub bull will continue to drop undesirable calves for years and, in the aggregate, this influence of the scrub bull continues to cut down the efficiency of the herd for years.

During the early part of the depression, 1931-32-33-34, cattle were long in numbers and cheap in price; consequently the buyers could take the choicest lots of steers, leaving the commoner bred kinds to take a very low price or to be kept on the ranch. Whereas, when times are good and cattle relatively short in numbers, even the poorer grades of feeders move at a price close to the better lots. However, it costs very little more, if any, to raise the better grades of cattle. With quality in the stock one is prepared for the high dollar whether times are good or bad, and there is always a place to go with the good cattle.

With the thought in mind that there was no room for scrub cattle on any ranch in Humboldt County, the extension service started a campaign in 1933 to cause each rancher to realize that it paid him to keep only good bulls of a standard breed. As a result of personal visits, and of newspaper and magazine articles which were read by the ranchers, most every rancher in the county has caught the vision of what it means to have better cattle.

Many buyers who have not visited Humboldt County in search of cattle for a number of years were attracted and encouraged by the newspaper and magazine stories of the improvement campaign now under way in Humboldt County and, after visiting the herds last year and this year, have paid tribute to the increase in quality of the stock in this district. Dozens of these buyers have in 1939 complimented the ranchers for their vision in changing their breeding bulls to meet the demands of the time.

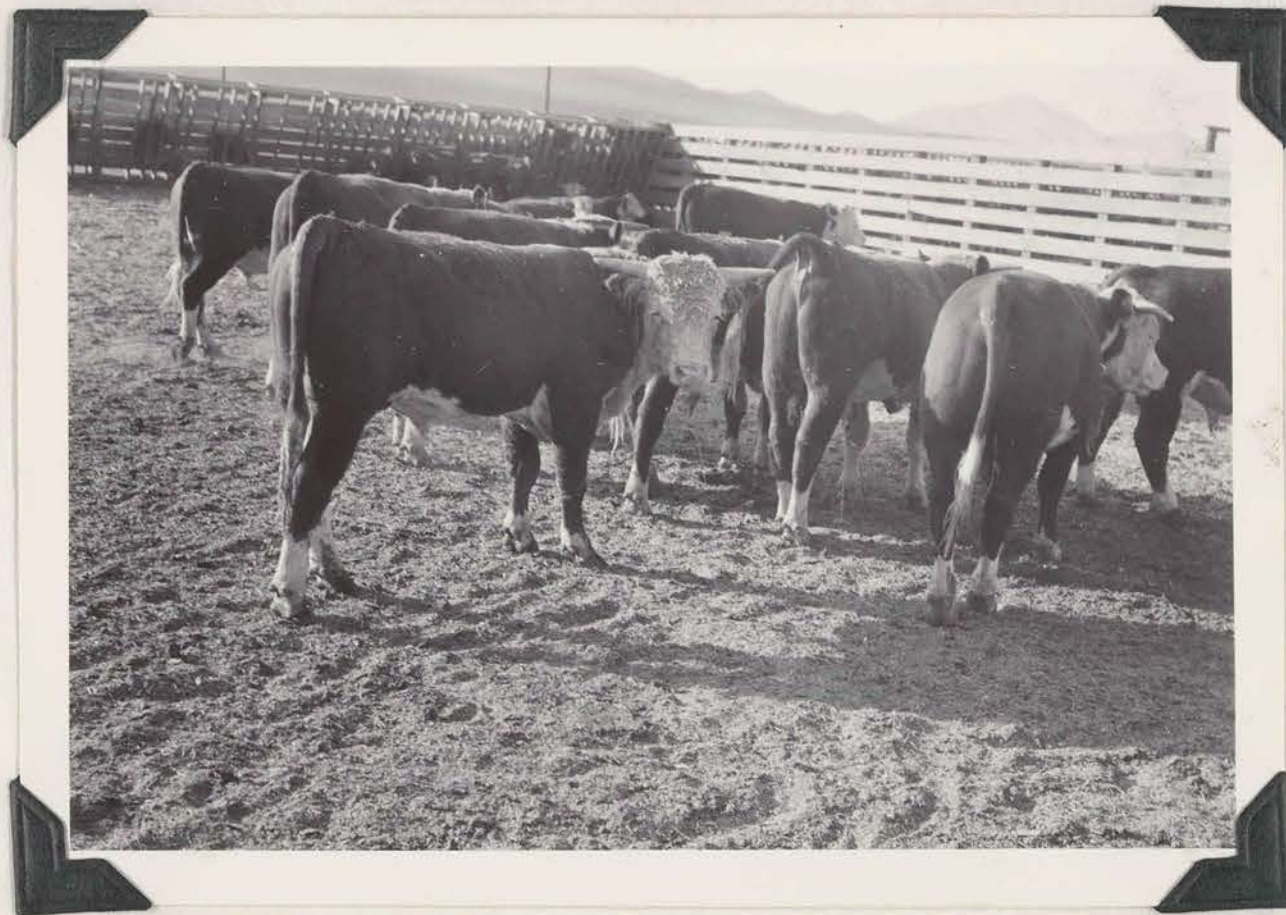


Figure No. 4

A carload of undesirable type of bulls brought by a dealer to Winnemucca during the county fair and rodeo. Note the very plain feminine head, fine bone, insufficient depth of body and long legs. Due to the educational program which has been conducted for better sires, not a single bull out of this lot was sold in Humboldt County.

Only a few years ago it was a common practice to keep bulls out of one's own herd, or to exchange milk cows' calves with a neighbor, and use these calves for breeding bulls. A few years ago a rancher remarked to the agent that "we have had that bull in the herd for seven years and he is still an active bull". He failed to realize that the inbred offspring from such a program of breeding would ultimately lead to bankruptcy.

Today every rancher in the county has purebred registered bulls in his herd and it is not hard to visualize what the future holds for the livestock industry in the district under the improvement program that is now in progress, which looks toward the improvement of the stock as well as the method of handling them. The first step in such a program is to secure good purebred sires of a popular beef breed and conformation.

When a man's future depends upon the cattle business and when all of his capital is invested in his land and cattle, it is too valuable to trust to a hit-and-miss method of operation.

One of the weakest single factors in the production of cattle in this county is in the selection of the proper type of bulls. Most ranchers depend on the speculators to bring bulls to their ranches. Bulls of this kind are bought by the dealers at a very low price as they are selected from the tail-end bulls of a herd. In every herd of bulls there are a certain number of off-type individuals of poor quality. The purebred breeder is glad to get rid of them even at a low price in order to smooth up those left. Those cut-backs are the kind of bulls many ranchers are buying from these speculators.

The stockmen who pool their orders and get bulls by the carload from the reliable breeders get better bulls at the same cost for which the poorer grade animal is delivered to their ranches by dealers.

The highest price paid for steers in Humboldt County in 1939 was to a stockman who goes out and selects his own bulls rather than allowing some speculator to pick them for him.

It would seem evident that the purebred breeders who sell their cull bulls at any price whatever are making a mistake in doing so. For the good of the livestock business generally, these cull bulls should be marked when they are young and sold as steers; and, if necessary, in order to make their business pay a profit, the prices of the good ones should be raised enough to make up for those marked as steers, for a stockman can not afford to purchase a poorly made bull at any price.

There are too many registered culls being sold throughout the country. If the livestock states could formulate some plan of having their herds inspected before the bulls are sold, or before they are weaners, and could give the inspector the authority to eliminate the off-type bulls from being sold for breeding stock, it might assure the buyers of better bulls and finally eliminate the breeder who is operating along unsound lines.

The educational program started in the county several years ago has been successful in getting ranchers to desire better bulls. It is interesting to know that from a lot of very poor bulls brought into the county during the annual fair and rodeo, none were sold, whereas in past years the entire car could have been delivered to ranchers in this district, thus proving that stockmen are getting conscious of quality and are more particular as to the bulls they buy.

The purebred sires campaign is very closely related to most all livestock problems, such as standardization of herds, marketing, feeding, herd management, and the number of calves raised from the breeding herd. The proper attention given to the purchase and management of the number and quality of the bulls purchased will be an important factor in determining the success or failure of other livestock problems.

