

No. *M. L. Maloney* From *1941* To \_\_\_\_\_ Subject \_\_\_\_\_

[Lander Co]  
Humboldt

ANNUAL REPORT

PAUL L. MALONEY

1941

AC 0089/1/72

"GRIP"  
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

INDIVIDUAL BINDER  
FAVORITE SERIES



"Made in U. S. A."

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
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) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194
..... <i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194
..... <i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194
<u>John P. Ahern</u> <i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1940</u>	to <u>Oct. 31</u>	<u>1941</u> (Except Dec., Jan., & Feb.)
<u>Paul L. Maloney</u> <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov., 1, 1940</u>	to <u>October 31,</u>	<u>1941</u>
..... <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date February 16, 1942

[Signature]  
State Extension Director

AC 0089/1/72

## 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 made during the year to improve regular procedures or to meet emergencies.
- V. County extension program.
  - (1) Problems determining extension program.
  - (2) Influence of State and National agricultural agencies operating in county upon extension program.
  - (3) Activities and results.

Under appropriate headings present in some detail for each major problem or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the cooperation received, the coordination effected, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of problem solution.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations.

## 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. An extension program 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. 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 work with adults (b)	Days devoted to work with 4-H Club and other youth (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)	9	41	3	21	23
Assistant county agent in charge of club work.....					
<b>John P. Ahern</b>					
Paul L. Maloney Agricultural agent..... (3)	12	19	0	0	19
Assistant agricultural agent.....					

2. County extension association or committee:

- (a) Agricultural extension:
  - (1) Name Lander County Farm Bureau (2) Number of members..... 0
- (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..... 2 3
- 4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 2 4
- 5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
  - (a) Adult work: (1) Men..... 5 (2) Women..... 0
  - (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men..... 1 (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..... 3
  - (b) Women..... 0
- 7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... 0 7
- 8. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 0 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	1	0	1 9
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	5	0	5 10
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	5	0	5 11

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.....	5	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	1	0	2	2	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..... 5 (b) Out of school..... 0												

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>1</sup> (d)
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Judging..... NA</li> <li>(2) Demonstration..... 0</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0 15
16. Number of groups <sup>3</sup> other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older.....	0	0	0	0 16
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 17
18. Total number of farm or home visits <sup>4</sup> made in conducting extension work.....	41	81	122	18
19. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	19	14	33	19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Office..... 12</li> <li>(2) Telephone..... 8</li> </ul>	23	38	15	46 20
21. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup> .....	7	3	110	21
22. Number of individual letters written.....	108	64	172	22
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed).....	7	1	8	23
24. Number of bulletins distributed.....	55	0	55	24
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	0	0	0	25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....	0	0	0	26
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Adult work:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Number..... 0</li> <li>(b) Total attendance of:                                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men leaders..... 0</li> <li>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>(b) Total attendance of:                                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaders..... 0</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	0	0	0	0 27
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..... 5</li> <li>(2) Total attendance..... 12</li> </ul>	3	18	30	28
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 29

<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 include groups previously reported under question 9.  
<sup>4</sup> Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.  
<sup>5</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.....	1	0	1	} 30
		(b) Total attendance.....	2	0	2	
	(2) 4-H Club.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	
31. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	} 31
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	
32. Encampments held..... (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	} 32
		(b) Total members attending.....	0	0	0	
		(c) Total others attending.....	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	
		(b) Total boys attending.....	0	0	0	
		(c) Total girls attending.....	0	0	0	
		(d) Total others attending.....	0	0	0	
		(e) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported.....	(1) Number.....	13	1	14	} 33	
	(2) Total attendance.....	91	14	105		
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....	1	0	1	} 34
		(b) Total attendance.....	3	0	3	
	(2) 4-H Club.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	
34½. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed.....		12	1	13	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.....	65	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program.....	Est. 30	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.....	3	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.)	Est. 43	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 <sup>2</sup> (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	} 43
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) Specialists.....							
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....							44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....							45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....							46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....							47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....							48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							49
50. Number of other meetings held.....							50
51. Number of news stories published.....							51
52. Number of different circular letters issued.....							52
53. Number of farm or home visits made.....							53
54. Number of office calls received.....							54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		(1) Boys.....					} 55
		(2) Girls.....					
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		(1) Boys.....					} 56
		(2) Girls.....					
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....							57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....							59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....							60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....							61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....							62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....							63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>3</sup>		(1).....					} 66
		(2).....					
		(3).....					
		(4).....					
		(5).....					

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

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

<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.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

ITEM	Alfalfa (a)	Sweet-clover (b)	Red, bur, and other clovers (c)	Vetch (d)	Lespedeza (e)	Pastures (f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	} 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.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	x x x x	
(2) Forage..... tons .... tons .... tons .... tons .... tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	x x x x	
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>1</sup>							} 90
(1).....							
(2).....							
(3).....							
(4).....							
(5).....							

<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 (g)	Cowpeas and field peas (h)	Velvet-beans (i)	Field beans (j)	Peanuts (k)	All other legumes and forage crops <sup>1</sup> (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.....						3	
(3) Agricultural agents.....						0	
(4) Specialists.....						2	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....						2	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						0	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....						0	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....						0	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....						0	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....						0	73
74. Number of other meetings held.....						0	74
75. Number of news stories published.....						0	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....						0	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....						11	77
78. Number of office calls received.....						1	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						0	} 79
(1) Boys.....						0	
(2) Girls.....						0	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						0	} 80
(1) Boys.....						0	
(2) Girls.....						0	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....						0	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							} 82
(1) Seed..... bu. .... bu. .... bu. .... bu. .... lb. .... bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	lb.	0 bu.	
(2) Forage..... tons .... tons .... tons .... tons .... tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	0 tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....						0	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....						0	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....						0	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....						0	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....						2	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 potatoes (a)	Sweet potatoes (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.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	} 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 committeemen.....						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 information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....						111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <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 (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.....	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	} 115
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			1	0			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			0	0			
(4) Specialists.....			0	0			
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			1	1			116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			1	0			117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			1	0			118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			0	0			119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			0	0			120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			1	0			121
122. Number of other meetings held.....			0	0			122
123. Number of news stories published.....			0	0			123
124. Number of different circular letters issued.....			0	0			124
125. Number of farm or home visits made.....			2	0			125
126. Number of office calls received.....			0	0			126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			1	0			} 127
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....			0	0			
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			1	0			} 128
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....			0	0			
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....			x x x x	0			129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	x x x x	0 bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed.....			0	0			131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed.....			1	0			132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed.....			0	0			133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed.....			x x x x	0			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	1			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	1	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	1	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>			0				} 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 (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering <sup>1</sup> (farm and home) (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	NA	} 141
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) Specialists.....				
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....				142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....				143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....				144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....				145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....				146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....				147
148. Number of other meetings held.....				148
149. Number of news stories published.....				149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....				150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....				151
152. Number of office calls received.....				152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....			} 153
	(2) Girls.....			
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....			} 154
	(2) Girls.....			
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities.....	(1) Boys.....		x x x x x x x x x x	} 154½
	(2) Girls.....		x 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).....	(1) Transplant beds.....	Coverts <sup>2</sup> improved or built.....	Acres terraced.....	} 155
	(2) Acres planted to forest trees.....	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds.....	Machines or equipment repaired.....	
	(3) Acres improved.....	Feeding stations operated.....	Articles made.....	
	(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire.....	Animals or birds produced.....	Equipment installed.....	

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.....	0	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 (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation.....	NA	NA acres.	\$ NA	170
170½. Growing crops on contour.....		acres.		170½
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 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 x x	\$	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types:	(a) Tractors.....	0	
	(b) Tillage implements.....	0	
	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	0	
	(d) Plows.....	0	} 182
	(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
	(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0	(i) Silos.....	{ (1) Regular..... 0 (2) Trench or pit..... 0
	(c) Sewage systems installed.....	0	(j) Hog houses.....	
	(d) Water systems installed.....	0	(k) Poultry houses.....	0
	(e) Heating systems installed.....	0	(l) Storage structures.....	0
	(f) Lighting systems installed.....	0	(m) Other.....	0
	(g) Home appliances and machines.....	0		

<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, holed 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.....	NA	NA	}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.....			}196
(1) Boys.....			
(2) Girls.....			
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			}197
(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.....	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.....	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	}214
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		1	1				
(3) Agricultural agents.....		9	0				
(4) Specialists.....		0	0				
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		2	1				215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		3	0				216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		1	0				217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		0	0				218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		0	0				219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		1	1				220
221. Number of other meetings held.....		0	0				221
222. Number of news stories published.....		1	0				222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....		0	0				223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....		41	3				224
225. Number of office calls received.....		0	1				225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		2	(2) 2				}226
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....		0	0				
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		2	(2) 2				}227
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....		0	0				
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....		25	60				228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....		0	0				229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....		0	0				230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....		0	0				231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....		0	0				232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....		0	0				233
234. Number of members in these associations.....		0	0				234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....		0	0				235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	xxxx	0	0		xxxx		236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....		0	0				238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....		0	0				239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....		0	0				240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....		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.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	} 244
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) Specialists.....							
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....							245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....							246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....							247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....							248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....							249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							250
251. Number of other meetings held.....							251
252. Number of news stories published.....							252
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....							253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....							254
255. Number of office calls received.....							255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 256
(1) Boys.....	x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	x x x x			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			x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	x x x x			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:							} 270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....							
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....							
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....							
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....							

<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.....	0	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	0	0	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	\$ 0	\$ 0	281

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

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 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 preservation	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	} 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.....	0	(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.....	(a) By agents or specialists.....	0	} 320
	(b) By leaders.....	0	
321. Number of other meetings held.....	(a) By agents or specialists.....	0	} 321
	(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.....	(a) Boys.....	0	} 326
	(b) Girls.....	0	
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	} 327
	(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.....	(a) Men.....	0	} 333
	(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).....			} 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.....	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.....	{(a) By agents or specialists..... 0 (b) By leaders..... 0}	} 342	
343. Number of other meetings held.....	{(a) By agents or specialists..... 0 (b) By leaders..... 0}		} 343
344. Number of news stories published.....	0		
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.....	{(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0}	} 348	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0}		} 349
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing.....	{(a) Dresses..... 0 (b) Other..... 0}	} 350	

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>			
(a) .....	0	0	} 360
(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:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	NA	} 361
(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..... (2) By leaders.....}			} 367
368. Number of other meetings held.....	{(1) By agents or specialists..... (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..... (2) Girls.....}			} 373
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{(1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....}			
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....		{.....rooms .....articles}	articles	} 375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

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

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

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

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.....	NA	0	0	NA	} 450
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		0	0		
(3) Agricultural agents.....		0	3		
(4) Specialists.....		0	0		
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		0	1		451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		0	0		452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		0	0		453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		0	0		454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		0	0		455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		0	3		456
457. Number of other meetings held.....		0	0		457
458. Number of news stories published.....		0	0		458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....		0	0		459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....		0	9		460
461. Number of office calls received.....		0	0		461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....		1	0		462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled.....		20#	1000		463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$.....	\$10.00	\$500.00	\$.....	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	Leadership				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
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)	(b)	
467. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	NA	NA	} 467
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....			
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			468
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			469
470. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			470
471. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			471
471½. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			471½
472. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			472
473. Number of other meetings held.....			473
474. Number of news stories published.....			474
475. Number of different circular letters issued.....			475
476. Number of farm or home visits made.....			476
477. Number of office calls received.....			477
478. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled. (Do not include work previously reported.)		{(1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....	x x x x } 478
479. Number of 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)		{(1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....	x x x x } 479
479½. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)			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.....	1	20 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 (d)	Farm Security Administration (e)	
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	38					
(3) Agricultural agents.....	7					
(4) Specialists.....	9					
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	2					500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0					501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	0					502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	3					503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	63					504
505. Number of meetings held.....	14					505
506. Number of news stories published.....	9					506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	8					507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	56					508
509. Number of office calls received.....	13					509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	Est. 30					510

- 510 - (a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee. 13
- 510 - (b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent (s). 11
- 510 - (c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by Extension Office. 7
- 510 - (d) Number of copies of circular postcards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension Office. 20
- 510 - (e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or bulletins distributed by Extension Office. 100
- 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 ( 60 est.
  - Number of office calls )
  - Number of telephone calls (
- 510 - (g) Number of meetings with SCS district Supervisors attended by extension agent. 0
- 510 - (h) Number of off area farm plans 8 0
- 510 - (i) Number of Soil Conservation district farm plans in effect. 0







## 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 made during the year to improve regular procedures or to meet emergencies.
- V. County extension program.
  - (1) Problems determining extension program.
  - (2) Influence of State and National agricultural agencies operating in county upon extension program.
  - (3) Activities and results.

Under appropriate headings present in some detail for each major problem or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the cooperation received, the coordination effected, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of problem solution.

- VI. Outlook and recommendations.

## 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. An extension program 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. 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 work with adults (b)	Days devoted to work with 4-H Club and other youth (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	252	54	82	224
Assistant agricultural agent.....					

2. County extension association or committee:

- (a) Agricultural extension:
    - (1) Name Humboldt County Farm Bureau (2) Number of members 65
  - (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 3
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 5 4
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
- (a) Adult work:
    - (1) Men 9 (2) Women 2
  - (b) 4-H Club work:
    - (1) Men 2 (2) Women 4
    - (3) Older club boys 2 (4) Older club girls 0
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs:
  - (a) Men 4
  - (b) Women 0
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... 2 7
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 32 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	5	5
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys <sup>2</sup> 0	0	20	21
	(2) Girls <sup>2</sup> 0	0	22	21
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys <sup>3</sup> 0	0	17	17
	(2) Girls <sup>3</sup> 0	0	20	20

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.....	12	6	1	0	2	0
(b) Girls.....	8	6	1	0	6	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.....	1	6	3	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	0
	(b) Girls.....	2	5	2	3	2	5	2	0	0	0	0

14. Number of 4-H Club members:<sup>1</sup> (a) In school..... 42 (b) Out of school..... 0 14

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	0	1
	(2) Demonstration.....	0	0	2
16. Number of groups <sup>3</sup> 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	0	0
	(2) Young women.....	0	0	0
18. Total number of farm or home visits <sup>4</sup> made in conducting extension work.....	0	0	1158	1158
19. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	0	101	101
20. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(1) Office.....	0	0	1142
	(2) Telephone.....	0	0	1346
21. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup> .....	0	0	53	53
22. Number of individual letters written.....	0	0	1019	1019
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed).....	0	0	24	24
24. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	0	138	138
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	2	2
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0
	(b) Total attendance of: Men leaders.....	0	0	0
	(c) Women leaders.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	5
	(b) Total attendance of: Leaders.....	0	0	466
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	0	86
	(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	466
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(1) Number.....	0	0	1
	(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	21

<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 include groups previously reported under question 9.  
<sup>4</sup> Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.  
<sup>5</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	4	4	30
		(b) Total attendance	0	26	26	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	0	4	4	
		(b) Total attendance	0	46	46	
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0	31
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	0	1	1	
		(b) Total attendance	0	67	67	
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0	32
		(b) Total members attending	0	0	0	
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	0	1	1	
		(b) Total boys attending	0	108	108	
		(c) Total girls attending	0	170	170	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number	0	59	59	33	
	(2) Total attendance	0	606	606		
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0	34
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	0	28	28	
		(b) Total attendance	0	196	196	
34½. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed		0	24	24	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	1036	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	36	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.)	est. 101	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	est. 40	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 <sup>2</sup> (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	NA	0	0	0	0	0	43
(2) 4-H Club agents	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
(4) Specialists	NA	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	(1) Boys	NA	0	0	0	0	55
	(2) Girls	NA	0	0	0	0	
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	NA	0	0	0	0	56
	(2) Girls	NA	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>3</sup>	(1)	NA	0	0	0	0	66
	(2)	NA	0	0	0	0	
	(3)	NA	0	0	0	0	
	(4)	NA	0	0	0	0	
	(5)	NA	0	0	0	0	

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

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

<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.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

