

Subject

To

1942

From

John Ahern

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No.

[NY 60]

ANNUAL REPORT

JOHN AHERN

1942

AC 0089/1/78

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

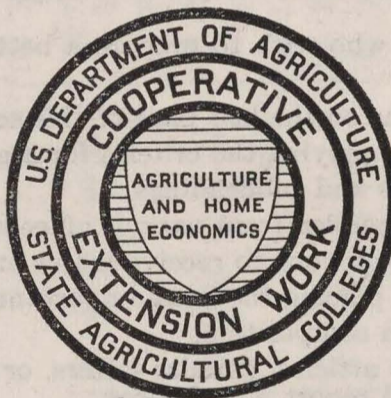
## COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 Nye

#### 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.....
..... <i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From ..... to ....., 194.....
..... <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From ..... to ....., 194.....
<u>John P. Ahern</u> <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>January 1-42</u> to <u>November 1, 1942</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date Dec. 31, 1942

*Thomas E. Buckman*  
Acting State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/78

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

Six good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies 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.

**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 in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of—

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

**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. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

**GENERAL ACTIVITIES**

Report only this year's activities that can be verified

GENERAL ACTIVITIES	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....			10	X X X X X X X X X X
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup> .....			54	X X X X X X X X X X
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>3</sup> .....			38½	X X X X X X X X X X
4. Days in office <sup>3</sup> .....			16	X X X X X X X X X X
5. Days in field <sup>3</sup> .....			24	X X X X X X X X X X
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup> .....			14	X X X X X X X X X X
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....			29	X X X X X X X X X X
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....			27	X X X X X X X X X X
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup> .....			9	
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....			37	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....			0	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(1) Adult work.....		0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....		0	
	Total attendance of: (a) Men leaders.....		0	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	(1) Adult work.....		0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....		0	
	Total attendance.....		0	
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			0	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(1) Number.....		0	
	(2) Total attendance.....		0	
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Adult work.....		0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....		0	
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....		0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....		0	

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.  
<sup>2</sup> County totals should be calculated on a per capita basis, minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>3</sup> The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.  
<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.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number.....		0		
		(b) Total members attending.....		0		
		(c) Total others attending.....		0		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....		0		
		(b) Total boys attending.....		0		
		(c) Total girls attending.....		0		
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.....	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		116		
		(b) Total attendance.....		104		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....		1		
		(b) Total attendance.....		18		
	20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.....	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		1	
			(b) Total attendance.....		4	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number.....		8		
		(b) Total attendance.....		108		

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.  
<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. 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.

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census).....	130
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program.....	90 Est.
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time.....	90
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program.....	0
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	0
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.....	0
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.....	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	0
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	18
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications).....	90 Est.
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications).....	14 Est.

16-28074-1

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):				
(a) Over-all or general.....	(1) Name.....	None	(2) No. of members.....	
(b) Agricultural.....	(1) Name.....	None	(2) No. of members.....	
(c) Home demonstration.....	(1) Name.....	None	(2) No. of members.....	
(d) 4-H Club.....	(1) Name.....	None	(2) No. of members.....	
(e) Older youth.....	(1) Name.....	None	(2) No. of members.....	
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):				
(a) Agricultural.....	None	(b) Home demonstration.....	None	(c) 4-H Club.....
(d) Older youth.....	None	(e) 4-H Club.....	None	(f) Older youth.....
35. Total number of communities in county.....				10
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.....				1
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.....				0
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.....				0
39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14).....				1
40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14).....				0
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:				
(a) Adult work.....	(1) Men.....	0	(3) Older club boys.....	0
	(2) Women.....	2	(4) Older club girls.....	0

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service.....				
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:				
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men.....	None	(3) Youth.....	None
	(2) Women.....	None	(4) Women.....	None
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men.....	None	(2) Women.....	None
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (land use planning or over-all planning).....				
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men..... (b) Women..... (c) Youth.....				
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes..... (b) No.....				

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning (land use) <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total <sup>1</sup> (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....		
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....		
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	20	20
	(4) State extension workers.....	5	5
48. Number of planning meetings held.....	(1) County.....	1	1
	(2) Community.....	0	0
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).  
 16-28074-1

**CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....										
(2) 4-H Club agents.....										
(3) Agricultural agents.....										
(4) State extension workers.....										
52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year.....										
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....										
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....										
(2) The use of lime.....										
(3) The use of fertilizers.....										
(4) Controlling plant diseases.....										
(5) Controlling injurious insects.....										
(6) Controlling noxious weeds.....										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals.....										

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....							
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) State extension workers.....							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....							
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....							
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.....							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.....							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.....							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.....							
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.....							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).....	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x		x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding.....							
(5) Controlling external parasites.....							
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....							
(7) Controlling predatory animals.....							

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

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management	Forestry	Wildlife conservation
	(a)	(b)	(c) <sup>1</sup>
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) State extension workers.....			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2	1	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0		

**Soil Management—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	3
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	2
(c) With strip cropping.....	0
(d) In constructing terraces.....	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	15
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	0
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	10
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	0
(l) With drainage.....	0
(m) With irrigation.....	3
(n) With land clearing.....	0
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	0
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0
(c) Grazing associations.....	0

**Forestry—Continued**

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	
(c) With selection cutting.....	
(d) With production of naval stores.....	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	

**Wildlife Conservation—Continued**

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife.....	
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<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, <sup>1</sup> tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			
	(4) State extension workers.....			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....			
	(b) Enterprise.....			
	(c) Other.....			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	(a) Farm inventory.....			
	(b) General farm records.....			
	(c) Enterprise records.....			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....			
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....			
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....			
		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		
		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		
		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		
		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		
		(i) With farm-labor problems.....		
		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			
	(4) State extension workers.....			
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....			0	
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				0

<sup>1</sup> Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
	(1) Home demonstration agents.....										
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....										
	(3) Agricultural agents.....										
	(4) State extension workers.....										
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				2							
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				0							
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year.....				0							
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year.....				0							
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....				0							
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>2</sup> .....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 0	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.....				2							
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 1500	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year.....											0
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year.....											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year.....											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.....											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year.....											0
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year.....											0
98. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year.....											0
99. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year.....											0
100. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year.....											0
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>3</sup> conducted this year (specify).....											0

<sup>1</sup> Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.

<sup>3</sup> Organized pieces of work.

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Agricultural agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) State extension workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued**

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	.....
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	.....
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	.....
(d) Installing water systems.....	.....
(e) Installing heating systems.....	.....
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	.....
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	.....
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	.....
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	.....
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	.....
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	.....
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	.....
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	.....
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	.....
(o) Improving home grounds.....	.....
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	.....

**Rural Electrification—Continued**

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....	.....
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity.....	.....
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	.....
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	.....

**Farm Buildings—Continued**

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	.....
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	.....
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	.....

**Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued**

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	.....
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	.....
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	.....
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	.....

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10

**NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Agricultural agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) State extension workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) With food preparation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) Of vegetables.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Of fruits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Of meats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Of milk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) With butter or cheese making.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(f) With food-preservation problems.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) Canning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Freezing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Drying.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Storing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(h) In canning according to a budget.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(i) With child-feeding problems.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

10-28074-1

11





4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP <sup>1</sup>

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39).....
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys <sup>2</sup> 0 (b) Girls <sup>2</sup> 21
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys <sup>3</sup> 0 (b) Girls <sup>3</sup> 0
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 21
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 21

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....		20	10 and under.....		4
2d.....			11.....		2
3d.....			12.....		2
4th.....		1	13.....		5
5th.....			14.....		7
6th.....			15.....		1
7th.....			16.....		
8th.....			17.....		
9th.....			18.....		
10th and over.....			19.....		
			20 and over.....		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging..... 0 (f) Fire and accident prevention..... 0
- (b) Giving demonstrations..... 0 (g) Wildlife conservation..... 0
- (c) Recreational leadership..... 0 (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 0
- (d) Music appreciation..... 0 (i) Use of economic information..... 0
- (e) Health..... 0
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 0
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 10

<sup>1</sup> All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.  
<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 page 13, 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, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

16-28074-1

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40)..... 0
186. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....						
(2) Young women.....						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....
191. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications)..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....				
(2) Vocational guidance.....				
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....				
(5) Community service activities.....				
(6) Technical agriculture.....				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....				

