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R E P O R T

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

BY

MARK W. MENKE, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

ELKO, NEVADA

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

Many changes in policy have been made due to the war.

The rationing of tires and shortage of farm labor has made it necessary to eliminate many meetings. The directors have not met as often as usual and the Annual County Picnic was eliminated.

A present problem of importance is seeking a solution to the tire shortage and gasoline rationing programs without seriously curtailing agricultural production; also the decreased use of rubber-tired vehicles increased the labor shortage by slowing up transportation and taking more time when ranchers are already pressed for time and working much longer hours than industry.

The unnecessary questionnaires of Government agencies and the deluge of Government printed propaganda has been of far greater harm to the war program in many instances than it has done good.

The system of Extension War Leaders has been set up throughout the County to handle emergency war programs which may need leaders in rural communities. During 1942 these leaders were not called upon by the Agent who worked through the Triple A-War Board Volunteer Leader system.

The following new programs have been handled by the Agent since the war started:

Chairman - Elko County Salvage Committee
Secretary - USDA War Board
Secretary Triple A - Food for Freedom Program
Advisory Member - Selective Service Board
State Leader - Victory Garden Program
Machinery Rationing
Transportation - Certificates of War Necessity
Priorities - information for ranchers and others
Construction Limitation Order L-41

These programs have taken 50 percent of the Agent's time and are all directly due to the war and related activities.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization & Distinctive Features

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

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

The County Extension Agent's work in cooperation with the Farm Bureau organization officials covers demonstrational and educational problems affecting livestock, horticulture, rodent and insect control, farm management, marketing, range improvement, boys and girls club work, home beautification, credit, crop production control and soil conservation under A. A. A. and various emergency and relief measures and many war programs, including War Board, Salvage, Transportation, Food for Victory program, etc.

An annual meeting is held each year at which time the budget is adopted and a program of work is outlined and new directors are elected for the coming year. (Officers for the 1942-43 year are E. C. Murphy, Jr., President; W. J. Helth, Vice-President and Chairman of Livestock Department; Mrs. Arthur Drown, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Hinton, Chairman of Home and Community Department; Mrs. C. H. Reinken, S. V. Smiley and Q. D. Boyd, Directors.)

Community center meetings are held whenever business programs are desirable, but these are rapidly being eliminated due to tire shortage.

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

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

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

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

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

3. General Policies including Relationships with Other Organizations.

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

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

Cooperation of Service clubs, local business houses and especially of school authorities and school children has also been excellent on salvage campaigns.

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

1, 2 Factors Determining Program

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

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

Much of the additional work of the Triple A program, USDA War Board Programs, Salvage programs, Farm Security Administration, Rationing of gas and rubber as they effect ranchers, Certificates of War Necessity and other Federal and war programs have greatly increased work done by the County Agent. Although some additional help has been employed by the Triple A funds, the Extension Office has proven effective in handling new agricultural activities with little or no cost to the Federal Government.

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

3. Methods Used In:

(a) Development of Projects

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

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

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

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

3. Methods Used In: (Cont'd)

(c) Development of Demonstrations

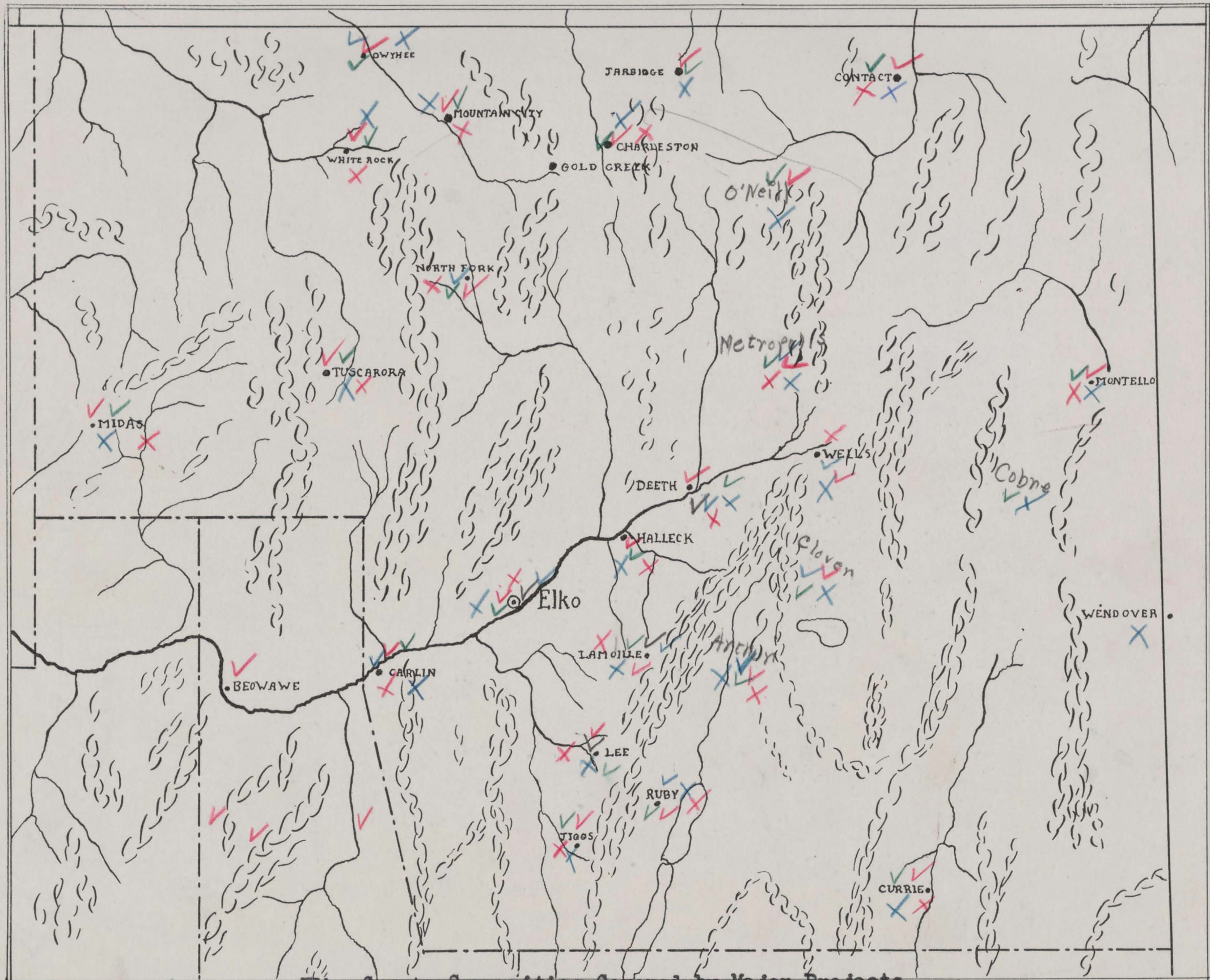
Demonstration work has been developed by the Agent by working with families or small groups of individuals in showing correct practices and methods. This usually is done by culling a flock of poultry, pruning a fruit tree, shaping a shade tree, etc., with the family or group observing and then following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

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

(d) Development of Project Leaders

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

Many volunteer leaders have been found among school teachers, service clubs and women's organizations especially for the many salvage drives which are being put on.