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

<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 (g)	Cowpeas and field peas (h)	Velvet-beans (i)	Field beans (j)	Peanuts (k)	All other legumes and forage crops <sup>1</sup> (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).....							
(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 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	NA	} 91
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(4) Specialists.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	97
98. Number of other meetings held.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	98
99. Number of news stories published.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	99
100. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100
101. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	101
102. Number of office calls received.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						} 103
(1) Boys.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(2) Girls.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						} 104
(1) Boys.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(2) Girls.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	0 bu.	NA bu.	NA lb. <sup>2</sup>	NA lb.	NA	106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>3</sup>						} 114
(1).....	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
(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 (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	0	0	0	0	0	} 115
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	14	0	0	0	0	0	121
122. Number of other meetings held.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
123. Number of news stories published.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	123
124. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
125. Number of farm or home visits made.....	31	0	0	0	0	0	125
126. Number of office calls received.....	31	0	0	0	0	0	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 127
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 128
(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	0	129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing.....	0 bu.	0 bu.	x x x x	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed.....	28	0	0	0	0	0	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	0	134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	0	0	x x x x	0	0	0	135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn.....	x x x x	x x x x	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	0	0	0	0	0	
(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 (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering <sup>1</sup> (farm and home) (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	NA	0	0	141
(2) 4-H Club agents	NA	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents	NA	0	0	
(4) Specialists	NA	0	0	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted	NA	0	0	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	NA	0	0	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	NA	0	0	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	NA	0	0	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	NA	0	0	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	NA	0	0	147
148. Number of other meetings held	NA	0	0	148
149. Number of news stories published	NA	0	0	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued	NA	0	0	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made	NA	0	0	151
152. Number of office calls received	NA	0	0	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys: NA (2) Girls: NA	0	0	153
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys: NA (2) Girls: NA	0	0	154
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities	(1) Boys: NA (2) Girls: NA	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	154½
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154½)	(1) Transplant beds	Coverts <sup>2</sup> improved	Acres terraced	155
	NA	or built 0	0	
	(2) Acres planted to forest trees	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds 0	Machines or equipment repaired 0	
	(3) Acres improved	Feeding stations operated 0	Articles made 0	
	(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire	Animals or birds produced 0	Equipment installed 0	
	NA	0	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	0	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	XXXX	XXXX	169½

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation	0	0 acres	\$ 0	170
170¼. Growing crops on contour	0	0 acres	0	170¼
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	XXXXXXXXXX	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.	XXXXXXXXXX	\$ 0	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types:	(a) Tractors 0	(b) Tillage implements 0	(c) Harvesters and threshers 0	(d) Plows 0	182
	(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	(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished 0	(c) Sewage systems installed 0	(d) Water systems installed 0	(e) Heating systems installed 0	(f) Lighting systems installed 0	(g) Home appliances and machines 0	(h) Dairy buildings 0	(i) Silos (1) Regular 0 (2) Trench or pit 0	(j) Hog houses 0	(k) Poultry houses 0	(l) Storage structures 0	(m) Other 0	183
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<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.....	2	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	2	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.....	2	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.....	3	0	194
195. Number of office calls received.....	3	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.....		15	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing.....		15	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.....		2	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>			} 207
(a) ..... culling.....		2	
(b) .....			

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>			} 213
(a) .....		0	
(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 (f)	Improve-ment, Taylor Grazing
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.....	2	87	5	0	0	10	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	1	6	3	0	0	5	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	7	1	0	0	0	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	44	2	0	0	0	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	0	9	0	0	0	0	220
221. Number of other meetings held.....	0	31	1	0	0	1	221
222. Number of news stories published.....	0	17	1	0	0	1	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	4	350	22	0	0	6	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	2	185	17	0	0	65	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 226
(1) Boys.....	0	20	0	0	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 227
(1) Boys.....	0	18	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	92	0	0	0	0	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	1	26	4	0	0	0	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
234. Number of members in these associations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	0	0	8	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	32	6	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	4	0	7	0	17	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	3	0	4	0	0	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	1	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	2	253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	0	0	9	0	110	254
255. Number of office calls received.....	0	56	0	8	0	142	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.....						14	258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....						2	259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....						0	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....						12	261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....						2	262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit.....						6	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.....						3	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:							} 270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....						0	
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....						0	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....						0	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....						0	

<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.....	3	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.....	86	276
276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing.....	7	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	60	45	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.....	\$ 2000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35000	\$ 30000	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products				
			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	
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.....	\$ 6000	\$ 1000	\$ 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 preservation	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	6	0	
(4) Specialists.....	0	0	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	2	0	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	2	0	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	21	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.....	12	0	
291. Number of other meetings held.....			} 291
(1) By agents or specialists.....	6	0	
(2) By leaders.....	16	0	
292. Number of news stories published.....	3	0	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	0	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	12	0	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	3	0	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 296
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	13	0	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 297
(1) Boys.....	0	0	
(2) Girls.....	11	0	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared..... 66		11	} 298
(b) Meals planned and served.....		0	
(c) Quarts canned..... 0		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.....			299
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.....	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).....			
(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.....	0	} 336	
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	0		
(c) Agricultural agents.....	6		
(d) Specialists.....	0		
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0		337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	2		338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	17		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.....	6		
343. Number of other meetings held.....		} 343	
(a) By agents or specialists.....	4		
(b) By leaders.....	12		
344. Number of news stories published.....	2		344
345. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1		345
346. Number of farm or home visits made.....	17		346
347. Number of office calls received.....	6		347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		} 348	
(a) Boys.....	0		
(b) Girls.....	6		
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		} 349	
(a) Boys.....	0		
(b) Girls.....	6		
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing.....		} 350	
(a) Dresses.....	6		
(b) Other.....	24		

ITEM	Adults (a)	Juniors (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing.....	0	6	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing.....	0	6	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts.....	0	6	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	\$ 40.00	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			
(a).....	0	0	} 360
(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.

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

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

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program.....	0	390
391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program.....	\$ 0	391
392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <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	} 415
	(b) Girls..... 0	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0	} 416
	(b) Girls..... 0	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Boys..... 0	} 417
	(b) Girls..... 0	
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	(a) 4-H Club members..... 0	} 418
	(b) Others..... 0	
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	0	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	0	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	0	421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....	0	422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	0	423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	0	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	0	425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....	0	426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <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.....	37	11	
(4) Specialists.....	1	1	
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	5	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	6	14	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	21	15	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	10	2	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	5	9	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	4	2	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	72	46	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	85	78	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.....	1	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	0	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	1	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	1	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	0	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	1	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	{(a) Adults (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.....	1	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	25	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.....	14	9	27	0	
(4) Specialists.....	3	0	2	0	
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	4	5	0	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	0	3	0	452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	16	0	4	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.....	20	18	19	0	456
457. Number of other meetings held.....	1	1	3	0	457
458. Number of news stories published.....	0	1	2	0	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....	2	0	3	0	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....	61	48	101	0	460
461. Number of office calls received.....	55	18	60	0	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	85	43	80	0	462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled.....	150	5600	8000	0	463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$ 8000	\$ 5000	\$4500	\$ 0	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	Leadership				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
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)	Nat'l Defense		
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.....	0	8		
(4) Specialists.....	0	1		
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	0	6	468	
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	0	8	469	
470. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	8	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.....	0	2	473	
474. Number of news stories published.....	0	2	474	
475. Number of different circular letters issued.....	0	1	475	
476. Number of farm or home visits made.....	0	43	476	
477. Number of office calls received.....	0	39	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. }

16-8226

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	} 499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	36	0	0	2	0	
(4) Specialists.....	1	0	0	0	0	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	6	0	0	3	0	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	3	0	0	0	0	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	3	0	0	0	0	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4	0	0	0	0	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	12	0	0	0	0	504
505. Number of meetings held.....	8	0	0	0	0	505
506. Number of news stories published.....	5	0	0	0	0	506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	7	0	0	0	0	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	184	0	0	3	0	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	199	0	0	6	0	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	0	0	0	3	0	510

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM:

510 - (a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee.....	6
510 - (b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent (s).....	6
510 - (c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by Extension office.....	5
510 - (d) Number of copies of circular postcards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension office.....	0
510 - (e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or bulletins distributed by Extension office.....	300
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.....	380
Number of office calls.....	250
Number of telephone calls.....	160

SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM:

510 - (g) Number of meetings with SCS District Supervisors attended by extension agent.....	2
510 - (h) Number of off area farm plans.....	3
510 - (i) Number of Soil Conservation district farm plans in effect.....	3



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A N N U A L   N A R R A T I V E  
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1 9 4 1

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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, 1940, TO OCTOBER 31, 1941

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

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## INTRODUCTION

## BUILDING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE EXTENSION SERVICE

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Many opportunities arise for the county agent to secure public support and good will for the extension service through activities outside of the regular duties of the agent.

One of the most important contributions that the agent has been privileged to make for National Defense has been in the business of transforming aliens into American citizens.

Two years ago it came to the attention of the agent that many of the aliens applying for citizenship papers could not pass a satisfactory examination and were refused their final papers until they had studied for another examination. Upon investigation it was revealed that there was no organized effort to direct and assist these aliens with their studies. The agent was informed by the local judge that it was very difficult for many of the nationalities to get the proper background without assistance.

Since that time classes have been organized two months before each examination date. Applicants for citizenship were notified that a free school was available to them three evenings each week, with a general review every Sunday afternoon. Lesson outlines were prepared and additional study periods were made available for those who were slow in keeping up with the regular class. The classes were conducted by the local district attorney, the principal of the grammar school, and the county agent, with each taking the class on one night a week in order that the students might get the benefit of a varied presentation of the educational material.

Aliens have a great deal more confidence when they apply for their final papers, knowing that there is a free school where they can be taught the fundamental principles of our constitutional form of government and receive instruction in citizenship and learn to understand our democracy.

The interest with which these aliens receive these classes can be realized when it is known that several of them drove as high as eighty miles to attend and that they seldom miss a session without some unavoidable reason.

A total of thirteen attended the classes before the last examinations and all of them passed satisfactorily. In fact, they were complimented by the examiner for the manner in which they answered their questions.

Many other opportunities arise, which have only an indirect relationship to the Extension program, yet permit the agent to perform services for the community. An important work is his membership on committees for service clubs. The agent is chairman of the Agricultural Committee for the Chamber of Commerce, and the Farm and Home Accident Prevention Committee for the American Red Cross. The agent is glad to cooperate to the fullest extent with representatives of other agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service; Division of Grazing officials; Farm Security supervisors; Civilian Conservation Corps representatives; and committees relating to National Defense programs.

## 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 governments.

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 October. 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, 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.

## 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.

### 3. 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 year's program of work.



## 4. In Dairying

## (a) Building and equipment

A. V. Tallman, local dairyman has completely reconstructed his dairy barns and corrals from plans secured from the Extension Service at Reno, and the dairy sanitation department.

The milking parlor has been made of concrete for sanitary purposes. The most modern equipment has been installed for washing bottles and cans. The milking sheds have been increased in size to accommodate an increased number of cows, with the ultimate goal in mind of producing all of the milk demanded by his customers, rather than to be required to ship milk from Reno. Recommendations of the Defense Board relative to increasing the milk supply are being followed closely by Mr. Tallman. Only twenty-five cows were milked during 1941, whereas it is expected that thirty-five will be milked during 1942.



Figure No. 1

Newly constructed dairy barns  
and equipment from plans se-  
cured from the Agricultural  
Extension Service.

## 5. In Poultry

## (b) Culling and feeding

Local poultrymen have been encouraged to keep their two-year-old hens where house room is available to run them over another year. It is the usual plan to sell the hens as they moult or slack up in their laying. This year, however, in order to assist in the National Defense program of producing more eggs, local poultrymen are advised to keep these hens. It is believed that the increased price of eggs will make the venture profitable and, at the same time, result in cooperation with the recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is recommended that these hens be fed a liberal amount of whole grains in order to bring their body weight up as rapidly as possible, that the electric lights be turned on by November 15, and that a feeding of wet mash at noon be started by December 15 in order to increase the appetite and get the hens into lay at an earlier date.

It is believed that the quickest way to increase the production of eggs is to hold over the hens that are normally sold and feed all of the chickens, both yearlings and two-year-olds, a better balanced ration, gathering the eggs more often each day to prevent breakage. Poultrymen are also advised to have a separate house for the culls and timid hens. They will come into production much quicker if kept by themselves than if they are allowed to run with the main flocks. If this procedure is followed an increase in egg production can be brought about immediately, whereas if the increased production must wait until additional baby chicks are raised up to the laying age, the expected results will not be noticed until the fall of 1942.

As many ranches are more than one hundred miles from the railroad, and as the stages which carry the mail reach many districts only twice each week, a large number of the baby chicks cannot be delivered regularly. This makes it necessary that protection be provided for these chicks from the cold weather until the purchasers can claim them. In order to meet

this situation the county agent has purchased an electric brooder stove and brooder equipment with which to take care of the baby chicks until the owners can get them. This service prevents unnecessary loss and is appreciated by the ranchers.

6. In Agronomy

(o) Meadows

(1) Improvement

Results are being noted in the yields of hay and pasture on the meadows which have been renovated and thickened with adapted grass seeds. As it normally takes from two to three years to make a meadow, the benefits from meadow improvements have been slow in showing; but results are becoming visible each year.

As the hay crop for the maintenance of their livestock during the winter months is the chief concern of the ranchers in this district, and as the largest acreage of hay lands in Humboldt County is devoted to meadow hay, ranchers are encouraged to take full advantage of the assistance offered under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to increase the efficiency of their meadows.

Experiments in dragging and disking badly run down meadows are being conducted with varying success. However, as a whole the results are satisfactory when additional adapted seeds are planted and irrigated properly.

7. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(5) Livestock

With the increased purchasing power made possible to the laboring classes through the defense programs in California an active demand for the livestock in Humboldt County has been created. Prices have been very high for the feeder replacements in comparison to the quotations

for the fat stock being marketed.

Range conditions were excellent throughout the growing season and lambs were from two to four pounds heavier than the average weights. Even with the good demand for lambs the prices varied from eight and one-quarter cents to nine and one-half cents per pound. While some of this differential in prices can be attributed to the ability of certain growers to market their commodity to a better advantage than others, yet the main reason for the difference in price is the difference in the quality of the lambs. Some lambs are worth more than others. This is due to the fact that some lambs are better bred, which results in a better gain on the feed consumed, and are free from wrinkles, which makes a higher dressing percentage possible.

As most of the sheepmen stay out in the mountains with their flocks and seldom come to town, a list was made by the agent of all the lambs for sale in the district. This list included the number of wether and ewe lambs and the aged ewes that would be available from each grower. The list was given to the sheep buyers visiting the district. As the different bunches of lambs or ewes were sold they were marked off the list. This prevented the buyers from making any unnecessary trips to growers who had previously sold to someone else.

#### (8) Wool

The demand for wool was good soon after shearing time at prices from 30 cents to 33 cents per pound. The enormous government contracts stimulated wool values and kept them on the increase until prices of \$1.05 to \$1.10 per pound cleaned, Boston, were reached.

Several growers, believing that the price would increase yet further, commissioned their wool for future sale, the National Wool Marketing Association being the organization receiving the wool from this district. This commissioned wool has not as yet been sold. However, the present price that could be realized on the lots which were sent on consignment is two cents per pound more than the best clips received which were sold direct last spring.

For three years those sheepmen who have consigned their wool to the National Wool Marketing Corporation have received several cents more per pound for their wool than wool of a similar grade sold for in the field.

A demonstration is being conducted by Ramon Montero, a local sheep operator who ranges about six thousand sheep, in the selection of his ewes and bucks for the purpose of improving the quality of the resultant lambs and wool clip. The results are very satisfactory at this time as the Montero sheep shear more wool per fleece of as high a quality as any grower in the entire district. Wool buyers make an effort to secure this clip among the first offers made, proving that wool of the right staple and shrinkage will bring the high price and be sold first. The Montero clip was the only clip sold before shearing time in 1941.

#### (13) Cattle

The same procedure followed in the sale of lambs, that of supplying buyers with a listing of the stock ready to sell, was followed with the beef cattle. As a result the marketing was orderly and buyers were saved unnecessary trips to ranches where the stock had been sold. Since brief descriptions of the various lots of cattle were included in the list, buyers had the chance to pick the weights of steers which they were looking for.

Due to the high prices which were being paid for feeder cattle compared with the values of fat stock, many buyers were afraid to make purchases at the early prices which were established. As a result the buyers withdrew from the field for two or three weeks and let the price of feeders settle from around 10 cents for good yearlings to around 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents, and buyers were not too plentiful even at those prices.

The high prices caused the buyers to select their stock more closely as they were afraid to take on any except the choice bunches at the high price so that, if anything happened they could always find a place for the better grades with a chance of a profit. They realize that, when they are caught with a declining market and a low quality stock they stand a great chance of taking a loss. That is, buyers do not like to tie their money

up in high price cattle unless the stock are the very best quality. The same is true when stock are plentiful and cheap. The buyers can then select the ones they wish to buy first, leaving the lower grades to move out last or at lower prices.