14

MISCELLANEOUS

(Report here all work, including war work, not properly included under any of the headings on preceding pages)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects <sup>1</sup> (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			Fire prevention
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			1
(4) State extension workers.....			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....			2
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			4

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems).....			17
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....			1
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....			1
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....			3

15

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

War programs	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d)	Surplus Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....										
(2) 4-H Club agents.....										
(3) Agricultural agents.....	9	1		20		31				
(4) State extension workers.....										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	1		10		2				
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	3	3		5		0				
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	5	1		8		0				

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

16-28074-1

## TERMINOLOGY

If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. 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.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker 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.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *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.
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, homemaker, 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 *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
  - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
  - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
  - (3) Participation in extension activities.
  - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
  - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. 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.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. *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.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 2

by

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 to October 31, 1942

FALLON, NEVADA

---oOo---

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 2

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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
activities in Churchill County, Nevada  
with the assistance and efforts of re-  
presentatives of the U. S. Department  
of Agriculture, University of Nevada  
and Churchill County Farm Bureau coop-  
erating

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

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FALLON NEVADA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	COVER. . . . .	I
II.	TITLE PAGE , . . . .	2
III.	TABLE OF CONTENTS. . . . .	3-5
IV.	CHANGES IN COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION DURING THE YEAR TO IMPROVE REGULAR PROCEDURES OR TO MEET EMERGENCIES . . . . .	6
V.	STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION . . . . .	6-7
	1. Form of Organization-Distinctive features. . . . .	6
	2. Function of members, officers, and committees in developing Program of Work. . . . .	6
	3. General Policies, including Relationships with Other Organizations. . . . .	6-7
VI.	COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED . . . . .	7-15
	1. Factors Determining Program. . . . .	7
	3. Methods used in. . . . .	7-8
	a. Development of projects. . . . .	7
	b. Development of farm bureau departments (county) participating in extension work. . . . .	7
	c. Development of demonstrations, , . . . . .	7
	d. Development of project leaders . . . . .	7-8
	4. In Dairying. . . . .	8-
	b. Cow testing. . . . .	8
	d. Feeding. . . . .	8
	5. In Poultry . . . . .	8
	b. Culling and feeding . . . . .	8
	6. In Agronomy. . . . .	8-9
	a. Corn , . . . .	8-9
	1. Variety tests. . . . .	8-9
	f. Alfalfa. . . . .	9
	5. Production . . . . .	9
	h. Pastures, . . . . .	9
	1. Introduction . . . . .	9
	m. Ladino Clover. . . . .	9
	7. In Agricultural Economics. . . . .	9
	f. Taxation . . . . .	9
	8. In Animal Husbandry. . . . .	10
	d. Hogs . . . . .	10
	3. Feeding. . . . .	10
	9. In Club Work . . . . .	10-14
	a. Agricultural . . . . .	10-13
	1. Beef Cattle. . . . .	10-12
	2. Sheep. . . . .	11
	3. Dairy. . . . .	11-12
	4. Swine. . . . .	12
	5. Poultry. . . . .	12-13
	6. Rabbits. . . . .	13-
	7. Tnnkies. . . . .	13
	11. Home Garden . . . . .	13-14
	c. Organization. . . . .	13-14
	1. Method. . . . .	13-14
	10. In Community Activities . . . . .	14-15
	a. Farm Bureau . . . . .	14
	d. Fairs and Exhibits . . . . .	14

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	j. Recreation . . . . .	14-15
15.	Publication . . . . .	15
	a. Agricultural News Writing . . . . .	15
18.	In Forestry . . . . .	15
	b. Windbreaks . . . . .	15
19.	Character and Scope of Office and Field Service . . . . .	15
20.	Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary . . . . .	15
V		
VII.	OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	15-16
VIII.	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS . . . . .	16
	PROJECT MAP . . . . .	
	TITLE PAGE, SOUTHERN LANDER COUNTY . . . . .	17
IV.	CHANGES IN COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION DURING THE YEAR TO IMPROVE REGULAR PROCEDURES OR TO MEET EMERGENCIES . . . . .	18
V.	STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION . . . . .	18-19
	1. Form of Organization - Distinctive features . . . . .	18
	2. Functions of members, Officers and Committees In Developing program of Work . . . . .	18
	3. General Policies, including Relationships with Other Organizations . . . . .	18-19
VI.	COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK. PROJECT. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED . . . . .	19-31
	1. Factors Determining Program . . . . .	19
	2. Influence of State and National Agricultural Agencies Operating in County upon Extension program . . . . .	19-20
	3. Methods used in . . . . .	20
	a. Development of Projects . . . . .	20
	b. Development of farm bureau departments (county) participating in Extension work . . . . .	20
	c. Development of demonstrations . . . . .	20
	4. In Dairying . . . . .	20-21
	a. Building and equipment . . . . .	20-21
	c. Disease Control . . . . .	21
	d. Feeding . . . . .	21
	5. In Poultry . . . . .	21
	i. Production . . . . .	21
	6. In Agronomy . . . . .	21-23
	a. Corn . . . . .	21
	b. Wheat . . . . .	21
	5. Production . . . . .	21
	c. Barley . . . . .	21-22
	f. Alfalfa . . . . .	22
	5. Production . . . . .	22
	h. Pastures . . . . .	22
	1. Introduction . . . . .	22
	m. Ladino Clover . . . . .	22
	1. Improvement , , . . . . .	22
	o. Meadows . . . . .	22-23
	1. Improvement . . . . .	22-23
	p. Alsike Clover . . . . .	23
	1. Introduction . . . . .	23
	7. In Agricultural Economics . . . . .	23-25

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

a.	Marketing . . . . .	23
5.	Livestock. . . . .	23
13.	Cattle. . . . .	24
8.	In Animal Husbandry. . . . .	25
a.	Beef Cattle. . . . .	25
1 & 2	Range Improvement & Range Management . . . . .	25
3.	Purebred Sires. . . . .	25-26
4.	Culling. . . . .	26
b.	Sheep. . . . .	26
2.	Range Management . . . . .	26
h.	Relationships of the public domain to the range industry. . . . .	26
1.	Surveys . . . . .	26
2.	Protective livestock Associations. . . . .	26
3.	Taylor Grazing Act . . . . .	26
9.	In Club Work. . . . .	26-27
a.	Agricultural. . . . .	26-27
1, 2, 15,	Beef cattle, Sheep, Flower gardens and home grounds . . . . .	26-27
10.	In Community Activities . . . . .	27
a.	Farm Bureau Cooperation . . . . .	27
11.	In Horticulture . . . . .	27
12.	In Control of Rodents and other pests . . . . .	28
e.	Grasshoppers. . . . .	28
g.	Crickets . . . . .	28
13.	In Rural Agricultural Engineering. . . . .	28-29
b.	Range type Maps . . . . .	28
f.	Fire Control, . . . . .	28-29
14.	Soils. . . . .	29
c.	Commercial fertilizers. . . . .	29-
1.	Phosphates. . . . .	29
15.	In Publication. . . . .	30
a.	Agricultural News Writing . . . . .	30
19.	Character and Scope of Office and Field Service . . . . .	30-31
20.	Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary. . . . .	31
VII.	Outlook and Recommendations for next years work. . . . .	31-
	PROJECT MAP. . . . .	
IV.	CHANGES IN COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION DURING THE YEAR TO IMPROVE REGULAR PROCEDURES OR TO MEET EMERGENCIES. . . . .	32
V.	Status of Farm Bureau Organization . . . . .	32
VI.	County Program of Work, Project Activities, and Results achieved . . . . .	32-42
1.	Factors Determining Program. . . . .	32-33
2.	Influence of State and National Agricultural Agencies Operating in the County, Upon Extension Program. . . . .	33
3.	Methods Used in: . . . . .	33-34
a.	Development of Projects. . . . .	33
b.	Development of Farm Bureau Departments (county). . . . .	33
c.	Development of Demonstrations. . . . .	33-
d.	Development of Project Leaders . . . . .	34
4.	In Dairying. . . . .	34
g.	General. . . . .	34
h.	Increasing Dairy Production. . . . .	34
5.	In Poultry. . . . .	35