Elko County Communities Covered by Major Projects

Triple A ✓ (24) *	U. S. D. A. War Board X (24)
War Salvage Work ✓ (24)	Farm Bureau Cooperation ✓ (5)
Victory Gardens ✓ (12)	Control of Pests, Rodents, etc. X (20)

* No. communities of 24 in County

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

5. Poultry

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

Work on this project during the year was devoted mostly to encouragement of increased production of poultry and eggs on the "Food for Victory" program. The project is of relatively minor importance in Elko County as compared to the raising of other livestock and could not be given a great deal of time.

The selection and securing of baby chicks, construction of poultry houses and equipment, determination of diseases and parasites and their control, culling of pullets and hens for increased production and securing of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat for feed were all given attention when requested by poultry growers. Such requests were received from 49 poultry growers.

The Elko County High School Vocational Agricultural class was given a demonstration in poultry culling at the Nevada School of Industry. Four other farm flocks were culled for production and 23 farm flocks were visited on various production problems.

One news story was written on preservation of eggs for ranch use to prevent the seasonal drop in egg prices during the spring. This helped to decrease complaints from poultrymen who were complaining about lack of government price support during the spring months. Assistance on this matter was received from V. E. Scott of the State Office.

The Agent devoted $7\frac{1}{2}$ days to this project which should have had much more attention if the time had been available.

The Agent acted as superintendent of the Elko County Poultry Show at the County Fair, where increased production of poultry and eggs were stressed.

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

5. Poultry (Cont'd)

**HOME PRESERVATION OF EGGS
IS RECOMMENDED BY AGENT**

The spring months cause seasonal peak production of eggs to such an extent that many ranchers may have surplus eggs on hand during this period which cannot conveniently be marketed, according to Mark W. Menke, county agent. Later on, these same ranchers frequently do not have sufficient eggs to take care of their own requirements during the harvest season, during which time the production of fresh eggs is at a low ebb.

Eggs can be preserved for several months by placing them in a solution of sodium silicate or water glass. The solution is made by using 1 quart of sodium silicate to 9 quarts of cooled boiled water. This mixture should preserve 14 dozen eggs. In selecting

eggs for preserving, only clean, fresh eggs should be selected without cracks or breaks in the shell. Eggs to be preserved should not be washed as this injures their keeping qualities. The solution should be poured over the eggs keeping it two inches over the top of the eggs. They are placed in a cool place below 60 F. where they may be kept by this method for several months. However, eggs stored by this method will eventually acquire a strong taste. Eggs have been kept in this solution for a year, but for best results, the eggs should be used within a few months. The eggs should be washed after they are removed from the preservative. If they are to be boiled in the shell a small hole should be pricked through the shell in the large end before cooking them. This will prevent the shells from cracking while the eggs are being boiled.

Eggs can also be kept for several weeks by simply putting them in containers and pouring grain around them, and setting the containers in a cool place. Infertile eggs will always keep better than fertile eggs, therefore, if all roosters are removed from the flock the keeping qualities of the eggs will be greatly improved.

The preservation of eggs on the ranch will help carry over the surplus to a time when they will be needed on the ranch, and will also help to maintain a more uniform price for eggs throughout the year.

**Encouraging the
Preserving of Eggs
during Surplus
Season for use when
Eggs are High Priced.**

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

6. Agronomy

(h) Pastures

(2) Variety Tests

New test plots planted by the Forest Service Experiment Station were attended by the Agent and about forty local stockmen and ranchers at the Clover Experiment Station near Wells, Nevada. Here considerable reseeding work has been done in a burnt over area, as well as in native soil. Although many species of grass and shrubs have been tried, only a few of them are especially promising. Of these, crested wheat grass and tall meadow oat grass were the best, with smooth brome and Canadian rye grass also promising for land with some moisture and where a fairly good top soil was present.

In sub-irrigated ground, around natural springs, etc., the growth of the above species and sweet clover was shoulder high. The growth decreased with decreases in soil moisture.

Most pasture plantings in Elko County are really planted for hay with the aftermath used as pasture. For this purpose the old standard varieties are still the best.

(1) Weeds

(1) Puncture Vine

The puncture vine infestation in Carlin has apparently been eliminated, as no plants have been found there for two summers. However, additional plants were found growing along the Southern Pacific Railroad track in Elko this year. This is the sixth year since this infestation started. The spread has been checked, but occasional plants still persist.

(o) Meadow Improvement

During the spring, fertilizer tests were put out in Starr Valley and Lamaille by the Anaconda Copper Co., Soil Conservation Service, Experiment Station and Agent. The results of these preliminary tests were good and will be given further study.

The increased growth of grass where nitrogen was applied was easily seen by height and color. Results of phosphate were less noticeable in increased height, but showed in greater density of leaves.

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

6. Agronomy

(o) Meadow Improvement (Cont'd)

Following is a chart of the test plots and the results secured during the first season 1942:

Source	Crop	Treatment	Lbs. per acre 12% moisture	% Phosphate	Lbs. gain hay per acre.	% Gain in phos- phate
J. W. Helth	Alfalfa	None	3217	0.289	1909	.06
		T-Super	5126	0.342		
J. W. Helth	Wild Hay	None	3900	0.202	None	.13
		T-Super	3900	0.328		
J. W. Helth	Wild Hay	(NR4) 2504	8581	0.223	4681	.02
		10-20-0	6815	0.317	1915	.11
		6-30-0	6156	0.354	2256	.15
Amando Baroni	Wild Hay	None	2181	0.159		
Armando Baroni	Wild Hay	T-Super	3998	0.358	1817	.2
		10-20-0	5513	0.294	3332	.19

The following results were secured from average 3' x 3' plots cut and cured for exhibit purposes from the plots at Armando Baroni's field of mixed alfalfa and orchard grass.

	Average Green 6 Weight	Percent of Dry Matter	Average Dry Weight
No Treatment	1.7	23%	.4
TrepleSuperPhosphate	3.0	24%	.73
10-20-0	4.7	21%	1

Nine days were devoted to agronomy work; eighteen farm visits were made and forty calls for information on crops were taken care of.

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(11) Potatoes

The Agent has assisted several potato growers in selling seed potatoes. There has been a good demand for seed potatoes although local commercial potatoes are not easily sold due to the seasonal fall surplus on the local market.

(15) Buying

Six carloads of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat have been ordered, four of which were ordered cooperatively by groups of 20 to 35 livestock and poultry feeders. The pooling of orders worked out quite satisfactorily. This wheat was used exclusively for the increased production of poultry, and dairy products and meat on the Food for Freedom Campaign of the Department of Agriculture.

(i) Economic Planning

The Agent attended two meetings of the Land Use Planning Committee and devoted three days to economic planning and related subjects during the spring. This project was discontinued by the Agent because of other more urgent war programs.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

U. S. D. A. War Board and Related Activities

The annual County Convention of the Elko County ACA was held in Elko on November 6th. The following Committee was elected: C. H. Reinken, Chairman; S. V. Smiley, Vice-Chairman; E. C. Murphy, Regular Member; W. J. Helth, C. R. Barigar, Alternates; Mark W. Menke, Secretary; Dorothy Cox, Treasurer.

The regular compliance work was greatly delayed by the necessity to secure Farm Plans in November and December. About 225 Farm Plans were secured and an estimate for the remainder of the County was made by the Committee. Most of the goals appeared to be met and considerably increased production was indicated.