For those reasons the agent has made a campaign to get all cattle and sheepmen of this county to use a systematic method of culling their herds and flocks, leaving only the best lambs and heifers for replacements and using the bucks and bulls of the best quality and conformation.

Many producers lose hundreds of dollars each marketing season because they do not keep posted on the value of the different grades of cattle. In the breathtaking, uncertain period in which we are now passing it is difficult or impossible for anyone to give intelligent advice to others as so many things can happen to upset the outlook. The entire picture can change within a few days and, for that reason, it is inadvisable to tell a producer to hold or sell his stock at any one time or price. This is his responsibility and a producer should enlighten himself as to market conditions, and the prices of fat and feeder stock of the same grade which he has. He should make his own sales and hope that his judgment has been good.

#### (15) Buying

Orders from stockmen who wished to purchase less than a carload of cotton seed cake were pooled for the purpose of getting the carload rates on the smaller amounts, thereby saving them several dollars per ton on the amount purchased.

Alfalfa seed, grass seeds, and potato seed were purchased by the ranchers through the county agent's office. The county agent located a supply of seeds from seed houses that have good recleaning equipment where the buyers could rely upon securing seeds free from white top and other noxious weeds. Even though the price is slightly higher, it is advisable to make the purchases from reliable seed houses. The three ranches in the county on which there is white top have been careless in the past in making purchases of grass and garden seeds. The Extension Service is making

every effort to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds and is taking the precaution of supervising the purchase of seeds.

(b) Credit

(2) Intermediate Credit Associations

In order to save the expense of having their cattle count and appraisal made for those ranchers who have small loans with the Production Credit Association, the count is made by the county agent. Budgets are made for the borrowers and assistance is rendered where possible.

Due to the favorable price of livestock many of the loans are being paid in full. As an example, one rancher stated that he is now clear of debt for the first time in his life and he has been operating the place left to him by his father about twenty years ago. His father left a mortgage on the ranch and it has now been cleared for the first time.

(d) Farm Management

(9) General farm accounts

It is now required that every rancher fill out an income tax report and in order to make it easier to complete the report and to assure that the statements made are correct, more and more ranchers are keeping accounts of their sales, expenses, and receipts. At the close of the year the county agent makes a summary for each cooperator.

The Farm Account books being kept by the 4-H Club boys are sent to Prof. V. E. Scott, Extension Economist at Reno, where these books are summarized and completed with inventory changes, costs of producing each animal, and other valuable data. After these records are sent to the club members by Prof. Scott, a meeting is called of the club members where the records and conclusions outlined are discussed in detail. A memorandum of management leaks, if any are discovered, is given to each cooperator.

Each club member is required to keep his own



records and is taught the proper terms to use so that he can talk intelligently about them and know how to interpret the summary.

In the beginning of the record-keeping projects the ranchers seemed to think they were doing the county agent a favor by keeping them. However, after a year of record keeping they can see the advantages that a record book can bring to them as well as the source of valuable information it can be to the county agent. As an example of the value such records can be to the county agent, a large percentage of the news stories published relating to the Livestock Improvement Club, as well as discussions at farm meetings, are based on the records.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and  
Domestic Allotment Act

The county agent cooperates with the Soil and Range conservation work to the fullest extent, making every effort to see that each rancher in the county understands the program and is given the opportunity to receive the benefits to be derived from it.

The county committee emphasizes those practices which will be of permanent value to the ranch, such as water development, concrete work, fencing, reseeding depleted stands of meadow grass and alfalfa and where these practices are carried out a great deal of benefit is derived from the program.

Under the water development program a better distribution of the stock is secured and more pasture is made available. The concrete structures make for a more efficient use of irrigation water, which is a vital part of every successful ranch undertaking. The fencing program is of value when drift fences are constructed to make it possible to defer the grazing on the high summer range until it is ready to be used. It is also important that boundary fences be maintained in good repair. The seeding programs make it easier for ranchers to increase their pasture and hay yields, which brings more efficiency to the ranch operation, consequently reducing the cost of producing a pound of beef.

Two farm plans have been completed by the Soil Conservation Service from Yerington, Nevada. These plans were for large operations and the recommendations which were made will be of value to the owners.

Small artesian flows, sufficient to water range livestock, have been developed in two areas. These artesian wells eliminate the expense and time of pumping water for the stock and also make warm water available at all times. This permits the stock to make use of rough pastures until a later date in the fall and winter.

The Soil Conservation program brings value to the ranch operators in causing them to analyze their operations more closely. When ranchers study the practices made available to them they naturally try to see where those practices could be made to apply on their places; and from these close analyses of the different fields, fences, watering places, and other details outlined for their consideration, they see many things which would otherwise be overlooked.

The agent meets with the county committee and discusses the program with individual ranch operators.

8. In Animal Husbandry

(a) Beef cattle

(3) Purebred sires

It is difficult to segregate the headings of "standardization of breeding herds", "culling", "control breeding", and "purebred sires" into separate discussions, as they are all directly or indirectly dealing with the same thing.

In the field of livestock production, including breeding, management, feeding, culling, and purebred sires, a wide field of opportunity is open for improvement. For years the agent has endeavored to conduct an educational campaign on these related problems for the reason that a general application of the well-known principles of breeding would, in a few years, revolutionize the livestock industry. Purebred sires of the right beef type and breeding ability, more carefully

selected females, and the elimination of the scrub breeding animals are among the first steps whereby every stockman can prepare to increase his returns, and at the same time will enable him to do his part to put the entire industry on a more stable basis. There are altogether too many stockmen who know that these improved practices would improve their operations, yet neglect to put them into practice for varying reasons, and do not do so well as they know how to do.

Reliable information is so readily accessible on the important problems relating to the livestock business that one must be a student of human psychology to understand why stockmen do not put more of them into practice. There are definite determinable reasons why ranchers living on adjoining places will vary so much in their farming practices that one will be out of debt and making money most every year and the other one will be always in debt and complaining about hard times.

The economic stability of Humboldt County is so dependent upon the livestock business that the agent has devoted more time to that industry than to any other extension project. The use of purebred sires of good beef conformation is not the only factor to insure the success of the operator; yet it is one of the important phases for a stockman to consider. For if he can be induced to use only the best bulls, the increased pride that he takes in his business will cause him to be more open to suggestions relating to culling and other herd management practices.

For several years a campaign has been conducted by the county agent through farm visits, circular letters, and community meetings to encourage stockmen to continue to purchase only range bulls of the best quality and beef conformation.

In September a stockman from Humboldt County attended the Elko County auction sale and purchased the blue ribbon pen of five range bulls and also the reserve champion pen of five bulls. These ten yearling bulls were purchased for \$330.00 each. This is the highest price ever paid for a set of ten bulls brought to Humboldt County. These bulls are from a reputable breeder and are of excellent beef type. Many growers seem to think that the price was too high. However,

that cannot be determined until calves from these bulls are observed; for an increased weight and quality of the calves will soon make up the difference between a bull which sells for \$200.00 and these for \$330.00.

It can be remembered when these same stockmen who think that \$330.00 is too high for bulls also thought that \$175.00 was too high a few years ago. It is difficult to determine just what a good bull is worth to a commercial herd. However, it has been proven that the bull must be better than the cows if progress is to be made in breeding. Good bulls will sire good heifers which will continue to drop good calves into the herd. The agent contends that the price of \$330.00 was not too high a price to pay for this type of bulls, and dreams that some day every rancher in this county will demand bulls of this quality and be willing to pay the price to get them. For only through the use of good bulls can the steers and heifers be uniform, commanding the highest prices and producing the maximum weight per animal unit.

Some bulls sold at the Elko Auction for as low as \$110.00 per head, while the champion pen sold for \$335.00 each and the reserve champion pen for \$325.00. The cheapest lot mentioned was in actuality the highest priced bulls in the show, for they were of such poor quality and conformation that they could not help any but the very commonest kind of cattle, while the bulls which sold for the higher figure will improve the best range herds and make them better. It takes years for a herd of breeding cattle to overcome the bad effects of using a set of poorly bred bulls.

Stockmen are encouraged to pool their orders for range bulls and send a group of representatives to inspect the good herds throughout the different western states and make their purchases by the carload direct from the producers, rather than to sit at home and wait for some speculator to bring the bulls right to their doors. The latter is the easiest way to buy bulls, and the agent finds it difficult to get ranchers to cooperate in making their purchases. However, those ranchers who go out and inspect the different herds and make comparisons of quality and prices get much better stock than those who deal with the speculators.

In an effort to get a larger number of stockmen interested in seeing what others in the county are doing in the matter of better breeding, a large number of stockmen were taken to visit the F. D. McCulloch and the George Russell ranches, of this county, to inspect the bulls shipped direct from the purebred breeders. All who saw them agreed that they were of exceptional beef type and conformation and it was educational to those observing them. It is interesting to know that each of these fine type bulls cost \$40.00 less than bulls of far inferior quality which were sold by the speculators. These heavy boned bulls sold for \$185.00 delivered to the ranch and dealers sold bulls as much as six months younger and with smaller bone and lacking in quality for as high as \$225.00 each.

Stockmen are very slow to change their opinions and to do things in a different manner. However, results are being secured in Humboldt County and, as evidence, more and more stockmen are demanding good bulls and are going direct to the growers to make their purchases.

The methods being used to educate the stockmen against the poor bulls are: tours of inspection where comparisons can be made between the different quality of animals; farm visits where the value of better bulls is discussed with the operators; exhibits at county fairs which help a great deal toward the use of only good bulls; and discussions at Farm Bureau meetings where the subject of better livestock breeding is given a prominent place.

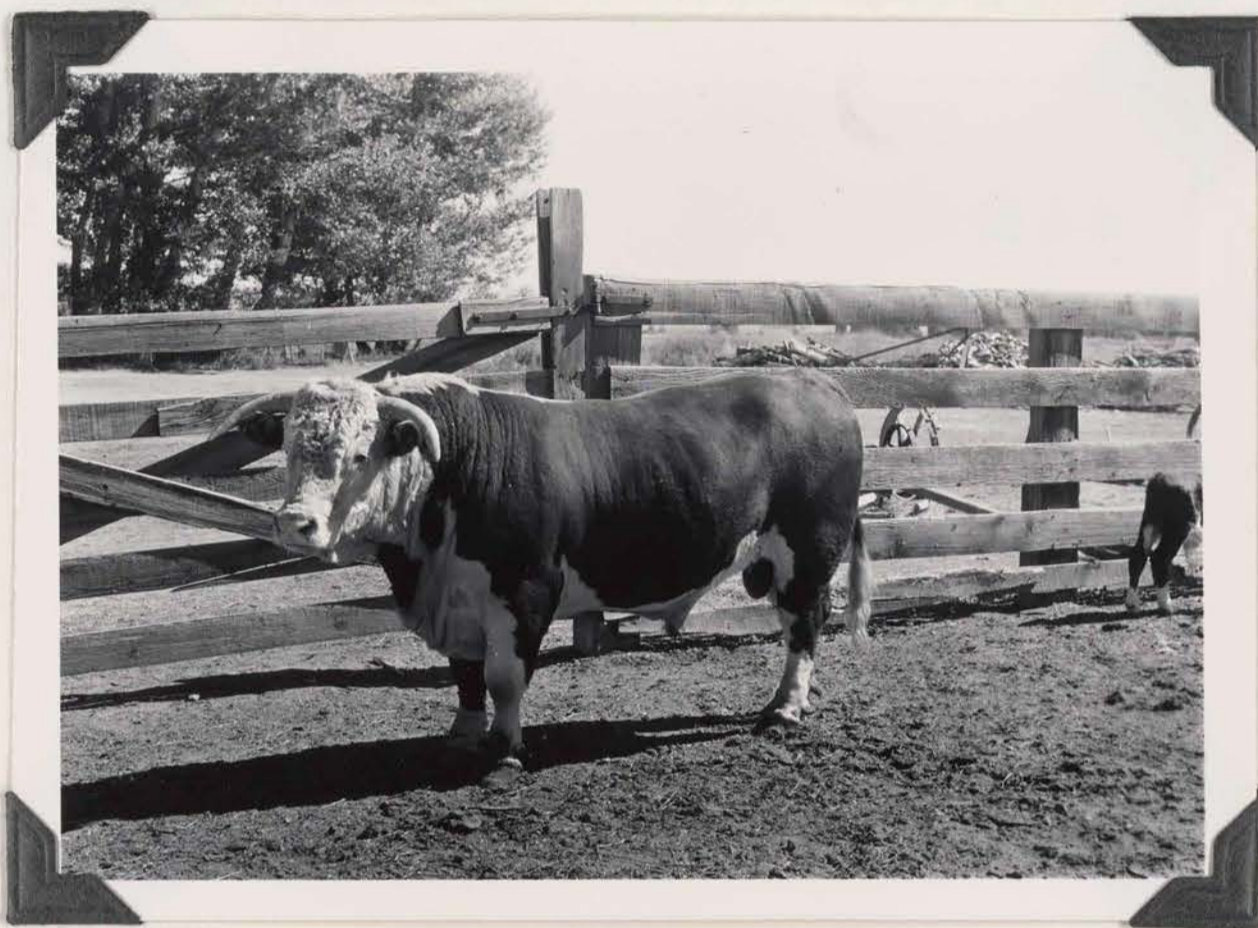


Figure No. 2

This deep, thick bodied bull with plenty of bone is the type recommended for Humboldt County ranchers. This bull was raised and sold by a 4-H Club member of the Livestock Improvement Club.

## (4) Culling

It is possible through following good breeding methods and systematic culling to improve the quality of range cattle to a surprising degree. The agent recommends that all of the off-type breeding stock be culled at this time while prices for this stock are higher than normal.

Stockmen are told through all of the methods of disseminating information by the Extension Service that, through systematic culling of the cows, heifers, and breeding bulls, it is possible to secure a larger calf crop percentage, a more uniform bunch of cattle, and a more highly standardized herd of breeding stock. As a result, the steers will be more in demand and bring higher prices.



Figure No. 3

Due to the cooperation of the ranchers with the Extension Service campaign to use good bulls and cull the off-type, off-color stock from the herds, it was difficult to find the stock for the above picture, showing the spots and reds that the buyers do not wish to purchase.



As an example of how the county agent is trying to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in its livestock program for National Defense, an article was prepared in July, 1941, relating to culling the herds at this time. This article was published by several national magazines and by Nevada and California newspapers:

The Humboldt Star, Winnemucca, Nevada

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1941

## Agent Urges Culling of Stock Herds

Culling their herds of all undesirable cattle and sheep now was suggested to Nevada stockmen today by Paul L. Maloney, Humboldt county extension agent, as insurance against the time when there may be less demand for meat products.

### BETTER PRIZES

By selling off the undesirable animals now, the livestock producer, Maloney said, can realize good prices, and, when more cattle are needed, they should be bred through the introduction of high quality sires. Sale of such additional livestock, Maloney believes will tend to keep prices from going too high, and, at the same time, the herds will have been cleaned up by the sale of undesirables at a good price.

"By vigorously culling the herds at this time," he stated "producers will be enabled to put their financial houses in order, to get rid of their mortgages, and find themselves with surplus funds to meet any eventuality.

"All thinking stockmen who have gone through extremes in numbers of livestock and price cycles will advocate a straightening out of the cycle by knocking a little off the peaks and boosting up the bottom of the

curve. This will prevent, to a great extent, the confusion which exists after every break in prices when the ranchers have a surplus of stock on hand."

#### PASTURES STOCKED

Reports from all livestock producing areas, indicate, according to Maloney, that "all pastures are well stocked, more cattle are on feed, larger numbers have been wintered and efforts are being made to get additional breeding stock."

While it is natural for stockmen to desire to keep every heifer and every cow which will produce him a calf to sell at the high prices, he said, yet in the operation of any successful business enterprise it often requires the careful analysis of the past experience in order to make the best use of the present and future of the business.

"During the first World war livestock prices skyrocketed to a very high figure; these prices encouraged the producer to expand his operations and at the same time encouraged the consumers to substitute many other cheaper, yet less desirable, goods for meat," the extension agent for Humboldt and northern Lander counties said.

"After the war was over the stockmen realized that his industry was in a stage of over production. The bottom dropped out of the meat prices and many producers who had geared their operations on a large and elaborate scale met with disaster.

"The same condition existed before and during the depression years from 1930. Livestock prices were high before the depression, stockmen expanded their operations and later suffered the greatest rebuff the industry has seen.

"No livestock producer likes to see prices of his commodity get too far out of line in comparison with other commodities.

