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

R E P O R T

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Statement of Agricultural Extension activities in Elko County, Nevada, with the assistance and efforts of representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of Nevada and Elko County Farm Bureau cooperating.

BY

MARK W. MENKE, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1940 TO OCTOBER 31, 1941

ELKO, NEVADA

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IV CHANGES IN COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION DURING THE YEAR TO IMPROVE REGULAR PROCEDURES OR TO MEET EMERGENCIES

Few changes in policy have occurred during 1941 to meet changed conditions due to the fact that the conditions have not changed during the past two years. The prices of beef, sheep and wool have been comparatively stable, and the climatic and other conditions have been about normal or above.

The one biggest change may be the Land Use Planning project which offers some good possibilities if it is continued long enough to secure results. Some constructive work can be done by this method.

The Triple A program has caused a considerable change in general extension plans and several former projects such as variety tests, range improvement, pasture improvement and weed control, now revolve around Triple A practices. This additional work has supplemented some projects but the administrative phases of the Triple A have caused a decrease in work done on several other projects.

During the days of the Federal Farm Board ranchers were not so directly touched by policies of the Federal government. The old corn-hog and wheat reduction programs introduced a new policy into agriculture, that of making direct payments to farmers for compliance with quotas or allotments. This policy met with violent opposition from various sources and in particular against processing taxes. The program has gradually been accepted until it is more or less taken for granted now. The wheat marketing quota law has not been well received here, especially by businessmen.

The nature of the "New Deal" programs has been such that more office work has been necessary and less field work has been done as a result. The field work is even more necessary than before since many ranchers have become interested in new practices which require advice on the ground for good results. The people are more aware of the need for conservation of natural agricultural resources than at any time in the past. They are also becoming more aware that they cannot remain "rugged individualists" and compete in modern complex living. Tariffs, embargoes, trade treaties, labor unions and industrial conditions are affecting them and they are fast realizing and admitting these facts into their thinking and planning.

The one greatest defect of the New Deal farm policies has been to cause a lowering of individual responsibility and a greater tendency to place responsibility for everything on to some government agency or bureau. People try to borrow money with less thought for paying it back, are more reluctant to pay debts, use emergency agencies with less cause than in the past. The huge spending and lending programs of the government have caused a lowering of the value previously placed upon thrift and endeavor. The psychology of this way of thinking seems to have left many people without a sense of proper relationship between credit and thrift, relief and work, etc.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features

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

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

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

An annual meeting is held each year at which time the budget is adopted and a program of work is outlined and new directors are elected for the coming year. (Officers for the 1940-41 year were E. C. Murphy Jr., President; W. J. Helth, Vice President and Livestock Department Director; Mrs. George Ogilvie, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur Drown, Home Department; Mrs. C. H. Reinken and S. V. Smiley, directors.)

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

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

The committee and commodity group methods of developing the program of work are most efficient in all sections where great distances and small numbers of ranches is the rule. This is true of the entire County of Elko. There are only 300 bone-fide farms in the county plus 135 which are operated by Indians and similar types with whom extension work can not be conducted except in occasional cases. The average size of Elko County irrigated ranches is 2,885 acres and there are 6,537 miles of county road in Elko County. The County is 17,059 square miles in extent, contains 10,917,760 acres and has an average population of only six-tenths person per square mile.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

2. Function of Members, Officers and Committees in Developing Program of Work (Cont'd)

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

3. General Policies including Relationships with Other Organizations.

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

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

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

1.2 Factors Determining Program

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

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

Much of the additional work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Farm Security Administration, County Planning and other federal agencies has been centered in the Extension Office and has greatly increased the work necessary. Although some additional help has been employed by the Triple A funds, the Extension Office has proven effective in handling new agricultural activities with little or no cost to the federal government.

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

3. Methods Used in:

(a) Development of Projects

Projects are developed when the calls for information and assistance received upon certain lines of work are sufficient to warrant the subject being set up as a project. Other projects are developed as it appears that there is a definite need for work along some lines even though ranchers and stockmen may not realize the need.

(b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments participating in Extension Work.

Departments are started when a commodity or other group wishes to develop its special line of work and have a representative on the county Farm Bureau Board. This group must organize, elect officers and select a representative to act on the County Board. At present there is a Home and Community Department and a Livestock Department.

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

3. Methods Used In: (Cont'd)

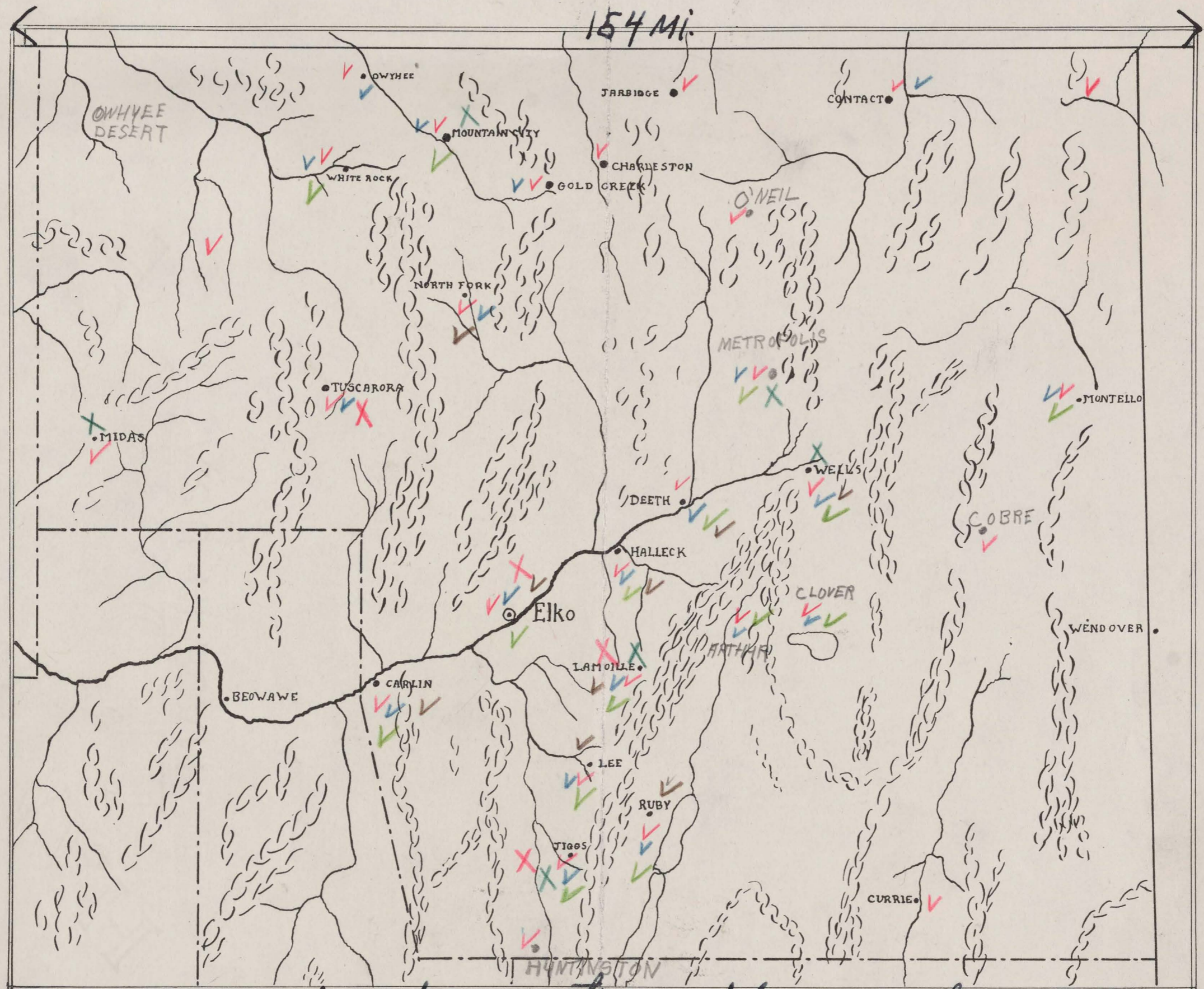
(c) Development of Demonstrations

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

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

(d) Development of Project Leaders

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



154 Mi.

129 Mi.

Elko County Communities covered by major projects

- | | | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Triple A | ✓ | Yard Improvement | ✓ | 4-H Clubs | X |
| Farm Crops | ✓ | Pest and Disease Control | ✓ | Land Use Planning | X |