However, the method used by the Triple A authorities in setting up goals without consulting the industries effected was severely condemned and

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

resulted in opposition to the program by many influential stockmen who feared that their range rights were endangered by the increased marketing plan of 20 per cent.

A joint County Committee and State Wheat Referendum Committee met in December and disposed of all cases of excess wheat under the Wheat Marketing Quota Act. Four penalties were paid in cash, one by bond, and two were dismissed by the Committee.

The participation in the Triple A practices for 1942 was indicated as about the same as in 1941. However, the war has somewhat reduced this because of lack of labor and materials. By November 1, 1942, complete compliance had been secured on only about 50 ranches. The labor shortage has made it more difficult to secure administrative help and the program is behind because of this. Vacancies have occurred six times in the position of stenographer, the administrative assistant has been replaced once, and only one field man has been obtainable where two were used before. The office assistant has spent some time in the field securing compliance. This has not been entirely satisfactory, but has kept the program functioning.

It has been necessary from time to time to take the entire Triple A personnel for emergency work on USDA War Board projects for short periods. This has occurred on salvage work and on Certificate of War Necessity.

Twelve meetings of the County Committee were held during the year, including one in Reno. Most of these were held during the early part of the year with very few held during the summer season. Such meetings must be kept to a minimum as committeemen are also ranchers, who are short of labor.

Every wheat grower in Elko County was informed of the wheat crop insurance program, but only four policies were written, because of an apparent ample water supply. Most local wheat growers felt that with a good water supply assured, there was no need of wheat crop insurance. The unfavorable weather conditions later proved this to be false.

Six carloads of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat were brought into the County during the year, totaling 279 tons. This wheat was bought by 125 purchasers, some of them getting wheat several times. This wheat was used approximately as follows: 40 percent for chicken feed; 34 percent for hog feed; 18 percent for dairy feed and 8 percent

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

K. Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

Curtailment of Field Inspections, Scrap Iron Drive, War Production Goals Discussed by AAA Committee

Changes in the Elko county Tripple A program for 1942 and 1943 to eliminate as much administrative work as possible, especially with regard to field inspections, were recommended by the County Triple A committee, meeting Wednesday at the offices of the extension agent in Elko.

The cutting down of all non-essential inspections will necessitate ranchers being more careful in keeping their own records for payments, to be certain not to lose their receipts for seed purchases, and to take care of their business by correspondence and visits to the AAA office while in Elko, the committee said.

The committee also recommended the elimination of separate parity payments as a measure of economy.

SCRAP IRON DRIVE

The drive for the collection of scrap iron was discussed, and it was announced that the survey of all the county is now practically completed. It was reported that at least 100 tons of scrap iron a month have been going out of the county through the winter, most of which has come from junk yards, garages and

mines and ranches accessible to the highways.

Nearly 1,000 tons of scrap iron have been located through the survey made in the county and it will begin to move as soon as the roads are more passable.

Of the scrap already taken out of the county about 75 per cent has gone to the McGill smelter and the rest to Salt Lake City.

WAR PRODUCTION

Cruz Venstrom of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was present at the meeting and he discussed war production goals with the committee. The committee members feel that the county will more than meet the war production goals for beef, wool, pork and poultry products. It is reported, due probably to two factors, it was reported.

A surplus of eggs in the county is reported, due probably to two factors, it was reported. First, the seasonal peak is here and secondly, the government is not buying eggs up as rapidly as was believed it would.

Methods of preserving eggs, so that the ranchers can carry a surplus into the haying season, when production is low, will be set forth in an article which will appear in the Daily Free Press in the next few days.

News Article on Triple A. Committee Meeting

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

for other livestock feed. The cost in bulk f.o.b. Elko varied from \$29.00 to \$31.00 per ton. After allowing for sacks and labor, the cost averaged about \$10.00 per ton less than local ranch wheat, or a savings to feeders of 25% on the cost of the feed. The program was not without serious opposition from local wheat growers and feed dealers and was discontinued when local wheat was harvested, until such time as the local wheat supply was used up.

Due to the acute labor shortage, it was necessary for the Agent and field supervisors to spend several days, including Sundays, in unloading the wheat.

The County Wheat Referendum was held and the vote was 80% in favor. Only five ballots were cast, however, due to the restrictive regulations on voting which the Triple A officials in Washington have demanded. By denying the use of proxies or voting by mail, it forces ranchers to travel from 50 to 200 miles in Elko County in order to cast a ballot.

The following outline of practices done in the 1941 program follows:

<u>AAA Practice</u>	<u>No. Cooperators</u>		<u>Amount</u>
Superphosphate	2		500#
Pasture Improvement	36	210 acres	
Seeding Grasses	15	286 "	3280#
Seeding Alfalfa	78	1204	15470#
Seeding Pastures	18		-----
Seeding Grasses & Legumes	20	329 "	3012#
Seeding Clovers	4	151 "	1104#
Artificial Reseeding	69	3485 "	25688#
Deferred Grazing	100	187227 "	-----
Earthen Dams	2	18397 cu. yds.	21 dams
Concrete Dams	2	31	2 "
Wells, 4 Inch	6	1992 ft.	9 wells
Spring Developments	10	10492 cu. ft.	33 springs
Green Manure	9	132 acres	-----
Check Dams	7	1123 feet	12 dams
Water Spreading	20	104079 ft.	-----
Spreader dams	36	8247 cu. yds.	291 dams
Spreader Terraces	4	11475 ft.	4 terraces
Channel Riprap	42	2329 sq. yds.	-----

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

<u>AAA Practice</u>	<u>No. Cooperators</u>		<u>Amount</u>
Forestry	1	1 acre	
Renovating	122	4448 "	
Supplemental Practices	64	773 dollars	

Twenty-one meetings have been held by the Triple A Secretary on Triple A work. Twelve of these were regular County Committee meetings and nine were regional or community meetings on the program. Much of the work is now done by telephone or mail that previously was done by field work.

Twelve news stories have been published, sixteen circular letters - mailed 2474 copies, sixty-seven farm visits made, 326 telephone calls made and 556 office calls received.

The Triple A program has been decreasing in popularity since shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war. This is due to several factors: Many stockmen believe the money should be diverted to more direct war effort; many are unable to secure labor to carry out the practices; many cannot secure materials needed for Triple A improved practices in the docket which will apply to their ranches.

A comparison of the program since 1936 follows and shows an increase from 1936 to 1942 inclusive. The figures for 1942 will not be complete until the spring of 1943, but all indications in October 1942 point to a material decrease in practice payments for the year 1942.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work Sheets</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>		<u>Net Payments</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Crop</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Range</u>	
1936	312	75	8	\$16,845	\$ 768	\$ 17,613
1937	316	147	41	12,090	13,910	26,000
1938	318	123	55	6,794	22,226	29,020
1939	338	188	58	14,294	29,801	44,095
1940	397		247		43,675	
1941	405		285		44,260	

The work of the USDA War Board has usually been closely connected with the Triple A program. Practically all of the War Board committees have the Chairman of the Triple A Committee as their Chairman. Since no separate project has been set up for War Board work, it is reported with the Triple A Progress Report and follows:

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

U.S.D.A. War Board Work

During the early months of the year, the USDA War Board was known as the Defense Board, but has since been officially named the War Board. Before war was declared, the Defense Board sponsored activities to increase supplies of agricultural goods needed for lend-lease and domestic uses.