## (5) Control breeding

A larger number of ranchers are following the practice of keeping their bulls away from the herds during the months of March, April, and May so that no calves will be born during the extremely cold weather nor in December when it takes more feed to carry the cow through the winter months.

One instance was investigated where as high as ten per cent of the calves were lost due to freezing to death at birth. This percentage is the difference between profit and loss, and the rancher who took this big loss of calves and would not make any effort to correct the situation is out of the cattle business today. This might not have been the only contributing cause for this rancher giving up the livestock business, however, for when such an important item is overlooked many others will likewise be neglected and the aggregate result of careless mistakes forced him to quit the ranch and work for someone else.

## (6) Feeding

The winter of 1940-1941 was not extremely cold and snow did not stay on the ground for any long period of time; therefore winter feeding was not a serious problem.

The campaign to get stockmen to start feeding their breeding cattle before the stock have lost flesh was continued. The cow that becomes too thin before feeding is started in the fall will not be able to gain that flesh back soon enough in the spring and consequently a reduced calf crop will result.

Stockmen are encouraged to watch their cattle and when they start to slip in weight they are urged to feed just enough hay to keep them in fair flesh before the cold weather arrives. This method makes it easier to keep the cattle in normal flesh during the cold weather and does not take any more hay throughout the feeding period. It is better on the stock to feed one ton of hay over a period of three and a half months than it is to feed the same amount in two and a half months.

## (b) Sheep

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

The county agent cooperates with the Biological Survey in the matter of predatory animal control. The large number of coyotes and cats caught during the present trapping and poisoning campaign has saved the sheepmen many times the actual cost of the work that is being done. This has been a very valuable program and meets with the hearty approval of all sheepmen.

Reducing the numbers of the coyotes on the summer and winter ranges not only saves each sheepman from the enormous losses which are incurred when no control methods are being practiced by the Biological Survey, but it is a matter of range improvement as well. When coyotes are numerous and killing sheep every day, it is necessary for the herders to "close herd" their sheep so that the herders and dogs can protect them from the depredations of the coyote. This close herding does the range a great deal of damage and does not permit the sheep to make normal gains.

However, when the coyote numbers are reduced through control measures the herders can allow the sheep to graze at will. Under this method the sheep scatter over a rather large area. This manner of grazing does not damage the ranges and permits the sheep to make greater gains.

Before the Biological Survey started its control program, sheepmen lost as high as ten per cent of their lambs. This loss has been greatly reduced, yet it is vital to the welfare of the sheepmen that this program be continued.



Figure No. 4

Scene of a sheep camp on the trail to the winter range.

## (3) Purebred sires

For several years the agent has noted that certain wool clips sell at higher prices than other clips. After making inquiry as to the reason some wool is worth five cents per pound more than other wool the agent started a campaign to get the sheepmen to use the bucks which would produce lambs with the right type of wool, as well as a wether lamb which would bring a high price and be in demand by the buyers.

Two years ago Ramon Montero, a large sheep operator in Humboldt County, purchased a carload of bucks from Gerber, California, and from Montana. These were outstanding animals and the county agent advertised this importation among all sheepmen of the county. As a result many of the growers visited the Montero ranch and inspected the bucks.

In 1940 the Montero lambs weighed four and a half pounds more than the average of the lambs produced in the county and in 1941 his lambs weighed two pounds heavier than the average. At the same time the wool on the replacement ewes is of a very desirable staple.

Continuous extolling by the county agent of the value of better bucks encouraged other sheepmen to demand better bucks also. As a result several growers visited the Ram Sale at the Elko County Fair this fall and purchased 150 good rams at prices which were unthought-of a few years ago. Some of the pens of bucks sold for prices as high as \$75.00 each, with the cheapest pen of fifteen bucks brought to Humboldt County selling for \$51.00 each.

It is very pleasing to the agent to have these rams come to this county and the purchase of such a fine lot of bucks seems to be the beginning of greater interest among all the sheepmen of the county in better bucks.



Figure No. 5

Some of the high type rams brought into Humboldt County in the Better Wool-Lamb Improvement project.

## (4) Culling

Now that sheep growers are getting interested in better breeding and closer selection of their bucks a campaign is being started to get them to cull their ewes for heavier wool production of a long, staple fleece.

The Division of Grazing has been making steady inroads on the sheep population of this county for several years, until the present number of sheep is only about half of the number ranged here prior to the enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act.

There was a slogan among some sheep growers a few years ago that "three small, poorly bred ewes would gather grass faster than one large, well-bred ewe". Now that sheepgrowers are forced to reduce their numbers, that statement is no longer applicable. And as a start in the culling program the county agent is recommending that the small, undersized ewes be culled from the flocks and that only the largest ewe lambs be used for replacements. It seems only reasonable to believe that a well-bred sheep weighing 160 pounds will shear more wool and bring a heavier lamb than ewes weighing 125 pounds.

The agent knows that many of the sheepmen keep in their own flocks those ewe lambs which were too small to sell to buyers, and that the number of peewees have increased. If those undersized lambs were sold at any price the grower could get for them, it would be to his advantage to do so, rather than keep them for breeding purposes.

During years when ewe lambs are kept for replacements it is recommended that all of the small ewe lambs be sold with the wether lambs; for it is through a close system of culling and selection that flocks can be improved.





Figure No. 6

Young rams selected for wool-lamb improvement. These bucks will again be culled before they are placed with the ewes.

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

(3) Taylor Grazing Act.

Since the Taylor Grazing Act became a law in 1935 the number of sheep in Humboldt County has been cut about forty per cent. This loss was largely from those operators who did not have sufficient privately owned lands to allow them to run their sheep. During the time prior to the range regulations, range use was largely on the basis of "first come first served" and there was a scramble for the higher elevations too early in the spring resulting in a great deal of damage being done to the tender grasses.

This did not offer any protection to the land owner who paid the bulk of the taxes and who had a large investment to protect his livestock during the winter months.

Many cattlemen also ranged more cattle than they had hay to feed, in many instances buying hay from the operator who should have had the rights to make use of the range.

When the Taylor Grazing law was being enforced many operators were opposed to the principles involved as it would work a temporary hardship on the operator without private property. The county agent worked closely with the officials of the Division of Grazing in an effort to get stockmen to see that range control was absolutely essential for the future of the range livestock business.

This year, as in past years, application blanks are filled out by the county agent; letters of protest and explanation have been written through the county agent's office; and stockmen have been called into meetings for the purpose of discussing range policy.

## 9. In Club Work

## (a) Agricultural

## (1) Beef cattle

The 4-H Club program continues to receive more attention from the county agent than any other work at this time. And, aside from the Defense Work, it is believed that the work done with club members is more constructive and of more permanent value to the district as well as to the entire nation than any other phase of the Extension programs.

There is an old adage which states, "Teach a man, you write on water; teach a boy, you carve on marble". The agent believes that, to a great extent, that statement describes the attitude toward 4-H Club work. For if it is possible to teach young people to be open-minded on questions which arise relative to running their business, and not be held down to precedent or prejudice; if these young people can be taught that "everything can be improved" and that it is their job to endeavor to work for improvement and advancement of themselves and their undertakings in life; if they can be started in business for themselves while they are yet young in life, and taught how to meet the competition of life in that business; then a permanent contribution will have been made by the Extension Service to the district where the club members reside.

There has been a greater interest in the club program during 1941 than at any time in the history of club work in this county, this increased interest being shown by the adults and club members in general.

In April of this year the club members who had finished their baby beef feeding project exhibited their calves at the Junior Livestock Show held at Reno. These calves were well grown out and trained to perfection for the ring. The Danish system of judging was used and no champion was named; however, the steer shown by Lyman Schwartz, of Humboldt County, stood at the head of the line of blue ribbon steers and brought the highest price in the auction sale. This 843 pound Hereford steer brought 35 cents per pound, or a total of \$295.05. The lowest price received for a steer fed out by a club member from Humboldt County was 26 3/4 cents per pound.



Figure No. 7

The club member holding this calf, Lyman Schwartz, fed the champion baby beef calf at the Reno Junior Livestock Show in 1941. This is the calf Lyman selected in April of 1941 and placed on feed for the April 1942 show. This calf has an exceptionally good head and neck; deep body, straight top and underline, and excellent general appearance. Lyman was champion beef cattle judge of Nevada in 1940.

This is the sixth year that Lyman Schwartz, who showed the steer receiving the highest price, has fed for Junior shows. It ordinarily takes about three years for a boy to learn how to feed. It seems that the first year most of the parents take over the feeding project and think that any kind of a calf is good enough for the boy to start his first year with. As a result the first year is not a success. The second year the boy will be encouraged to select a better steer, and then fall down by neglecting to put the calf on feed early enough to properly finish him. It is noticed that, after the third trial of feeding a steer, the ambitious, observing boy will do a much better job and stand closer to the top of the line.

Regular classes in methods of feeding and managing a calf for livestock shows are held; judging the calves at different stages of development is emphasized; and the members of the livestock club are taken on tours of inspection of each calf on feed.

Members of the livestock club are also taken to inspect the bulls which are brought into the county. These bulls are judged closely. They are praised if the bulls are good and condemned if they are bad. It is believed that in this way the boys will be closer judges of bulls when they are expected to make selections for themselves.



Figure No. 8

Senior Club member teaching a class of beginners in club work the art of livestock judging. Pictures and illustrations are used together with the livestock being judged.

A total of twelve calves are on feed for the 1942 show, and the calf selected by the same boy who had the best calf at the show in 1941 also has the best calf at this time. He made a better selection and put the calf on feed earlier than any of the other members. Lyman has learned that it takes almost a year on full feed to properly finish the average calf, and that putting the calf on feed early keeps the flank down and gives the calf a width of body that cannot be secured if started on feed late and forced for the show.

While Humboldt County is not a feeding and finishing area, we do produce steers which are bought and placed on feed by stockmen from other districts and our problem is to produce the kind of cattle which make a good showing in the feed corrals for those making the purchases of our stock. Therefore, it is deemed of great importance that the future stockmen know the kind of steers that do best in the feed lots and make an effort to produce only the type and quality which have proved efficient in utilizing their feeds.

After the club boy or girl has fed two or three years for Junior Livestock Shows and has proved that he has the ability to advance and take on larger responsibilities, he is then ready for larger projects based on more practical livestock work his county. Such projects include the selection of a group of well-bred grade heifers, larger feeding undertakings, or purebred livestock.

#### STARTING CLUB MEMBERS IN A COMMERCIAL HERD

The group who take the project of selecting the grade heifers are given intensive training in how to manage a commercial herd and they agree to follow those principles with their own stock. The club member agrees to select the best heifers he can find, preferably from his father's herd, pay the market price for the heifers, brand them with his own brand; he further agrees to keep the heifers away from the bulls until they are old enough to breed, which is at about sixteen months of age. The club member agrees to mate the closely selected heifers to only a well bred bull of good beef type, and not to just any bull which happens to be around the ranch at the time. He agrees to select the bull just as closely as the heifers were selected and to make certain that the bull is better than any heifer in the bunch.

It has been found that a group of five heifers is a good start; that from a smaller number the income is too slow to keep the boy interested; and that when more than ten are selected the parents will seldom give the boy the entire charge of the stock, for when the parents see a sizable income developing, they will take it over themselves and not give the boy full control of all receipts and expenses. If the boy does not have full charge of the stock then the project will not be a success.

The value of such a program to the entire district can easily be understood when it is known that the heifers in the present herds belonging to adults in the county are allowed to run with the bulls at all times and that most of them drop calves before they are developed sufficiently to do so. Many drop calves as yearlings. As a result the heifer does not develop properly and the first calf is often underfed and does not amount to very much. The death loss is higher among the heifers; the calf crop is lower as the heifer will not drop another calf for two years. The practice of selecting only a good bull mated to the best heifers is a demonstration which many stockmen need, as most of them keep every heifer regardless of quality.

A 4-H Club commercial herd project can demonstrate all of the desirable practices which should be followed by the parent and adult stockmen in the county and can be of inestimable value.

#### 4-H CLUB PUREBRED HEREFORD CLUB

On the ranches where the club member has proven himself adapted to livestock work and where the parents have shown a willingness to cooperate with the club member and give him a chance to do something for himself, he has been started in a club project of purebred Herefords. This club was started four years ago and has proven of greater value to Humboldt County than any project ever conducted in this county by adults or juniors.

The members are in business for themselves, operating their own livestock. They are paying for their own feed and corral rent, selling their own bulls and depositing the money received from the sales in the bank in their own name and writing checks for all of their expenses. If a parent wants one of the club bulls



he buys it, the same as anyone else and at the end of the year the county agent, the club member, and the parents get together and settle up the accounts between the member and parents. The member pays an agreed price for all of the hay and pasture used and for corral rent. The price for 1941 has been \$7.00 per ton for hay, \$1.00 per month for each animal for pasture; and \$15.00 for corral rental. Where grain is purchased from the parent it is paid for at the established price. However, most of the grain is purchased off the ranch. Two of the club members purchased \$315.00 worth of grain during the month of October, 1941. This is expected to last them until the next crop is harvested, as they can buy it cheaper at harvest time.



Figure No. 9

This outstanding herd sire has proven his value through the calves of his get. This proven sire and his calves belong to a member of the 4-H Livestock Improvement Club.

This entire undertaking of raising purebred cattle is on a purely business basis and the agent knows of no more important work than that of getting these youngsters started in business for themselves while they are still in school, so that when they finish school they will have something to encourage them to come back to the ranch. Too many of our ranch boys are driven off the ranches by the parents not giving them any responsibility, nor allowing them to accumulate any stock of their own. These boys go to school and get jobs driving trucks or clerking in stores so that they can have some money of their own. And an effort is being made through the club work to encourage these farm boys to return to the ranches as it is often the work they prefer to do and in which they are most proficient.

Two members of the Purebred Hereford Club are paying their own board and room and all expenses in high school at Winnemucca, located forty miles from their homes. These two boys own thirty-five head of purebred Hereford cattle each. The value of these cattle is conservatively placed at \$12,000.00 or \$6,000.00 each. The stock are clear of debt and have been paid for from the sale of the bulls raised by the club members themselves. One of these boys has \$995.00 in the bank and his stock clear of debt. The other boy is building a large barn to house his stock during extremely cold weather and, while he does not have any surplus money in the bank, yet he is increasing his inventory through building the barn. This barn will cost when completed \$800.00 for lumber.

While the barn is being built on land owned by the club member's father, the club member has a long lease on the land where the barn and corrals are located, making it a strictly business deal between the parents and club member.



Figure No. 10

Lyman Schwartz, President of the Humboldt County 4-H Livestock Improvement Club, and part of his herd of thirty-five registered Hereford cattle valued at \$6,000.00. Lyman is the largest individual breeder of purebred cattle in Humboldt County.

The other club member, Lyman Schwartz, owns thirty-five head of registered cattle and has sold bulls and received as prizes at livestock shows a total of \$2291.00 during 1941 and a total of \$1903.00 during 1940. The expenses for hay, grain, pasture, corral rent, registration costs, and other costs incidental to his operation have amounted to \$774.00 during 1941, leaving Lyman a net profit of \$1517.00. Lyman has \$995.00 in the bank and counts on the balance of his income, \$522.00 to pay his expenses away from home while in school. Lyman also gave his father a bull valued at \$200.00 for his labor in taking care of the stock while Lyman is away from home attending school.

Whenever it is possible to do so, Lyman goes home Friday after school is out and grinds and mixes his feeds for the coming week. It is not always possible to do that as he is on the first string football team and also on the first team of basketball and it is not possible to go home every weekend. Lyman has also been on the honor roll every semester he has been in high school.



Figure No. 11

This bull was raised by a 4-H Club member, Fritzie Buckingham, and is the type of animal being sold to the ranchers by these club members. One of the most successful livestock men in the county has bought these bulls for three years and states that he can tell every calf dropped from these bulls, due to the increased quality of the bulls over what has been used in past years. The truck in the background is owned by the 4-H Livestock Improvement Club.

It is interesting to note that these two boys mentioned in this report have plans for the future. The first boy mentioned, Fritzie Buckingham, who is spending his money in buildings on his father's place, plans to take over the management of his father's ranch when he is out of school. The other boy, Lyman Schwartz, plans to save his money above his actual expenses while in school to buy a ranch of his own when he is out of school. Lyman has the ranch in mind that he is going to try to buy and it is ideally located for a purebred breeding herd. Lyman has considered the many ranches in the district which would be for sale at a fairly reasonable cost and has decided on one place as fulfilling his requirements. This ranch has a large amount of pasture available during the summer and fall. It has plenty of hay land and about one hundred acres of grain land, together with 640 acres of fenced mountain meadow pasture, situated up in the Forest Reserve. This would harden his bulls to mountain conditions and get their feet in condition to cover the rough ranges of Nevada, and the mountain pastures would give the pastures on the ranch a chance to develop good growth before it became necessary to use them. These are the plans now formulated by 4-H Club members, Lyman Schwartz and Fritzie Buckingham, both seventeen years of age.