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	b. Feeding . . . . .	35
	i. Increasing Poultry Production . . . . .	35
6.	In Agronomy . . . . .	35-36
	b. Wheat . . . . .	35
	5. Production . . . . .	35
	c. Barley . . . . .	35
	5. Production . . . . .	35
	f. Alfalfa . . . . .	35
	Production . . . . .	35-36
	e. Weeds . . . . .	36
	8. White top and Russian Knapp weed . . . . .	36
	O. Meadows . . . . .	36
	1. Improvement . . . . .	36
	P. Alsike Clover . . . . .	36
	1. Introduction . . . . .	36
7.	In Agricultural Economics . . . . .	36-37
	a. Marketing . . . . .	36-37
	13. Cattle . . . . .	36
	K. Agricultural Adjustment . . . . .	37
	1. Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act . . . . .	37
8.	In Animal Husbandry . . . . .	37-39
	a. Beef Cattle . . . . .	37-38
	1. Range Improvement . . . . .	37-38
	3. Pure-Bred Sires . . . . .	38
	b. Sheep . . . . .	38
	1. Range Improvement . . . . .	38
	d. Hogs . . . . .	38
	3. Feeding . . . . .	38
	h. Relationships of the public domain to the range industry . . . . .	38-39
	3. Taylor Grazing Act . . . . .	38-39
9.	In Club Work . . . . .	39
	b. Home Economics . . . . .	39
12.	In Control of Rodents and other Pests . . . . .	39
	b. Rabbits . . . . .	39
	c. Grasshoppers . . . . .	39
13.	In Rural Agricultural Engineering . . . . .	40
	d. Irrigation . . . . .	40
	f. Fire Control . . . . .	40
15.	In Publication . . . . .	40-41
	a. Agricultural News Writing . . . . .	40-41
18.	In Forestry . . . . .	41
	a & b Woodlots and Windbreaks . . . . .	41
19.	Charter and Scope of office and Field Service . . . . .	41
20.	Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary . . . . .	41
VII.	OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	41-42
VIII.	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS . . . . .	42
	PROJECT MAP . . . . .	43
	TITLE PAGE NORTH LYON COUNTY . . . . .	44
	4-H Club Work . . . . .	45



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

Very little change was made during the year in Extension Organization. The responsibility for Extension work in Nye County was shifted to the Fallon office in Churchill County along with Lander County. These two counties had previously been under the jurisdiction of the White Pine County office. Nye and Lander County now are cared for by the Assistant Agent for Churchill County. The 4-H Club work with respect to agricultural projects was carried largely by the Assistant Agent who assisted to some extent with the adult work in the county.

V. STATUS OF THE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive features

The Churchill County Farm Bureau is made up of a number of community organizations and two departments, dairy and Homemakers. Each community and each department is represented by one director. These directors and three directors elected at large constitute the executive or governing body of the organization. Problems are presented and discussed at regular monthly meetings in the centers where the Extension Agents are given an opportunity to present suggestions and information. Extension projects designed to improve the general welfare of the community are taken up and carried through the year. The County Farm Bureau is affiliated with the Nevada State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

2. Function of members, Officers, and Committees in developing Program of Work.

According to the plan of organization all members are eligible and are expected to take an active part in the functions of the organization. All members are expected to support the policies and projects of the organization. The center meetings are presided over by the officers, who are generally responsible for building up and carrying out the program of work for their center. The work of the centers and departments is correlated by the county directors who are able to make valuable suggestions to the center officers.

The county chairman signs all legal documents and countersigns checks. The Secretary keeps records of the financial status of the organization and takes minutes of all meetings of the directors.

3. General Policies, including Relationships with Other Organizations

The policy of the Churchill County Farm Bureau is to bring to the people of the county current and valuable information on agriculture and home making, help in the education of rural young folks and to work for unity among the farm families in the

county. The organization and the Extension Service which works through the Farm Bureau have very close and friendly cooperation with the Irrigation District, Experimental Farm, County Commissioners, local newspapers, schools and churches and other organized groups in the community.

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

### 1. Factors Determining Program.

The Extension Service is set up to serve the rural people within each community, therefore the conditions and factors influencing the people such as methods used, success achieved, level of thinking, standard of living, etc. to a great extent determine the program followed. The general conditions such as weather prevailing, status of the Government as to its relations with other countries and type of people living in a certain community to some extent influence the program followed. The program is set up with an ideal community in mind in the hopes that through the help of the Extension service a well organized, prosperous, and educated rural population will be the result.

### 2. Methods used in:

#### a. Development of projects

Projects are developed as a need arises for study on a particular problem. Through discussing the problem at hand with the farmers, Farm Bureau Directors and observing the conditions, the project is gradually outlined and eventually a plan is worked out. After the proposed plan has been made it is submitted to the Farm Bureau and other leaders for suggestions and approval.

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

Since the Newlands Irrigation Project is the central part of agriculture in Churchill County and the farms of the Newlands project are rather closely gathered, most of the problems arising have been carried on rather successfully through the community organizations. Only a Dairy department and Home Community department have been organized.

#### c. Development of demonstrations.

In most part demonstrations are dependent upon the cooperation of a farmer or group of farmers. After a proposal is made a farmer may try it out, the others in the community are encouraged to observe it as it progresses. Any effective demonstration will, in time, become a recognized and common practice in the community. The farmer selected for the demonstrations must have the proper location and conditions for the demonstration and adequate publicity must be given it. Recommendations and suggestions relative to the demonstrations are given by the Extension Agents.

#### d. Development of project leaders

4-H leaders were selected to lead the 4-H Clubs by the

members and were approved by the agents whenever possible and the leaders held several meetings as a county club council with the agents to outline procedures and learn the methods used in carrying on the program.

#### 4. In Dairying

##### b. Cow Testing

Cow testing in Churchill County is carried on by the Newlands Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The association has experienced much difficulty in 1942 in trying to keep going. No tester is available who can spend sufficient time with the work to do the job. The herds are so small and travel so great that a tester can come out financially on the testing work. The assistant agent has spent some time during the year in helping to take milk samples and assisting with book work. The project is under the supervision of R. D. Crook, County Agent, and the report for the year will be made by him.

##### d. Feeding

Conversations were held with farmers relative to the feeding of dairy cows, the use of pastures has been emphasized to considerable extent, and in the face of the loss of many alfalfa stands bids fair to save the dairy industry in the county.

#### 5. In Poultry

##### B. Culling and feeding

The poultry business in Churchill County has decreased during the past few years. Fewer laying hens are kept but a larger frier business is evident. Some discussions were held regarding the feeding of poultry, feed mixtures, amounts and prices of various feeds. It has generally been recommended to use home grown feeds and mix feed where the size of flock was sufficient to warrant the machinery to do the job. For small units it has been suggested by the Agents that the size of business would not pay the cost of mixing machinery. The culling of laying flocks in the fall has been recommended.

#### 6. In Agronomy

##### a. Corn

##### 1. Variety tests

The Assistant Agent assisted with the tabulation of the results of the 1941 corn yield tests, and with the distribution of the results to the farmers of the valley. No test plots were planted in 1942 due to there being increased war work. The Agents did not deem the time needed to carry on the plots could be spared for this work.

The results of the 1941 tests will be reported by R. D. Crook who was in charge of the tests.

f. Alfalfa

5. Production

Bacterial Wilt has become prevalent in the county and has resulted in a serious decrease in the amount of hay being produced in the county, and the length of time stands will stay. Observations have been made of wilt resistant varieties, with the conclusion that several varieties are fairly resistant to the disease. Ladac Alfalfa has been recommended because of its resistance to wilt and aphid damage and the availability of seed. Hardistan and Orcstan, both are apparently more resistant and are recommended when seed is available.

Some time was spent in studying new haying methods. The practice of field chopping alfalfa is being done to considerable extent in the county and is being recommended by the Agents. This method tends to cut down labor costs in harvesting and feeding. There is also an increased feeding value, as the hay is of high quality and the feeding of even the stems does not result in lowering the feeding value appreciably.

h. Pastures

1. Introduction

The use of irrigated pastures in the county has increased during the past few years to a great extent. The Assistant Agent has spent some time examining the type of pasture grown and studying the use of pastures, especially with Dairy Cattle. Various pasture mixtures have been used but in general the use of Ladino Clover, Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard grass, yellow sweet clover and strawberry clover. With the loss of a large part of the alfalfa stands in the valley the use of pastures is doing a lot toward saving the dairy industry in this area. The use of pastures has been strongly emphasized and recommended by the agents. The report on pastures will be made by Royal D. Crook.

m. Ladino Clover

Ladino Clover has been recommended, and is proving very satisfactory for use in pastures as mentioned above. It tends to fit into the alkaline condition of many of our soils where the water table is high.

g. In Agricultural Economics

f. Taxation

Some little assistance has been given farmers in making up income tax reports.