For the purpose of encouraging stockmen not to keep their bulls in their herd for too long a period of time, a list of used bulls is kept and the stockmen are notified as to the ages and quality of the bulls offered for trade. This cuts down the bulls expense and prevents ranchers from inbreeding their cattle.

The result being desired under the purebred sires campaign is to secure the production by the stockmen of a larger crop of calves of a better quality. This goal has been attained to a surprising degree.

#### (4) Culling

The quickest way to improve a herd of common bred cattle would be to purchase all quality stock. However, this is too expensive for the average stockman and the next most satisfactory way to improve the herd without any additional expense involved is systematically to cull out all spindly, undesirable heifers from the breeding herd, selling them to the feeder buyer, and keeping only the very best. Also, all cows which do not produce a good, saleable calf when bred to a bull of the proper beef conformation should be culled out of the herd.

Under the livestock improvement campaign in Humboldt County, the stockmen are encouraged to observe closely their heifers and cows as to their own conformation and the kind of calves dropped, removing all the undesirables each year, as breeding up a herd of cattle is not a one-year proposition but a continuous job for the alert stockman to follow. The perfect steer has never been born and, with a high ideal animal in mind, the livestock business can be made a very interesting one when trying to reach this ideal.

It costs no more to produce a good steer than one of the common kind. In fact, it actually costs less, as the better the steer the more it will weigh for its age and the higher the price it will bring because of its better quality.



Figure No. 5

The long-legged, narrow-bodied, fine-boned, thin-necked animal at the right is the type the extension agent is making a campaign to replace with the blocky, well-boned types at left.

An example of the kind of problems the agent has to combat in the livestock improvement campaign can be given in the case of Rudolph Schwartz, of Paradise Valley. In the fall of 1938, Schwartz purchased two long yearling bulls from Peterson Brothers at a price of \$165.00 each, delivered to the ranch. Peterson Brothers are dealers. That is, they go all over the country and buy the undesirable bulls from purebred herds. They take these bulls to their headquarters in Elko County and, by feeding them grain for a few months, they can get them in a fairly good condition of flesh.

After these bulls were purchased by Schwartz a year ago this fall, he placed them on good pasture and, during the winter, fed them with the milk cows, giving them all the hay they could eat. It was his intention to turn the bulls out with the herd the following spring, but the bulls not only did not gain any flesh during the winter, but actually lost weight. They were in no condition to turn out on the summer range, so Schwartz kept them on good pasture all last summer, thinking the bulls would be in breeding condition when the cows came in this fall. After being on good pasture all summer, the bulls were still in poor condition; they went back instead of forward. They have developed long, thin necks and do not have enough masculinity. In fact, they are not the kind of animals that should be used on even the commonest cows.

The agent encouraged Schwartz to sell the bulls for bologna this fall before allowing them to run with the herd, as their ill effects would be felt for years through undesirable heifers they would sire. However, Schwartz reasoned that he had paid \$165.00 for each of the bulls and had put a year's feed and care into them, and contended that he could not afford to take the loss by selling them for bologna. He failed to realize that he was taking a greater loss by keeping them in the herd.

When the agent and Schwartz went out in the field this fall to look at the outcome of the two bulls, the son of Mr. Schwartz, a 15-year-old 4-H

Club member, was in the car. The county agent asked his club member what he thought of the two bulls. The reply was that they were very poor bulls and that they should be sold before allowing them to breed a single cow.

That was a very encouraging statement for the county agent to hear, as the son has been in the livestock improvement 4-H Club for almost four years. It was interesting to note that the boy had caught the vision of what a poorly bred bull can do to the herd of cattle, and that he was willing to go against his father's judgment in the matter, stating that the bulls should be sold immediately, even though no service had been received from the high priced bulls.

A check was made by the agent of a large number of bulls brought into the county by Peterson Brothers and it has revealed that at least half of the bulls sold in 1938 were similar in quality to the two sold to Schwartz.

The livestock improvement campaign, including culling out of the herd all undesirable heifers, cows, and bulls, will continue to be one of the factors that are stressed.

#### (6) Feeding

The largest single item of expense in connection with running a herd of cattle is the winter feeding. Stockmen waste a large amount of feed each hard winter by putting off the time to start feeding until the stock get thin and in a weakened condition on rough pasture. Cattle will winter in a much better shape and with a smaller amount of feed if they are kept in good condition in the beginning of the winter. It is much better to feed 10 pounds of hay a day for a period of four months than to put off feeding hay until the stock are weak and then feed 25 pounds a day for two months.

The proper time to start feeding cattle is another factor which is being stressed in the program for a more systematic livestock plan of operation for Humboldt County, and this improved method of feeding is being put into practice by a larger and larger number of stockmen each year.



## (b) Sheep

## (3) Purebred sires

From the results of a survey conducted two years ago, in an effort to find out from wool and lamb buyers why the wool produced in Humboldt County receives, on an average, less than the wool produced in many other districts of the state and other wool-producing states, a demonstration was started in the use of crossbred bucks on the tight woolled Rambouillet ewes.

Ramon Montero, who is a large sheep operator in Humboldt County and has progressive ideas, was encouraged to purchase a carload of Romedale bucks from Gerber, California. As buyers contend that most of our wool in this district is too tight, Montero selected a band of the tightest woolled ewes from his flocks and mated these ewes with the Romedale bucks, with the expectation and hope that this cross will lengthen the staple of the fine ewes, and will produce a smooth, heavy, vigorous lamb, free from neck or body wrinkles.

The lambs sold this fall from the cross bred bucks were satisfactory in many ways and were an improvement over the lambs from the straight Rambouillet bucks and ewes. Montero is well pleased with the lamb crop, as there were no fuzzy ones; and he estimates these lambs to weigh at least two pounds more than those from his usual matings. The lambs were free from wrinkles and, while they were sold at a young age, they showed a good covering of a desirable type of wool.

The wool from the ewe lambs will be compared with similar age ewe lambs next spring at shearing time and a determination made, as near as possible, as to the desirability from a sales standpoint of the two lots of wool.



Figure No. 6

These good wool, broad backed, blocky bucks are those purchased by Montero to conduct the demonstration in lamb and wool production.



Figure No. 7

The type of lambs  
secured from the cross;  
smooth bodies with  
plenty of size, width,  
and depth of body.

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

(3) Taylor Grazing Act

Most farmers and ranchers hesitate to fill out even the most simple forms for fear it will not be to their advantage; and, for the convenience of the ranchers, the extension office is made available to them for filing their Taylor Grazing applications. There is a complete history of every ranch in Humboldt County on record with the county agent, with the classification of the lands and production of crops. These records enable the forms to be filled out uniformly each year. And, until the Department of the Interior standardizes its forms and quits sending out a different number and a different kind of a blank each year, it will be necessary for the county agent to file most of the applications for the ranchers.

8. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(1) Beef cattle

For several years the boys' club in Humboldt County took the feeding of one or more beef calves for the fat show held in California each year. This year 10 head of calves were taken to the Junior Livestock Show held on Treasure Island at San Francisco.

Competition in this World's Fair Show was very keen, with steers from Mason County, Texas, taking all of the first places in the Hereford division. These Texas cattle were a pleasing sight to see. They were finished to perfection and the club boys knew how to handle them in, as well as out of, the show ring. The presence of such fine cattle, even though it places competition on a more difficult base for the average feeder, certainly raises the standard and the ideal as to the quality of cattle it takes to win in the mind of the club member.

Jean Reed, from Paradise Valley, placed fourth in a comparatively weak class of shorthorns, while twelfth place was the closest reached by any of our boys in the Hereford classes.

This 4-H Livestock feeding club has been tied in closely with the general livestock improvement program being advocated for the adults, with the plan that, through the feeding out of steers for the fat show, the junior club members would soon realize that it takes quality stock to stand consistently close to the top of the line. It took just two years' feeding for that lesson to be impressed upon the older club members; for they were demanding better steers each year to feed out and were finding it impossible to locate, in Humboldt County, the exact type of calf they desired to place in the feed lot, which was the exact lesson desired by the agent to be impressed upon these future livestock men. The results have also been an increased interest on the part of the parents in the livestock improvement campaign and in better cattle generally.