Analyzing the results being secured by the 4-H Club members in their livestock work and knowing the possibilities for the members as well as for the entire county and state, the county agent considers, with good reason, that the 4-H Club programs are of more permanent value than any projects conducted by the Extension Service in Humboldt County.

Following is a story written by Lyman Schwartz in competing for a scholarship made available to the most outstanding club member in the State of Nevada.

# HUMBOLDT COUNTY 4-H PUREBRED HEREFORD CLUB

"MAKE THE BEST BETTER"  
BREEDERS OF  
REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

MY 4-H CLUB EXPERIENCES AND MY 4-H PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

1 9 4 1

b y

Lyman Schwartz, Paradise Valley, Nevada

A club member does not realize how interesting and valuable his club work has been to him until he tries to make a summary of the club achievements. Starting my club work almost seven years ago, with an investment of 10 cents in a piece of cotton rope eight feet long, the inventory of my purebred registered cattle at this time is conservatively valued at \$6,000.00, all clear of debt. At the same time I have \$995.80 in the bank in my own name.

About six years ago I joined the 4-H Club and for our first year we were taught how to tie the knots used on a livestock ranch and to make rope halters, and we got our first experience in judging livestock. I have, since that time, won the state championship in beef cattle judging.

For the second club year I took the feeding of a calf for the Junior Livestock Show at South San Francisco. The following club year I fed two calves as my club project and the third year I exhibited a baby beef at the World's Fair on Treasure Island. We received a great deal of experience and made some money from these calves. While my calf placed seventh in very strong competition at the World's Fair, yet we realized by this time that our steers were not good enough to win first place against strong competition in the show ring, and we decided to raise purebred cattle in order to bring the quality of the cattle up to a higher point, both in the herds of our parents and also throughout the county.

Seven of us older club members and our county agent met with our local banker and explained the situation to him and he easily caught the idea of how much



## HUMBOLDT COUNTY 4-H PUREBRED HEREFORD CLUB

"MAKE THE BEST BETTER"  
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such a purebred project would benefit the livestock industry of the entire county as well as the individual club members. Mr. Charles Osborn, Manager of the branch of the First National Bank of Nevada here at Winnemucca agreed to finance each of the club members with sufficient funds to purchase two cows and calves each.

We traveled about 2000 miles and examined many herds of purebred cattle before deciding to make our purchases from the nationally known herd of Herbert Chandler of Baker, Oregon. We drew a check on our local bank for \$2450.00 and when we got home from the trip each of us made a note to the local bank. So for my third year of club work I had two purebred cows with two registered bull calves.

The fourth year of club work, which was then the second year with my purebred cattle, we exhibited our stock at the Winnemucca Fair and I won the championship for the best bull. This bull sold for \$335.00 and my other bull sold at auction for \$255.00. That fall I bought the two purebred cows and calves from Mario Recanzone, who was a member of our purebred club and needed the money to help pay his expenses as he was going away to school. My total receipts for livestock sold, both my purebred bulls and my steer calf and the prizes won was \$959.90 for 1939.

Wishing again to enlarge my project for the fifth year of club work, I went to the banker, Mr. Osborn again and asked him if I could borrow \$1800.00 with which to buy eight head more purebred cows and calves. As I had paid my note when due and as I now owned four cows and four calves and three yearling bulls, Mr. Osborn agreed to let me have the \$1800.00. This was borrowed in November of 1939 and I have now paid the entire amount of the principal and the interest and have over \$500.00 in the bank. I have sold since the first of the year a total of four bulls for \$660.00 and my baby

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY 4-H PUREBRED HEREFORD CLUB

"MAKE THE BEST BETTER"  
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beef calf brought the highest price of any calf sold at the Junior Livestock Show in April of this year. I received a total of 35 cents per pound or \$298.03.

During 1940 I sold \$1315.88 worth of livestock from my purebreds and baby beef and received \$588.00 in prizes from the Rodeo and Livestock Shows in Reno and Winnemucca. This made a total income for 1940 of \$1903.88, but as I go to school in Winnemucca and my home is in Paradise Valley, forty miles away, I pay my own board and room while in school. This cost me \$25.00 each month out of my own funds and I could not pay the entire amount of my note until my sales in 1941. My total income up until January 1, 1941, was \$4270.34.

We club members own our own truck for transporting livestock to the shows and for hauling the herd bull to the different ranches in order to save expense.

I have learned more about livestock than I could ever hope to learn in any other way than in caring for, and owning, a herd of registered cattle. I have made it a strict practice not to sell any bull that does not meet with my standard of perfection. I castrate the poor bulls and sell them as steers.

I hope to go to an agricultural college and after graduation I expect to return to my purebred herd and go into the purebred Hereford business. 4-H Club work has certainly done a great deal for me and my parents, and I am grateful to our local banker and our county agent.

(signed) Lyman Schwartz

## (b) Home Economics

## (1) Clothing

There being no home demonstration agent in Humboldt County, the club work related to sewing, cooking, and home improvements is conducted through local women leaders. These leaders are selected each year by the club members themselves and carry the work through to completion. These leaders are taught how to conduct the 4-H Club work by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics. Mrs. Buol visits the county as often as her time will allow. On these visits the leaders and club members are called together in a joint meeting with Mrs. Buol, who inspects their work and gives them instructions and advice where it is needed.

An example of what these girls are doing in their club work can be given in the accomplishments of the senior sewing classes. These girls were required to make a dress and slip, remodel one garment and make another garment of their own choosing. These dresses and other items made by the senior class in sewing were exhibited in the display window of Reinharts Store during the Humboldt County Fair and Rodeo in September of this year.

The display received a great deal of favorable comment from the newspapers as well as by the hundreds of visitors attending the Fair and Rodeo.



Figure No. 12

Dresses and other garments made by the senior 4-H sewing class under the leadership of Mrs. R. H. Schwartz of Paradise Valley, Nevada.

These garments are being exhibited in the display window of Reinharts Incorporated Department store at Winnemucca, Nevada.

Due to the reflections in the glass window the picture is not very clear; however, it shows the display of 4-H sewing and the cooperation received by club work from the merchants of Winnemucca.

Following is a club story written by Vaughn Nelson about the community services that have been rendered by the 4-H Club at Paradise Valley to the community. This story was submitted by Vaughn for competition in the state wool dress contest. Vaughn placed second with her 4-H Club wool dress.

HOW 4-H CLUBS CAN BENEFIT AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY  
by Vaughn Nelson  
1940

Trying to learn to sew or cook was drudgery until I joined our local 4-H Club, for in the club the companionship of the other members and the patience of the local leader made what I had always thought of as a chore seem enjoyable and a real pleasure.

When I joined the club, at 11 years of age, I acknowledge that I did not like any part of housework, but before the first club project was completed I took an entirely different attitude and was willing and anxious to learn even more than was required of us in our project outline. I have been able to finish six projects in my five years of club work.

We members of the cooking and sewing clubs sometimes feel slightly in the background when the boys get national publicity about their purebred livestock projects, both over the radio and in national livestock papers and magazines. One member of the livestock club in Humboldt County received a total of \$1903.58 during 1940 and another one about \$1400.00 from the sale of cattle from their projects.

While these are accomplishments all of us girls are proud of, we know that in Humboldt County the women folks are expected to do the cooking and sewing and keep the home attractive. And while our 4-H Club work is not so spectacular as are the projects carried on by the boys, we feel that it is of equal importance to be taught to properly feed and clothe a family and to spend the money to the best advantage.

Aside from the actual requirements in our club outlines we have been required to prepare meals for the family and serve luncheons to the Ladies' Clubs,

and to give demonstrations before the home-makers clubs and schools.

Another enjoyable part of our club work has been in conducting community projects and realizing that our club has been of value not only to ourselves but to the community and the entire county.

Our community of Paradise Valley is located forty miles from the nearest railroad town and until very recently the roads were dusty and rough. Our club took as their community project the installation of a branch library at Winnemucca and where duplicate books were found they were secured for use in our community library. Books were returned to the county library regularly and exchanged for books of later issues. Many books were donated and loaned to the club library by individuals throughout the county.

A few years ago when it was difficult to secure work, and wages were inadequate to properly clothe the children in many families, our club made a house-to-house canvas to secure shoes that had been discarded for the need of repairs. Our club raised money to have these shoes repaired and distributed them to the families where they were most needed.

The 4-H Club members furnish the entire exhibits at the county fair. Members of the livestock club exhibit their purebred cattle, members of the range management and crops clubs furnish the exhibits of forage crops and grains while the girls exhibit cooking and sewing. This year the senior members of the sewing club exhibited the articles required in their advanced sewing project. These consisted of a dress, slip, remodeled garment and one other garment to be selected by the member. This exhibit was on display in a large show window of the largest department store in Winnemucca and attracted a great deal of attention and comment.

For our 1941 community project our club decided that the most beneficial program that we could take would be to thoroughly clean the cemetery of all weeds, empty cans, and bottles which had been flower holders of the past. The older girls and boys straightened many of the copings and headstones which had settled out of line. There being no caretaker of the cemetery,

weeds and rubbish collect rapidly and become very unsightly. Our club efforts received the praise of the entire community and our action was mentioned in our county paper and at the lodge meetings in our community.

I mention these programs to show that club work means more to the individual girl member and to the community than learning how to bake a loaf of bread, make a cake, set a table properly, or serve an entire meal. Club work means more to the boy than to learn to tie knots, make rope halters, raise a calf or lamb, or even be in the purebred livestock business. Our club is our only recreation, our only means of working and planning together and of being trained for valuable citizenship.

10. In Community Activities

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

Since Humboldt County is large in area with small scattered communities throughout the county, it is difficult to hold regular monthly meetings, as the distance 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. When problems of importance arise requiring the action of the directors they are called together for that purpose.

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.

Aside from the regular Extension program, the directors assist in promoting such projects as farm-to-market roads and cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce in suggestions for the general benefit of the county.

## (d) Fairs and Exhibits

The Humboldt County Fair was changed to a strictly livestock show during 1939-1940 and again in 1941. Previous to that time the fair was made up of garden vegetables, fruit, and women's work. The county agent was given complete charge of the fair in 1939 and it was decided to make the exhibit a livestock show. When it is considered that 99% of the farm income is from livestock it can be understood why emphasis on livestock has received such hearty approval from the stockmen of the county.

The Purebred Livestock Improvement herd owned by the 4-H Club members has made up the entire fair exhibit of livestock for three years. The members fit the stock for the show and take a great deal of pride and interest in their livestock exhibits.

Exhibits of forage crops and grains for the fair were prepared by the range management club members. These exhibits were of all of the forage crops utilized by livestock in the county and were composed of tame and wild grasses and shrubs eaten by livestock. The exhibit was located in one corner of the fair tent.

The senior members of the 4-H girls sewing group prepared their exhibit of articles made by their members in a large display window of Reinharts Department Store.

The agent was requested by the editor of the Pacific Stockman Magazine to prepare an article for the Grand National Special Edition emphasizing the value of livestock shows and exhibits. The editor of the Pacific Stockman sent 1200 marked copies of this special issue to Nevada stockmen.



## Why Livestock Shows?

### **Humboldt County, Nevada, Demonstrates Value of Shows to Range Cattlemen**

By PAUL L. MALONEY

District Extension Agent, Winnemucca, Nevada

Five years ago an official of the Agricultural Extension Service in Humboldt County, Nevada, inquired from a bull dealer why he brought such a poor lot of red-necked, heifer-headed, fine-boned bulls into that county to sell. The bull dealer replied that Humboldt County had the reputation among bull dealers that any kind of a bull would sell, if the price was low enough.

That was before an exhibit of high quality beef cattle was established as the main feature of the Humboldt County Annual Fair. Up until that time the Humboldt County Fair had emphasized garden vegetables, grains, fruits and a department for ladies' fancy work, notwithstanding that the county is almost entirely a livestock producing area, being the second largest livestock producing county in the State of Nevada.

The following year, four years ago, the fair was changed into a strictly livestock show, emphasizing purebred bulls, heifers and calves. The fair has continued to be an all-livestock show since that time. This year the get-of-sire and pens of five bulls were special features of the exhibit.

Three years ago the same bull dealer came to Humboldt with a

load of his cut-back bulls and sold only one bull from the entire load. Another load of inferior bulls was advertised for sale during the county fair at a lower-than-average price and not a single bull was sold to any rancher in the county from this lot.

During the same county fair a load of better quality bulls was brought in by an out-of-state breeder and were sold at prices ranging as high as \$50 each above the prices being asked for the cull bulls. All of the good quality bulls sold readily.

While stockmen in Humboldt County who have been commanding premium prices for their feeder

### Among the Best . . .



Type of purebred stock now raised in Humboldt County as a result of the livestock shows there. From left to right, Nelson R. Crow, publisher *Western Livestock Journal*; F. B. Stewart, Nevada rancher; Dan Otis, chairman *American Bankers Association*, Winnemucca, Nevada, and Charles Osborn, cashier, *First National Bank*, Winnemucca, and Lyman Schwartz, owner of the animal.

## Why Stock Shows?

steers have been using good bulls for many years in the past, the livestock exhibit at the Humboldt County Fair was the factor which caused the marginal producers to realize the difference between the animals of poor quality and those of good quality and, consequently, has led these marginal producers to

now demand only bulls of good beef type to head their herds.

In Humboldt County, Nevada, the educational livestock show has demonstrated that it can, and does, eliminate scrub bulls from beef herds within its area of influence. It has outlawed the bulls of inferior quality by creating a lack of demand for them. More and better livestock shows throughout cattle producing areas will ultimately educate the bulk of poor quality bulls out of existence.

Every livestock breeder is endeavoring to produce a commodity which he hopes to sell to other stockmen and he is finding that the best place to exhibit a sample of his wares to the buying public is through the show ring at fairs and livestock exhibitions throughout the country. Results already gained prove that the educational livestock show is a vital factor in the operations of both the purebred breeder and the commercial herd owners.

The evolution of the American livestock industry is found in the history of the show ring. Competition is getting keener in all walks of life. Today, extreme high pressure salesmanship in all commodities forces the stockman to show and advertise his samples as widely and in as alluring form as possible.

Through his endeavors to show that he can raise something better than others, and that he can make his stock appeal to the most hard-to-please buyers, the stockman—through the livestock show—has done more to improve the quality and efficiency of the nation's livestock than has any other factor.

It is true that many breeders of good cattle do not fit their stock for show purposes; yet, these same breeders will offer as a sales talk that they have purchased the champion of a well-known livestock show or that they are using herd sires from a nationally-known breeder who shows his stock continuously.

Since the establishment of the livestock exhibition as the leading feature of the Humboldt County, Nevada, Fair, cattle buyers coming into the area comment upon the improved quality of the cattle within the district. Prices are more uniform throughout the county as steadily improving the quality of the calves produced by the marginal stockmen has grown to a closer relation to the best, thereby bringing thousands of dollars of additional income into the county.

## (g) Banker-Farmer Cooperation

The local key banker, Mr. Charles Osborn, is very favorable toward Extension projects. Mr. Osborn attends the farm bureau meetings and many of the Defense Council meetings.

Mr. Osborn has agreed to make sufficient money available to any rancher in Humboldt County for the purchase of sufficient good bulls needed by any rancher in the county. The only restriction to the advance of money is that the bulls be purebreds and from a reputable breeder and that they be of good conformation. This consideration is in accord with the county agent's project of improving the stock cattle and sheep in the county.

One banker-farmer meeting was held and attended by the county agent and local key banker in Reno in January of 1941.

A good example of what it means to establish credit at the local bank was given during March of 1941. Fritzie Buckingham, one of the 4-H Club members of the Purebred Livestock Club desired to purchase five registered cows from F. D. McCulloch of McDermitt and Fritzie needed \$785.00 with which to make the purchase. Fritzie went to Mr. Osborn, manager of the local bank, with whom Fritzie had done business before and asked Mr. Osborn if he could borrow the required \$785.00. Mr. Osborn looked over the repayment records the club member had made during the past three years when larger amounts had been borrowed and stated that the club member could have the desired amount. Fritzie signed a note for the money. The entire amount of the note has been paid in full from sales of bulls made by the club member and when the last of the note was paid the local banker told Fritzie that if he needed any money with which to build his barn that is now under construction he could get it from the bank.