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES, AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**5. Poultry**

- (b) Culling and feeding
- (c) Diseases

Poultry production has been at an extremely low level in Elko County with all large commercial flocks having been disposed of. Only farm and home flocks maintained in an indifferent manner remain in the County. Housing, feeding and care are extremely poor and there is little incentive among cattle and sheep men to improve them as long as livestock prices remain good. Most of the poultry work is done by housewives. Trucking in of eggs from Utah and Idaho during periods of low egg prices has resulted in driving most poultry men out of business. Several years of good prices are required to cause a resumption of the poultry business.

The "Food for Defense" program has resulted in stimulating interest in poultry raising but without tangible results because it is not possible to secure laying hens or pullets at a reasonable price. Increases will occur through purchase of baby chicks next spring.

Eleven bulletins were distributed on poultry housing; two farm flocks were culled for production; seven flocks were visited and inspected for disease; twenty-five office and phone calls were received, and four and a half days were devoted to poultry work.

The Agent acted as superintendent of the Elko County Fair Poultry Department again this year.

Nutritional trouble in two poultry flocks was diagnosed and changes in diet suggested which eliminated the trouble.

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

6. Agronomy

(a) Corn

(1) Variety tests

The following varieties of corn were tried out on two acres of ground by Mr. C. H. Reinken at Lamaille -

The Burpee sweet corn	Rainbow Flint
Burbank's World Wonder Sweet Corn	Dakota White Flint
Kehu Yellow Flint (5)	Minnhybrid No. 402

The greatest infestation of corn carworm ever experienced occurred here this year and reduced yields to the point where no satisfactory yield could be determined. However, all varieties matured and were hogged off.

The rainbow flint appeared to give the best results.

(f) Alfalfa

(1) Variety tests

(3) Weevil Control and Diseases

Test plots of three rod rows each of several varieties of alfalfa were seeded in June on the China Ranch in cooperation with the Elko City Supervisors who are furnishing the water and land. The seed was planted by hand, half in drills and half broadcast. The following varieties were used: Common, Cossack, Grimm, Hardistan, Ladak, Dakota Common, A-136, Orestan and Kansas Common. Good stands of each were secured.

Due to the lateness of seeding no other observations were made this year.

The plots are located within the Elko City limits close to U. S. Highway 40 east of town.

Dr. O. F. Smith of the Bureau of Plant Industry spent one afternoon at the Extension conference in discussing and showing pictures of diseases of alfalfa in this region. Heavy loss of alfalfa plants was reported from the Horseshoe ranch in Beowawe and examination of the plants showed the disease to be bacterial wilt. Alfalfa weevil were also bad again this year, resulting in a decreased yield and in fewer acres being planted to alfalfa. The decline of alfalfa growing can be better seen by the comparative plantings of new alfalfa in 1940 of 1323 acres and in 1941 of 832 acres under the Triple A program. There were also 900 acres less alfalfa renovated this year than last. The decline of alfalfa acreages will continue until methods or varieties are found which will make for more permanent stands and better yields.

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

6. In Agronomy (Cont'd)

(h) Pastures

(o) Meadows

(1) Improvement

Test plots of several different crops were planted on the China Ranch belonging to the City of Elko. The land and water were donated by the Elko City Supervisors. The purpose of the plots is to have a small sample of many different kinds of grasses and crops adapted to this area and growing where they can be seen by various ranchers under actual growing conditions. The following varieties are planted and a good stand of each is established.

Common alfalfa	Mammoth red clover	T. Pratense Perenne
Cossack alfalfa	Red Clover	T. "
Grimm alfalfa	Ladino clover	T. Repens latum
Hardistan alfalfa	Strawberry clover	T. fragiferum
Ladak alfalfa	Crimson clover	T. incarnatum
Dakota common alfalfa	Birdsfoot trefoil	Lotus corniculatus
Kansas Common alfalfa		
Orestan alfalfa		
A-136 alfalfa		
Side Oats Gramma	Bouteloua curtipendula	
Blue gramma grass	Bouteloua Gracilis	
Slender Wheat grass	Agropyron tenerum	
Western Wheat grass	Agropyron smithii	
Mountain Brome Grass	Bromus carinatus	
Bulbous Blue Grass	Poa bulbosa	
Tall oat grass	Arrhetherum elatius	
Perennial Rye grass	Lolium perene	
Meadow fescue	Festuca elatier	
Tall meadow fescue	Festuca elatior (tall)	
Italian rye grass	Lolium multiflorum	
Western alkali grass	Puccinellia Nuttalliana	
Chewings fescue	Festuca rubra fallax	
Nichels grass	Selected rye strain ?	

The plots are one rod long by 9 feet wide in three rows, one half broadcast and one half seeded in rows. All seeding was by hand. The plots were seeded in June and were irrigated once in June, July, August and September.

The following grasses should be added next spring - Crested wheat, orchard grass, smooth brome, Reed Canary, redbtop, timothy and Burnet Sanguisorba minor.

Variety tests are being put in every spring and fall by ranchers in Elko County in their regular seedings. After studying these for the past five years it becomes more apparent that there is no single factor for

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

6. In Agronomy (Cont'd)

(h) Pastures (Cont'd)

(o) Meadows (Cont'd)

(1) Improvement (Cont'd)

successfully securing a good stand. It is also apparent that the securing of a really good stand of alfalfa, clover or grass occurs much less often than is supposed. The chief causes of poor germination appear to be:

1. Improper covering of seed - frequently too deep when drilled or too shallow or left on top of the ground when broadcasting.
2. The seed bed is too loose, preventing proper germination. Seed beds should be fine but firm, not loose and unsettled. Unfirm seedbeds allow too much ventilation and drying for seed germination to be successful.
3. The seedbed is too rough, lumpy or hard from lack of preparation or from working when too wet.
4. The moisture in the ground is insufficient or the supply is not uniform.
5. The wrong variety of seed is used for the soil moisture and growing conditions.

The main causes of loss of a stand after it has germinated and started growth appear to be as follows:

1. Drying out during the late summer and fall with resultant dying of plants.
2. Pasturing new seedings too heavy, too early, or too long, or sometimes all three.
3. Use of too heavy a nurse crop allowing it to crowd out and dry out the young seedlings.
4. Allowing nurse crops to mature for grain instead of cutting for hay thus further drying and crowding the seedlings.

The Agent devoted twenty-six days to farm crops work, made forty ranch visits, received 52 office calls, and seventeen phone calls and published one news story.

C. H. Hodgson of the University of Nevada faculty spent three days in the field in Elko County with the Agent inspecting field crops, and

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

6. In Agronomy

- (h) Pastures
- (o) Meadows

1. Improvement (Cont'd)

Securing samples for University classroom work.

The use of rape, Canadian field peas and oats for hog pasture was tried out by Mr. C. H. Reinken. An excellent stand was secured but the pigs did not eat the rape readily. The oats and peas gave best results and provided a heavy tonnage of green pasturage for the pigs. Those portions not eaten by the pigs were later pastured by sheep after fall rains had freshened them up.