In order to stimulate interest in the livestock projects among the juniors, the county agent solicited the financial and moral assistance of the Humboldt County Chamber of Commerce and received prize money amounting to \$300.00. Half of this amount was to be offered for prizes for the Junior Fat Show and the other half for the Purebred 4-H Livestock Show.

The county key banker and the adult 4-H Club leader were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to decide how the prize money could be distributed to the best advantage to all club members concerned. A tour of the different club projects was made by the committee and the herd of cattle belonging to Fritzie Buckingham was adjudged the best in the county, with second place going to Lyman Schwartz.

Fritzie owned four baby beef steers, which he was feeding out for the fat show at Treasure Island, and two purebred cows with registered bull calves at their side.

While the steer feeding demonstration answered the purpose for which it was started, which was to teach the club boys to know what good cattle really are when they see them and to know that it is cattle of good breeding which make the most gains on the same amount of feed eaten, yet the program was not entirely applicable to Humboldt County conditions, as this is a feeder producing area instead of a feeding district; consequently, the club program was changed to a more adaptable demonstration for the entire district, which was the raising of purebred breeding cattle.

Believing that one of the weakest points in our livestock improvement program for the county was the difficulty in securing bulls of the right quality, and for the purpose of stimulating a greater interest in better bulls among the adult stockmen, the 4-H Club project was changed to emphasize breeding instead of feeding.

During the summer of 1938 the county agent and five club boys who had conducted feeding demonstrations for at least two years started out on a trip to locate the best purebred cows and calves available for the purpose of starting a breeding herd on a cooperative basis among the club members.

Twenty-four head were purchased from the nationally known herd of Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon. The club members and all the parents were very interested in the new project and took the best of care of their high priced stock.

For the county fair held in September, 1939, there were thirty-six head of the purebred cattle belonging to the club members. These cattle made up the entire exhibit at the fair. The fair board and the Chamber of Commerce allowed suitable prizes for the different classes.

That the club members had their bulls well grown out is evidenced by the prices received at the auction sale held in conjunction with the fair. One bull sold for \$335.00, one for \$255.00, another for \$250.00, while the average for the eleven head sold was \$217.00.



Figure No. 8

Lyman Schwartz and his champion bull at the Humboldt County Fair. Note the good bone, broad head, and low underline of these bulls. This bull sold for \$335.00.

The boys received enough money from the sale and prizes to pay off their entire debt at the local bank and two of the members have substantial sums of money in the bank.

The extension service received more favorable commendation from local stockmen and visitors to the fair as a result of the purebred livestock demonstration than for any program ever conducted in Humboldt County.

The parents are enthusiastic about the program as all of them claim that their boys are more interested in the ranch and cattle than ever before. An illustration of the interest shown by the club members can be given by their attitude during the time the cows were calving last spring. The club members could hardly wait to get home from school at noon and afternoon, but hurried immediately to see their cows. And when a calf was dropped the member was there to see that it was on clean straw and that no other stock were in the same corral. They studied the calf in every detail as soon as it was on its feet. All of the most interested members either phoned or wrote to the county agent describing the calf in detail and expressing hopes for its fine qualities.

And, after all is said and done, to witness the enthusiastic support of a program by young boys and girls is the most important thing that a county agent gets out of his work.

The club members are studying blood lines and breeding factors at this time and each one of them has taken as his goal "not to register and retain in their herd nor to sell to anyone else a bull or a female except from among those animals which are really good ones". Their objectives are high and they realize that there is more to the breeding of purebred cattle than just buying a field full of cows and a bull or two; for they are developing definite, well-considered reasons for certain breeding factors.





Figure No. 9

Fritzie Buckingham  
and his champion 4-H  
Club purebred cow as  
judged by Prof. F. W.  
Wilson, University of  
Nevada. Note the  
heavy bone, short  
legs, and general  
beef conformation.

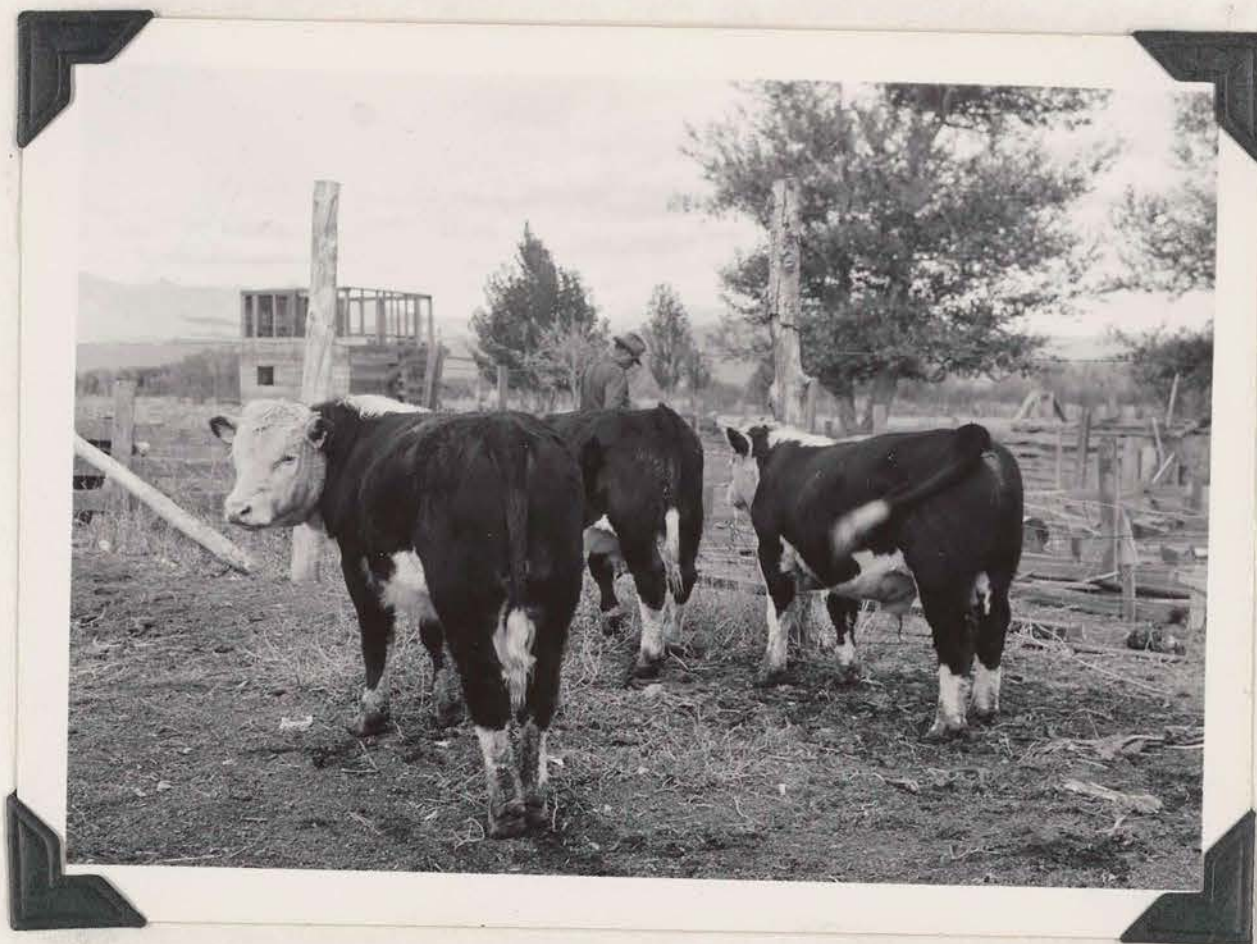


Figure No. 10

Type of calves raised in 1949 by the 4-H Livestock Club Members. Note the superior beef type, with deep thick bodies, good bone, and plenty of size for their age.

There may have been a place in past years for the animals of poor beef conformation, but, with competition getting stronger all the time, there is no longer any reason for the progressive stockman not to meet changing conditions and improve his stock with the demands of the time; and this purebred livestock demonstration is the first and important step in the right direction. The support which the stockmen have given the movement during the past two years indicates that they appreciate the value of the program.