It makes a county agent feel that something worthwhile has been accomplished when one of his club members can borrow \$785.00 on his own note. These club members are doing business on a man's scale and are not afraid to borrow money after analyzing the business deal thoroughly. Fritzie has borrowed from the bank on three different occasions and has met his obligations as agreed, which gives the banker confidence in him.

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

Due to the shortage of desirable laborers to work in the hay harvest, it was necessary for the agent to devote several days in locating suitable men to send out to the different ranches.

While there was not a serious shortage of men, the difficulty has been to get men experienced with ranch work and dependable enough to trust with machinery and horses. Most of the desirable men had jobs in defense programs, leaving the undesirables for ranch laborers.

Meetings for the purpose of considering the National Defense programs and how Humboldt County could participate to the fullest extent have been held in the communities of the county.

News articles have been published, calling to the attention of livestockmen in the western states how they can protect their own industry and at the same time render valuable assistance to the Defense Program. These articles have been published in newspapers and national magazines.

An example of this publicity is attached hereto.

12. In Control of Rodents and other Pests

- (a) Squirrels
- (d) Gophers

A cooperative agreement between the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees who furnished the labor, the ranchers who furnished the poison, and the Biological Survey who furnished the foremen, made possible a campaign on ground squirrels and pocket gophers. The CCC camps furnished forty-five enrollees who distributed several tons of poison bait and the work was very satisfactory to the ranchers, saving them thousands of dollars in crops and damage to the land from the underground runways.

The work was conducted from the Golconda and Paradise Valley CCC camps. The enrollees went over the

fields with poison and followed up with traps in order to catch as many of the gophers as possible. The CCC boys trapped seventy-nine gophers from one measured acre of land on the Stall ranch at Golconda. The ranch was poisoned thoroughly for gophers and followed up with traps, taking 1189 gophers off of this ranch with the traps after the poisoning campaign.

(b) Rabbits

Jack rabbits did a great deal of damage during the summer months. After the outside ranges dried up the rabbits flocked into the ranches and destroyed grain, alfalfa, garden crops, and on one small place destroyed almost three acres of potatoes.

Poisoning work was done on as many ranches as possible. However, summer poisoning has never proven entirely satisfactory and the results varied in control on the various ranches. Arrangements are made to conduct an extensive campaign this winter when the snow drives the rabbits to the hay stacks. Rabbits are damaging the winter range throughout the county. In the sand grass areas the rabbits have almost completely destroyed the grass.

(e) Grasshoppers

While grasshoppers were not scattered over as large an area as in past years, yet they damaged crops in the Golconda and Paradise Valley districts.

Control measures were instituted with a bait mixing station located in Winnemucca. The county furnished the transportation to haul the bait to the ranches and the WPA furnished the labor for the mixing station. The county agent supervised the distribution and determined the areas to be poisoned. A total of 4600 pounds of bran and 8000 pounds of sawdust were used. An additional amount could have been used to good advantage but the season for successful poisoning was over before it could be secured from other counties where there was an oversupply of material.

## 13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

## (a) Housing

## (4) Scale House and Corrals

Livestock trucking from the ranches to the shipping corrals is increasing in volume each year. Large trucks and trailers now go to the different districts and have the stock at the railroad within a few hours where it formerly took several days to trail the stock on foot.

A common criticism made by livestock truckers is that stockmen do not have proper facilities on their ranches to load the livestock. The lack of convenient loading equipment works to the disadvantage of the stockman in many ways. As an example it takes a longer time to load stock with only make-shift equipment and it takes time for truckers to find out where certain ranchers live. All of this wasted time is charged to the price of hauling the livestock. Moreover, with good loading facilities the stock are handled more carefully and they do not get excited nor bruised. Consequently they are delivered in better condition with good loading chutes.

The ranchers of Paradise Valley realized the need for a set of livestock scales, sorting pens, and loading chute at a central location. A meeting of the ranchers in the district was called and plans for building the equipment were outlined and the plans discussed and agreed upon.

The completed equipment, built on a community basis, consists of new Howe livestock scales, loading chute, two large sorting pens, and three holding pens. The entire equipment cost about \$1000.00.

## 15. In Publication

## (a) Agricultural news writing

Realizing that the Extension program cannot be successfully conducted without the aid of publicity in the newspapers and magazines, the county agent has made the fullest practical use of this medium of getting information before the ranchers.

A total of fifty-three news stories was published during the year, not including the notices of meetings. These articles are largely feature stories relating to the livestock program. Many of the stories were in more than one publication. They deal largely with livestock production and marketing problems and it is hoped that through them better methods of management will be followed, and at the same time publicity will be brought to the Extension Service and the State of Nevada.

The local and state newspapers together with national magazines have cooperated with the agent by publishing articles relating to the livestock improvement program and other articles of general interest. It was possible for the Extension Editor, Mr. A. L. Higginbotham, to secure a wider distribution of the information contained in the articles than the agent could have secured when sending the articles in himself.

Proper publicity has proved to be a very effective aid in conducting the Extension program.

Samples of the publicity secured concerning the Farm Bureau and Extension program in Humboldt County are contained in and attached to this report. Samples of circular letters and notices are also attached hereto.

# ANNUAL G-H CLUB PLAY NIGHT

What's the fun?  
One-act play.  
What's the date?  
Saturday.

What's the time?  
Eight p.m.  
Any tunes?  
Lots of them.

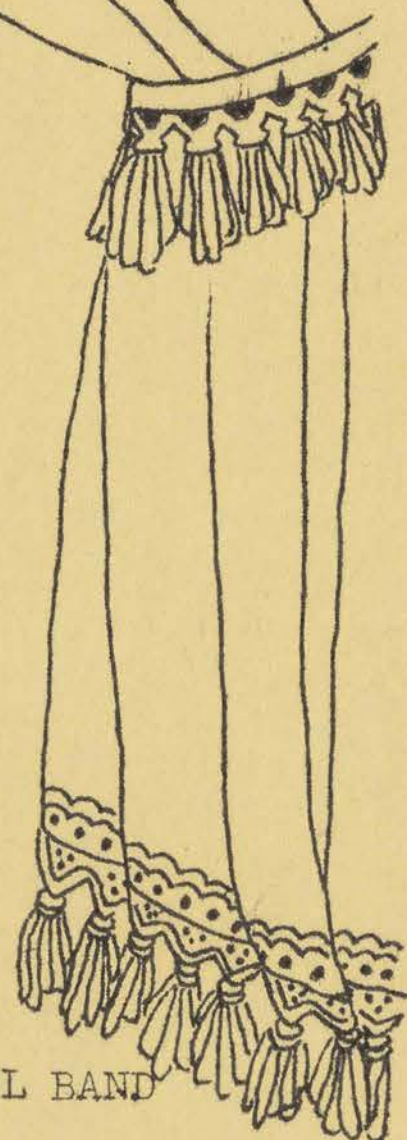
May we dance?  
When we're through..  
May we eat?  
Lunches, too.

Are we coming?  
Yes, you bet!  
This will be the  
Most fun yet!

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 8:00 to 12:00 P.M.

SPECIAL FEATURE: WINNEMUCCA GRAMMAR SCHOOL BAND

ADULTS: 50¢    STUDENTS: 35¢    CHILDREN: 15¢



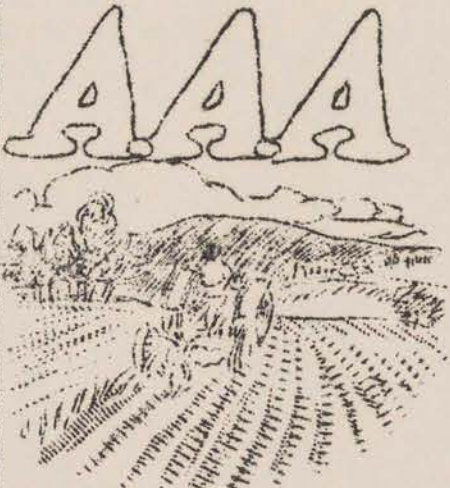

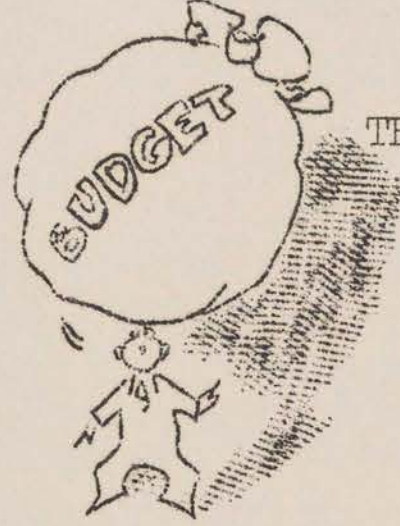
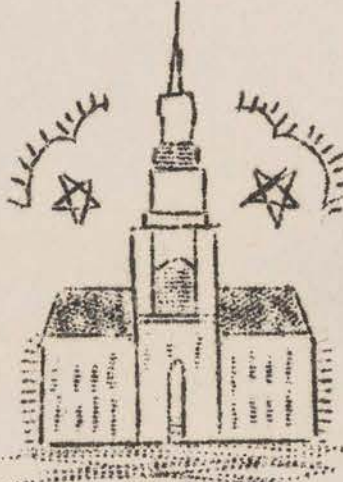





UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
HUMBOLDT AND LANDER COUNTY  
FARM BUREAUS COOPERATING

COUNTY AGENT WORK  
EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NEVADA

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

 <p>ED SETTELMAYER</p> <p>Election of Committeemen</p> <p>Discussion of Program for 1941</p>	<p>MRS. BOVETT</p> <p>Rural Electrification</p> <p>Election of Farm Bureau Directors</p> 
 <p>THOMAS E. BUCKMAN</p> <p>Presents the Budget</p> <p>Speaks on Extension Work</p>	<p>JIMMIE SHAVER</p> <p>About the High School</p> <p>Proposed \$180,000 Bond Issue</p> 
 <p>4-H CLUB MEMBERS</p> <p>Furnish the Entertainment</p> <p>There will be a surprise for you</p>	<p>THE LADIES</p> <p>Furnish the Refreshments</p> <p>Sandwiches, Coffee, Cake</p> 
<p>Paradise Valley School Auditorium</p> <p>Saturday at 8 p.m. October 26, 1940</p> <p>Annual  F. B. Meeting</p>	



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 IN  
 AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
 STATE OF NEVADA

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

# F.B. AAA ANNUAL MEETING



A representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be present to explain the program for 1942 and committeemen will be elected for next year. Present committeemen are: R. H. Schwartz, chairman; F. B. Stewart and Al Pasquale, committeemen; Joe Boggio, Alternate.

## The Livestock Situation and the Present War Emergency - Alexander McQueen

Mrs. Bovett will represent the State Farm Bureau office and will bring a message of inspiration for the coming year. Directors will be elected for 1942. Present directors are: H. K. Harvey, W. G. McGinty, George Miller, F. B. Stewart, R. H. Schwartz.



## ENTERTAINMENT - EATS

will be furnished by the members of the 4-H Club. You know their reputation for providing something really good. In addition there will be a movie relating to livestock.

This is an annual affair of inspiration, information, and recreation that should be on your "must list" for Saturday evening, November 1, at 7:45 p.m.

are the responsibility of the Home Makers Club and their friends. That guarantees the quality of the cakes and sandwiches. The Farm Bureau is furnishing the coffee and cream.

AT THE SCHOOL AUDITORIUM..

## 16. In Nutrition

## (a) Keep growing

The Keep Growing project was conducted in the rural community school at Paradise Valley with all of the grade school pupils participating. This work consists of weighing and measuring the height of each pupil and charting the gain or loss in weight by each one separately and instructing those underweight children in better eating, regular sleeping, and good posture habits.

The work is under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Stillwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics at Reno. Mrs. Buol trains local leaders to carry on the monthly weighing, measuring, and giving of instructions. Mrs. Buol visits the school as often as possible and makes a final summary of the records.

## 19. 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.

20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary (statistical report)

With livestock projects and 4-H Livestock Club work being the most important projects relating to the extension program in Humboldt County, a larger number of days were devoted to those subjects than to any other part of the program. A total of 50 days was devoted to the livestock program. This program includes: increasing the calf crop percentages; culling the beef herd; control breeding; dehorning chutes; marketing livestock; wool-lamb improvement project; and purebred sires. There was an additional amount of 44 days devoted to 4-H Club work, the bulk of which is livestock work, making a total of 94 days devoted to livestock and livestock club work.

Cooperating with the Soil and Range Conservation part of the AAA program accounted for 36 days of the agent's time, Biological Survey, 14 days, and insect control, 36 days.

The number of farms or homes visited, office calls relating to extension work, and individual letters written has remained about normal for the past few years. The number of news stories published in 1941 was 53. The number of club meetings increased from 48 in 1940 to 69 in 1941.

Eight days were devoted to the National Defense program. This consisted of meetings with Defense Boards, newspaper articles relating to the Department of Agriculture's program of livestock marketing and dairy and poultry production.

## VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The outlook for conducting a successful, educational extension program is as good as at any time in the past, and the need for such a program is more acute than ever before. With the demands from the housewife to the retail butcher shops, to the wholesalers, to the feeders, and these more exacting demands being passed on to the producers for better quality beef, and with all costs relating to his business being increased, and added also the rancher's own demands for more luxuries of life, it becomes apparent that changes must be made to meet these changed conditions and assistance rendered to the producers to help meet the competition they now face.

**National Defense:** It is expected that National Defense will play an important part in the educational campaign for 1942. Cooperation will be given to the fullest extent, stockmen will be encouraged to follow all of the recommendations relative to marketing made by the Department of Agriculture.

**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 to campaign to have only registered beef sires of the desired beef conformation used in Humboldt County herds.

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 1942.

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.

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.

Behind every article or feature story there are definite, determinable reasons why it was written.

In most instances they were written for the purpose of helping and encouraging others to desire to "do likewise". Most of the articles are for the purpose of trying to get the readers to catch a vision of methods of improving their business by their own efforts.

Many of the 4-H Club articles are for the purpose of getting members to take their work more seriously and to realize the value of being persistent in their club efforts, also to lend enthusiasm to their desires for club work.

The club articles, pictures, and editorials included herein are to show samples of the cooperation the club program receives from the communities and newspapers.

The following article "Maintaining Interest in 4-H Club Work" was written for the purpose of encouraging other club members to catch the vision of the possibilities there are in club work, also to cause them to desire to take larger projects and responsibilities as they advance in age and club experience.

This article was written for the Extension Animal Husbandman, Washington, D. C., and later copied by the Pacific Stockman and other magazines and by Nevada and out-of-state newspapers.



THE PACIFIC STOCKMAN

MAY, 1941

# Maintaining Interest In 4-H Club Work

**Increased Ownership of Project Livestock and  
Added Responsibilities for Members Gives Results**

By PAUL L. MALONEY, District Extension Agent,  
Winnemucca, Nevada

**I**T IS conceded by many county agricultural agents and club specialists that one of the most important problems confronting the 4-H Club program is the large number of older boys lost from club work.

There are definite, determinable reasons why boys from the ages of about 14 to 20 lose interest in their club work. Every county agent and club leader realizes the value of keeping these boys interested in their club demonstrations during those impressionable ages, as those are the ages when real progress can be made by the interested club member.

It is easy to encourage the boy of 11 or 12 years of age to join the 4-H Club and feed a lamb or a pig for market or to claim a dairy calf as his project, without being required to raise the calf separately from the rest of the calves in the lot.

He gets the social side of the club work by being permitted to attend meetings, and possibly district and State encampments, as a reward for his club efforts.

When this ambitious boy has reached the age of about 14 years and is asked to feed another lamb or pig, or to pick again the dairy calf with some distinguishing mark for identification, he naturally loses interest and leaves the club work for junior members to carry on.

It is often difficult for the parents,

the banker, and, in some observed instances, the county agent, to realize that the boys from 14 to 20 years of age are capable of assuming a greater amount of responsibility. Evidence of this statement can be observed in many of the club demonstrations now being conducted throughout the different counties.

## Lack Encouragement

One of the reasons why older boys lose interest is due to the fact that too few of them are encouraged or permitted to enlarge their demonstrations, as their advanced years and experience justifies their promotion to greater achievements.

While it is logical for a small boy to start his first year in club work with a simple project, yet, if his club is going to be of maximum benefit to him, each year should offer an enlarged demonstration and more responsibility.