(j) Potatoes

4. Seed Certification

Netted gem or Russet Burbank seed potatoes were raised for seed by Burt Holbrook of Metropolis and H. H. Cazier and Donald Jones of Wells.

Mr. Holbrook has tuber indexed his seed for several years and undoubtedly has the best disease free seed grown in Nevada.

(l) Weeds

1. Puncture Vine

This noxious weed has been fought here for several years and only one plant was discovered this year growing on the railroad right-of-way in Elko. It was destroyed by the Agent.

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

6. Agronomy (Cont'd)

TWELVE YEARS OF EFFORT TO BURT HOLBROOK, METRO

Twelve years of hard work and the careful following of rigid rules have paid dividends to Burt Holbrook of Metropolis, whose seed potatoes are recognized as among the finest in the west.

Holbrook decided that he was going to have outstanding seed potatoes and he made up his mind he was going to follow the procedure by which they could be secured as a result he submitted his potatoes to the most rigid tests until they

were fully certified.

This meant that his potatoes had to be inspected twice while they were in the field and once when they were stored in bins. By careful inspection diseased potatoes were eliminated, until the crop became cleaner and cleaner from disease.

In 1932 he indexed each potato seed which was to be planted. He numbered the seed, sending half of it to Las Vegas and planting the rest in Metropolis. The seed sprouted earlier in Las Ve-

policy meets the war situation.

of people have put aside beliefs and are in sympathy to use our warships to defeat other dictators.

in Washington thought up s ago that Russia could defeat. But with the support of and the United States, the Washington that Hitler will Russia in the same way that defeated in 1918.

e summer of 1941 deserves history as the first time in ars when politics have been sight in the national capital. ews.

Newspaper Achievement Story Showing Type of
Newspaper Cooperation

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

7. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(5) Livestock

This project is handled by Agent, J. W. Wilson and this Agent has given assistance to livestock buyers and sellers who requested information during the absence from the office of Mr. Wilson. During the main livestock marketing season from August to December, the Agent has assisted several buyers or sellers each month.

(b) Credit

The Agent cooperates with the Farm Security Administration represented here by Mr. H. H. Lee and with the Emergency Feed and Seed Loan Office represented by Mr. William Neal on occasional matters in regard to farm credit.

(i) Economic Planning, Land Use Planning

In 1940 the county Extension Service in Elko and the Soil Conservation Service at Yerington agreed on a plan whereby the Extension Service would enroll cooperative ranchers to follow detailed soil conservation plans, the SCS to map the ranches, make soil surveys and also to recommend crops for the purpose of improving the carrying capacity of the ranches. The Extension Service advised regarding the crops and inspected the ranches at various times to encourage the cooperators in their work. These farms are known as demonstration farms. The following ranchers are cooperators:

S. V. Smiley	Lyle Beeney
Gordon Griswold	Oscar Goodale
Emmerson & David Neff	Russell Weeks
William Lane	Richard Ralph

In addition to the above ranches, D. B. Williams of Tuscarora and William Lear of Starr Valley have been added to this group in the fall of 1941. All of the ranchers have cooperated fairly well excepting Richard Ralph who evidently has not been thoroughly sold on the idea that the quality and quantity of the hay land on his ranch would be sufficiently improved by the plan to justify the expense of putting in additional ditches and reseeding various areas.

It should be stated at the outset that much of our 1941 program has been to try and balance farms by securing additional range for whole communities.

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

7. In Agricultural Economics

(1) Economic Planning, Land Use Planning (Cont'd)

Highlight in the Tuscarora area was a range tour May 6th, over the Owyhee "Desert", an area containing more green grass in May and June, and more unused feed than any other equal area in Nevada. The ranchers, grazing officials, and extension agents making the 280 mile trip were: Tracy Fairchild, Advisory Board Member, Lee Reborse, Mark Scott, Stanley Ellison, Homer Andrae, Joe Wilson, Albert Agee and the Agent.

The purpose of the trip was to investigate the range area to see if new areas might be made available to cattle if water storage reservoirs and wells were built. It is this writer's opinion that 5000 or more cattle could be put in this area with a little water development.

The best single water project would be to divert water into the old Doby Doc reservoir.

One program worthy of development would be an agreement by the Spanish Ranch whereby in return for not turning out so early around Deep Creek and Tuscarora, they would be allowed to turn 3000 to 5000 cattle on the north Owyhee desert.

Charleston's problems primarily have been problems of communication. They got together, collected a few hundred dollars and reconstructed their own telephone line. Improvement on county roads has been requested but no results have been obtained to date.

Plans for range development by fencing and water hole improvements have been discussed at Land Use Planning meetings and action later by the Grazing Service and through the AAA.

Lancille ranchers had two good meetings and developed plans for increasing water holes and springs on the range in their area. This work is to be done by the Grazing Service.

Three county-wide meetings were held in Elko for community committeemen. Gordon Griswold representing sheep and Eddie Murphy representing the Farm Bureau were called in. Also present were railroad land representatives and State agencies from Reno, represented by V. E. Scott, Extension Service, Cruz Venstrom, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Howard Mason of the Experiment Station, and Alexander McQueen of the Forest Service.

One of the first problems discussed was work exchange between CCC camps in grazing lands under either Forest or Federal Grazing Administration. A cooperative working program was agreed upon.

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

7. In Agricultural Economics

(1) Economic Planning, Land Use Planning (Cont'd)

Fire hazards as a county-wide problem came in for considerable consideration and the Ruby and Clover Valley fire prevention programs were partially developed at these meetings.

At the request of the county committee the Elko County tax study was partially developed. More should be done on this.

The County group held a joint session with the Grazing Advisory Board on January 28th, at which time tax problems and railroad land ownership were discussed.

Remaining to be done is a summarization of the year's work by all community committeemen at a county meeting.

State, County, and Community Committeemen from Elko are:

William B. Wright	State Committeeman
William B. Wright	County Chairman
Archie J. Dewar	Vice-Chairman
Joseph W. Wilson	Secretary