## 8. In Animal Husbandry

## d. Hogs

## 3. Feeding

The proper feeding of hogs is a project which needs considerable work in Churchill County. Many of the hogs grown in the county are raised entirely in dry lot. The use of pastures has been shown to be practical and economical in the county but still few have adopted the practice. Many hogs are grown and fattened almost exclusively of skimmilk. This practice causes a waste of a great amount of protein feed which should be used as a grain and hay or pasture supplement. The dairy-men are largely the groups who are guilty of this waste, while the other farmers in several cases are feeding grain and water with hay, thus causing a great waste of grain for lack of proper balance. The agents have recommended the use of grain with skimmilk and milk or tankage to be fed with grain. The use of tankage as a protein supplement is becoming a more general practice among a few of the better hog growers.

The proper combination of hay, pastures, grain and milk or other protein supplement has been stressed by the agents and several farmers helped in getting a balanced ration.

## 9. In Club Work

## a. Agricultural

## 1. Beef Cattle

Churchill County is a feeding area, surrounded by a range producing area for beef cattle. Few cattle are held in the valley as breeding stock except for wintering. Generally speaking the cattle in the county are feeders being fed for market. In club work no beef breeding projects were tried in 1942, but fifteen head of steers and heifers were fattened out during the year. These projects produced a total of 6075 pounds of beef. This figure represents the total sales of beef minus the weights of the calves when they were put on feed. These calves were fed balanced rations, and in most cases were well cared for, but were fed over too long a feeding period, making very highly finished animals of prime conditions. The market in this area does not pay sufficient premium and such animals pay the ~~prma~~ cost of production. Heavy feeds of barley created a little trouble with bloat, but this was held at minimum by the use of beet pulp and in some cases oat hay. Most of the 4-H Beef was sold at auction at the Reno Junior Livestock Show or at the Churchill County 4-H Achievement Day Sale. The Reno sale was held in the spring and the other in the fall, giving

members a chance to fatten both during winter and during summer.

Nick Hoyt Jr. of Churchill County was awarded the Nevada Herford Ranch Trophy for being State winner in the Beef Showmanship Contest. It is expected that the Churchill boys will feed a few calves in 1943 on a commercial scale with the thought in mind of producing economical beefs of satisfactory grade to top the local market demands, and not put on the expensive high finish, needed to make the animals grade in prime grade.

## 2. Sheep

The 4-H sheep projects are about the most interesting of all livestock projects in the county. Sheep projects in the county. Sheep projects lend themselves to 4-H Club work very much because of several things. First the project may be almost any size, according to the financial, space, or feed limitations. A boy may have an investment as low as 10 or 20 dollars or may invest into the hundreds. Second the project has a quick turnover, with cash sales within a short time after the project is started both from sale of wool, lamb or mutton or from sale of breeding stock and the knowledge of feeding is learned just as well as with Beef Cattle without the risk of losing so much if animal should die, with boys this is important.

Churchill County has a purebred sheep project started with the 4-H boys owning the only registered sheep in the county. This project bids fair to develop into a valuable asset to the county.

The sheep projects of the county contained 138 head of sheep and showed a total production of 5682 pounds of lamb for sale. One purebred ram was sold to a sheep breeder in the valley by a 4H club boy. Fat lambs were sold at public auction in a few cases, but the bulk of the lambs were sold to the meat markets by the club boys direct.

## 3. Dairy

There are more 4-H Dairy projects in the county than there are of any other projects. This is not because the dairy projects are the most interesting. On the contrary, the preferred projects are the projects which yield a cash income in a short time after starting. More boys choose dairy projects because this is a dairy country, and almost every boy owns a calf anyway. There are a few good dairy projects, but generally speaking they consist of a calf or heifer, which is kept till she becomes a cow and is then added to the family dairy. Keeping dairy records on a cow or two separate from the family herd entails a lot of book-keeping and most boys will not do a satisfactory job of it. Several purebred dairy projects are under way, and are much more interesting to the boys more from the value of individual animals

than from the production of milk.

Some work has been taken up in running Babcock tests on milk and keeping individual cow records. Every boy in the county was given a chance to help run a test on milk, calculate the butterfat and its value. This work attracted considerable interest.

Demonstrations were a valuable part of our dairy work, for the year and many short demonstrations were given at club meetings. Churchill Counties Dairy Production Demonstration team composed of Ralph Bell and Louis Erquiaga won the State contest and will participate in the National contest at the 4-H Club Congress in December 1942.

Virgil Getto, was awarded a purebred Holstein Bull for outstanding dairy judging in 1941 at the State 4-H Club Camp. He has this animal now in his project, besides a purebred cow which he purchased from the Oats Bros. and a bull calf dropped by the cow after he bought her.

A purebred Holstein Heifer was awarded to Ygnacio Laca by the Oats brothers for outstanding dairy project work.

#### 4. Swine

4-H Hog projects in the county are largely fattening projects, however there is considerable interest in breeding projects also. Hog projects like sheep projects adapt themselves to 4-H work very well, as they have a quick turnover, small or large investment, and demonstrate very well proper feeding and care requirements.

There are 3 purebred hog projects in the County, two Duroc Jersey and one Hampshire. Both starts however are from local breeders and the boys are experiencing difficulty in getting boars not closely related to their stock. One boy shipped out for new stock to use with that that he has.

There were a total of 55 hogs in the 4-H projects in the county in 1942 and a production of approximately 7900 pounds of pork.

A purebred gilt was awarded to Nelo and Pete Mori by Chas. S. Horne, a local Duroc Jersey breeder for their accomplishments in their swine project.

#### 5. Poultry

The 4-H poultry projects are not as good in Churchill County as they should be. For the most part they consist of heavy chickens. One good laying flock is owned by a 4-H Club member. There were only 229 chickens and 40 turkeys in the poultry projects completed in 1942. The poultry club started in 1941 was discontinued in 1942 because of lack of travel facilities and interest in the club. A rather large investment in buildings and proper equipment for a satisfactory

poultry project makes these projects rather unpopular.

#### 6. Rabbits

A few rabbit projects were carried in the county, but generally speaking rabbit projects do not stimulate the interest needed for good club work. Most rabbit projects were too small to be of much value, and tended to be more of a pet project than one for a business enterprise.

#### 7. Turkeys

This project is included with poultry written up in 9 a (5) above.

#### 11. Home Garden

The Victory Garden project was emphasized much in 1942. Almost 100% of the club members in the county enrolled in a garden project along with their regular club project. In many cases this consisted of work with the family home garden, while in others it consisted of a separate garden belonging to the club member. The effectiveness of this garden work is hard to measure as the chief purpose was to stimulate the members to help produce garden products for home use. There is little doubt that much more activity in the home gardens resulted from them being enrolled in 4-H Garden projects, although a relatively few reported on their garden project. Along with home gardening was home grounds improvement. Every boy was encouraged to do something along this line at home. There again the results are rather indefinite. No home grounds projects were carried as such in 1942.

#### c. Organization

##### 1. Method

The 4-H Clubs in Churchill County as in other places is under the Extension Service. The Assistant County Agent is in charge of the boys club work. The clubs are organized on a community basis, with a community club in each community. In three communities the girls and boys are organized together, in the remaining communities the boys and girls have separate clubs. In addition to the community clubs two county wide clubs have been organized, these are the Churchill County Dairy Club and the Newlands project Livestock Improvement Club. The members of these clubs are also members of their respective community club. Each club has a local leader including the county wide dairy and Livestock club. The county clubs hold most of their meetings throughout the winter and the members have year around projects while the community clubs meet largely through the summer and are composed of the members of the county club as well as others who carry only short projects through the summer. It is felt that the County Wide Clubs although they



are not active at all times serve a purpose which the community clubs cannot, especially in developing good year round breeding projects, importing good breeding stock etc. It also gives the better members a chance to carry club work throughout the year even though the community club may not function through the winter.

The Agent in charge of club work expects to spend more time in the coming year in developing club leaders and less time with individual club members.

The 4-H club members, county agents, and representatives of local service organizations are organized into a county 4-H Club Council. This council holds meetings and generally plans the program for the 4-H Clubs activities throughout the year, sponsors fairs, and exhibits and sponsors an achievement party at the end of each year.