Recognizing this fact, Thomas E. Beckman, acting director of the Nevada Extension Service, formulated the plan, sometime ago, of having each boy actually own all the units involved in the club member's projects. This "self-owner-

ship" plan has done more to encourage the older club members to continue their club work than any single factor presented to the club program in Nevada.

If a club member in Nevada desires to feed a lamb, a baby-beef calf or a pig, he is required to purchase the animal in his own right. If he hasn't the money, he and his county agent visit the local banker and arrange for the loan. When the project is completed, the bank loan is repaid. Any remaining profit is invested by the youth in the purchase of additional animals to enlarge his project.

In this way the demonstration is

provement Club will be taken for this example.

Lyman Schwartz, son of a cattleman of Paradise Valley, joined the 4-H club in 1935 when he was 11 years old. For his first club year Lyman was enrolled with a group of his own age and was taught to tie the common knots used on a livestock ranch, to make a rope halter, splice rope and was started on the fundamental principles of judging cattle.

For his second year, 1936, Lyman purchased a month-old calf to feed and fit for the Junior livestock show. He made a profit on the enterprise and, for his third year, 1937, fed two calves for the same show and took, as a supplemental project, the study of range plants and range management.

A few of the members who had started in the same class in 1935

## Young Businessman . . .



*Lyman Schwartz, 4-H Club student of Paradise Valley, Humboldt County, Nevada, who in seven years of club work has built up his own herd of 28 head of registered Herefords inventoried at \$3,440, with some of his cows and calves.*

a continuous one and is enlarged each year and, when the boy finishes school, he has livestock with which to start in business for himself.

The number of members who join the "self-ownership" club might not be so large as the number who could be induced to join under the old plan. However, the quality of the members obtained and the value of the club program to the individual member and to the project will be greatly increased.

### Self-ownership Plan

An example can be given of how the "self-ownership" plan has worked in a county where the program was first instituted in Nevada. For the sake of brevity, the record achievement of only one member of the Humboldt County Livestock Im-

provement Club had fallen by the wayside. Those remaining in the club, of which Lyman was one, were now ready for the fourth year of club work and ready for larger responsibilities. They had proved themselves capable of loving livestock, of keeping a good set of records, and, above all, they had established their credit with the local banker by having paid their debts promptly.

Coming back to the individual: Lyman wished to go into the purebred livestock breeding business. Arrangements were made with the First National Bank of Winnemucca, for enough money to purchase two purebred, registered Hereford cows, each with a bull calf at side. More than 3,000 miles were traveled by the youth and his county agent

inspecting different herds of cattle before a decision was made.

For the fourth year's club work, in 1938, Lyman took as his demonstration the two purebred Hereford cows and bull calves. He also fed a steer for the junior livestock show at the World's Fair at Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.

In 1939, the fifth year of enrollment for Lyman, he purchased two of the purebred cows and one of the calves from a fellow club member who was ready to go to school in another town. His original cows, purchased in 1938, had dropped two more bull calves. He also purchased two grade calves to feed out as baby-beef for the junior livestock show at Reno, Nev.

#### **Borrows \$1,800**

Lyman now owns, in his fifth year of club work, four purebred Hereford cows, four small calves, three long-yearling bulls, and two steers, a total of 13 head of cattle, valued at \$2,000. He exhibited his purebred cattle at the Humboldt County fair in Winnemucca in September 1939. One of his purebred bull calves, purchased in 1938, was judged champion of the show and sold at auction for \$335. Another bull sold for \$255, and he kept his best bred and best type bull as a herd sire prospect. Lyman won \$213.50 in prizes on his livestock during 1939

and sold his two steers for \$156.40, making a total income for 1939 of \$959.90. He immediately paid off in full his note at the bank and began making preparations for his 1940 year of club work.

Being now ready for his sixth year of club work, out of debt and owning nine head of registered cattle, with confidence in the livestock business and in his own ability to pay off another reasonable debt at the bank, and wishing to enlarge his herd, Lyman gave his nine head as security and borrowed a total of \$1,800. This loan, together with his own savings, purchased for his 1940 club year a total of eight purebred, registered Hereford cows, each with a bull calf at side.

In 1940 Lyman exhibited purebred cattle at Reno and at the Humboldt County fair at Winnemucca. He won as prizes a total of \$588 and the sale from his cattle amounted to \$1,315.88 making a total income for 1940 of \$1,903.88.

After paying feed bills for his stock and his expenses to the shows, Lyman was able to pay a total of \$1,421.58 as principal on his note at the bank and \$72.32 as interest leaving a balance owed the local bank of only \$378.42.

Lyman has signed up in club work for his 1941 demonstration, his seventh year in club work. He

## MAINTAINING INTEREST IN 4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

has, through purchase and breeding, accumulated an inventory of 28 head of purebred, registered Hereford cattle, and one steer which he exhibited and sold at the Junior Livestock Show at Reno in April. His cattle are conservatively inventoried at \$3,440, with only \$378.42 against them. While still in school Lyman Schwartz is in business for himself operating a going concern.

The writer has tried to present a detailed description of one club member to prove that it is possible to keep abreast of the older club members, also to make them more skillful in their accepted work and more capable of meeting the competition of life. In order to do so, one must not insist upon keeping the boy in the one lamb, one pig, or one calf class, but must hold his continued interest by advancing him into larger responsibilities by encouraging him to assume the enlarged program which he rightfully demands in order to hold his enthusiasm and interest. He then realizes that he is being given a fair and reasonable charge to succeed through his own efforts.

The next article "A Look at Both Sides of a Barbed Wire Fence" presents absolutely true statements of the efficiency of two ranchers in the Paradise Valley area. This is a general informational article intended to show that a great deal of the farm failures are due to the inefficiency of the individual farmer or rancher and not to a definite farm problem from a national standpoint.

It is believed by the writer that most of the distress or failures can be traced directly to the operator, and that by a thorough analysis his conditions can be greatly improved.

This article was copied by other publications and run in Nevada newspapers.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW FOR APRIL 1941

## A Look at Both Sides of a Barbed Wire Fence

**PAUL L. MALONEY, District Extension Agent, Nevada**

■ Could a barbed wire fence be the determining factor between a successful and an unsuccessful livestock operation? If not, what is the solution to our complex farm and ranch problem?

It would not be difficult for a practical agricultural analyst to go on any farm or ranch with the unrestrained privilege of thoroughly and seriously studying the operator and his farm or ranch operations and determine to a great extent just what the problem was on that individual place.

It is evident, then, that instead of being bewildered and overwhelmed by the supposed complexity of the problem, the easiest and simplest way to discover the solution to our farm and ranch problem is to consider each farm or ranch as an individual unit. A sound analysis of the unit will provide the basis for an effective solution of the problem and will show how the unit can be operated more efficiently.

### *Analysis Requires an Open Mind*

This analysis and all subsequent procedure must, in each individual instance, be qualified by one provision if the efforts expended upon any ranch or farm are to result in the desired and expected improvements. The provision is that the operator of the ranch or farm analyzed must be open-minded and progressive enough to adjust his management practices to conform to the procedure which the analysis has revealed must be followed if the existing conditions are to be improved.

In an analysis recently made of two cattle ranches which are separated only by a barbed wire fence, the writer discovered that rancher A gets 85 calves each year from each 100 breeding cows in his herd, an 85 percent calf crop, while rancher B gets only 65 calves each year from each 100 breeding cows in his herd.

In 1939, the analysis revealed, rancher A received \$7.75 per 100 pounds for his feeder steers when sold while rancher B had to take a big cut-back to obtain \$6.50 per 100 pounds for his steers. Again, in 1940, rancher A sold his steers for \$8.50 per 100 pounds and rancher B received only \$8 per 100 pounds for his animals.

Both lots of steers, in the instances mentioned, were practically of the same age when sold. The yearling steers sold by rancher A weighed 700 pounds each and those sold by rancher B weighed 634 pounds each.

Thus we have here two adjoining ranches, separated only by the barbed wire fence and both having practically the same range and feed conditions, yet one operator, rancher A, is getting 20 more calves each year from

each 100 breeding cows in his herd—a 20 percent greater calf crop—than is his neighbor; is receiving from \$0.50 to \$1.25 more per 100 pounds for his feeder steers—a premium of 6 to 20 percent—than did rancher B; and his steers when sold weighed 66 pounds more—10 percent more—at the same age than did those of rancher B.

The reasons for the existing conditions on the two ranches, profitable in one instance and unsatisfactory in the other, are definite and determinable reasons. They can be discovered through thorough analysis.

There are several reasons why rancher A gets a greater calf crop than does rancher B. Some of those reasons are: Rancher A buys the best bulls that he can find, while rancher B is satisfied with any kind of a bull that will freshen his cows.

Rancher A keeps the proper number of vigorous bulls in his herd, but rancher B provides only half enough bulls for the number of cows ranged.

Rancher A withholds his bulls from the herd at certain seasons so that no calves are dropped during January, February, or March

to be exposed to the possibility of death by freezing. Rancher B permits his bulls to range with the herd at all times and some calves are dropped and die from cold during winter months.

#### *Analysis Needs Reliable Data*

Instead of allowing his heifers to calve as yearlings, rancher A makes a sincere effort to prevent this until the animals have become 2-year olds. He regulates his selling practices so that his good aged cows will be kept in the herd for breeding. Rancher B does not follow these practices.

Rancher A culls his heifers, cows, and bulls continuously, taking out those which do not meet his standard of perfection and selling them off, including those heifers or cows which do not calve regularly. Rancher B has no standard of perfection for his beef animals and pays no attention to culling his herd. Keeping his bulls in the herd for so many years that the stock are badly inbred accounts, to a great extent, for the lack in weight and quality of the stock.

The increased weight and quality of the feeder steers grown by rancher A, and the increased price per pound which he received for the animals when sold was due largely to the type of bulls which are purchased, to the methods of culling this herd, and to the factor of winter management of the herd.

The question naturally arises: "Knowing that his neighbor, rancher A, is getting a 20 percent greater calf crop each year than he is,

and receives from \$0.50 to \$1.25 more per 100 pounds for his feeder steers when sold, why does not rancher B observe and study the methods of operation used by rancher A and himself adopt those methods?"

One reason for this situation is that it is almost impossible for any rancher or farmer to analyze accurately his own outfit for the reason that he is so close to his own business that, as the old saying goes, "he can't see the woods for the trees"—cannot see the faults or mistakes in his own farm or ranch practices because he is too occupied with a multitude of

daily duties to take time to stand off and view with proper perspective his operations.

The duties of an agricultural analyst would be to analyze thoroughly each selected farm or ranch unit and to determine whether or not the operator was getting the fullest possible income from that unit.

If such analysis revealed that the unit being studied was yielding considerably less than its maximum possible revenue, then it would be the task of the analyst to provide the operator with definite, detailed, practical working methods of operation which would enable the operator to bring his individual unit up to its maximum efficiency. Such working plans should make the operator more capable of successfully meeting sharp competition and rising costs of operation, including taxes.

Because of the tendency of some farmers and ranchers to "color the picture"—make the colors brighter than they really are—in order to excel his neighbor, I have learned by experience that it is not always easy to obtain from the operator of the farm or ranch being studied the reliable data which the analyst must have in order to arrive at a true picture of actual conditions.

In the instances recorded herein, I was able to obtain an accurate, undistorted picture of conditions existing at ranches A and B because of previous contact and acquaintanceship with the operators of the two properties.

While the analysis of only cattle ranches is reported here, the same procedure of analysis can be adapted for use in studying any other class of farming or livestock operations.

Conditions existing in any selected individual farm or ranch unit can by sound and thorough analysis be reduced to those exact factors which are involved in the situation, and those factors can, singly, be isolated, identified and studied.

From the known, identified factors thus revealed by the analysis must be constructed definite, detailed, practical working plans which will enable the less successful operator whose unit is being analyzed to extract the fullest possible income from his operations which that unit can produce.

Lyman Schwartz, of Humboldt County, leading his champion calf into the auction ring to receive the highest bid of the show, 35 cents per pound, or a total of \$298.05. The calf was well finished and expertly shown.



AS NEVADA'S YOUNG RANCHERS AUCTIONED PRIZE LIVESTOCK



The auction pit at the annual Junior Livestock Show held in Reno by 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America attracted a large crowd yesterday as spirited bidding for prize-winning

animals was under way. The show, which opened Wednesday, closed with the sale yesterday. Exceptionally high prices were paid for the stock.

THE HUMBOLDT STAR, WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1941

## Achievements of 4-H Club Work Reviewed

By PAUL MALONEY

(District Extension Agent)

(Editor's Note: Following is a review of activities of the Humboldt county 4-H Livestock Improvement club for 1940 in which accomplishments of the this nationally publicized organization has participated):

How many boys of 16 to 17 years of age earn an income of more than \$1,000 to nearly \$2,000 in one year while they are still attending school?

Humboldt county, Nevada, claims the distinction of having two youths who accomplished this achievement in 1940—youths who did earn such satisfactory incomes.

### INCOMES HIGH

Through their activities as members of the Humboldt County 4-H Livestock Improvement club—an organization engaged in purchasing, breeding and selling purebred Hereford cattle—incomes amounting to \$1,903.88 and \$1,065.03, respectively, were earned during 1940 by Lyman Schwartz, 16 years of age, and Fritzie Buckingham, 17 years old, both of Paradise Valley, northern Humboldt county, it was revealed by an analysis of the records of their 4-H Club activities.

These figures, recorded throughout the year by each youth in his farm account book have been summarized and checked by Professor V. E. Scott, agricultural extension economist, Reno, Nev.

Both Lyman and Fritzie are students at the Humboldt county high school at Winnemucca.

### START IN 1938

Starting in July, 1938, with a capital of \$450, most of which was borrowed from the Winnemucca branch of the First National Bank of Nevada, Reno, Lyman and Fritzie have by their cattle purchasing, breeding and selling activities increased their capital to \$3,440.00, with an indebtedness of \$378 still due, and \$2,505.00, all clear of indebtedness, respectively.

Lyman, only 13½ years of age when he began his livestock breeding operations in July 1938, invested his borrowed \$450 in the purchase of two purebred, registered Hereford cows, each with a bull calf at side. By January 1, 1940, his herd had, by purchase and breeding, increased to a total of 25 animals valued at \$2,820. On January 1, 1941, his herd numbered 29 animals valued at \$3,440. This, after deducting indebtedness of \$378, constitutes an increase of capital during the two and one-half year period amounting to approximately 680 percent.

### PURCHASES HEREFORDS

Fritzie, only 14½ years old when he engaged in his livestock breeding enterprise, also purchased with his \$450, two purebred Hereford cows, each with bull calf at side. By January 1, 1940 his herd had, by purchase and breeding, increased to a total of 13 animals valued at \$1,395 and on January 1, 1941 his herd

included 21 animals value at \$2,505.

During 1940, Lyman received a total of \$1,315.88 from the sale of purebred Hereford bulls to ranchers of Humboldt county, and from the sale of one Hereford steer at the livestock show held in March 1940 at Reno. Within that same 12 months period of 1940 he received a total of \$588 in prizes won by exhibiting animals of his purebred herd at livestock shows at Reno and Winnemucca. Making a total of \$1,903.88 received by Lyman during 1940.

Fritzie received a total of \$570.03 during 1940 from the sale of purebred bulls from his herd, and from the sale of one steer at the livestock show at Reno, in March 1940. Prizes won by Fritzie on his animals exhibited at livestock shows at Reno and Winnemucca totaled \$487.00 during 1940, making his income for the 12 months period of \$1,065.03.

#### **PAY INDEBTEDNESS**

Promptness in paying off their indebtedness incurred in the purchase of animals constituting the foundation stock for their purebred breeding herd, being apparently one of the fundamentals of character developed through their banking experiences and 4-H club training, both youths used the bulk of their 1940 income in the payments of such debts.

Immediately after the sale of a number of his purebred Hereford bulls to Humboldt county ranchers, by auction at the Humboldt County Fair held in September 1940 at Winnemucca, Lyman paid \$1,421.58 in principal and \$72.32 in interest, a total of \$1,493.90, to the Winnemucca Branch of the First National Bank of Nevada

on his note for \$1,800, which he had given to the bank in November 1939 to obtain funds for purchase of more animals for his purebred herd.

With funds obtained from the sale of purebred Hereford bulls from his herd sold at the same time and place as those sold by his fellow 4-H club member, Fritzie paid \$850 in principal and \$41.83 in interest, a total of \$891.85, to the Winnemucca Branch of the First National Bank, in full payment of his note given to the bank in 1939 to obtain funds for the purchase of additional animals for his purebred Hereford herd.