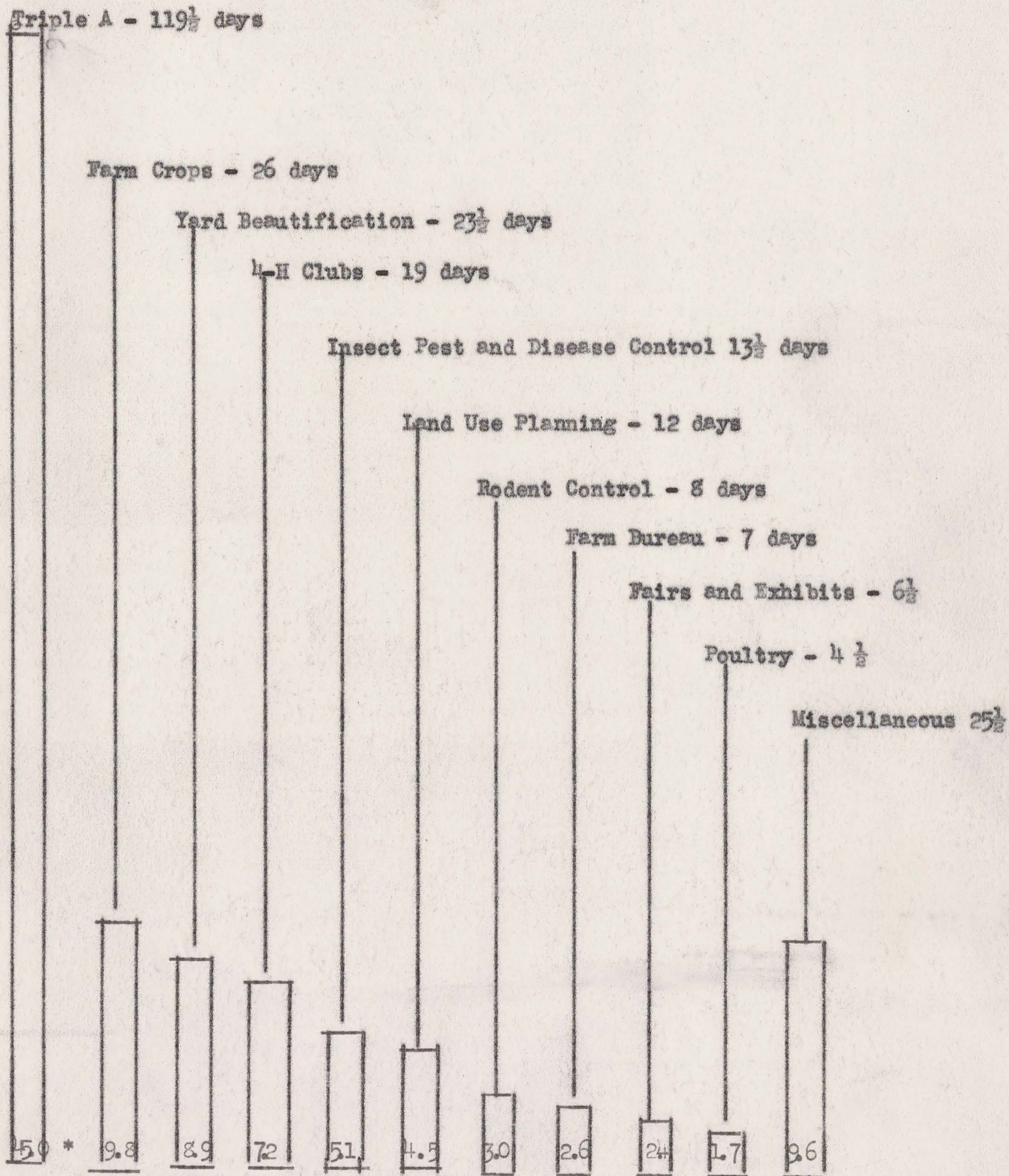
Committeemen on the Elko County community committees are the same as last year and will be found in last year's project report.

The following is a summary of work done on this project by the Agent: number of meetings held - 8; news stories - 0; farm and home visits - 14; Office calls - 33; days worked by Agent - 12; days worked by Specialist - 12; Organized communities - 11.

Meetings were held in the following communities: Tuscarora, North Fork, Charleston, Elko, Halleck, Starr Valley, Lemoille, Clover Valley, Lee, Ruby Valley, Jiggs, Rowland.

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

Chart Showing Time Spent



* Percent of time

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

7. In Agricultural Economics (Cont'd)

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The annual county convention of the Elko County ACA was held at Elko on November 16, 1940. The following were elected to the county committee: A. J. Dewar, Chairman; S. V. Smiley, Vice-Chairman; C. H. Reinken, Member; Max F. Uhlig and E. C. Murphy, Alternates; Dorothy Phillips was appointed as Treasurer and Mark W. Menke, Secretary.

During the year the county committee met twelve times to transact Triple A business. In addition to this, the individual committeemen have on numerous occasions devoted their time to Triple A business without compensation by frequently stopping in the office and signing various papers.

The compliance and payments in Elko County were completed before the deadline. Every attempt was made by the Elko ACA administrative staff to keep expenses at a minimum consistent with good workmanship.

A comparison of the program since 1936 follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work Sheets</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>		<u>Net Payments</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Crop Range</u>		<u>Crop Range</u>		
1936	312	75	8	\$16,845	\$ 768	\$ 17,613
1937	316	147	41	12,090	13,910	26,000
1938	318	123	55	6,794	22,226	29,020
1939	338	188	58	14,294	29,801	44,095
1940	397	247*		\$ 43,675*		43,675

* Crop and Range Programs combined

Due to increased amount of participation and a greater number of regulations, more detailed measuring of wheat, fields, wheat marketing quotas, potato allotments and more general confusion in the program due to the defense program of the USDA, it has been necessary to hire two field supervisors full time. It now appears doubtful if two supervisors can do the work and the additional work required by the "Food for Defense" program.

The County ACA Chairman, and two members of the committee and Secretary attended a meeting in Reno in January at which several improvements were secured in the Nevada docket by the group.

The Secretary also attended a three day meeting of the State AAA committee in Reno in July at which a tentative docket for 1942 was drawn up.

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

7. In Agricultural Economics (Cont'd)

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (Cont'd)

During the year seven community meetings were held to explain the Triple A program to the most populous farm areas.

The vote on wheat marketing quotas was held during the week of May 26th. The office was kept open on Memorial Day for the benefit of distant ranchers. Of 18 eligible voters, six ballots were cast, four for marketing quotas and two against.

All wheat growers in the county complied with the wheat marketing program except eight and three of these cases are still pending before the Wheat Marketing Appeal Board. In four of the above cases the excess was due to the growers being unable to read English.

The administration of the Triple A program is becoming increasingly difficult due to a rapidly increasing tendency upon the part of Triple A officials to ignore the original "grass roots" program and to substitute arbitrary regulations without consulting local committees or considering local needs. This is especially true of the administrative rulings in regard to wheat marketing quotas and allotments.

There has been some criticism here among stockmen also of the defense marketing goals for cattle, the feeling being that the greatest marketings should be asked for in the middle west instead of the far West.

The statistical method used in arriving at the defense marketing goals has never been satisfactorily explained and the lack of information showing how these figures were arrived at has caused suspicion among stockmen and farmers that the West is being discriminated against in favor of the Middle West.

The Triple A project was made more complicated by the introduction of the USDA defense work and defense boards into the Triple A program. The Elko County Board met once during October and a joint meeting of Elko, Humboldt and White Pine County Boards and members of the State Board was also held in Elko on October 22nd.

Detailed plans were adopted for securing the 1942 defense information from farmers and ranchers in connection with the farm plans for the 1942 Triple A program. How this can be accomplished in one month with

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

7. In Agricultural Economics (Cont'd)

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (Cont'd)

limited personnel and funds at a time when many roads are apt to be impassible was not entirely decided. However, all available personnel were at work on this the day after the defense meeting was held. The more remote areas were done first.

A survey of the essential farm equipment and ranching supplies indicated that it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure such things as barbed wire, baling ties, pipe, bar steel and other equipment. The State Defense Board was requested to take immediate action to see that this condition does not become acute. With ranch labor shortage looming for next year, it is more important than ever that labor saving equipment be available to ranchers.

The defense committees considered the goals of the "Food for Defense" program and was agreed that the program for beef, dairy, poultry and hogs was sound and that there were good prospects that these goals could be reached. The goal for reduced wheat acreage in eastern Nevada was, however, not considered sound and a further reduction in wheat acreage in this end of the state was not recommended. Such reduction would nullify the efforts on increased production of hogs and poultry. It was agreed, however, that all ranchers would be requested to stay within their allotments and the Wheat Marketing Quota Law.

The securing of 1942 farm plans of this time of year before the 1941 program is complete and before irrigation water prospects are known is considered chiefly a waste of money. It will be necessary to go over the educational program again in the summer of 1942 to secure good results.

Two community center meetings were held at Lamoille and Starr Valley with 77 present and the "Food for Defense" program was explained at these meetings by the Agent together with the county goals for food production. This material was also presented at a third community meeting at Lee by Mr. Wilson and Supervisor Eugene Drown.

At the close of the report year October 31, 1941, there were 430 worksheet farms including 112 Indian farms. These Indian farms are the cause of much administrative and field work with considerable expense to the Association without sufficient grants to defray the expense. Although each Indian farm must be visited to secure compliance, very few practices can be included for Triple A payment because the Indian Service provides the seed and labor in many cases.