Since the United States entered the war, the duties of the War Board have been greatly increased. These duties have fallen almost entirely upon the Triple A, the Forest Service and the Extension Service in the person of the Agent. Other agencies represented on the War Board have no local offices of regularly employed personnel in the County. The Elko County War Board functions more as an executive committee than a Board.

The first job of the War Board was in cooperation with the Triple A Committee of Farm Production goals. This was largely done by Triple A.

The Machinery Repair Campaign was successfully put over and no difficulty was experienced in keeping machines in repair except for lack of labor. The repair parts were usually available. Whether this will be true next year remains to be seen.

The War Board sponsored the Victory Garden Campaign and appointed A. R. Torgerson to the Victory Garden Committee. The Agent also acted as State Leader on the Victory Garden program.

The Automobile Graveyard Survey was completed in two days by the use of telephone, mail, personal visits and local leaders.

The War Board met with members of the U. S. Employment Service to discuss the labor shortage. A meeting was held in May at which all ranchers in the County were invited to be present to discuss labor problems and plans to secure workers were made. By July, the labor shortage was acute and the U. S. Employment Service, George Ogilvie of the State Farm Bureau, the WPA of Reno and the Agent secured a project whereby several truck loads of men were sent to Elko from Reno. This and other measures such as use of school boys and exchanging work among ranchers made it possible to complete harvest of most crops. Some hay was pastured, however, because no labor was available, to harvest it. The grain crop also suffered from lack of prompt harvesting.

A concerted effort to get in farm scrap iron, rubber and other materials was under way in April. A survey of all ranches in the County

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

was completed and ranchers were asked to start gathering scrap iron for the War Salvage program. This program was continued throughout the summer although slowly due to an acute labor shortage. Early in May, salvage of rubber was started and A County Salvage Depot was set up at the Nevada Equipment Company in Elko. Throughout the summer and fall, salvage of rubber, tin cans, lead zinc, aluminum, copper brass, tin foil, grease and scrap iron was encouraged.

The Agent organized Elko, Carlin, Wells and Mountain City and the County at large on the Fat Salvage Campaign, meeting with all meat market owners in Elko County. The church organizations of Elko are all organized and are collecting fats.

The Service Clubs were contacted and a meeting was held in Elko at which the following organizations were represented: Rotary Club, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, 20-30 Club, Elko High School, Elko Grammar School, Boy and Girl Scouts, District Deputy Superintendent of Schools, City of Elko, Elko Civilian Defense Council, Extension Service, USDA War Board, Triple A, local newspapers, Future Farmers, and several individual stores and companies.

Plans for a Countywide salvage drive from September 28th to October 9th, were made and teams from the Service Clubs canvassed the rural areas in person. The school principals conducted drives in their districts, posters, circular letters, envelope stuffers and news stories were used and an effective campaign was conducted throughout Elko County.

The Agent also worked in northern Eureka County and moved scrap iron from Beowawe, Palisade, Pine Valley, Mill Canyon and Goldacres.

The results of the Salvage Drive are as follows:

Special Salvage Drive - September 1st to October 17th	Scrap Iron	691 $\frac{3}{4}$	T.
" " " " " " "	Rubber	1	"
" " " " " " "	Tin Cans	2	"
Collected in addition to special drive	Tin Cans	6	"
" " " " " "	Rubber	20	"
" " " " " "	Scrap Iron	810	"
	Fats Salvaged	2	"
	Copper, brass, lead, aluminum, etc.	1	"
Elko County 1942 total Salvage, January to October, inc.		1533 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ton
Northern Eureka County Scrap Iron Salvage		40	Ton

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

The preceding represents the results of the efforts of all agencies and individuals working on salvage during the past 10 months. Of the total, 575 tons were moved directly as a result of action taken by the Salvage Committee and the remainder was handled by local scrap dealers, who have cooperated with the salvage committees in moving scrap iron.

The Salvage project has required a great amount of the Agent's time since weights of all scrap materials moved into and out of the Salvage Depots must be checked, credited to proper accounts and payments made.

Labor difficulties, delays in securing railroad cars and grading of scrap material were all bothersome, but the job was done.

There are still large quantities of salvage materials in the County in more remote sections, on ranches and mines where labor and transportation were not available and on land where ownership is in dispute, etc. These materials will be more difficult to secure, but are still a potential reserve of valuable scrap for 1943.

The War Board and Selective Service Board of Elko County met in June with representatives of each State Board in Elko and had an agreement in regard to what functions the USDA War Board would perform in regard to deferrals of agricultural key workers. The War Board's function was to supply information on the scope of ranchers production of essential goods and the Selective Service Board would use this information in classifying the registrant. The War Board would not in any way be responsible for direct action on deferrals. Ranchers were advised of proper action to take to secure deferrals of key men.

Priorities of all kinds for equipment, machinery, welding rod, plumbing, electric supplies, laundries and scrap dealers, etc., have been handled by the Agent. Since the Agent works on the Extension Service, Triple A, USDA War Board, Farm Transportation Committee, Farm Machinery Rationing Committee, Certificates of War Necessity, County Salvage program, Advisory member Selective Service Board, it is assumed by citizens that he should also take care of work for the gas and tire rationing boards, F.H.A., F. S. A., O. P. A., W. P. B. and O. D. T; accordingly, mail for all these agencies is put in the Agent's box and people come in for information. Many applicants for priorities have been given assistance in filling out forms or directed to the proper agency for information. This applies to miners, truckers, storekeepers, etc., as well as ranchers.

Several crawler-type tractors have been secured by War Board action for deserving ranchers. Much assistance has been received from Mr. E. S.

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural adjustment (Cont'd)

Bender of the Reno W. P. B. on priorities. Of all Federal employees, he has been the most helpful.

The Farm Construction Limitation Order L-41 has required considerable time to keep informed, so that correct information could be given to ranchers, businessmen and lumber dealers. While only a few applications have been approved by the local War Board, much more has been accomplished by encouraging people to eliminate or curtail all construction that was not entirely essential.

The Certificates of War Necessity required practically all the Agent's time for two weeks in October and also considerable time of the entire Triple A personnel. This was the most confused, poorest planned of all Federal programs and resulted in much unnecessary work and misunderstanding. The O. D. T. officials had shown by their repeated mistakes and conflicting directives that they had little understanding of the transportation problems involved in the Western States. By the end of October, this program was in a state of confusion with practically no applications for Certificates of War Necessity having reached ranchers. The dates on which these were to have been filled in were publicised as October 22nd to 24th. The Detroit O. D. T. office did not get the applications for Elko County into the mail until after this date. By means of newspapers, letters, meetings, committees and telephone calls, the situation was gradually cleared up and by October 30th, the applications for Certificates of War Necessity were reaching many truck owners. However, there was no possibility that the actual certificates would be in ranchers hands by the November 15th deadline. This had been obvious from the first of the program. Instead of securing cooperation, the O. D. T. policy in October 1942 had made most truck owners feel that this was one way not to win a war.