(b) Home Economics Club

The Home Economics clubs were conducted by two local leaders in a very efficient manner. All of the girls completed their projects, with each girl taking two projects in one year, which were sewing and cooking.

At the annual encampment held at Lake Tahoe, instruction and recreation were participated in and enjoyed by every member present. This annual recreation and study period is a wonderful thing for Nevada young people, where distances are great and a scattered population prevents them from associating with as many different young groups as would be desirable.

In the opinion of the agent, there is no more important work done in the extension service today than the time spent on junior 4-H club demonstrations and programs.

9. In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau cooperation

The Farm Bureau is the accepted organization through which the county agent presents the program to the people of the county. The board of directors consists of five voluntary members who are elected to serve for one year.

When problems of importance arise, the board meets as a group at the call of the chairman of the board or the county agent.

Since Humboldt County is large in area with small, scattered communities throughout the county, it is difficult to hold regular monthly meetings, as the distances for the ranchers to travel would be prohibitive. For that reason, it is necessary to do more personal service at the ranches and present the program of work and problems to be solved to the ranch population through personal visits.

(d) Fairs and Exhibits

The agent was requested by the fair board to be responsible for the exhibits during the Humboldt County Fair and Rodeo.

As at least 99% of the total land area of the county is devoted to the production of livestock, it would be in line to have a strictly livestock show in connection with the Rodeo, and the agent has been working toward this plan for several years. But, due to the fact that there were no purebred cattle in the county fit for show purposes, it was difficult to have a cattle show.

However, in 1938, the 4-H Club boys purchased the only purebred breeding herd in the county and prepared 36 head of cattle for the annual county fair. This 4-H Club exhibit made up the only exhibits this year and was favorably received by the stockmen and townspeople.

(g) Banker-Farmer Cooperation

The local banker is very cooperative in the promotion of any extension livestock programs.

4-H Club members borrow money each year from the local bank for the purchase of calves and feed for the junior livestock fat show. This action by the bank in advancing \$2250.00 with which to make the purchases, made it possible to obtain the purebred cattle under the 4-H Club program in 1938.

All of the notes have been paid in full and the banker offers to extend the club members credit for additional purchases or for feed, if necessary.

11. In Control of Rodents and other Pests

(a) Squirrels

A cooperative agreement between the Biological Survey and the local farm bureau for the control of ground squirrels was successfully conducted during the spring and early summer. The Biological Survey furnished the grain and a foreman, while the farm bureau was responsible for getting the men to do the poisoning and to keep the program going by outlining the ranches where poisoning should be done.

Ten men were working in the fields the first time over, while five were kept on the work for the follow-up operations. A great many squirrels were destroyed and thousands of dollars saved in crops. More than two tons of poisoned oats were distributed.

This work was done on private lands and the results were satisfactory.

(c) Magpies

For several years the game warden of Humboldt County has taken the control of magpies as his winter program, using strychnine and tallow. The first year a great many were killed, but the efforts have slowed down as the warden has been busy on other matters, and the magpies have increased in great numbers and are a nuisance as well as a destructive bird in many ways.

The magpie will continue to pick at a brand or wattle sore on a small calf, often killing the calf. They rob the chicken houses of eggs. It is claimed by sportsmen that magpies destroy many eggs from game birds' nests, such as quail and pheasants.

A wire trap for catching magpies was constructed from plans furnished the WPA carpenter by the county agent. The first trap was built too low to the ground and would not hold the birds. The second trap was built higher off the ground and in larger dimensions and proved very satisfactory. The first day that it was baited, a total of 39 magpies were caught. It is necessary to move the trap every few days to a new location if best results are to be secured. The second day 37 of the birds were caught. Two more traps have been constructed and distributed over the county and a large number of birds have been caught and destroyed.

The magpie is a very wise bird and hard to fool on the same joke twice, so care should be exercised to see that all the birds are killed and that none escape; otherwise, the escaped bird will warn the others. Best results are secured with the trap if willows or sagebrush are piled up on top of the trap.

Poison is just as satisfactory, but is a constant expense, whereas, once the trap is built, there is no further expense. It is just a matter of placing a bait of waste meat in the trap. The birds will fly into the trap for the bait and are unable to find their way out.



Figure No. 11

A satisfactory trap for catching magpies being built under the direction of the county agent for use in Humboldt County. Plans for this trap were secured from Wm. Mahoney, Dumphy, Nevada.

## (e) Grasshoppers

The grasshopper population has been building up for the past few years until this year they existed in sufficiently large numbers to do a great deal of damage. Hatching started in April and a large area of hatching grounds was poisoned, with very satisfactory results.

As different species of hoppers have different egg laying habits, it was difficult to poison all the areas reported at hatching time. Some of the hopper varieties will lay eggs over an entire field, while others will pick certain spots on which to lay their eggs, the latter variety being easier to control, once their hatching grounds are located.

The first crop alfalfa got so tall that it was difficult to poison, and many fields were cut early in order to prevent the hopper hordes from stripping all the leaves from the fields. The stubble was then poisoned with good results, in most instances.

It was noted that in some fields the kill would be almost perfect, while in others the results would not be half so satisfactory. The agent came to the conclusion that the amount of moisture in the ground has a very important bearing on the number of hoppers which take the poison. Late in the summer before the second crop was ready to cut and when the ground was dry, an astonishingly high percentage of kill was secured, even with a heavy growth of forage, while on other fields where the stubble fields were moist a very unsatisfactory kill would be secured. It was determined to be almost useless to put out poison on ground which had recently been irrigated.

It seems that the hoppers take the bran for the moisture content and not for the bran as a food. Therefore, when the ground is moist they do not need to suck the bran for moisture but can get plenty out of the damp ground.



A total of seventeen tons of poison bran was distributed in Humboldt County. Two bait machines were used. These machines do a much more satisfactory job of distributing the mix than can be done by hand.

The county and the WPA furnished men to do the mixing at a central station and to assist in operating the bait distributing machines.

Indications are that hoppers will be more abundant in 1940 than they were in 1939.

(g) Crickets

While crickets have been gradually making their way westward into the county for several years and have damaged isolated ranch crops and ranges, they came in such large bands this year as to require crews of men and miles of tin fences to keep them out of the irrigated valleys.

Paradise Valley was the largest cultivated area threatened this year and it was necessary for the control crews to keep the tin barriers up for a distance of about fifteen miles and to use the hand dusters and machines on trucks for dusting the crickets out of the fields and turning them into the barrier traps.

Stockmen made use of the county agent's office for the purpose of reporting the location of cricket bands and they depended upon the agent to request assistance from the field crews in the matter of control measures.

While there is a great deal of conjecture regarding the value received from the control measures compared with the damage done, it is anyone's guess as to the amount of crops actually saved or the damage which would have been done had no control measures been followed.



Figure No. 12

The dark area is composed of crickets which have been trapped and dusted behind the galvanized iron fence.

The crickets were scattered over such a large area of range lands which were inaccessible to trucks that it was necessary to confine control measures to cultivated areas and drinking water supplies for the towns and communities.

It is believed by most ranchers that, while crop lands can be protected to a satisfactory extent, actual control must depend upon the weather conditions, such as a long cold spell after the crickets have hatched. If a low temperature is maintained day and night, the crickets will starve as they will be unable to move around in search of food.

## 12. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

### (g) Better types of machinery Equipment

As satisfactory results have been secured by those ranchers who have constructed a dehorning chute from plans furnished by the county agent, a larger number of these chutes is being built each year.

The agent has personally assisted in building seven of these chutes throughout the county. Many of them are being completed with the expenditure of only two to three dollars for the purchase of new materials such as a pair of hinges and a few long bolts.



Figure No. 13

Upon completion of a dehorning chute at McDermitt a field day was held for inspection and demonstrations.

#### 14. In Publications

##### (a) Agricultural News Writing

Making use of the newspaper and magazine is the most effective means of conducting an extension program of education. Realizing this, the agent makes extensive use of publicity in order better to promote the extension programs.

The local and state newspapers together with national magazines have cooperated with the agent by publishing a large number of feature and news articles relating to the livestock improvement program and other articles of general interest.