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

7. In Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (Cont'd)

The following summary gives a picture of the main projects completed by Triple A cooperators in 1940:

AAA Practice

Superphosphate	3	2400 lbs.
Seeding alfalfa	67	832 acres
Seeding pastures	44	753 "
Seeding legumes and grasses	25	1345 "
Seeding timothy and redtop	11	623 "
Green manure	5	99 "
Artificial reseeding	72	3526 " 33,022 lbs.
Check dams	13	90 " 4192 cu. ft.
Waterspreading	22	665 " 110,191 lin. ft.
Riprapping	35	2109 cu. yds.
Spreader terraces	7	7 32,174 lin. ft.
Planting trees	2	3 acres
Renovating legumes & grasses	61	2549 acres
Natural reseeding by deferred grazing	73	162,401
Artificial reseeding	72	33,022 lbs. 3,526 acres
Earthen dams	6	31 41,055 cu. yds.
Wells, stock water	7	13 1,550 lin. ft.
Springs, stock water	12	52 61,930 cu. ft.
Spreader dams	35	425 19,279 cu. yds.

The Triple A program has covered all parts of Elko County - every community and ranch. The entire 7,000 miles of public roads has had to be traveled in addition to many hundreds of miles of private roads and trails. Much of the supervisor work has to be done on horseback in country inaccessible to cars. The entire program has been administered by two field supervisors, one office assistant with only twelve county committee meetings and 45% of the Agents time. Total costs of the Triple A program for 1941 will be very close to \$6,500 of which \$600 is due to the additional work required by the defense program and by Washington, D. C. requirements which the county committee consider to be non-essential but which were required by Triple A officials.

The Triple A project has required the major part of the Agent's time. A statistical summary on this project follows: Days worked on project, 119½ days - 45% of working time; number communities, 26; number meetings held, 35; news stories published, 25; number circular letters, 21; number copies, 2,115; number farm visits made, 126; number office calls received, 408; number phone calls, 107; number bulletins distributed, 325.

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

9. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(11) Home Garden

The 1941 4-H Club program has been greatly curtailed as compared to previous years due to several factors. A decision to discontinue 4-H Clubs in small towns last year and work in ranching areas only, caused a drop in enrollment. A considerable drop in rural school enrollment and closing of several rural schools has also dropped the number of prospective children of club age.

The entry of the Future Farmers in both the Wells and Elko County High Schools has taken a big percentage of boys of high school age out of the 4-H club field.

The Agent traveled over the county in April and May looking for prospective 4-H Club members. Starr Valley, Lamoille, Lee, Jiggs, Mountain City, and Midas areas were canvassed with sixteen members secured, of which six moved away before the middle of June, leaving only ten enrolled members. Most of the rural school population are in mining camps and are not interested in 4-H Club work.

In Lamoille the local leaders decided to hold a local camp in Lamoille Canyon and not to attempt the long trip to Lake Tahoe. The extremely poor train and bus connections and long trip to and from camp last year resulted in the leaders taking this action. These connections are such that many of the members are over 36 hours on the return trip without adequate rest, and arrive home in a condition which has caused parents to assume that the trip is too tiring. This is especially true of the younger members.

The Lamoille camp was held on August 12th to 14th with four local leaders, fourteen club members, Mrs. Tremewan and the Agent. It was considered very successful for an opening camp. With some additional work, this camp can be greatly improved. The most urgent need is for better tents and better cooking equipment before the group can be greatly expanded.

The Agent believes that if some of the best and older club members could be taken to the state camp at Lake Tahoe for training, that they could be used in the local camp to teach handicraft and arts to the local camp members.

The Agent devoted 19 days to 4-H Club work or 7.2% of his time, of which six days were taken up with State 4-H Club camp.

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

9. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(11) Home Garden (Cont'd)

Fifteen method demonstrations were given, seventy-six farm visits made, three other meetings held, two news stories published, and six office calls received.

Of ten members still enrolled on August 1st, 9 completed their projects.

Most of these members will be in high school next year and will probably be enrolled in Smith Hughes work.

The outlook for 4-H Club enrollment in Elko County in 1942 appears even poorer than it did in 1941.



4-H Club members at Lamoille Camp Site Saluting
Flag and Giving Pledge of Allegiance

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

9. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(11) Home Garden (Cont'd)



4-H Club Group at the New Lemcille Camp



Main Headquarters at the Boy Scout Camp where the
4-H Club Camp was Held

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

10. In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

Six community meetings were held in the organized centers during the year for purposes of organization, plans of work, and community activities. Other meetings have also been held but they were primarily for work on other projects and have been reported under other project headings. The community centers elect officers for the Center and delegates to the annual meetings. Motion pictures, both educational and entertainment, have been used at the Elko, Lamoille and Starr Valley centers. These pictures cannot be used at other Centers for lack of a generator and electrical supply. The pictures are a great help in maintaining good meetings. The addition of a generator to the equipment would be valuable in doing work in out-lying communities.

The following community Center officers were elected during October to serve in 1942:

Lamoille	-	C. H. Reinken, Chairman John Patterson, Secretary-Treasurer
Lee	-	Q. D. Boyd, Chairman Wm. Drown, Vice-Chairman Bob Kane, Secretary-Treasurer
Starr Valley	-	W. J. Helth, Chairman William Lane, Vice-Chairman Oscar Goodale, Secretary-Treasurer

There are 122 active Farm Bureau members for 1941. The board of directors have met five times during the year. The annual meeting was held in Elko on November 16, 1940. The evening meeting was featured by three reels of pictures furnished by the Forest Service. The directors serving for the year were E. C. Murphy, President

W. J. Helth	-	Livestock Chairman and Vice-Pres.
Mrs. Eva Ogilvie	-	Home & Community Dept; Secy-Treas.
Mrs. C. H. Reinken	-	Director
Mrs. Arthur Drown	-	Director
S. V. Smiley	-	Director

The Extension Agents gave their annual reports as required by law.

Three community centers have been actively maintained, one other Center has been maintained by commodity or group meetings and two Homemakers Clubs have been active.

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

10. In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation (Cont'd)

The organization has maintained close watch on local and national problems through livestock and home and community departments, and committees.

The maintaining and functioning of a working agricultural organization in the county is greatly hindered by the great number of additional agencies which have sprung up, each demanding more and more time of Extension Agents and of ranchers. This over-organization has caused a lessening of interest in all departments and frequently leads ranchers to turn against all meetings and bureaus in disgust. The following are a few of the many such groups in Elko County which were not here a few years ago: The Grazing Service, The Re-employment Agency, The Farm Security Agency, The National Youth Administration, the Works Progress Administration, The Unemployment Compensation Division, The Fish and Wildlife Service, The Future Farmer Vocational Work, The Civilian Conservation Corp, The South Fork Indian Agency, The Child Welfare Division, The USDA defense Board, The Civilian Defense Board, The Nutrition for Defense Board, The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, The Federal Housing Administration, The Civil Aeronautics Agency, The U. S. Weather Bureau, The Land Use Planning Committee, etc.

It is no wonder that it is becoming more difficult to maintain interest in any one organization. Many of the leading ranchers are now on so many boards and committees that they have lost interest in all.

(d) Fairs and Exhibits

The Agent acted as Superintendent of the Elko County Fair and State Livestock Show Farm Crops and Poultry Departments as usual. Only six and a half days were required on administrative work on this project. The premium list was revised by the Agent; seven Fair Board meetings were attended, five news articles were published, fifteen farm visits made, twenty-six office calls received and given attention, and twenty-one telephone calls made.

It is estimated that the exhibits were viewed by about five thousand people including almost all of the Elko County ranchers.