The Agent devoted a total of $86\frac{1}{2}$ days to various phases of work related to the war and related programs. In addition, 27 evenings of three hours each were devoted to instruction in Red Cross First Aid work including giving a course of instruction to the Elko Volunteer Firemen. The breakdown of official time is approximately as follows:

Advisory Member Selective Service Board	-	6 days
Chairman Elko County Salvage Drive	-	$26\frac{1}{2}$ "
War Board Labor Problems	-	4 "
" " Machinery Repair Program	-	9 "
" " " Rationing "	-	5 "
" " Transportation (Certificates of Necessity)	-	11

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

War Board Limitation Order L-41	- 10 days
War Board Priorities Regulations	- 15 "
Miscellaneous War Programs (Reported under Miscellaneous)	- 5 "
Total	91½ days

The Agent received 375 office calls, 342 telephone calls, made 250 visits, wrote 12 circular letters with 2300 copies mailed, distributed 12,000 pamphlets on salvage and other war programs, published 45 newsstories and held 73 meetings in relation to this project. Cooperation was received from fifty local salvage committeemen and from most school teachers and school children.

The amount of the Agent's working time required by projects related to the war was 34.6% of the total.

Ranchers Urged To Bring Old Rubber to Elko

Yard Is Designated For Storage

Ranchers attending the meeting in Elko, which is set for next Saturday, are urged to bring discarded rubber to Elko for the purpose of having it salvaged to aid in the war effort.

This suggestion was made by Earl Wright, Ruby Valley rancher and accepted by members of the committees in charge of collecting various metals, etc.

USE FIREHOUSE YARD

While no central place has been designated as yet for the collection of salvage material, it is believed the yard in the rear of the fire house can be used. Mark Menke, secretary of the War Production Board, says considerable progress has been made in the preparations for salvaging wanted materials. Iron can be immediately disposed of; tin cans can be sold to McGill smelters and other articles can be used to advantage.

The proposal is being made here to have the Boy and Girl Scouts do the job of collecting salvage materials.

In the meantime the ranchers are urged to bring old rubber to Elko on their trip Saturday. An order has recently been issued from Washington forbidding the destruction of any rubber materials.

Start of Rubber Salvage Drive

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

Series of three news articles showing organization of Special Salvage Drive

OCTOBER 9 'ELKO COUNTY SCRAP DAY'

School Children To "Cover" Elko, Central Collection Spots Will Be Designated

October 9th was set as Elko County Scrap Day by members of the county salvage committee and representatives of various civic organizations last night.

On that day supreme efforts will be made throughout the county to have every piece of available scrap materials collected



Eaglet

I'LL NEVER GET IT! TH
KIDS OF TODAY ARE
MUCH SMARTER ABOUT
EVERYTHING ELSE BUT
POURING THEIR MONEY
INTO ALL KINDS OF RAT
HOLES; GENERATIONS
NEVER SEEM TO IM-
PROVE IN
THAT
WAY!

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

It is realized here that ranchers cannot, in all instances, afford to bring the scrap all the way to Elko and it is for this reason that the various "stock piles" are to be designated in the various communities, after which the scrap will be hauled to the Nevada Equipment Company for sale to junk dealers and shipment to government centers.

DEALERS NOT GETTING RICH

Last night, it was explained that the junk dealers are not getting rich in handling the junk. The stuff must be loaded on cars and sorted and prices received do not make it a lucrative business, but one which is of extreme importance to our war effort.

H. H. Mills, manager of the Nevada Equipment company, who has worked hard in aiding the scrap drives, said last night, "We must get this scrap in. The heavy pieces are most important." He explained that bed springs, etc., were hard to handle, being bulky and were so light that they burned in the furnaces.

Superintendent C. M. Luce of the grammar school volunteered to have the children do the collection job here and he said they are already "ready and anxious to start."

It may be that October 9th will be designated as a part holiday so that the work can be done, at least proclamations will be sought designating the day as Elko County Scrap Day.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Mark Menke, H. H. Mills, C. W. Paul, C. M. Luce, Joe Gennette, Delbert Parker, Arthur Stenovich, Milo Taber, E. E. Franklin, LaDell Larsen, Chris H. Sheerin, Ira Pearce, George Tuscott, George Wright, Karl Keppler, Mel Lundberg and Warren Monroe.

Trucks Will Cover Elko To Pick Up Scrap Tuesday

This is the last week!
All scrap must be in by October 9th!

What are you doing about it?
The Elko grammar school children have been doing plenty about it and they have already piled several tons of the scrap metal near the school. In addition they have secured 160 addresses, where scrap can be collected.

TRUCKS TO COVER ELKO

Six trucks will be sent out to-

tomorrow to make calls for the scrap, located by the school children. High school students will accompany each truck, in an effort to bring in every piece available scrap in the city of Elko.

The date of October 9th has been accepted for the entire county, with the idea that scrap will be taken to central locations for collection on that date. In cases, where it is necessary county and state trucks will be made to get the junk to Elko for shipment.

The collection being made tomorrow will be started before 9 o'clock, so you are requested to have your junk available at that time. You are also urged to have tin cans available this week as they will be collected also.

If you have some scrap, which has not yet been reported, please phone C. M. Luce, 422-J this evening and he will see it is picked up tomorrow.

Elko county must respond 100 percent in this important drive.

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

Every Nook and Cranny Is Covered in Elko Scrap Drive

When the day ended, yesterday, there were two piles of scrap metal at the Elko grammar school, rather than one as originally planned. The one to the west of the school, on a vacant lot, grew to such proportions that another was started on the school grounds itself.

One of the most amusing sights of the entire day was noted about 5 o'clock, when a small tot on a tricycle drove up to the scrap pile. He had a trailer attached to his bike—a small red wagon—and the small red wagon was loaded down with small pieces of scrap iron. The

kids were having fun, contributing to the pile and the way they threw the pieces on showed that they were saying: "Here's one for you Mr. Hitler, and another for you Hirhito, and we're not forgetting you Mussolini."

APRECIATION EXPRESSED

Appreciation was expressed today by the boys and girls of the grammar school for the cooperation which was extended yesterday by those making the collection of large pieces of scrap, which the children could not bring in.

The following firms and drivers were thanked by the children:

city truck, C. R. Kleckner, driver; C. W. Paul Hardware company, C. R. Paul; A. W. Hesson company, Herman Van der Dussen; Walther Brothers, Jack Walther; W. A. Stinson company, F. Hammond; Burner Coal company, (2 trucks) Carol Burner, Jack McCullough and Mayer Garage, Wayne Knowles.

H. S. STUDENTS HELP

Here is a list of the high school boys who rendered yeoman service throughout the day in collecting scrap: Jim Moell, Bob Bellingher, Jack Sullivan, Gobin Smales, Everett Wright, Charles Harper, (Continued on Page Six)

—DO YOUR PART WITH SCRAP—

Scrap

(Continued from Page One)

Wayne Knowles, Tom Gallagher, Stanley Mour, Jim Wright, Louis Urriola, Eddie Mitchell, Jack McCullough, Bill Cortez, Jim Juisti and Frank Carrillo

has set a limit upon man's life. H added more than ten years to hi already long span. Just before leav ing for the reunion of the Blue an the Gray at Gettysburg, Pennsylv ania, a few years ago, he came to our office. Somebody asked him i he had not begun the study o Christian Science at the age o eighty-five. He replied: "It mus have been before that. I began driving my car at eighty-five." That remark heared a woman in the office at the time. Not yet sixty she had thought herself too old to learn to drive.

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

7. Agricultural Economics

(k) Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)



Official Salvage Depot at Elko. Between May 15 and October 31, 225 tons of iron, 20 tons of rubber, 8 tons of prepared tin cans and 1 ton of copper, lead, aluminum and brass were collected at this Salvage Depot.