The National Farm and Home Hour of the NBC mentioned phases of the program being conducted in Humboldt County, such as the purebred sires campaign which has resulted in every rancher in the county using registered bulls, and the 4-H Purebred Hereford Club, organized for the purpose of furthering the livestock improvement program.

Excellent assistance and cooperation has been received from the Extension Editor at Reno, Mr. A. L. Higginbotham, who made it possible to secure the publication of the articles in a larger number of papers and magazines.

A series of articles dealing with livestock problems was published in Nevada newspapers and in a National Magazine, the purpose being to emphasize certain principles relating to more efficient management of the commercial herds in Nevada, as well as to offer material for readers in other districts to consider from the situation which exists in their own territories.

Publicity, properly used, can be made a very effective aid in conducting the programs of work.

Samples of publicity secured concerning farm bureau and extension activities conducted during the past year are attached hereto.

### 18. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service.

In past years the agent has based the educational program largely on services rendered at the ranches, with emphasis placed on the farm and home visit. During the past few years, however, the program has gradually changed to a larger number of office calls.

This change can be accounted for by the changed demands that are being made on the ranchers. They have been required to fill out application blanks for rights to graze their cattle and sheep upon the public domain. Most of them have had to borrow money from the Federal Land Bank or from the Livestock Production Credit Association. They have had to classify their lands under the soil and under the range conservation programs. They are asked to come to the county agent's office for signatures on the forms relating to these programs, and to receive benefit checks.

Office calls are made for the purpose of getting information relating to the marketing of cattle, lambs, and wool. Together with hundreds of miscellaneous office calls, ranchers are making use of the extension office as a clearing house for more and more general information each year.

While fewer farm calls are made relating to the extension program than in years past, the field work is more systematically arranged and the field service work relates more definitely to the real livestock problems confronting the ranchers in the district.

### 19. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

It is interesting to note from the statistical report that more time each year is given to livestock improvement demonstrations. This includes the 4-H Livestock Clubs, and it is the sincere belief of the agent that this increased time that is being spent on 4-H Club work and adult livestock problems shows a distinct advancement of the benefits to be derived from the extension work.

## VI. Outlook and Recommendations

4-H Club Work: Further develop the Foundation Herd idea with the club members. Secure the importation of additional purebred registered cattle.

Purebred Sires: Continue the campaign to have only registered beef sires of the desired beef conformation used in Humboldt County herds.

Continue to assist ranchers with the construction of additional dehorning chutes throughout the county.

Continue the campaign started in 1939 to encourage sheepmen to standardize their herds through the purchase of uniformly good bucks, which will produce lambs and wool of the desired grade.

Cooperate with the County Fair Board for the purpose of promoting a strictly livestock show in 1940.

Work for a continued standardization of the breeding beef herds throughout the county for the purpose of getting more beef per animal unit run on the range and at a lower cost per pound, and to produce an animal suitable to the buyers.

Cooperate with ranchers in their credit matters, encouraging them to stay out of debt where possible, but assisting those who need to borrow.

Render all possible assistance to the Soil and Range Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Present programs of work to the Civilian Conservation Corps in an effort to assist them with their range improvement programs.

Cooperate with the Biological Survey in their program of coyote and rodent control work.

Cooperate with the Directors of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau for the purpose of making available a more comprehensive livestock program for Humboldt County.

Endeavor to increase the character and scope of services rendered by the Extension Office and by farm and home visits.

## VII. Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

Purebred sires of the proper beef conformation being the important factor in determining many livestock problems, such as: a standardization of herds; making more desirable animals to market to the feeder buyer; producing more pounds of beef per animal unit; and getting a higher price for the quality stock, a campaign was started in 1934 to have every stockman in Humboldt County use nothing but purebred registered Hereford bulls.

The successful realization of this campaign has been brought about in 1939, when every stockman in the county is, at this time, using purebred bulls at the head of his herd. It is not hard to visualize what the future holds for the livestock industry in Humboldt County as real advancement is just in its infancy.

Visualizing the opportunities offered through club work to make livestock demonstrations of more practical value to the entire county, the more mature 4-H Club members were encouraged to start a purebred livestock demonstration club. In 1938 24 head of registered cows and calves were purchased by the club members from money borrowed from the local bank. These bull calves were sold in 1939 for enough money to pay completely the notes at the bank and one boy has purchased \$400.00 worth of additional stock and has \$100.00 in the bank. Another club member has \$300.00 in the bank. All of this is from profits derived from their livestock venture. More important than the profits made by the individual member, however, is the permanent value being done in the livestock industry throughout the county as a result of the purebred program.

Soil and Range Conservation under the Domestic Allotment Act are important considerations for the range stockmen at this time; and the agent is making every effort to have the improvements made under the program which will be of permanent value to the properties of the county.



A demonstration in better wool and lambs has been started with Ramon Montero in an effort to make the wool and lamb crops more valuable to the buyers, which will mean an increased price to the producers. Lambs from this cross proved to be very desirable and the wool from the yearling ewe lambs will be weighed at shearing time.

Cooperative campaigns with the Biological Survey have been instituted in the control of magpies, squirrels, coyotes, and other rodents, with control measures being pushed to relieve the grasshopper and cricket menace.

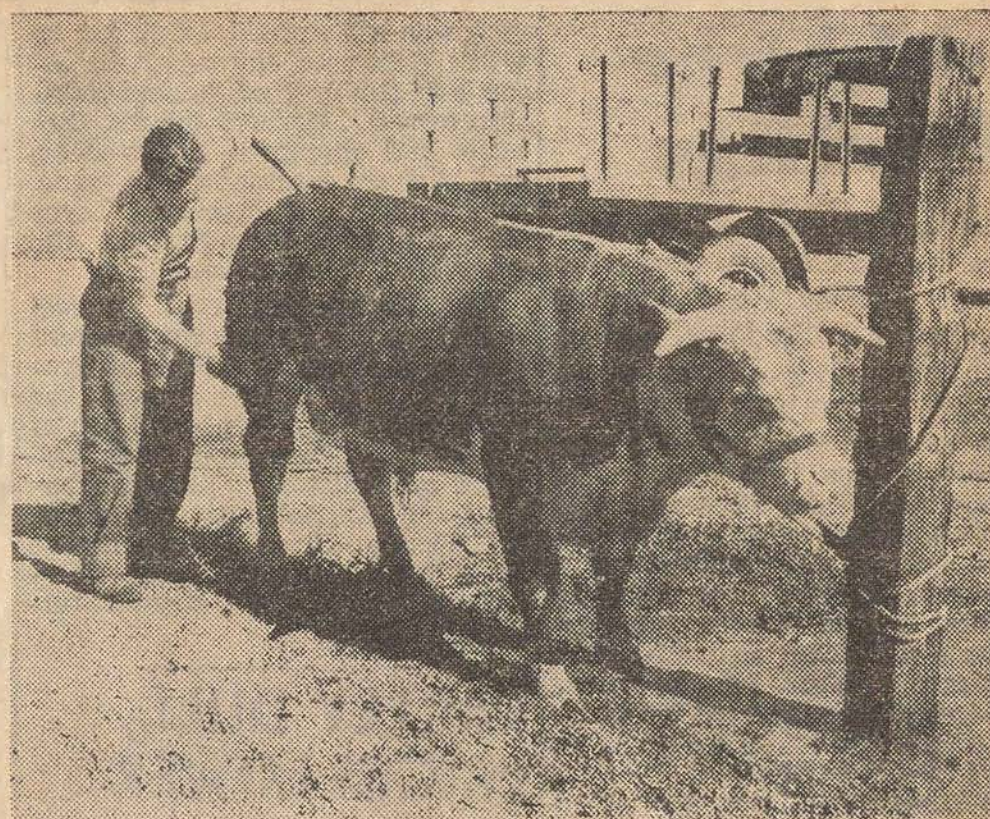
Believing that publicity through magazines and newspapers is one of the most effective ways of getting an extension demonstration before the ranchers and farmers of the county, a series of articles dealing with livestock problems and projects have been published in state papers and national magazines.