The farm crops were judged by C. H. Hodson and the poultry and rabbits were judged by V. E. Scott. Both judges are from the University of Nevada.

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

10. In Community Activities

(a) Fairs and Exhibits

Entries in each department were as follows: Chickens 73, rabbits 50, ducks 17, geese 4, turkeys 8.

The long distances from most ranches to the fair grounds, (20 to 110 Mi.) makes it difficult to secure good poultry exhibits. Most of the entries are from Elko and nearby ranches.

The farm crops section had 530 entries.

Educational exhibits from the Fish and Wildlife Service on rodents of the West were attractive and were displayed in connection with the farm crops exhibits.

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

11. In Horticulture

(c) Control of Diseases and Insect Pests.

The number of calls from home owners in regard to control of insect pests and diseases was much larger than usual this year. The heaviest infestation of corn carworms (*heliethis obsoleta*) that the Agent has ever seen occurred this year. The worms were so numerous that they partially destroyed the corn tassels before the silks were formed. As many as six worms were frequently found per ear of corn. Fully a fifty percent loss of corn resulted. The pests also attacked many other vegetables and flowering plants and heavy losses resulted. Dusting the corn silks with arsenate of lead one part to eight parts of flour, lime or sulphur dust was effective in controlling them. Barium fluosilicate was also effective in place of the arsenate.

The Agent made a trip to the Petan Land and Cattle ranch and examined their orchards and shade trees for pests and disease. They have purchased a power sprayer for use on the ranch for spraying trees and ornamentals.

Work on this project has taken $13\frac{1}{2}$ days in sixteen communities. Three news stories were published, three meetings held with attendance of eighty five, eighty five, eighty two farm and home visits made and forty six telephone calls completed. Five local garden club members have assisted in Elko on this work contributing in excess of a day each.

(1) Chlorosis

The Agent is working up a series of kodachrome slides on control of chlorosis for use in illustrated lectures on this disease. Decidedly good results have been secured from the use of iron sulphate for curing this nutritional trouble.

The Agent has studied the effect of the use of about 4,000 pounds of this material and has mimeographed a short article on its use and limitations. The article is attached to this report and follows:

Use of Iron Sulphate for Treatment of Yellows
(Chlorosis) of Plants Caused by High Lime Soils.

1. WHAT IS CHLOROSIS OR "YELLOWING"?

Chlorosis is a yellow condition indicating mal-nutrition of plants. There are many conditions which may cause yellowing such as insect injury, winter injury, alkali, excessive water and lack of certain plant food. Chlorosis is NOT a disease which can spread from one plant to another such as is done by bacteria or fungi.

Most chlorosis in Nevada is due to the lack of available iron in the soil and plant tissues and is known as lime-induced chlorosis because excess lime in the soil prevents the iron from going into solution.

2. WHAT ARE SYMPTOMS OF CHLOROSIS?

Symptoms of chlorosis are a marked yellowing of the leaves. In extreme cases this yellow color may be so pale as to be white. The younger parts of the plants and growing tips usually show the yellowing most prominently. On individual leaves the yellowing is most pronounced between the veins. The area near the base of the leaf and the midrib remains green longest. Some plants may be very yellow and die while adjacent plants remain healthy. Parts of a plant may be affected and other parts of the same plant remain a healthy green color. In severe cases the leaves drop off and growing tips or the entire plant dies. In any case severely affected plants are greatly weakened and more easily injured by winter killing and disease.

3. WHAT VALUE ARE SOIL TESTS?

Elaborate soil analysis is costly, usually not necessary, and frequently will not disclose the cause of the trouble.

A simple test of the soil to confirm the presence of excess lime may be made as follows: Pour a small quantity (a tablespoon) of muriatic acid on the soil. If it foams strongly it probably contains enough lime to cause chlorosis. The lime may not be in the top soil so it is necessary to test the subsoil. For annuals and perennials testing to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet usually is sufficient. For shrubs or trees it is advisable to test to a depth of three to six feet. If no evidence of lime is found the trouble is probably due to some other cause than chlorosis.

Muriatic acid can be bought at drug stores for a few cents.

4. WHAT PLANTS ARE MOST AFFECTED?

Many kinds of plants may be affected by lime-induced chlorosis. Some seem to be unaffected by it but many kinds are injured in varying degree. The following trees and shrubs are frequently affected by chlorosis: apples, plums, pears, peaches, poplars, willows, locusts, ash, roses, spirea, Japan quince, flowering almond, honeysuckle, barberry, kerria, grapes, privet, snowberry, mock orange, mahonia, raspberries, viburnum, wisteria.

Among annual and perennial plants the following are frequently injured by chlorosis: phlox, petunia, pansies, delphinium, gladiolus, iris, strawberries, lawns, shasta daisy.

5. TREATMENT BY TRENCH OR HOLE METHOD

In eastern Nevada the most effective practical treatment so far found has been the use of iron sulphate applied to the roots in the soil in a trench or in holes followed by thorough irrigation to wash the iron into contact with the roots. The trench should be deep enough to expose some of the roots. This will vary from a few inches to 12 or 18 inches, depending upon the plant to be treated. For perennials 3 to 6 inches is sufficient; for trees 6 to 18 inches or more is better. The iron sulphate is applied to the trench or holes and watered in thoroughly after which the dirt is replaced. Holes should be about 3 feet apart under the entire area of the limb spread.

The purpose is to get the iron sulphate as close to the roots as possible so it will be absorbed by the roots before the lime makes it insoluble. THE AMOUNT OF IRON SULPHATE TO USE MUST BE CAREFULLY DETERMINED BY ACTUAL TRIAL AS IT WILL VARY IN DIFFERENT SOILS AND WITH DIFFERENT PLANTS. Excessive quantities will cause burning and plant injury.

The trench should be dug from one to several feet from the tree trunk where it will expose many small roots. With shrubs this will usually be within a foot of the trunk. With trees it will be from one to ten feet. Where a trench is not satisfactory holes should be made with a bar or shovel at frequent intervals, well spaced on all sides of the plant.

Be careful not to get the iron sulphate either in powder or liquid form on the plant leaves, stems, etc., or burning will result. It will also stain walks, foundations, etc., and should be handled with care and not spilled where it may stain walks or burn plants. Iron sulphate should be kept in a tight container where it will not oxidize.

Following amounts will serve as a guide and may be decreased if burning results or increased considerably until results are secured. Several applications may be necessary at weekly intervals until the correct amount is determined.