#### 10. In Community Activities

##### a. Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Assistant Agent has little to do with the Farm Bureau organization except to cooperate through the 4-H Clubs. The 4-H Clubs are ready at any time to present programs at the farm center meetings when asked to do so. The Assistant Agent attends some of the center meetings and some of the Farm Bureau Directors meetings, and makes the report to the Farm Bureau on club work

##### d. Fairs and Exhibits

The Nevada State Fair was not held in 1942. To replace the State Fair at which the 4-H Club members usually exhibit, a county achievement day Fair was held for 4-H and F.F.A. members. This Fair was sponsored by the 4-H Club leaders council and financed through a cooked foods and farm products sale also sponsored by the 4-H Leaders Council.

The 4-H Clubs of the county participated in the Nevada Jr. Livestock Show held in Reno and a number of prizes were won, among which was the award for champion beef showmanship, which went to Nick Holt Jr. of this county. A number of baby beef, fat hogs and fat lambs were exhibited by Churchill County boys and sold on the auction sale in connection with this show and the Achievement day Fair held at Fallon.

##### J. Recreation

Considerable work was done along recreation lines, especially with 4-H Clubs of the County. This consisted of help with recreation at club

meetings, club camp at at the Achievement day party.

15. In Publication

a. Agricultural News Writing

News articles of interest and importance in 4-H Club work and other Extension work were published in the two Local papers. Help was given the State 4-H club president in editing the Nevada 4-H Club News.

18. In Forestry

b. Windbreaks

Some assistance was given farmers in getting trees and shrubs for windbreak planting and in determining the proper places to plant.

19. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service

The Assistant County Agent in Churchill County is in charge of the boys 4-H Club work in the county and a large part of the time spent by him is with the 4-H Clubs. In addition to doing the club work he assists whenever needed with the other Agricultural projects in the County. The Assistant Agent has also the Extension work for Southern Lander County, Nye County and 4-H Club work in North Lyon county to do. This arrangement makes for an extremely wide variety of jobs and interests and necessarily makes a great deal of work on any one project impossible without seriously neglecting other work. Field work covers a good many miles of territory and which is included some 800 farms. It has not been possible to visit all farms in the territory during the year. The work in Churchill County is confined to a club work and a small amount of assistance in other projects, within a radius of 15 miles, but trips into other counties interfered to some extent with the work in Churchill County.

20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

The statistical summary for Churchill County is a combined statistical report of all the work carried on by Royal D. Crook, District Extension Agent, Miss Lena Hauke, Home Demonstration Agent, and John P. Ahern, Assistant County Extension Agent. The Statistics of John Ahern written up in this narrative report will be recorded under the heading of Assistant County Agent in charge of 4-H Club work, in the combined statistical report.

VII. Outlook and Recommendations

In as much as the work of the Assistant Agent is largely with 4-H Club work, remarks here will be relative largely to club work. It is expected that the 4-H Program will be expanded for the next year, and as the Assistant Agent has other duties to care

far, less time will be spent on work with individual club boys. The development of 4-H Club leaders should be given more attention. It is recommended that a state training school or 4-H Club leaders conference be held at the University of Nevada to train 4-H Club leaders in the state and give them a better understanding of the need for club work, the methods of leading the work and the ways in which the clubs may be used in helping the war effort. Such a conference would give the leaders a better feeling toward their job, and fit them to do the job more efficiently. The success of 4-H Club work will be in direct proportion to the amount and kind of leadership available. The training of 4-H leaders is the only effective means of increasing club enrollment and the effectiveness of the 4-H Club program.

The 1943 program for Churchill County 4-H Club work will include a plan for the development of 4-H Club leaders who will be responsible for the success of their respective clubs.

#### VIII. Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

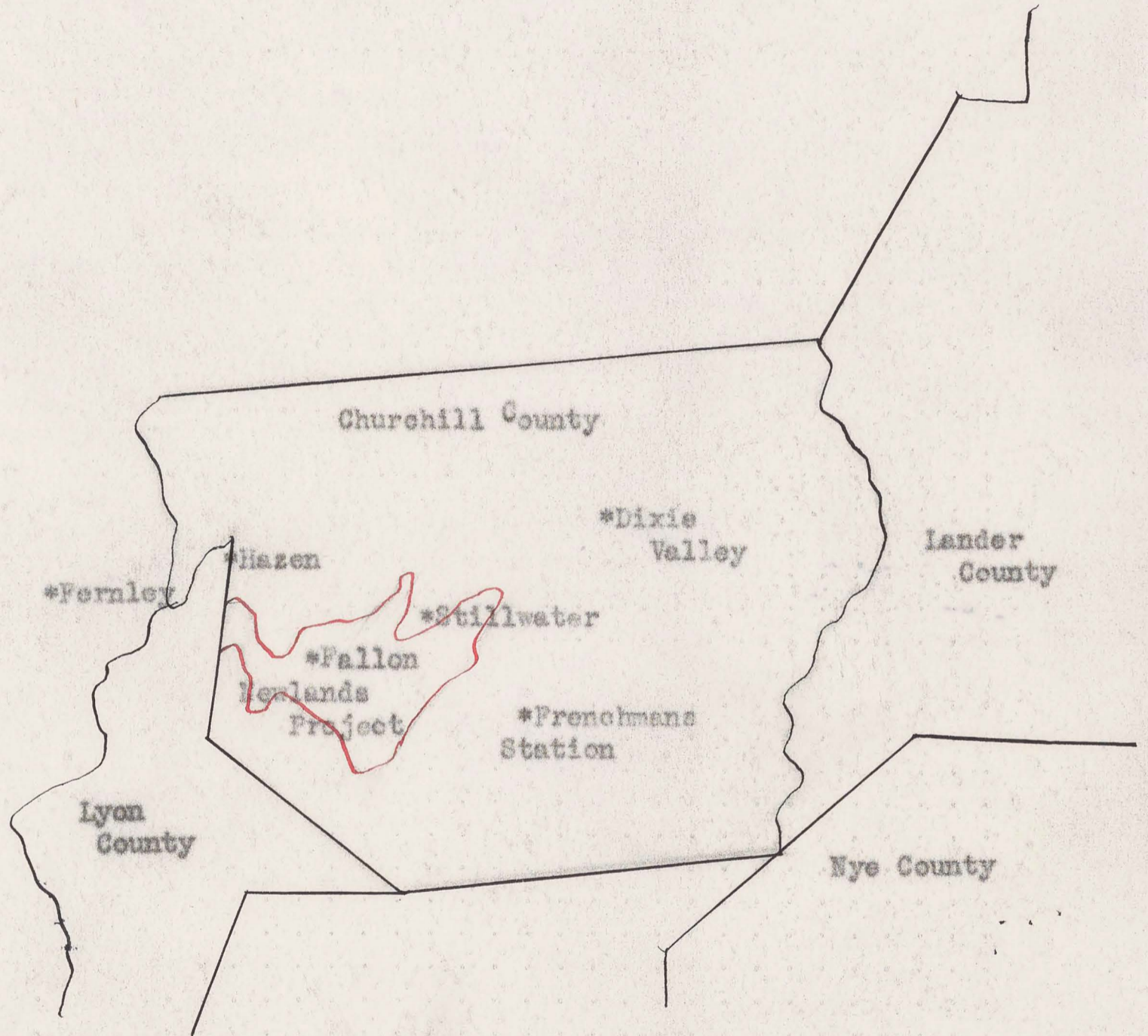
The activities of the Assistant Agent for 1943 consisted of carrying on 4-H work and assisting Mr. Royal D. Crook with other Agricultural projects in the county. Some of the outstanding accomplishments in club work may be summarized as follows.

1. Increase club completions from 62 in 1941 to 74 in 1942.
2. Conducted Scrap harvest campaign.
3. Average beginning inventory of club projects increased from \$39.20 in 1941 to 51.89 in 1942
4. Club members produced in 1942, 7900 pounds of pork, 6075 pounds beef and 5682 pounds of lamb for market, and each member participated in the victory garden project.
5. Churchill team represented the State in the National Dairy Production Demonstration Contest at Chicago.
6. Several good purebred projects were started.
7. Churchill boy won State beef showmanship contest.

The following chart shows the values of the various 4-H Club projects in the County.