#### **BRINGS PRAISE**

Such deep realization by the youths of the business integrity involved in obtaining the loans, and such prompt repaying to the bank of the sums borrowed, have brought to Lyman and Fritzie high approval and praise from Charles Osborn, cashier and manager of the Winnemucca Branch of the First National Bank.

Osborn is "key banker" in Humboldt county, for the agricultural committee of the American Bankers Association.

"Adults, whether ranchers, farmers or merchants," points out Mr. Osborn, "have through years of actual banking and commercial experience learned that the establishing of banking credit and the maintaining of that credit are powerful factors in attaining financial success in either ranching or in operating a store, but few youths ordinarily have an opportunity to gain such experience and knowledge."

#### **EXHIBIT CHARACTER**

"For these reasons," states the

banker, "when Lyman Schwartz and Fritzie Buckingham or other youths have at the early age of 16 to 17 years, already learned these important truths, and have demonstrated that they realize the importance of their obligations and that they are determined to fulfill, and have fulfilled, those obligations we of the First National Bank of Nevada feel that these youths have exhibited fine character and that they have already made splendid progress along the pathway to success.

"We as a state-wide banking organization, and each of us as individual members of that organization in our respective communities" asserts Mr. Osborn "are proud that through our services and counsel we are permitted to share in the building of fine character and the achieving of financial success accomplished by the boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs and of other groups engaged in similar work."

#### **CHAMBER SPONSORED**

The Humboldt County 4-H Livestock Improvement club of which Lyman and Fritzie are members, is conducted in Humboldt county, under the supervision of the district extension agent and sponsored by the Humboldt County Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of improving the quality and type of beef cattle produced in the county.

First animals for the foundation stock were purchased from the nationally known herd of Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon. Sires of the calves produced by the breeding cows in this group were "Mark Domino" or Chandler's Belmont 64th" both are outstanding herd bulls of distinguished pedigree.

Additional breeding stock was purchased in 1939 by the Livestock Club members from Albert Mehlorn, Halfway, Oregon. Sires of animals in this group include "James Domino 20th" and "Mark Domino 30th."

THE HUMBOLDT STAR, WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1941

# Humboldt County Fair Features Publicized 4-H Purebred Cattle

**Goals of Youngster's Nationally-Famous  
Livestock Improvement Project Will  
Be Shown at Fair Tent for Three Days**

That industry which probably had as much to do with the building of the West as any other one thing—livestock-raising—will provide the number one feature of the 16th annual Humboldt County Fair at Winnemucca for the next three days and serving as the star attraction will

be the nationally-publicized purebred Hereford cattle owned by the county's 4-H youngsters.

#### **MOST UNIQUE IN WEST**

For three years the 4-H club members have staged one of the most unique fair exhibits in the West. This show is made up of strictly 4-H club exhibits and will feature purebred livestock of their own breeding as the main attraction.

Humboldt county's young cattlemen will parade before fair visitors 20 head of purebred Herefords purchased by them, fed by them and owned by them in a project which has gained for this county and the 4-H club national publicity over broadcasting chains, newspaper circuits and

by nationally-circulated livestock publications.

The livestock fair exhibits will be shown in the large tent daily on the corner of West Second and Melarkey streets, across from the swimming pool. The fair tent will open each morning at 10:00 a.m., and remain open throughout the entire day until evening. The 4-H clubbers will be on hand to give interested persons information on the stock and of the project being carried out so successfully in Humboldt county by the youngsters and under the direction of Paul L. Maloney, county extension agent and 4-H club advisor.

#### **JUDGING IS MONDAY**

A feature of the livestock ex-

hibits will be the judging to take place Monday morning at 11:00 a.m., in the fair tent with Elko County Extension Agent Joseph W. Wilson doing the judging. Several hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded the youngsters by the Humboldt Fair association and the county chamber of commerce. Blue ribbon awards will go to the cattle owners. The youngsters have been feeding and preparing their stock for this show for more than a month in order that they may show to the people of this county the fine work they are doing to raise the standard of livestock produced in this county.

In conjunction with the livestock, club members have prepared forage crops for display, made up of the different grasses and grains utilized by the livestock of this county and grains that are grown in this community.

A special feature this year will be an exhibit by the senior members of the sewing club, under the direction of Mrs. R. H.

Schwartz of Paradise Valley. The garments on display will be those required of club members to complete their project work for 1941. Requirements for this year's work for each girl was a winter wardrobe, consisting of two foundation garments, remodeled fool dress and a wool dress.

#### PRIZE DRESS

The dress to be exhibited by Miss Vaughn Nelson won second place in the state 4-H club wool dress contest held recently at the state club camp. Paradise Valley girls entering sewing include Genevieve Case, Vaughn Nelson, Peggy Echevarria, Axzine and Eileen Schwartz and Emily Bellon.

Humboldt county's nationally-known 4-H club is made of 42 members with eight from Golconda and the remainder from the Paradise Valley region.

Proving that old adage "like father, like son" works both ways, the 4-H club boys and girls started more than three years ago to improve the quality of the range cattle in the northern Nevada county.

#### BORROW CAPITAL

They borrowed money from the Winnemucca branch of the First National Bank of Nevada and imported the finest purebreds they could find. Today, through further purchases and through breeding, this herd is almost 75 strong, valued at more than \$10,000 and will furnish the whole livestock display at the coming show. This Livestock Improvement project of the 4-H club has brought this county national recognition because of its uniqueness and the training of young livestockmen in the ways of better livestock and better business when at a young age.

The Humboldt Star, Winnemucca, Nevada

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

## Humboldt Boy Wins Scholarship

### Lyman Schwartz Takes Bank's 4-H Club Prize

Lyman Schwartz, 17-year-old Humboldt county 4-H club boy, was announced today as the 1941 recipient of the First National Bank of Nevada 4-H club scholarship to the college of agriculture of the University of Nevada.

At the same time Frances Burke, 19, of Lyon county, was named as the alternate for the scholarship.

#### HOPPER PRESENTS

President W. W. Hopper of the bank presented the awards to the outstanding Four-Aitchers at the Nevada State 4-H club camp now in session at Lake Tahoe.

Schwartz will register in the U. of N. college of agriculture in the fall of 1942, where he will take work in livestock production.

#### RETURN TO HUMBOLDT

After his graduation, he plans to return to Humboldt county and his 4-H club Hereford herd and to go into the purebred Hereford business.

Both young people were chosen by a committee of University of Nevada agricultural extension service workers, named at the request of the bank, as being the

most deserving from among Nevada 4-H club members whose records were submitted. Both were judged on the basis of the quality of their 4-H farm projects.

#### SEVENTH YEAR

Schwartz is now in his seventh year of 4-H club work. Joining with other 4-H club members in Humboldt county, he has built up a herd of purebred Herefords as a help in improving the quality of Humboldt county beef cattle.

Starting a few years ago with no capital, Schwartz has built up a sizeable herd of purebreds which are now clear of debt in addition to paying part of the expenses of his education at the high school at Winnemucca.

#### PAYS EXPENSES

Along with assembling his herd, Lyman has won prizes at several shows for the quality of his livestock and has been named to state-wide honors among Four-Aitchers in livestock judging.

He has paid his father for feed, pasture, and corral rent and he has sold his bulls for the going price.

#### FOR FIVE YEARS

Miss Burke's record in 4-H club work extends over five years. She, too, has done much of her work in livestock projects, including baby beef raising, and swine production.

With her livestock she has won honors at various shows and has placed high in state, regional, and national contests in livestock judging.

In addition, she has taken an active part in the home economics activities of the state 4-H club program.

The Humboldt Star, Winnemucca, Nevada

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1941

## Paradise 4-H Club Juniors Complete Cooking Project

Celebrating the completion of their 1941 cooking project, the junior members of the Paradise Valley 4-H cooking club entertained their mothers and senior 4-H club members at a luncheon Thursday afternoon at the home of Tracy Boggio there.

### PREPARE LUNCHEON

Miss Boggio is the leader of the junior group, and one of her requirements is that the members prepare a complete meal or luncheon for their parents after the year's work has been completed. Club members preparing the luncheon were Leota and Eloise Case, Pauline and Dolores Aramburu, Julia Echeverria, Betty Major and Agnes Castele.

Eloise Case and Pauline Aramburu gave a demonstration in preparing a potato salad in the form of a jelly roll, sliced and served as wheels. Julia Echeverria gave the club pledge and club motto, both the junior and senior club members at a luncheon musical numbers. The tables were decorated with flowers furnished by Mrs. F. B. Stewart.



YOUNG HUMBOLDT EXHIBITORS ARRIVE IN RENO



The purebred Hereford stock pictured with their youthful owners will be among those exhibited today at the second annual State Junior Livestock Show being held at the Reno fair grounds. From left to right are pictured Joe Echeveria, Lyman Schartz and Fritzie Buckingham, all of Paradise Valley, Humboldt County. The animal at the far right is a two-year-old bull, bred from Domino stock, and is the herd sire for the Humboldt County Purebred Hereford Club. Schwartz and Buckingham own 53 head of

purebred registered cattle. The other three animals are steers and will be sold at auction Thursday at 1 p. m., as will be 23 other steers, 25 lambs, and 50 hogs from seven Nevada counties, which includes Douglas, Lyon Churchill, Pershing, Humboldt, Storey and Washoe counties. The truck in the background was donated to the Humboldt County 4-H Club by the county commissioners of that county. The picture was taken soon after the boys arrived at the Reno fair grounds yesterday morning.

REPORT ON  
LANDER COUNTY

## INTRODUCTION

## BUILDING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE EXTENSION SERVICE

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Many opportunities arise for the county agent to secure public support and good will for the extension service through activities outside of the regular duties of the agent.

One of the most important contributions that the agent has been privileged to make for National Defense has been in the business of transforming aliens into American citizens.

Two years ago it came to the attention of the agent that many of the aliens applying for citizenship papers could not pass a satisfactory examination and were refused their final papers until they had studied for another examination. Upon investigation it was revealed that there was no organized effort to direct and assist these aliens with their studies. The agent was informed by the local judge that it was very difficult for many of the nationalities to get the proper background without assistance.

Since that time classes have been organized two months before each examination date. Applicants for citizenship were notified that a free school was available to them three evenings each week, with a general review every Sunday afternoon. Lesson outlines were prepared and additional study periods were made available for those who were slow in keeping up with the regular class. The classes were conducted by the local district attorney, the principal of the grammar school, and the county agent, with each taking the class on one night a week in order that the students might get the benefit of a varied presentation of the educational material.

Aliens have a great deal more confidence when they apply for their final papers, knowing that there is a free school where they can be taught the fundamental principles of our constitutional form of government and receive instruction in citizenship and learn to understand our democracy.

The interest with which these aliens receive these classes can be realized when it is known that several of them drove as high as eighty miles to attend and that they seldom miss a session without some unavoidable reason.

A total of thirteen attended the classes before the last examinations and all of them passed satisfactorily. In fact, they were complimented by the examiner for the manner in which they answered their questions.

Many other opportunities arise, which have only an indirect relationship to the Extension program, yet permit the agent to perform services for the community. An important work is his membership on committees for service clubs. The agent is chairman of the Agricultural Committee for the Chamber of Commerce, and the Farm and Home Accident Prevention Committee for the American Red Cross. The agent is glad to cooperate to the fullest extent with representatives of other agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service; Division of Grazing officials; Farm Security supervisors; Civilian Conservation Corps representatives; and committees relating to National Defense programs.

## V. 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 governments.

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.

## 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 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 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.

### 7. In Agricultural Economics

#### (a) Marketing

#### (5) Livestock

A list of all of the cattle for sale in northern Lander County was made by the county agent and this list given to buyers visiting Winnemucca. This list included the approximate number of stock usually sold, together with the ages of the stock. As most of the livestock

operators are near Battle Mountain it is not difficult for the buyers to see all of the cattle that are for sale in a short time.

Early in the season cattle moved readily and at good prices. Later, however, the demand slowed down when it was realized that there was a short grain and hay crop in California, making feed prices very high. As a result the demand for heavy cattle was very limited and the price dropped from a half to three-quarters of a cent per pound.

Before the marketing season was over it became necessary for the agent to send wires and letters to prospective buyers in an effort to get them to come in and inspect the cattle that were left for sale.

In past years the buyers complain that many of the steers in this district were kept until they were too heavy to handle easily, many of them being two and three years old. It is now being recommended that the steers be sold from sixteen to twenty months of age or younger.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and  
Domestic Allotment Act

The Soil Conservation program has assisted ranchers to reestablish their stands of alfalfa and to reseed depleted meadows with adapted grass seeds. Wells and springs for livestock purposes have been developed as have many other improvements which will add permanence to the ranching unit.

While the actual compliance work is conducted from the Fallon office in Churchill County, the distance is great and the agent from Winnemucca has made an effort to make the educational program more effective through visiting ranchers as often as possible and discussing the program with them, the object being to make certain that every rancher has the opportunity to comply with the act if he desires to do so.

One farm plan was completed by the Soil Conservation Service at Yerington. This plan gave detailed

information relative to the fertilization of land on which the operator was having difficulty in securing and keeping a stand of alfalfa. The plan seemed logical and the operator wishes to follow it during the year 1942.

8. In Animal Husbandry

(3) Purebred Sires

For several years the agent has conducted a campaign through farm visits and newspaper and magazine articles encouraging stockmen to continue to purchase only range bulls of the best type and conformation.

Stockmen are taught that one of the practices which will bring them a greater return on their investment than most any other is in the matter of purchasing bulls of good beef conformation and of the breed which the buyers demand.

Stockmen are encouraged to pool their orders for bulls and purchase a carload direct from the producers rather than from speculators who bring the bulls right to the ranch. The direct buying eliminates the intermediate buyer's profit and trucking charges and at the same time gives the buyer an opportunity to make a greater selection. The profit from many of the dealers, which includes feeding them for periods of a few weeks to several months often amounts to 1/3 of the cost of the bull on the original purchase.

In an effort to get a larger number of stockmen interested in seeing what others in the county were doing in the matter of better breeding bulls, a large number of them were taken to visit the ranch of George Russell. Mr. Russell had shipped a car of bulls to his Lander County ranch direct from the breeders. These bulls cost \$170.00 per head and were far superior to bulls delivered by the dealers for \$225.00 per head.

(4) Culling

Right along with the recommendations relative to purebred bulls and next in importance is the culling of the herds; for only through a systematic program of breeding and culling can a herd be made uniform in type.



To attain this uniformity which appeals to the buyers and causes them to demand the stock at the high price, the stockman must breed the good bulls to selected females, picking only the best heifers to replace the cows that are culled from the herds.

Stockmen are encouraged to cull out all of the cows which do not bring a calf every year, as well as those cows which produce the off-type calf. Through a close culling program it is possible for the stockman who has an ideal in mind as to the type of stock he wishes to breed to attain that ideal by keeping only the best of his heifers and cows for breeding purposes. Culling will continue to be one of the main factors in the educational program for Lander County.

#### (5) Control Breeding

Stockmen who follow the practice of leaving their breeding bulls in the herd throughout the entire year lose many calves during the winter months from freezing and it makes the feeding operation more expensive to carry a cow and small calf through the winter months.

A larger number of ranchers are following the practice of keeping their bulls away from the herds during the months of March, April, and May so that no calves will be born during the cold months, nor in December when it takes more feed to carry a cow through the winter on high priced hay.

### 10. In Community Activities

#### (a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Farm Bureau is the accepted organization through which the county agent presents the Extension program to the people of northern Lander County. The board of directors consists of five unpaid leaders who are elected to serve one year.

When problems of importance arise the board of directors meets as a group at the call of the chairman or any member of the board, notifying the county agent. No effort is made to hold regular community meetings.

## 15. In publication

## (a) Agricultural News Writing

The newspaper covering the area of northern Lander County is published in Winnemucca by the Humboldt Star. This paper carries the stories relating to the Extension and livestock programs which are published in the Humboldt Star. Many of the articles are given a local point of view by the Star to make them more readable by the Battle Mountain people.

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

With the county agent's office located in Winnemucca, a distance of fifty-four miles from Battle Mountain, the agent has based the Lander County program of work largely on services requested by the ranchers, with emphasis being placed on the farm and home visits.

## VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cooperate with the National Defense Program committeemen in an effort to get stockmen of Lander County to comply with the recommendations of the Department in their marketings of livestock.

Continue the campaign to have only registered beef sires of the desired beef type used in Lander County.

Render all possible assistance to ranchers in formulating a suitable program under the Soil and Range Conservation programs.

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

Endeavor to increase the character and scope of the services rendered to stockmen of this district through increased home and farm visits.