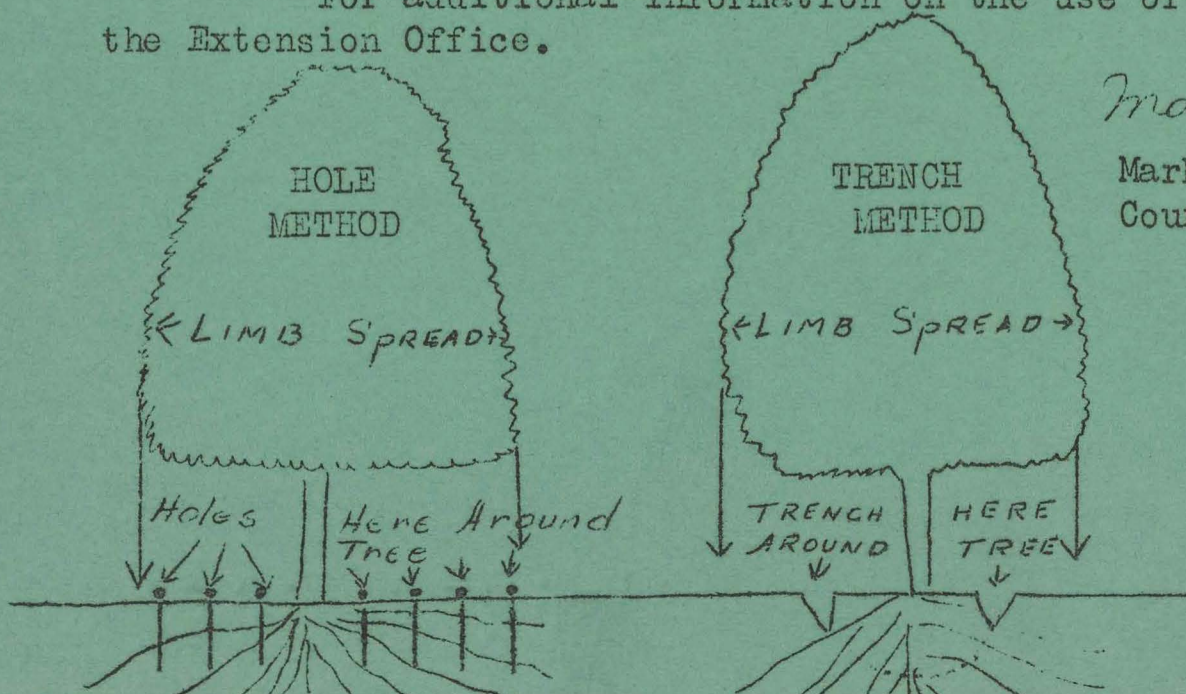
SIZE PLANT	AMOUNT
Small tender annuals and perennials such as petunias, phlox, etc. (USE WITH CAUTION) several small applications until correct amount is determined. Keep away from stem of plants.	1 teaspoon to 2 tablespoons
Large clumps of perennials such as shasta daisy, delphinium, etc.	2 tablespoons to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Small shrubs, small rosebushes, etc.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pound
Small trees, 1 to 2 inches in diameter	1 to 2 pounds
Trees 3 to 4 inches in diameter	4 to 6 pounds
Trees larger than 4 inches diameter	2 pounds per each 1 inch of trunk diameter.
Lawns - dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per gallon in water and use from one to three gallons per 100 square feet of lawn (10x10 feet) depending upon the amount of chlorosis (yellow) in the lawn. A sprinkling can is satisfactory for this. Sprinkle the lawn thoroughly after application with water.	

7. ADDITIONAL CURES FOR CHLOROSIS

The use of large quantities of barnyard manure, small amounts of sulphur or aluminum sulphate, or ammonium sulphate will also help to relieve chlorosis as all are acid forming in the soil and help to fertilize and lessen the effects of the lime.

The use of lime in any form as a fertilizer in this area is of doubtful value and will usually increase the trouble from chlorosis or yellowing.

For additional information on the use of iron sulphate call at the Extension Office.



Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke
County Extension Agent

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

11. In Horticulture (Cont'd)

(d) Beautification of homes and public grounds

- (1) Landscape plans
- (2) Lawns

This project is one where most work is done with home owners in small towns in this area. Problems in connection with growing ornamental plants are increased by poor soil, short growing seasons, late spring frosts, alkali and high cost of town irrigation water. Hardy dependable plants and good care are necessary to secure good results under these conditions. The Agent maintains an up-to-date information service on landscape plants likely to succeed here.

Complete planting plans for yard beautification were made for the following homes: Del McCuiston, Mrs. Pio Achabal, Mrs. Edna Lent, Mrs. Harry Yoe, Mrs. Pete Ogilvie, Mrs. Nick Landi, Lunsford Station, Fred Puccinelli and Mrs. Kate Sicala. Partial planting lists have been prepared for many other home owners.

The Elko Garden Club has been of considerable assistance in solving the problem of getting information to those most interested. This club has grown until it has about sixty members from Elko and vicinity. The Agent frequently speaks to members of the club on topics of interest to them. The Homemaker's Clubs and Starr Valley Progressive Club also have been given talks and method demonstrations on yard improvement subjects.

These clubs are of considerable assistance in solving their own gardening problems by exchange of information and by keeping a reference library for use of their members. The Garden Club and Homemakers Clubs were organized by the Extension Service.

The Elko Garden Club is now sponsoring a 4-H garden club in Elko and may be of assistance in furnishing local leaders for it in 1942.

Seventy eight home visits have been made on landscape or home beautification work, seventy office calls and eighty-eight telephone calls have been attended to and ten meetings were addressed on home yard beautification subjects. Ten method demonstrations were held and seven news stories were published. Work was conducted in nine communities in Elko County and in three other counties in Nevada. Seven voluntary local leaders assisted with the club program of this project.

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

11. In Horticulture (Cont'd)

(d) Beautification of homes and public grounds

(1) Landscape plans

(2) Lawns



Home of Fred Puccinelli Before Improvements



Same as Above Picture but Three Months Later

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

12. In Control of Rodents and other Pests

(a) Squirrels

This project is a combination of work on rodents of several kinds, including gophers, ground squirrels, mice, rock chucks, beavers and also coyotes and bobcats.

Much of this work is done by the Fish and Wildlife Service which has a cooperative arrangement with the Extension Office on distribution of rodent poisons and information.

The Agent devoted eight days to work on this project, made sixteen ranch visits, four method demonstrations, ten telephone calls and received seventy two office calls. The method demonstrations were on gopher control while most of the office calls were on squirrel control. This is now a supplementary practice under the Triple A program whereby ranchers can secure squirrel poison at nine dollars per one hundred pounds and receive \$13.50 when the poison is effectively used for control of the rodents.

A joint Fish and Wildlife Service, WPA and Extension project provided for poisoning gophers on 4,415 acres of privateland and 1,150 acres of public land using 2,517 pounds of bait and for poisoning squirrels on 2,525 acres private, and 450 acres public land, using 850 pounds of bait.

Ranchers cooperating in the Triple A squirrel poisoning work numbered 69, using 6,085 pounds of poison bait in addition to that listed in the above paragraph.

(c) Magpies

Magpie poison was provided for seven ranchers for poisoning these pests. Magpies are especially destructive during the winter months when other feed is scarce. At those times they subsist on chicken eggs and by pecking brands.

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

13. Rural Agricultural Engineering

(a) Housing

Plans were provided for one horse, barn, two poultry houses and a rabbit shed which were constructed of cinder blocks and concrete.

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

14. Soils

(a) Soil Surveys

Soil surveys and profile maps were made by the SCS on six Elko ranches and plans for making surveys on two more ranches were completed.

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

15. Publications

(a) Agricultural news writing

The Agent has prepared and published fifty-three news stories on the following projects during 1941.

Triple A Program	25
Home Yard Beautification	7
Farm Bureau Cooperation	6
Fairs and Exhibits	5
Insect Pest and Plant Diseases	3
4-H Clubs	2
Farm Crops	1
Rodents	1
Poultry	1
Miscellaneous	2
Total	53

One four page pamphlet was written on "control of Chlorosis" and is attached to the report under Pest and Disease Control.

Sample News Clipping
From Elko Daily Free
Press.

Cattle Population, Price Ratio Shown in Figures

The figures below show the number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches in the United States on January 1, and the average price per pound received by ranchers. These figures show, in general, that as cattle numbers increase the average price decreases.

Year	Number of cattle on farms January 1	Price received by ranchers all class beef
	Million Head	Cents per pound
1928	57.3	9½
1932	65.8	4¼
1933	70.2	3¾
1934	74.3	4¼
1935	68.5	6
1938	66.1	6½
1939	66.8	7
1940	68.8	7¼
1941	70.8	8¼

Cattle numbers are again approaching the peak figure reached in 1934, and indicates one of the main reasons why the U. S. Department of Agriculture Food for Defense Boards advocate increased marketing of cattle.