	<u>Pounds of meat sold</u>	<u>Value of Ending Inventory &amp; Sales</u>	<u>Value of Beginning Inventory and Purchase</u>	<u>Total Value Produced</u>
Hogs	7900	1246.63	354.75	891.88
Beef	6075	1548.79	766.52	782.27
Sheep	5682	1284.32	767.00	517.32
Dairy	-----	2757.72	1641.25	1115.47
Poultry	-----	580.70	297.85	282.85
Rabbits	-----	40.71	10.75	29.96
Bees	-----	2.50	2.00	50
<b>Total</b>		<u>7461.37</u>	<u>3890.12</u>	<u>3620.25</u>
Average per boy		100.83	51.89	48.94

Churchill County, Nevada



The Extension work in Churchill County was confined almost entirely to the Newlands Project, outline in the above map. Work on all agricultural projects was about equally distributed over the entire project. Fourteen communities, mostly old school districts, have been designated within the project. Dixie Valley, to which the Agricultural Conservation Program and Land Use Planning extend, is counted as the fifteenth community in the county.

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E  
R E P O R T  
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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
activities in Southern Lander County,  
Nevada, with the assistance and efforts  
of representatives of the U.S. Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, University of Nev-  
ada, and Lander County Farm Bureau co-  
operating.

By

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 to OCTOBER 31, 1942

FALLOW, NEVADA

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

No outstanding changes were made during 1942 in the Extension Organization. An Emergency local leader plan was set up in the county for the purpose of meeting emergency situation. So far little use has been made of these leaders. Through the County USDA War Board, of which the Agent is Secretary, part of the Extension program was carried out. The Chief charge was the change of type of work, from a regular Extension program to a program made up largely of war activities. Increased work with special war jobs has changed to some extent the type of work the Agent can find time to do. In addition to the work in Lander and Churchill County the Agent was given responsibility for work in Nye County.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive features.

The Lander County Farm Bureau, Incorporated is organized on a community basis under the laws of the State of Nevada. The Agricultural Extension work for the county is carried on through two offices. The southern end through the Fallon office and the northern through the Winnemucca office. The county is generally considered to be divided into these two communities, although the farms are widely scattered over the county as the roads connecting the two ends are unimproved.

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

The board of directors cooperate with the Extension service in formulating the program of work. The program and budget for the year are adopted at an annual meeting and filed before the first Monday of January each year with the Board of County Commissioners. A complete and detailed report of the activities for the preceding year are presented and filed each year.

The president is the executive head of the farm bureau and presides at all meetings, appoints committees, signs all checks and legal documents. The secretary-treasurer keeps record of the proceedings of all meetings, collects membership dues and has custody of the funds of the organization. The executive committee has charge of the organization when the board is not in session. This committee consists of the President, Sec'y.-Treasurer and Vice-president.

3. General Policies, including Relationships with Other Organizations

The general policy of the Farm Bureau is to study problems of the farm and rural homes marketing, education of rural young people and to put the results of this study before the farm population. It sponsors educational demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work attempting to teach improved practices in the farm and home problems and instill upon the rural people the desirability of carrying out these improved and approved practices.

The Lander County Farm Bureau, Incorporated has the cooperation of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, Nevada Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Interior, Division of Grazing, Federal Land Bank, Farm Credit

Administration, Production Credit Association, General Land Office, Board of Livestock Commissioners and the Agricultural Conservation Association.

The Extension Offices at Winnemucca and Fallon assist these governmental agencies in carrying out their program. All relation and cooperation with the above named agencies and organizations have been friendly.

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

### 1. Factors Determining Program.

The programs of work are drawn up when a need arises for study of certain problems. The Farm Bureau leaders assisted by the agents make up the programs after recommendations for the project have been secured by study of the conditions and records which are filed in the offices, and recommendations by Extension Specialist from the University of Nevada.

Factors considered in the program include a need for a program, soil conditions, climatic conditions, type of crops grown, farming methods prevalent, marketing conditions and the cooperation expected to take part in the program.

Few meetings or tours are arranged on the programs as the farms are very scattered and meetings are difficult. Generally the roads are unimproved so few method demonstrations and Result Demonstrations meetings can be held.

During 1942 with the United States at war many programs have greatly affected the ranchers of the county. Decreased travel facilities, increased need for food production, shortage of labor and materials have caused most farmers and ranchers to stay closer to home, work longer hours and save to the utmost. Along with the war program came many regulations, procedures for obtaining supplies, scrap collection campaigns, need for farm machinery repair, rationing farm machinery and gasoline, and no small part of the Extension program has been in helping farm people to correlate, understand and administer these war born activities, and problems

### 2. Influence of State and National Agricultural Agencies Operating in County upon Extension Program.

Inasmuch as the livestock business in Lander County is the chief enterprise, the Forest Service which controls a large amount of the land used for grazing has considerable influence on the livestock business. Grazing rights on the forest are issued each year to those running livestock in Lander County and the number of livestock which they are permitted to run is determined by the Forest Service this determines the number of livestock which they can own to a certain extent. Through the Forest Service the stockmen of Lander County have organized the Toyabe Livestock Association which has been carrying on to some extent the work which might be done or assisted by the Extension Service.

The Agricultural Conservation Association and the Extension Service in Lander county have very close contact and the policies of the Agricultural Conservation Association helps to determine

the program of work which is carried on by the Extension Service. The Extension Service assists the association in carrying out soil building practices and administering the business of the association.

3. Methods used in:

a. Development of Projects:

Projects are developed when a problem is seen with a possible solution through a project. Each year at the annual meeting the program of work is discussed with the Farm Bureau directors. Here the outline is made for regular projects carried on from year to year and miscellaneous projects which are in an experimental stage. Successful projects are continued and expanded as long as a need exists and are carried from one part of the county to others where it appears they will be of some benefit to the agriculture of that section. The main projects carried by the Assistant Agent in the Southern end of the county are cooperation of the Agricultural Conservation Association, Purebred Sires, Boy's and Girl's Club Work, Range Inspections and Meadow Improvement.

b. Development of farm bureau departments (county) participating in Extension work.

Leadership in each department is secured through the directors. Those who have taken an active part in Farm Bureau represent the ranchers in their section of the county and help the Extension Agents work up projects. These leaders volunteer their services and carry on their work for the benefit of ranchers in the county.

c. Development of demonstrations.

Demonstrations are worked up through the cooperation of leaders in the county who volunteer to help the work with their services and materials. In Southern Lander County few demonstrations were carried out during 1942. The ranchers are scattered making demonstrations less effective than in more thickly populated areas. When a problem is seen and a solution found which can be put over to other ranchers through a practical demonstration, a successful operator is contacted and plans laid with him for developing a demonstration, along with his regular ranching enterprises. This demonstration is given publicity and other ranchers are invited to observe and ask questions. To date most demonstrations have been more on the nature of tests or trials, the results not being known with any degree of certainty until the demonstration is completed.

4. In Dairying

a. Building and equipment.

Very little dairying is done in Lander County. There are approximately 170 cows being milked on the farms of the county. Most of these are not well bred dairy cattle but rather range cows put into the corral and milked. Little work has been done relative to the dairy enterprise in Lander County. In most cases the buildings are very inadequate for the dairy business



and with the exception of two or three herds it is impractical to attempt to develop dairy herds and put up dairy equipment.

c. Disease Control

Disease control in the dairy cattle is carried on in connection with the beef enterprise to a large extent as most of the cattle milked are from beef stock and are used to some extent with the beef enterprise. Some assistance was given one operator producing milk for Austin in getting a veterinarian from Reno to investigate calf and cow losses to determine their cause.

d. Feeding

Some discussion with those producing milk for use in Austin has been held, regarding feeding dairy cattle. Alfalfa hay and pasture has been recommended with no grain, as grain is high priced, and hard to get, and generally speaking the cows are not high quality milk cows.

5. In Poultry

i. Production

Most of the poultry in Lander County are in small farm flocks and therefore are not handled in such a way as to get good production. Some attempt has been made through contacts by newspaper and personal discussion to improve the feeding, selection and housing of that poultry on hand so as to increase the production of poultry products for home use.

6. In Agronomy

a. Corn

Samples of Norcross Hybrid early maturing corn were given to two ranchers in the county for trial. Both growers reported that the corn did well and matured. The general opinion in the county is that corn will not mature in the county. It is hoped that through a few demonstration plots corn may be found to be a satisfactory crop for the county as the need for a row crop to use in a rotation system is evident. The test plots were not sampled for yield.

b. Wheat

5. Production

About 120 acres of wheat was grown in 1942, only 8 acres of which was fall wheat. This fall wheat survived through the winter and made an unusually high yield. The interest in fall planted wheat is increasing and it is anticipated that more trials will be made. The advantages of the fall wheat are that pasture is produced in the fall, and a higher yield is received.

c. Barley

Very little barley was grown in Southern Lander County.