# WESTERN Livestock Journal

-No. 46

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO and NORTH PORTLAND

October 3, 1939



Lyman Schwartz, Humboldt county, Nevada, 4-H member with Mark Tone, sold at \$335 in the first auction of registered Herefords by the Humboldt county 4-H club at the recent Humboldt County Fair. This club purchased a registered Hereford foundation herd from Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon, to raise purebreds to build up the quality of beef cattle in the county, where every cattleman is now using registered bulls.

## Humboldt Club Sells Hereford Bulls at Auction

Furnishing a fitting end to constructive work well done, members of the Humboldt County 4-H Livestock Improvement Club held their first auction sale of purebred livestock at the 14th Annual Humboldt County Fair and Nevada Rodeo held in Winnemucca, Nev., in September.

Consisting of thirty-five head of purebred registered Hereford bulls, together with their purebred cows and calves these 4-H Club members formed the only exhibits at what was declared by the thousands of visitors to be the most successful and interesting county fair ever held in Winnemucca.

That the 4-H Club members had their bulls well grown out and in excellent show condition, is evidenced by the prices paid by stockmen in the county for these fine bulls.

Judged by Professor F. W. Wilson, instructor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Nevada, the bull belonging to Lyman Schwartz was declared champion of the show, and brought to Lyman the sum of \$335 in the auction sale. Fritzie Buckingham owned the reserve champion and his bull sold for \$250. The average sale price for all the bulls was \$217 per head.

The champion bull was Mark Tone, by Hazford Tone 131st: dam Miss Mark 38th.

"I expect to become a purebred livestock breeder and to produce the kind of bulls best suited to Humboldt county conditions," declared Lyman Schwartz. "My ideal bull has plenty of substance, which is a deep body with plenty of width; if a bull hasn't width through the heart as well as the hind, he hasn't anything, in my opinion. He must also have a good head with a neatly laid in neck, with plenty of bone, yet not coarse."

Aside from owning the champion bull at the county fair, Lyman was declared the best beef cattle judge in the State of Nevada at the 4-H Club encampment held in August.

These 4-H Club members own the only purebred breeding herd in Humboldt county, having purchased their foundation stock from the nationally known herd of Herbert Chandler, of Baker, Oregon, more than a year ago.—Paul Maloney.

THE HUMBOLDT STAR, WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

## County Beef Herds Led by Purebreds

Every cattle producer in Humboldt county now has purebred Hereford bulls at the head of his range herds, Paul Maloney, University of Nevada agricultural extension agent for the county, revealed today.

### 5 YEARS OF WORK

Achieved after five years of work, this accomplishment, according to Maloney, occurred as part of the effort of the growers to develop and produce a range beef animal which will dress out a high percentage of quality flesh and will be sought by individual stock-feeder buyers.

Five years ago, he said only a few Hereford bulls ranged the vast areas of Humboldt county, and the prices received by stockmen for their feeders often were unsatisfactory in comparison with those paid by buyers in other districts of the state.

Today 100 percent of the herds in the county, second largest livestock producer in Nevada, are headed by Hereford sires, and the resulting offspring is more in line with the demands of buyers.

The Hereford bull movement was begun by H. K. Harvey Paradise Valley cattleman and official of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau.

Believing that the day of the big, rough steer was a thing of the past and that to meet the de-

mands of the buyers for a specified type, size and quality of beef animal was the method of solving the pressing marketing problem which faced the majority of the ranchers in the county, Harvey purchased a carload of purebred Hereford bulls to head his herds.

The new Hereford blood was purchased from Herbert Chandler, recognized Hereford breeder of Baker, Ore., and included outstanding animals of the Domino, Belmont and Hartland blood lines.

Witnessing the steady improvement in appearance, desirable type, and quality of the Harvey herd, and the promptness and improved prices with which animals from the herd were sold, rancher after rancher in Humboldt county replaced his varied type of range bulls with purebred Herefords.

Stockmen in Humboldt county, with 50,000 cattle, have become convinced, Maloney says, that to succeed financially in livestock production, they must yield to the demands of the buyers from whom they directly receive the cash that pays the expenses and the profits of their operations.

THE HUMBOLDT STAR, WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939

## Maloney Tells of Cattle Production

(Editor's Note: The following article is the first of two written by Paul L. Maloney, Humboldt county extension agent.)

Nevada range cattlemen can greatly increase their revenue by producing higher quality feeder steers, in the opinion of Paul L. Maloney, Humboldt extension agent.

### INCREASED INCOME

The increased income, which Maloney estimates at \$150 thousand a year for the state, can be obtained, he says, at little expense.

Already, he states, numbers of cattlemen in Nevada are receiving year after year from one quarter to one cent a pound more for their feeder steers than other stockmen.

The answer, according to Maloney, who is also extension agent for northern Lander county, lies in building the herd to the production of an "ideal" heifer.

### OFTEN FORGOTTEN

Remembering that the herd sire is half the herd, Maloney says the fact that the unit of cows is the other half is often forgotten by stockmen.

The quickest, cheapest and most satisfactory method of building up a herd of breeding

cattle to a high standard," he says, "is to have an 'ideal' type of cow in mind, and to pay close attention to the selection of each individual heifer to be added to the breeding herd.

"This replacement heifer should come as nearly as possibly to matching in every point and in every respect the "ideal" established for the herd owner. Then mate those desirable heifers with the "ideal" type of bulls."

### FALSE BELIEF

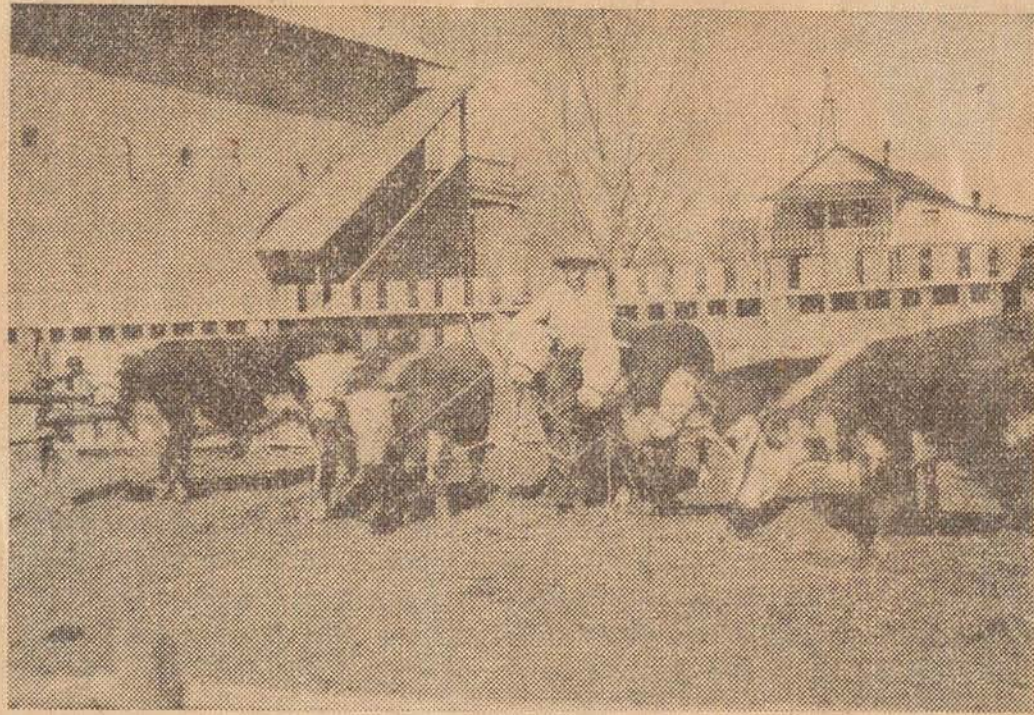
Many stockmen seem to believe, Maloney holds, that just because they purchase registered bulls for their breeding herd nothing else remains to be done to insure that their stock is improving in quality.

"If 'a good bull is half the herd', it is equally true that a unit of good cows is most assuredly the other half of the herd and of equal importance in improving the type, quality, and weight of the calves produced," he states.