15. Publications

(2) Agricultural News
Writing

20 Per Cent Increase In Cattle Marketing Is Asked by Defense Board

Food for Defense, as it applies to eastern Nevada, was discussed last week by the U. S. department of agriculture defense boards from White Pine, Humboldt and Elko counties, meeting in the Federal Building at Elko.

The boards recommended that a goal of a 20 per cent increase in cattle marketings, as compared to the marketing figures for 1940, be carried out by the culling of old cows and of heifers and bulls of poor conformation.

"GOOD BUSINESS"

The recommendation for the increase in marketing was also made because it was felt that "it is considered to be good business management to sell while prices are high." It was pointed out also that it is especially important for ranchers to reduce their debts while prices are good.

The 1941 marketings have already increased about 10 per cent over those of 1940, which would mean an increasing marketing of only 10 per cent next year as compared to this.

The defense committee went on record as wishing to impress all ranchers that, where at all feasible, they should at least produce enough garden truck and meat and eggs for their own use in order to release more produce for the defense program.

ASK QUICK ACTION

The group requested immediate action by the Nevada Agriculture for Defense board in using all means at its command to secure bar steel, angle iron, barbed wire, bailing ties and similar necessary materials to keep farms and ranches at top production.

Plans were made by the board to contact every rancher in the three counties represented at the meeting between now and December 1, as required by the secre-

tary of agriculture, and explain the Food for Defense program.

The work will be carried out by the AAA offices at Winnemucca, Ely and Elko.

Present at the meeting last week were the following:

Cale C. Johnson, Caliente; George M. Swallow, Ely; A. N. Carter, Lund; Merrill Gubler, Lund; C. R. Townsend, Ely; H. H. Lee, Jr., Ely; A. E. Briggs, Ely; Paul Maloney, Winnemucca; R. H. Schwartz, Paradise Valley; John A. Sharp, Elko; Eugene Drown, Elko; E. C. Murphy, Jr., Arthur; Joseph W. Wilson, Elko; Max F. Uhlig, Metropolis; S. V. Smiley, Deeth; Archie Dewar, Lee; Lee Perry, Elko; C. H. Reincken, Lamoille; Helen S. Tremewan, Elko; Ernest Mueller, Elko; Mark W. Menke, Elko; A. McQueen, Reno; Thomas Buckman, Reno; Edward C. Reed, Reno; Irvin Christensen, Reno.

O

**Type of News Story
Written for Local
Newspapers.**

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

19. Character and scope of Office and Field Service.

Office work, which was greatly increased when the Triple A programs started, and then decreased somewhat, is again on the increase due to the large amount of extra details required by the Farm Defense Program, the Wheat Marketing Quota program and the Potato allotment program. Many of these programs mean working against a dead-line and all field work must be stopped in order to meet the deadlines. Office work has increased by $31\frac{1}{2}$ days or 12 percent over last year. The following table shows a comparison over the past seven years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Percentage in field</u>	<u>Percentage in office</u>
1935	154	133	60.0	40.0
1936	77	214	26.6	73.4
1937	75	197	31.1	68.9
1938	$88\frac{1}{2}$	$158\frac{1}{2}$	35.9	64.1
1939	$109\frac{1}{2}$	165	39.9	60.1
1940	118	$138\frac{1}{2}$	47.9	52.1
1941	$95\frac{1}{2}$	170	36.0	64.0

The amount of office work is again climbing toward the peak reached in previous years with a resulting decrease in amount of time available for field work.

The following summary presents a picture of relative office and field work.

Office calls received	837	Farm and Home visits	480
Phone calls made	375	Method Demonstrations	37
Individual letter written.	633	Attendance	240
Circular letters pre- pared.	30	Miles traveled	8630
News stories publish- ed.	58		
Bulletins distributed	401		

Field work is composed of visits to ranchers or to homes on ranches and in the towns throughout Elko County.

Some work is also done in nearby countries especially northern Eureka from which ranchers naturally come to Elko as the nearest town. Occasionally work is also done by the Agent on landscape and insect pest and disease control projects in counties over the state.

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

20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

Days in Office.....	170
Days in Field.....	95½
Days Sick Leave.....	5
Days devoted to AAA.....	119½
Number of Farm and Home Visits Made.....	480
Number of different Farms Visited.....	200
Number of Telephone Calls made.....	375
Number of Office Calls received.....	837
Number of News Stories published.....	53
Number of Individual Letters written.....	633
Number of Circular Letters prepared.....	30
Number of Bulletins distributed.....	401
Number of Method Demonstrations given.....	37
Attendance at Demonstrations given.....	240
Achievement Days held.....	1
Attendance at Achievement Days.....	30
Farm Bureau Meetings held.....	15
Attendance at Farm Bureau Meetings.....	287
Other Meetings of Extension Nature.....	44
Attendance at Other Meetings.....	861

The above chart gives a picture of the Agents Extension Activities during the 1941 report year. Travel of 8,630 miles was required in conducting the above Extension work.

VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1942

The following work should be continued in 1942

1. Insect pest control is a problem that always requires attention.
2. Agricultural 4-H Club work should have more attention.
3. Farm Bureau Cooperation is in urgent need of more time for training leadership.
4. Home beautification is a permanent project which needs attention every year.
5. Triple A programs will require a considerable amount of time. This project has become one of importance in teaching agronomy, introducing new crop varieties and in stressing good range management. Defense and marketing quota programs will apparently require much additional time.
6. Poultry production needs attention every year and should have considerable time under defense demands for more eggs.
7. Land Use Planning work will need much attention in 1942.
8. Control of rodents needs attention constantly. With rabbits, squirrels, gophers, chipmunks and mice to fight there are always rodent projects to work on. Taylor Grazing CCC camps have done much toward controlling rodents but cannot be counted on to cooperate in these projects further as they are being closed up.
9. A magpie control program may be needed to save game birds and small livestock.
10. Variety tests on pasture, crop and range land should be continued to find new adapted seed varieties. More work should be done on seedbed preparation.
11. A program for better preparation and curing of hay should be started to include cultural, cutting, curing and stacking methods of approved type.
12. Unforeseen work will undoubtedly develop during the next year. It always has in the past.
13. The practices performed by ranchers under the Triple A program should be studied to determine their permanent value as projects for continued work.

VIII SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACOMPLISHMENTS

1. Land Use Planning has been started throughout the County and some local results have been achieved but State committee action is slow.
2. Agricultural Conservation Programs will have a total of less than a hundred cooperators. The total grants will be under \$50,000.
3. Test plots of 5 clovers, 14 grasses, 9 alfalfa and 5 other crops were started at the China Ranch in cooperation with the City of Elko.
4. Home beautification work was conducted in Elko, Wells, Carlin, Winnemucca, Halleck, Beowawe and in other points.
5. Insect pests and disease control work was conducted in Elko, Wells, Carlin, Beowawe, Winnemucca and in most of the rural communities of Elko County. Alfalfa weevil control was of much interest this year. Cultural and chemical dusting methods were used as well as proper time of cutting the first crop.
6. Rodent Control work in cooperation with the Biological Survey and CCC camps has been conducted in Ruby Valley, Clover Valley, Starr Valley, Lee, Lamaille. Some work was done in 18 communities under Triple A.
7. The Elko County Fair poultry, rabbit, and farm crops sections were supervised by the Agent.
8. Extension work by the Agent has been done in every community in Elko County and every ranch has been contacted including about 140 Indian ranches. The primary work was on Triple A, but other projects are following.
9. Completions of 4-H Club enrollments were 90% in 1941. A 4-H Club camp was held in Lamaille Canyon.
10. Extensive plantings of several grasses, clovers and alfalfas made under the Triple A program have made excellent trial plots on a large scale for future studies of varieties under widely varying practical conditions. Results already show that with better care both the quantity and quality of forage crops can be greatly improved.