One operator harvested about 200 acres, and reported good yields. The Agent anticipates the development of grain production in the county to fit in with the livestock program.

f. Alfalfa

5. Production

Most of the farms in Southern Lander County have small amounts of alfalfa. Some effort has been given to the planting of more alfalfa, for the purpose of improving the quality of feed for the livestock and to get soil building crops on the soil. Two crops of hay are cut with an average yield per acre of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons according to estimates made. Especially in the ACP the use of alfalfa has been encouraged. The use of alfalfa in a rotation system on the cropland has been stressed.

h. Pastures

1. Introduction

The desirability of developing permanent pastures with mixed grasses and legumes has been stressed. The development of pastures in Lander County should be with the idea in mind of producing an abundance of fall pasture to be used in connection with the range business. Late in the summer and early fall the ranges dry up, the feed becomes steamy and unpalatable and the food value is light. At this time feeder cattle should be taken from the ranges and put into good pasture so as to keep them gaining in weight up until selling time. In many cases where pastures are adequate it is desirable to keep the calves on pasture throughout the summer, to get a maximum growth and gain in weight through the summer. This practice will result in more meat produced and will leave more range area available for stock or breeder cattle. There will be a project written on pastures for 1943 and it is expected that considerable work can be done along these lines in the county.

m. Ladino Clover

1. Improvement

The Agent has recommended the use of Ladino clover on wet meadow or pasture land where the moisture continues to be present in the late summer and fall. Its use has been recommended as a pasture plant rather than for hay.

o. Meadows

1. Improvement

The purpose of the Meadow Improvement project for Lander county is to encourage and show methods of improving the meadows of the county, so that they will yield more of a higher quality feed than has been produced in the past.

It is felt that the use of more clovers and better types of grasses will do most to reach this objective. Bulletins on grasses have been distributed to interested farmers.

Two demonstration plots were planted where various grasses and clovers were used in strips. The agent had in mind to observe the various plots to see which plants survived and to draw attention to the farmers of clovers. Very little information on the plots could be gotten this year but it is expected that some results might be observed next year. The seed was planted in native meadow land after a thorough renovation so that the land was in good condition when the seed was planted. The following is the list of kinds of seeds planted.

1. Crested wheat.
2. Meadow Fescue
3. Bulbous Blue Grass.
4. Timothy.
5. Perennial Rye.
6. Alsike Clover.
7. Fall Meadow Oat grass.
8. Reed Canary grass.
9. Red Clover.
10. Western wheat grass.
11. Red top.
12. Smooth Bromegrass.

In the plots the native grasses grew up following the renovation and will no doubt continue to grow but the addition of the other grasses and clovers should result in some improvement of the meadows. The chief question in mind is whether they will survive the wet springs and dry summers.

Considerable interest is shown in the meadow improvement project among the ranchers and much seed has been planted in the meadows in recent years.

A display of grasses and their uses for the county has been started but not completed as yet.

p. Alsike Clover

1. Introduction

The use of Alsike clover has been recommended and encouraged for improving the meadows in Lander County.

7

7. In Agricultural Economics

A. Marketing

5. Livestock

The heavy marketing of almost all classes of livestock produced in the county has been encouraged during the year to meet the meat demands of the Nation, give ranchers benefit of high prices and avoid over stocking when the demand lowers.

## 13. Cattle

The County Agent is the Secretary of the Lander County Agricultural Conservation, as such has some responsibility in the proper functioning of the Association. A supervisor, Mr. Bert Gandolfo, was hired throughout the year to handle the bulk of the compliance and office work with relation to the A. C. A. program. The work was up to date at all times and was well handled.

The county agent met at each monthly meeting of the county Committee and acted in an advisory way relative to handling the program and recommending practices.

An annual meeting was held in the Fall of 1941 and the following committeemen elected for 1942.

Chairman	Don P. Maestretti
Vice Chairman	Roy A. Brown
Regular Member	Walter Schmidtlein
1rst Alternate	Joe Streshley
2nd Alternate	Paul H. Dary

The program stressed food for Victory throughout the year, with emphasis being placed on practices which would contribute to the War Effort. The 1942 farm plans were completed on every farm in the county which covered the production on the farm in 1941 and expected production for 1942.

The A. C. A. has cooperated with the U. S. D. A. War Board in carrying on the war jobs such as scrap collections, increasing beef sales, and production of war foods.

Applications for compliance under the 1942 A. C. P. are not going through the state office, and the bulk of the compliance work is now completed. The date for the annual meeting has been set for November 10, 1942.

The Chief part the County Agent had in the program was to advise relative to practices and production problems and to act as secretary for the county committee, handling a large part of the correspondence and keeping minutes of the meetings.

## 8. In Animal Husbandry

## (a) Beef Cattle

## 1 &amp; 2. Range Improvement &amp; Range Management

The chief object of this project is to give the agent a chance to study the range conditions in the county and to recommend approved practices of range management as a result of this study and substantial information received from other sources. The agent spent some time at this type of work, however the distance of the range from the headquarters has limited to some extent the chances of keeping up with the conditions which prevail at all times of the year. The ranges this year dried up very early, but there was an abundance of dry feed even after the grasses had become quite dry. The cattle for the most part were in good condition when they were brought from the summer range.

The cattle men were encouraged to bring their steer from the dry feed rather early as long feeding on this rather unpalatable feed usually results in a loss of weight. Most of the cattlemen rounded rather early, and many sold early.

It was planned by the agent to make a display of the common grasses of Nevadas Ranges, but this was never finished. Some specimens have been gathered.

Information available has been given ranchers when requested and news articles have been published relative to the early gathering of cattle from the ranges.

Through the ACA program the natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing has been emphasized. Little encouragement for artificial reseeding of desert type of range has been given.

## (3) Purebred sires

The purpose of the Purebred Sire project is to improve the quality of the Range livestock in Lander County. It is felt that the use of good purebred rams and bulls is the most practical way to do this at the present time.

The grass valley ranch, operated by Dick Magee is producing a considerable number of good bulls for the ranges, and considerable number are being shipped into the county from Wyoming and Colorado by J. N. Bryan.

The Agent discussed the use of purebred sires with Mr. Bryan and to other cattle and sheep men in the county. Most of the ranchers desire to use purebred bulls but there is a tendency among the ranchers to set 125 to 150 dollars per head as the top price they will pay for a bull for range use.

This price will not purchase real high quality bulls. J. N. Bryan will act as a leader for the Purebred Sires project for the next year.

(4) Culling

The ranchers have been encouraged through contacts, and use the benefit of the present high prices to build up the quality of their herds.

- a. Sheep  
2. Range Management

Farmers and the Agent discussed the range management problem especially with relation to seasonal uses of the ranges and deferred grazing.

- H. Relationship of the public domain to the range industry.  
1. Surveys

Range surveys have been made through the cooperation of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency on a good many of the ranches in Lander County, and recommended uses for each place made.

2. Protective livestock Associations

There is organized in Lander County the Toyabe Livestock Association. This Association takes up any problems pertinent to the range mens interest, to protect the interests of the range producers in the County.

(3) Taylor Grazing Act

The Taylor Grazing Act has never been accepted in Lander County. The public domain is not under any guidance of the Taylor Grazing, therefore no problems with relation to their cooperation have been encountered.

(9) In Club Work

- (a) Agricultural

- (1), (2), (15) Beef cattle, Sheep, Flower gardens and home grounds

A boys 4-H Club was organized in Southern Lander County in the spring of 1942 with Bert Gandolfo as the leader. Some of the boys wishing to join the club did not live on the farm and had no way of carrying on an agricultural project so an electrification project was outlined for them. The club is composed largely of older boys, several of which left the vicinity during the summer for work in defense industries. The club held several meetings and has carried on some worthwhile projects.

As a community improvement project the club took on the job of planting a lawn in front of the High School Building in Austin. This job was well done. New soil was hauled in to replace the old soil. The lawn is growing very well. It is expected that the older members of the club will soon be in the armed forces of the United States, thus leaving the club work up to the younger members.