Studies made by the agricultural extension service of a large number of breeding herds in the state reveal that the value of the replacement heifer is often overlooked, and few stockmen give sufficient attention to the problem of selecting the she-stock for replacement purposes to assure the most profitable financial returns.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

## Wins Humboldt County Stock Prize



Surrounded by his seven prize baby beef is "Fritzie" Buckingham, 16-year-old Paradise Valley youth, who was declared winner of a \$75 prize awarded by the Humboldt county chamber of commerce to the 4-H club boy or girl showing the best interest and obtaining the best results in the "Better Livestock" program for Humboldt county. The above photo was taken by Paul Maloney, Humboldt county extension agent in Paradise Valley.

## Young Livestockmen Off to S. F. Exposition

Five of Humboldt county's "prominent livestockmen of 1950" departed Wednesday evening in company with their nine prize beef for the Interstate junior livestock show, which will be held at the International Golden Gate Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay from April 2 to 8.

### YOUTHS NAMED

Making the trip are "Fritzie" Buckingham, Mauro Forgnone, Albert Pasquale, Lyman Schwartz and Gerald Edwards, all Paradise Valley youths and members of the Humboldt county 4-H club.

During the past year the youths have been grooming their young beef for the show.

Paul Maloney, Humboldt county extension agent, plans to leave to attend the show Friday while Rose Mary and Jean Reed, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Reed of Paradise Valley, are already in San Francisco. Maloney stated today that 1,500 baby beef are entered in the junior livestock show while there are 5,000 entries

of hogs, sheep and beef in the show. The Humboldt county 4-H club has attended the show for several years and Leslie Stewart placed with his prize beef out of 147 entries in the junior Hereford class in 1938.

### CHAMBER AWARD

"Fritzie" Buckingham, it was revealed today, has been selected as the winner of the Humboldt county 4-H club "Better Livestock" project and will be awarded a prize of \$75 donated by the Humboldt county chamber of commerce.

Tying for second were Lyman Schwartz and Jean Reed, who will be awarded \$37.50 each.

A sum of \$300 has been made available for the advertising of livestock by the Humboldt county chamber of commerce and Maloney stated that the remainder will be used in exhibits to encourage a better livestock show here during the 14th annual Nevada Rodeo.

# Purebred Stock Up for Sale

THE HUMBOLDT STAR, WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939

## U. N. Professor to Judge Cattle at 14th Humboldt Fair

Winnemucca's gates will swing open wide September 2, 3 and 4 for the 14th Annual Humboldt County Fair and according to Fair Director Paul Maloney indications are that it will be the most interesting event in the history of the Winnemucca show, which will be featured by an auction sale.

### PUREBRED CATTLE

Maloney, district extension agent, and F. B. Stewart, Humboldt county 4-H club leader and advisor, have charge of the Junior Livestock Improvement club, comprising 35 head of purebred registered Hereford cattle. This club is composed of members who have fed two or more baby beef for the Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show at San Francisco.

The youngsters are making intensive preparations for the event this year, and competition promises to be keen.

### JUDGE IS NAMED

Professor F. W. Wilson, instructor in animal husbandry at the University of Nevada and prominent livestock judge, will be the man in the ring when the judging is being done, and these club boys are no "slouches" when it comes to judging cattle themselves. Lyman Schwartz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schwartz of Paradise Valley, was declared the best beef cattle judge at the 4-H club camp held the first of August of this year. Fritzie Buckingham of Paradise was second best beef judge at the camp. Both of these boys will have stock in the ring for the keen eye of Professor Wilson.

Especially interesting to range livestock men of the county will

be the auction sale of these registered bulls. Eleven head will be sold to the highest bidder Monday, September 4 at 11:00 a. m. The yearling bulls for sale will include such bulls at Mark Tone, sired by Hazford Tone 131st. It is interesting to know that a Hazford Tone bull was grand champion at the World's Fair at Treasure Island last February, and that Hazford Tone 132nd, close relative to the bull being offered for sale, sold recently for \$6,800, and another relative of the above bull sold for \$4,000 to pure-

bred breeders for herd bulls.

### OTHERS FOR SALE

Other bulls for sale are Mark Generous 2nd, sired by Mark Domino 46th; King Belmont 33rd; Mark Generous 4th; King Belmont 30th; Mark Generous; Mark Generous 3rd; King Belmont 34th; King Belmont 32nd; King Belmont 31st; Mark Generous 5th.

This 4-H herd of 35 bluebloods will compose the first junior livestock show ever held in connection with the Humboldt County Fair and Nevada Rodeo and will be made up of purebred registered cows, calves and yearling bulls. This is the only purebred herd in Humboldt county and is owned and managed solely by

4-H club members.

Those who visit the Humboldt County Fair and Rodeo September 2, 3 and 4 will see for themselves how well these 4-H club boys and girls are practicing their club motto, which is to "make the best better."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1939

## Improvement of Sheep, Wool Sought

By PAUL L. MALONEY  
District Extension Agent

For the announced purpose of improving the type of lambs and the grade and staple of wool produced by his flocks, Raymond Montero of Winnemucca, one of the leading livestock producers of Humboldt county, has recently purchased from A. T. Spencer & Sons of Gerber, Calif., a carload of Romeldale rams for a placement with a band of selected Rambouillet ewes.

### 'ONE WAY'

"There is just one way for any sheepman to get "the high dollar," today for his lambs and wool," declared Montero, in explaining his purchase of the Romeldale rams," and that is to produce the type of lamb and the grade and staple of wool which is demanded by the buyers."

"If a sheepman is to stay in business," points out the flock-owner, he must sell his lambs and wool each year at a price which is close to the "high dollar." As long as the buyer is the man who sets the price that he will pay for lambs and wool, the producer who wants top prices must raise the kind of product which the buyer demands.

"Too many of us sheepmen in this district," asserts Montero, "have been breeding thick-skinned sheep too long. As a result, the wool produced by our flocks is too tight and is of shorter staple than the buyers demand at this time and so consequently sells at unsatisfactory prices or has to be held too long before a buyer for it can be found.

"The Romeldale rams which I have purchased and which will be mated with a selected band of 1250 Rambouillet ewes and kept separate should, according to results of similar crosses in Oregon, California and other western states, produce sheep bearing more open fleeces of longer staple wool of the type which is demanded today by buyers.

### BETTER PRODUCTION

"Based upon records of results in other localities, the cross of Romeldale rams and Rambouillet ewes should also produce a heavier weight, more desirable, quicker maturing weather lambs and replacement ewes which are stronger and of better frame than either of the original parents.

"If, by this cross of Romeldales with Rambouillet we can increase the weight of feeder lambs marketed to an extent of only four pounds each (25% per lamb, at this season's prices) and can increase the weight and quality of the fleeces from our ewes to the extent of only 20c each, we will increase the income from our flock \$3500 in one season."

"There are three ways in which good sires can improve a band of sheep," summed up Montero, "through producing a clip of wool

which yields a higher weight per fleece of a type which brings the most money when sold; second, by increasing the quality of the market lamb produced, and, third, the increased value brought to the flock through hardier, stronger, replacement ewes."

Romeldales, the new breed of sheep upon which the spotlight of attention of sheepmen in the western states has been centered following recorded results in increased weight of lambs and improvement of wool staple when crossed with Rambouillet or Merino, were developed by a cross of New Zealand Romney ewes with carefully selected Rambouillet rams. Through a controlled breeding program, A. T. Spencer & Sons, originators of the breed, have during the past 23 years brought the Romeldales to high rank among existing herds.

### HEAVIER CLIP

Through combining in today's purebred Romeldale the long, staple wool of the original Romney with the shorter, finer more densely fleeced ancestral Rambouillet, the mature Romeldale ewe now clips from nine to 10 pounds of wool and the purebred stud rams yield from 15 to 18 pounds.

The purebred Romeldales produce a combing wool that is eagerly sought by buyers in this country—one that will grade U. S. standard, half-blood, with a spinning count of 58 60's and a special length of nearly four inches.

Because the Rambouillet constitutes one-half of the original ancestry of the Romeldale sheep, the breeder of the Romeldales informs Montero, the crossing of the Rambouillet and Romeldales assures the maintaining of a uniformity of blend of wool in the half-blood combing class.