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

8. Animal Husbandry

(d) Hogs

(2) Housing

(3) Feeding

Plans for hog houses were provided to two ranchers and methods of controlling hog lice by means of oil were explained. Increased hog production was encouraged by purchase of Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat. This wheat has greatly increased the weights of local hogs for slaughter because they have been fed better and longer.

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

9. Club Work

(a) Agricultural


Enrollments for 4-H Clubs were started in February with the Elko Garden Club acting as sponsor. Garden Club members found only eight children who claimed to be interested in raising gardens. Upon contacting these, the Agent found that three of them had left town and the other five had no facilities for gardens or were going to be otherwise busy during the summer. The same situation existed throughout the County and the total enrollment of the Agent was eight members. Of these eight members, four moved away before starting their projects. The remaining four members completed their garden project, took part in rubber, iron and tin can salvage programs and are buying War Saving Stamps.

The Agent attended State 4-H Club Camp at Lake Tahoe and was in charge of the plant identification contest.

Due to the small enrollment and rush of other new duties, the Agent devoted only eleven days to this project, made 40 farm and home visits, received 24 calls, held six meetings and published one news story.

Enroll for Victory

JOIN NOW



See Your local 4-H leader, county extension agent, or write your State Agricultural College for information about joining a 4-H Club, starting a club or serving as a leader.

We're Helping 1,500,000 4-H Club boys and girls are working for Victory under the guidance of 150,000 volunteer local leaders and 6,900 county extension agents.

NATIONAL 4-H MOBILIZATION

Week
April 5th-11th

**4-H Clubs of
Nation Enroll
For Victory**

According to Mark W. Menke County Extension Agent, this week, April 4 to April 11, has been set aside nationally, in order to enroll approximately 1,500,000 4-H Club members throughout the United States in the victory program.

Club members will do their share in raising victory gardens, preparing farm machinery, collecting scrap iron, rubber and other salvage materials; and will do any additional chores or work which will help in the victory effort.

Throughout Elko County, all those between the ages of ten and twenty, either boys or girls who are interested in 4-H Club projects should contact their local leaders or extension agents and enroll in a 4-H Club project. These projects will include in addition to raising gardens, the raising of any kind of livestock and various home-making projects, range management and other types of work.

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

10. Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The twenty-second annual Farm Bureau Meeting was held in Elko on November 6th. It was confined strictly to a business meeting with about sixty in attendance. The officers of the 1942 year were elected as follows:

E. C. Murphy, President; W. J. Helth, Chairman Livestock Section; Mrs. C. C. Hinton, Chairman Home and Community Dept; Mrs. A. Drown, Secretary-Treasurer; S. V. Smiley, Mrs. C. H. Reinken and Q. D. Boyd, Directors.

The annual State Farm Bureau Meeting was held in Elko on December 1st to 3rd, with attendance of two hundred delegates and ranchers. The Agent displayed an exhibit of forage crops and certified seed potatoes of Elko County in which there was considerable interest. The meeting sessions were well attended and press reports were extensive and reached many of the ranchers of Elko County. The meeting was quite successful.

Ten community meetings and other meetings were attended by the Agent in relation to Farm Bureau Cooperation. Memberships of 122 families were secured by local leaders for active cooperation with Extension programs.

A series of Neighborhood Extension War Leaders were appointed by the Elko County Extension Agents to assist in furthering war programs in each community.

Four news stories were published on Extension-Farm Bureau Cooperation, ten meetings held at which plans for projects were developed and explained to ranch people, forty voluntary local leaders assisted in the cooperative program and sixty visits and calls were made in relation to cooperative work.

(d) Fairs and Exhibits

The Farm Crops and poultry Departments of the 1942 Elko County Fair stressed increased production of poultry, vegetables, rabbits and food products needed in the Food for Victory program. The exhibits of vegetables were exceptionally good from ranch as well as small town Victory Gardens. Fruit exhibits were poor due to frosts and unfavorable weather. Exhibits of poultry, especially chickens were good, and rabbit exhibits were also quite good.

Administrative details of the crop, vegetable and poultry exhibit were handled by the Agent. High School students were used for much of the

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

10. Community Activities

(a) Fairs and Exhibits (Cont'd)

work and they were very good. The poultry and rabbits were judged by Professor V. E. Scott and the Farm Products by C. H. Hodgson, both of the University of Nevada. The fruit was judged by E. C. Recanzone, Extension Agent of Yerington.

Seven days were devoted to these activities, five meetings were attended, two news stories published and forty-four farm visits and calls were taken care of.

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

11. Horticulture

(a) Gardens

The Agent acted as State Leader on the Victory Garden Campaign and prepared three mimeographed leaflets on varieties of vegetables and small fruits and their care. Three news stories were also prepared and three circular letters sent out.

A larger number of town people planted gardens than had been expected and the results were reasonably good in spite of one of the poorest growing seasons in several years. Heavy frosts occurred every month of the summer except in July, and the production of easily frosted vegetables was greatly decreased. However, a display of vegetables at the County Fair in September showed that large quantities of excellent vegetables had been produced not only in farm gardens, but in small home Victory gardens.

The question of whether it is profitable to grow vegetables where water is high priced in towns has often been discussed. The Agent kept track in his own garden this summer. Water is measured through a meter and priced at 10 cents per thousand gallons which is a high rate. On 1700 square feet of ground (about 35 by 50 feet) the water bill was \$12.90 and the vegetables produced at market price were worth \$56.90. The quality of the home-produced vegetables was much better than obtainable on markets, especially since the war has reduced labor to market vegetables in prime condition.

The Agent is convinced that if the right kinds and varieties are planted, a small home Victory garden is certainly worthwhile from the standpoint of health and saving in grocery bills.

The Agent devoted seven and a half days to promotion of Victory gardens. The Elko Garden Club also sponsored the project throughout Elko County.

The project was sponsored throughout the State of Nevada by Mrs. Mary S. Buol, Assistant State Director of Home Economics.

(c) Control of Diseases and Insect Pests

This project involves calls for assistance in control of insect pests of every description from household insects such as moths, weevils and bedbugs to grasshopper and cutworm attacks on farm crops and ranges and pests of Victory Gardens, household plants and ornamental and fruit trees.

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

11. Horticulture

(e) Control of Diseases and Insect Pests (Cont'd)

Grasshopper poison was secured for Burt Holbrook for control of grasshoppers in his field of certified seed potatoes through the cooperation of the Mormon Cricket Control office.

The grasshopper population is gradually building up and control measures may be needed next year if conditions are favorable for hatching of grasshoppers. Swarms of grasshoppers were numerous in the high mountains at elevations of 6,500 to 10,000 feet.

A series of colored slides taken by the Agent on the symptoms, causes and cure of lime-induced chlorosis was shown to the Elko Garden Club. The series of pictures is not yet complete, but additional pictures are being taken. The colored pictures give a clear description of this disease.

The Agent devoted $7\frac{1}{2}$ days to assistance in controlling insect pests and plant diseases, held four meetings on this subject, wrote one state-wide news story, made fourteen farm visits and took care of forty-four office and phone calls.

Included among the diseases and insect pests of economic crops which are still major problems are alfalfa weevil, alfalfa bacterial wilt and alfalfa leaf spot.

(d) Beautification of homes and public grounds

This project was of minor importance due to other work related to the War. The Agent attended and spoke before five meetings of the Elko Garden Club on matters related to yard, home beautification and civic improvement.

A plan for driveways in the Elko City Park was made by the Agent and surveyed by the State Highway Department. However, little can be done on this project until after the war due to shortage of labor and materials.

Six days were devoted to home beautification work and sixty-four calls for assistance were given attention. Twenty-four home visits were made.

Much additional work on this project was done by local leaders associated with the Elko Garden Club. The officers and members of this club have done much work in civic improvement, which would not otherwise have been done. This includes many individual home grounds improved, improvements of the City Cemetery and plantings and the City tennis courts.

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

12. Control of Rodents and other Pests

(a) Squirrels

Ground squirrels have been unusually destructive this year and control measures have been undertaken by forty ranchers under the supplemental practices of the Triple A docket. In addition, an estimated twenty ranchers have also secured squirrel poison through the Extension or Fish and Wildlife Services. Squirrels are especially destructive to grain crops and to irrigation systems. Good control was secured by those properly using the poison grain. Shortage of labor reduced poisoning somewhat.

(b) Rabbits

Jackrabbits have not been especially bad this year except in areas adjacent to burned-over areas. Grass fires have driven rabbits from their natural habitats and in such areas control has been necessary. Damage to vegetable gardens and young trees and grain and alfalfa fields were reported by seven ranchers and they were referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service for strichnine and repellent paint for trees.

(d) Gophers

Gopher traps have been supplied to five people for control of gophers in gardens and yards. Labor for poisoning gophers in larger areas has not been available.

(e) Grasshoppers

Poison for control of grasshoppers at Metropolis was supplied by Mr. William B. Mabee of the Mormon Cricket Control office. This was the only area where grasshoppers were sufficiently thick to warrant poisoning. However, they are increasing in numbers and may be bad in local areas here in 1943.

Mice

Field mice are thick and have been destructive in meadows, orchards and around buildings. Seven calls for mouse poison were supplied by the Agent with poisoned wheat provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Beavers

The control of beavers on many ranches is a serious problem because beavers cannot be trapped or killed. They build dams and flood meadows, make irrigation and drainage impossible and cause livestock losses in the winter, when the stock break through the ice over their ponds. The Agent

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

12. Control of Rodents and other Pests (Cont'd)

Beavers (Cont'd)

secured the cooperation of the Fish and Wildlife Service in trapping beavers in several areas and moving them to other areas where they would be beneficial in stream flow control. A definite policy on beavers trapping will be needed in the near future in order to protect both the beavers and the ranching property.

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

13. Rural Agricultural Engineering

(a) Housing

Plans for construction of five poultry houses, two hog houses, two grainaries and a horse barn were provided to ranchers during the summer, as well as plans for poultry self-feeding equipment.

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

15. Publication

(a) Agricultural news writing

News stories in the local papers are the best means of getting information to the people of Elko County. There are some who do not take the paper, but there are also many who do not read circular letters.

The Agent attempts to keep news articles limited to subjects of considerable interest or importance and has had wonderful cooperation from the local press. The Elko Daily Free Press usually gives such stories a front page setup and a good heading. The following stories have been prepared and published by the Agent during the past year:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Number of Stories</u>
U. S. D. A. War Board Work	45
Salvage Drives	
Machinery Repair	
Priorities	
Limitation Orders	
Increased Production	
Rubber Conservation, etc.	
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	12
Farm Bureau Cooperation	4
Victory Gardens (State-Wide)	3
Fairs and Exhibits	1
Plant Disease Control	1
Poultry Production	1
Forestry	1
4-H Clubs	1
Miscellaneous	5
Total	<u>74</u>

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

18. Forestry

(b) Windbreaks

A demonstration windbreak planting and tree nursery plot was put in at the Nevada School of Industry, this spring. The demonstration was well started when a nearby brush fire drove jackrabbits into the area. Considerable damage was done to the small trees before the rabbits were partially controlled by poisoning, shooting and fencing. Protective barrels were placed around the larger trees and repellent paint was ordered, but much damage was done before these measures became effective.

Mr. Thomas Glazebrook and Mr. Gilbert Doll each spent a day in Elko County becoming acquainted with local conditions and studying the obstacles to tree growth in certain areas. Nineteen farm visits were made and seven office calls received on matters related to windbreak and shelter-belt plantings.

Mr. Doll also spent some time in regard to brush fire control work and in organizing fire prevention and control crews for 1943.

Nursery to Begin Shipping Trees This Month

Mark W. Menke, Elko county agent reports that the school of Forestry Nursery at Logan, from which farmers of Nevada may secure low cost tree planting stock has informed him that they will start lifting and shipping trees to Nevada by April 15. These trees will be in good shape for planting immediately, as it has been cold at Logan and the trees are still dormant.

Trees available are Black and Honey Locust for woodlot or windbreak planting, Siberian Elm and Green Ash for tall windbreak trees and the bushy Russian Olive and Caragana or Siberian Pea for low growing windbreak shrubs.

Also available are Eastern red

cedar, Ponderosa Pine and Blue Spruce, attractive but slow growing conifers.

For wet ground, Golden Willow is available.

Application blanks are available at the Elko County Extension office and ranchers who wish to plant trees this spring are urged to stop at the office for information on the layout and planting of trees.

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

19. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service

Office work has confined the Agent to the office almost constantly for the past three months and has been greatly increased during the year due to the immense amount of detailed work necessary on war programs. Practically all of this work has been thrust upon the Agent. The table shows a comparison of office and field work during the past eight years and shows an increase of almost twice as much office time and half as much time available for field work.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Percentage in field</u>	<u>Percentage in office</u>
1935	154	133	60.0	40.0
1936	77	214	26.6	73.4
1937	75	197	31.1	68.9
1938	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	35.9	64.1
1939	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	39.9	60.1
1940	118	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	47.9	52.1
1941	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	36.0	64.0
1942	70	194	26.6	73.4

The following is a summary of office and field work:

Office Work

Days in Office	194
Number telephone calls	913
Number office calls received	1226
Number news stories published	74
Number individual letters written	713
Number circular letters prepared	30
Number bulletins distributed	2456
Farm Bureau meetings held	8
Attendance of Farm Bureau meetings	107
Other Extension and War Board Meetings Held	100
Attendance at other meetings	2084
Days devoted to Triple A	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Days devoted to War Board work	86 $\frac{1}{2}$

During the year the Agent has had the following additional office duties to take care of:

Secretary USDA War Board
 " " Machinery Rationing Board
 " " Farm Transportation Committee
 Advisory Member Selective Service Board
 County Chairman Salvage Program OCD
 Distribution of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat

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

19. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service (Cont'd)