Such a cross, states Spencer, improves the wool staple, causes a marked reduction in wool shrink, and increases the weight of the lambs produced.

The purchase and bringing to Humboldt county of the carload of Romeldale rams by Montero is an extension of the improvement of livestock program from Humboldt county launched last August by the Nevada Agricultural Extension service under the supervision of the local district extension agent in which seven members of the Humboldt County 4-H club co-operatively purchased 24 purebred, registered Hereford cows and bull calves as a foundation herd from which purebred Hereford bulls will be distributed to cattle ranches of the county.

The livestock improvement program is intended to improve the quality and type of sheep and wool and of the beef cattle produced in Humboldt county.

In making the purchase of the carload of Romeldale rams, Montero, accompanied by Mike Larraqueta, Pete Etchart, prominent sheepmen, of Humboldt county, and the district extension agent, visited the A. T. Spencer ranch at Gerber, Calif., to select the animals purchased.

HISTORICAL REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF EXTENSION WORK  
IN LANDER COUNTY

The extension service was organized in Lander County in about 1924 with Joseph W. Wilson, present county agent of Elko County as the first county agent. Mr. Wilson served until July 1, 1925, when the present agent took over the duties of county agent after Mr. Wilson was transferred to Elko.

The southern part of Lander County being about two hundred miles from headquarters at Winnemucca, making it impracticable to take the long trips from headquarters to southern Lander County, the area was divided in 1928, with the agent from Ely serving the northern end.

Lander County is almost entirely a livestock district with hay crops for the maintenance of the livestock during the winter months as the chief concern.

The extension programs in Lander County have been designed to meet the needs of the ranchers in the district through emphasizing livestock improvement demonstrations.

In 1925, sheep grading demonstrations were held for the purpose of showing the sheep growers that, through systematic culling of their flocks, a heavier wool clip and a larger lamb could be secured.

The demonstrations were in charge of Mr. Hill of Wyoming and the principles involved were sound and practical. The largest sheep operators in the district follow the same ideas in culling their flocks which they were taught by Mr. Hill in 1925.

Through newspaper and magazine articles written by the county agent and by personal conversations with the ranchers, more attention is being given to the selection of replacement heifers and to culling the herd of undesirable kinds of cattle.



The first records of the work program of the extension service activities in Lander County show that dairying and poultry were emphasized over the more important work which could be done in live-stock demonstrations as this is almost exclusively a livestock district.

Every rancher in the district is willing to cooperate with the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

#### IV. Status of Farm Bureau Organization

##### 1. Form of Organization--- Distinctive features

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

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

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

##### 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, the 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 into project form and passed or rejected by the board of directors and the county agent.

(b) Development of Projects of Farm Bureau Department (county) participating in extension work.

The departments of the Lander County Farm Bureau consist of a range livestock department, a sheep department, and a 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 their farms or ranches the practice it is desired to demonstrate.

6. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(5) Livestock

Cattle buyers who visited the Winnemucca district were given a list of the ranchers in the Battle Mountain area with the number and classes of cattle for sale on each ranch.

The class of cattle in the Battle Mountain district is on an average with the entire state, as good bulls have been in use on the different ranches for many years in the past.

Very little personal assistance, other than giving out lists of the stock available, was needed this fall as the demand for cattle was good.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

Efforts have been made to conduct the Soil Conservation program in Lander County in such a way that every rancher who could conform with the program was given an opportunity to do so to the fullest extent.

An educational program was conducted in the spring of 1939 where every ranch was visited and the program explained to the operators. As a result a 100% cooperation has been secured from the ranchers in the district on either the soil or range programs.

The Soil Conservation program has assisted ranchers to reestablish their stands of alfalfa and

to reseed depleted meadows with grasses of an adapted variety. These practices increase the hay harvested from each irrigated acre, which in turn reduces the cost of putting up a ton of hay and saves irrigation water.

Under the soil conservation program range improvement practices are being carried out where possible. These consist of reseeding range lands by deferred grazing and by artificial reseeding, drilling of wells on range lands, and the development of springs. All of these practices insure a better distribution of livestock over the areas involved by making more water available and increase the carrying capacity of the ranges through deferred grazing and reseeding.

#### 7. In Animal Husbandry

##### (a) Beef Cattle

##### (2) Range Management (includes standardization of herds)

Believing them important factors in the standardization of the herds in the county and in herd management, the recommendations made by the extension service since 1933 have been to increase the calf crop in numbers of calves raised per 100 breeding cows by keeping a sufficient number of bulls with each herd of cows, and to attain a greater uniformity in the grade of the steers being sold by insisting that the bulls be of a uniform breed and of good quality. The support that the ranchers have given the movement during the past few years to standardize the herds in Lander County indicates that they appreciate the value of the program.

##### (3) Purebred sires

With the thought in mind that there was no room for scrub cattle on any ranch in Lander County, the extension service started a campaign in about 1934 to cause each rancher to realize that a scrub bull was a luxury that few ranchers could afford

and that it paid him in dollars and cents to keep only good bulls of a standard breed. As a result of personal visits, newspaper and magazine articles which were read by the stockmen, most every rancher in the northern part of the county has caught the vision of what it means to him to have cattle of superior quality and the stockmen in this district are striving to this end.

While stockmen in the district desire to purchase good bulls, they have to depend upon speculators to bring the bulls into the county. Bulls of this kind are bought by the dealers at a very low price, as they are chosen from the poorest type bulls in the herd. Then these off-type bulls are sold to the small operators throughout Nevada. Consequently it is difficult to get the results desired from the breeding program.

The purebred sires campaign is very closely related to most all livestock problems, such as standardization of herds, marketing, feeding, herd management and the number of calves raised from the breeding herd. The proper attention given to the purchase and management of the number and quality of the bulls purchased will be an important factor in determining the success or failure of other livestock problems.

#### (4) Culling

Under the livestock improvement campaign in Lander County, the stockmen are encouraged to observe closely their heifers and cows as to their own conformation and the kind of calves dropped, removing all the undesirables each year, as breeding up a herd of cattle is not a one-year proposition, but a continuous job for the alert stockman to follow.

The livestock improvement campaign, including culling out of the herd all undesirable heifers, cows, and bulls, will continue to be one of the factors that are stressed.

9. In community activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Farm Bureau is the accepted organization through which the county agent presents the program to the people of the county. The board of directors consists of five voluntary members who are elected to serve for one year.

When problems of importance arise the board meets as a group at the call of the chairman of the board or the county agent.

Since Lander County is large in area with only two communities, Battle Mountain and Austin, it is difficult to hold regular monthly meetings, as the distance between the communities is 94 miles. For that reason it is necessary to do more personal service at the ranches and present the program of work and the problems to be solved to the ranch population, through personal visits.

11. In Control of Rodents and other Pests

(e) Grasshoppers

The grasshopper population has been building up for the past several years until this year they existed in sufficiently large numbers to do a great deal of damage and reached the campaign stage.

Hatching started in April and entire fields were completely covered with hoppers, offering a serious threat to the crops if not controlled immediately.

One bait mixing station was established and the county furnished the transportation and men to do the mixing. A total of 19 tons of poisoned bran was distributed in Lander County, saving alfalfa and meadow fields from destruction.

14. In Publicity

The local newspaper has cooperated with the agent by publishing a large number of feature and news articles

relating to the livestock improvement program and other articles of general interest.

18. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service

With office headquarters in Winnemucca, 54 miles from Battle Mountain, the agent has based the Lander County program largely on services rendered at the ranches, with emphasis placed on the farm and home visit.

VI. Outlook and Recommendations

Purebred Sires: Continue the campaign to have only registered beef sires of the desired beef conformation used in Lander County.

Continue the campaign started in 1925 to encourage sheepmen to standardize their herds through the purchase of uniformly good bucks which will produce lambs and wool of the desired grade.

Work with ranchers for the continued standardization of beef herds through culling and purchases of better bulls.

Render all possible assistance to the Soil and Range Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Cooperate with the Biological Survey in their program of coyote and rodent control.

Endeavor to increase the character and scope of services rendered by the Extension Office and by the farm and home visits.