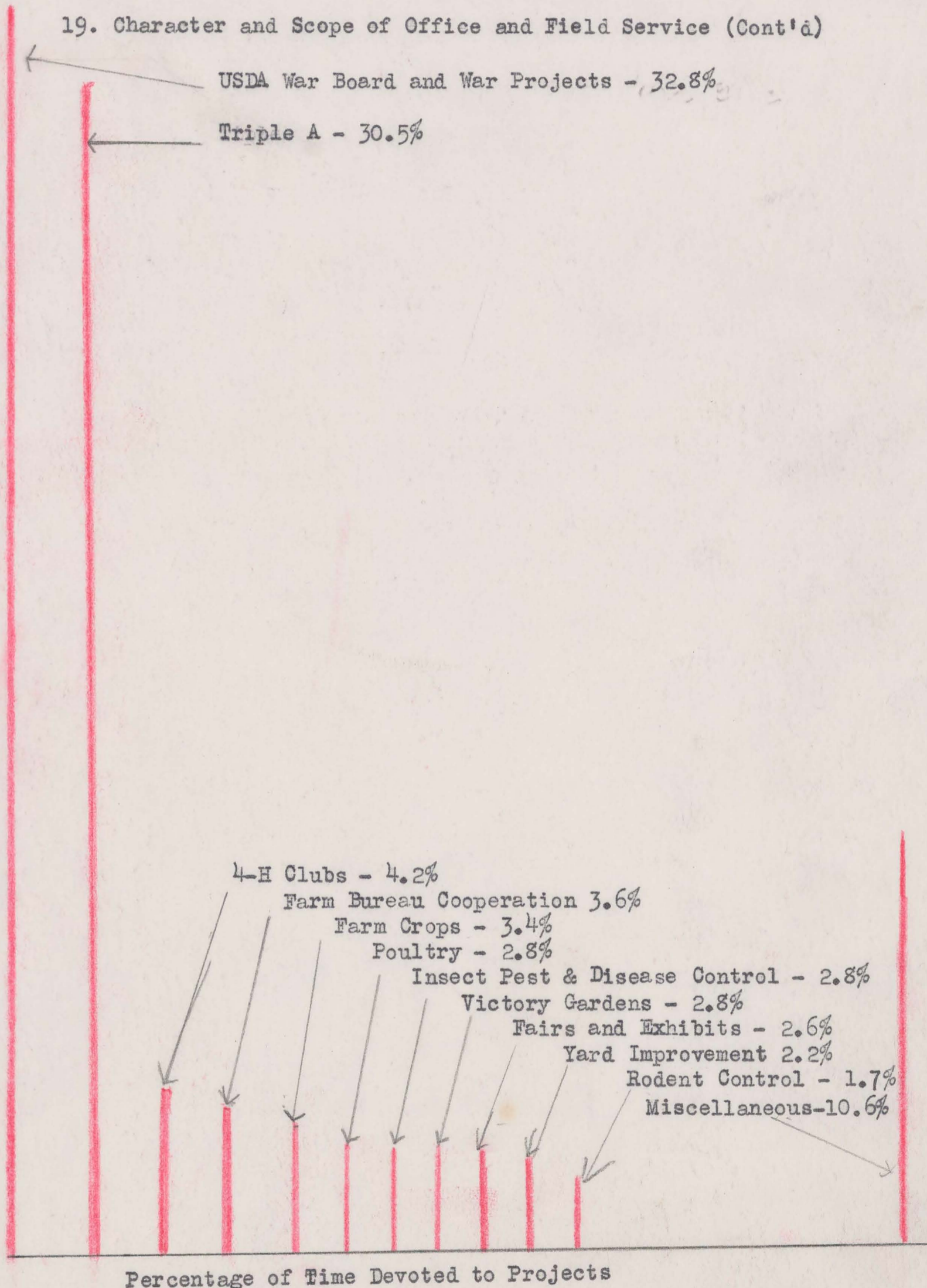
The reduced field work has been as follows:

Days in field	70
Farm and Home Visits made	498
Different Farms and Homes visited	339
Method Demonstrations given	16
Attendance at above meetings	129
Meetings of Result Demonstrations	9
Attendance at Result Demonstrations	6284

Much needed field work on production has been neglected due to the pressure of office work and it has been impossible to keep steady stenographic help due to sickness and competition from defense industries.

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

19. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service (Cont'd)



Percentage of Time Devoted to Projects

VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1943

It is impossible at this time to foresee what work may be necessary during the coming year. The progress and developments of the war will have a considerable bearing on the work to be done. It is obvious, however, that much of it will have to be on problems relating to increased production of food and fibre needed to win the war and on the problems of providing agriculture with the labor, machinery, repairs and essentials to produce these goods.

As far as can be predicted, the following work should be continued in 1943:

1. Programs of the USDA War Board will have to have first priority on time. Included under this head will be the following projects:
 - (a) Machinery Repair and Maintenance Program
 - (b) Machinery Rationing Program and Committee
 - (c) Transportation Committee and related problems of tires, gasoline and parts to keep ranch trucks in operation
 - (d) Securing priorities for essential material for ranchers, miners, and other vital producers.
 - (e) Continuing effective salvage campaigns for scrap metal, rubber fats, silk hose and other salvagable materials.
 - (f) Encouraging increased production of meat, dairy and poultry products through every medium available.
 - (g) Securing labor for ranch work will be an acute problem
2. Triple A programs will require a considerable amount of time. This project has become one of importance in teaching agronomy, introducing new crop varieties and in stressing good range management. Defense and marketing quota programs will apparently require much additional time.
3. Control of rodents needs attention constantly. With rabbits, squirrels, gophers, chipmunks and mice to fight there are always rodent projects to work on. Taylor Grazing CCC camps have done much toward controlling rodents, but cannot be counted on to cooperate in these projects further as they are being closed up.
4. Insect pest control is a problem that always requires attention
5. Poultry production needs attention every year and should have considerable time under defense demands for more eggs.
6. Agricultural 4-H Club work should have more attention, but time will be a limiting factor.
7. A magpie control program may be needed to save game birds and small livestock.

VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1943. (Cont'd)

8. Victory gardeners will need considerable assistance in order to produce ample supplies of fresh vegetables.
9. Unforeseen work will undoubtedly develop during the next year. It always has in the past.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The Triple A program has been carried on in spite of labor shortages and decreased interests in the program by ranchers.
2. Rodent control work has been conducted in all farming communities in the County. Much of this has been under Triple A programs and in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Squirrels, rabbits, mice, gophers and porcupines have been the most numerous rodents to control.
3. Insect pests and plant disease control has been conducted throughout the County wherever necessary for protection of field crops, Victory gardens and home ground plantings.
4. The programs of the U. S. D. A. War Board and the related committees have been organized and conducted. Included among them are:
 - (1) Machinery Repair program
 - (2) Farm Transportation Committee
 - (3) Farm Machinery Rationing Committee
 - (4) Assisting 233 applicants with applications for Certificates of War Necessity.
 - (5) Scrap Salvage drives under supervision of the Agent have resulted in collection from Elko County in the ten month period from January to October of 1500 tons of scrap iron, 2 tons of fats, 3 tons of copper, aluminum and brass, 10 tons of prepared tin cans and 20 tons of rubber. This does not include the rubber collected by Service Stations in the special rubber drive.
 - (6) Priority assistance to ranchers, miners and other citizens to keep business running.
 - (7) Administration of Conservation Order, L-41
 - (8) Labor assistance to ranchers through WPA project for bringing workers to Elko from Reno.
 - (9) Cooperation with Selective Service Board on deferrment policy.
 - (10) Cooperation with OCD in conducting Red Cross First Aid Courses.
5. Supervision of the Farm Crops, Gardens, Fruit, Poultry and Rabbit exhibits at the Elko County Fair.
6. Work with one 4-H Club group in Lamaille.
7. Increased production of meat, dairy and poultry products through use of 279 tons of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat.
8. Advising ranchers on better mixtures of seed for improving quality and quantity of hay and pasture crops.
9. Contacted every ranch in Elko County on at least three of the above projects and contacted many of them on all projects.