No purebred projects were started due partly to the fact that those who were in a position to do so are undecided regarding where they will be in the next few years, therefore they did not wish to invest money in a purebred project .

(10) In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Board of Directors of the Lander County Farm Bureau assisted in completing a program of work. In as much as Lander County Farm Bureau has no center meetings, and no paid memberships, little could be done in a cooperative way in community activities.

(11) In Horticulture

(b) Family gardens

The Victory Garden project adopted in Lander County by the Extension Service and other groups interested was emphasized considerably in the spring, and as a result there was a decided increase in the number of gardens grown, especially in the town of Austin. Many people in town who had never before grown a garden attempted to grow one in 1942. The U.S.D.A. War Board emphasized the garden project also.

Conditions in part of Lander County are favorable to growing a garden, but generally speaking late spring and early fall frosts keep most parts from being adapted to the growing of good gardens. Most ranches however grew as good a garden as they could, with considerable damage done in all parts but in Smokey Valley by an early fall frost. Grasshoppers in Smokey Valley did considerable damage to such plants as cabbage.

The 4-H Club in Austin stressed gardens and the effort resulted in several good gardens in town.

Landscaping was also stressed and the 4-H Club took on a project of landscaping the front of the High School building in Austin. Last spring a lawn was planted by the club, which is growing well and did considerable to improve the appearance of the school building. There were no victory garden project tour held but considerable interest has been showed in the project.

Emphasis has been stressed on the home storage of vegetables in recent months.

## 12. In Control of Rodents and other pests

(b). Rabbits were very thick over part of Lander County during the summer, and did some damage to crops, especially alfalfa. Recommendations for poisoning were made to farmers of the county. The poisoning done was effective to some extent, but it appears that some work will need to be done during the winter months.

(e). Lander county was covered with hordes of grasshoppers in the summer of 1942. The infestation was heavy in Smokey Valley, Monitor Valley, around East Gate and Smith River Valley. For some time there was considerable worry regarding the possibilities of them attacking the crops, but the specie seemed to prefer the black sage and in many cases practically stripped the foliage from miles of black sage, but did not attack the crops, except garden crops. In Smokey Valley a patch of cabbage plants set out one morning were completely stripped by night, with only the ribs of the plants left standing. No control measure were attempted due to their not damaging crop to any extent and to the extremely wide expanse of territory covered by them.

## (g) Crickets

An infestation of crickets was controlled by the State department of agriculture with poison spread by Airplane.

## 13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

## b. Range type Maps

The only Range maps made were Range Examination maps prepared through the AAA program.

## (f). Fire Control

A Rural Fire protection board was organized for the Southern end of Lander County in 1942. The minutes of the organization meeting follow:

"The first meeting of the Southern Lander County Rural Fire Protection Project Board was called to order in Austin, April 29, 1942 at 2:00 PM, by Percy L. Dory, Chairman. The following members were present: Percy Dory, Chairman; John P. Ahern, Secretary; George E. Dory, Jay L. Seey, Oliver King, Don L. Gandolfo, Clifford King, Homer Park, and James F. Moore. Other members are Leslie R. McIntire, and Mrs. Louise Casady.

The Extension Service project on rural fire protection was read which outlined the purposes of the board and methods of carrying on the Fire Protection Project.

It was decided that dry grass and brush fires were the most serious in the area and therefore were the ones which should be given greatest consideration. Two spots close to Austin which were pointed out as likely places where fires may start were the town dump and the graveyard.

A motion was made, seconded and passed to appoint a committee to meet with the Lander County Commissioners to promote the building of fire guards around these spots, and to see if the County could make a truck available during the hazardous season for use in transferring men and equipment to fires from



Austin. Bert Gandolfo and James F. Moore were appointed to serve on this committee.

Jay Sevy reported that there was a supply of shovels at the Forest Service headquarters and that he would attempt to get permission to make these available for fire use in districts other than those which were under direct control of the Forest Service.

John Ahern agreed to find out the possibilities and costs of getting insurance for men who voluntarily helped on the fire crews.

A motion was made and passed to appoint a committee to inventory all equipment in the district suitable for fighting fires and to take steps to make as much of it as possible available for emergency use by fire fighting crews. Jay L. Sevy, Mr. C. King and Percy Dory were named on this committee.

John Ahern was asked to write to Thomas Glazebrook to get information relative to a farm fire hazard questionnaire prepared by him, and specifications of fire control measures, so that people could be informed as to the safety precautions they would take in their homes.

The following committee was appointed to give publicity to the functions of the Board and fire control measures: Don. L. Gandolfo, Oliver King, and Ja L. Sevy.

A suggestion was made that the schools would be good places to carry on some educational work with regard the program, and that the cooperation of the school officials should be asked. The Secretary agreed to send information on the need for fire protection to all schools in the district and ask their support, and to attempt to get the use of a film on fire prevention to show at the schools.

George Dory was voted County Fire Coordinator, to delegate fire areas within the District, map them and place responsibilities for fire fighting within each area. It was decided that all fires should be reported to George Dory who would take necessary action to get a crew and equipment to the fire in the shortest time.

The meeting was adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

This organization had an opportunity to function once in the summer when a fire started in Birch Creek Canyon. The telephone operator acts as the dispatcher and the assistance of the sheriff is had in getting men out to fight fires.

(14). Soils  
(c) Commercial fertilizers

1. Phosphates

Samples of treble super phosphate were tried on grass plots planted last spring, without obvious results.

## (15). In Publication

## (a). Agriculture News Writing

Articles of interest and importance were published in the Reese River Reveille during the year.

The following is a sample of the news articles written:

With cattle numbers at an all time high and beef prices past the peak, beef men are advised by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture to cull heavily and market more cows and heifers. The United States needs more beef now but not more cattle on the ranges. Large numbers of cattle and high prices such as in the present situation is a sign of low prices coming. Nevada has actually increased its cattle number 19,000 head in 1942 over 1941. Of these 19,000 head 14,000 are cows. This situation will bring more calves and thus more cattle for the coming years. With the fact in view that the demand for beef will not increase but rather will probably decrease it seems evident that lower prices will follow.

Feed is scarce in Nevada and cattle men are advised to cull down to where cattle numbers and feed supply balance.

Selling off more cows and heifers now will tend to do several things. First it will supply the present extra need for beef in the war effort. Second it will allow better use of the available feed. Third it will allow cattle men to pay off debts while prices are high. Fourth it will reduce numbers of breeding stock thus limiting to some extent the possibilities of extremely low prices following when the demand decreases, and fifth it will give operators an opportunity to improve the quality of their herds without taking a loss on the culls.

## (19). Character and Scope of office and Field Service.

The Assistant County Agent writing this report has charge of the Extension program in Southern Lander County, and is Secretary of the Lander County Agricultural Conservation Association. The headquarters office is located at Fallon in Churchill County where the Agent acts as Assistant to Mr. Royal D. Crook, and is in charge of the 4-H Club program for the County. He also does similar work in Nye County that he does in Lander County.

With distance of travel so great the field work must be limited to trips into the county each month. The office work in connection with Extension work, and is done mostly in the Fallon office.

During 1942 much time has been spent on war programs, in getting procedures straightened out and teaching or ratifying the ranchers about them. The work of the County USDA War Boards had to be done largely by the Agent who was Secretary of the board.

## 20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

The statistical report is a combined report on all the work carried on in the county and includes statistics of Paul L. Maloney District Extension Agent with headquarters at Winnemucca, Nevada and John P. Ahern Assistant County Agent with headquarters at Fallon, Nevada. The statistics for the writer of this report will be under the heading of Assistant Agricultural Agent.

## VII. Outlook and Recommendations for next years work.

With the war in progress, the 1943 program will have to be largely devoted to war activities. The many War programs will no doubt take a considerable part of the agents time. The work will be so outlined to foster increased production of the war crops which can be grown in the county. In as much as beef is the major product, considerable time will be spent on this important enterprise. It is expected that a project will be written on pastures as they may be used in the beef enterprise of the county, and emphasis will be placed upon growing of hay crops, maintaining feed supplies increasing calf crop and getting the maximum weight on animals before marketing. Some trouble is expected in the farmers securing farm labor, machinery and materials, and help will be extended by the agent to the ranchers and farmers in meeting these problems.

The Agent expects to continue work in meadow improvement and range management. Some time will be devoted to home gardens and use of home produced foods.

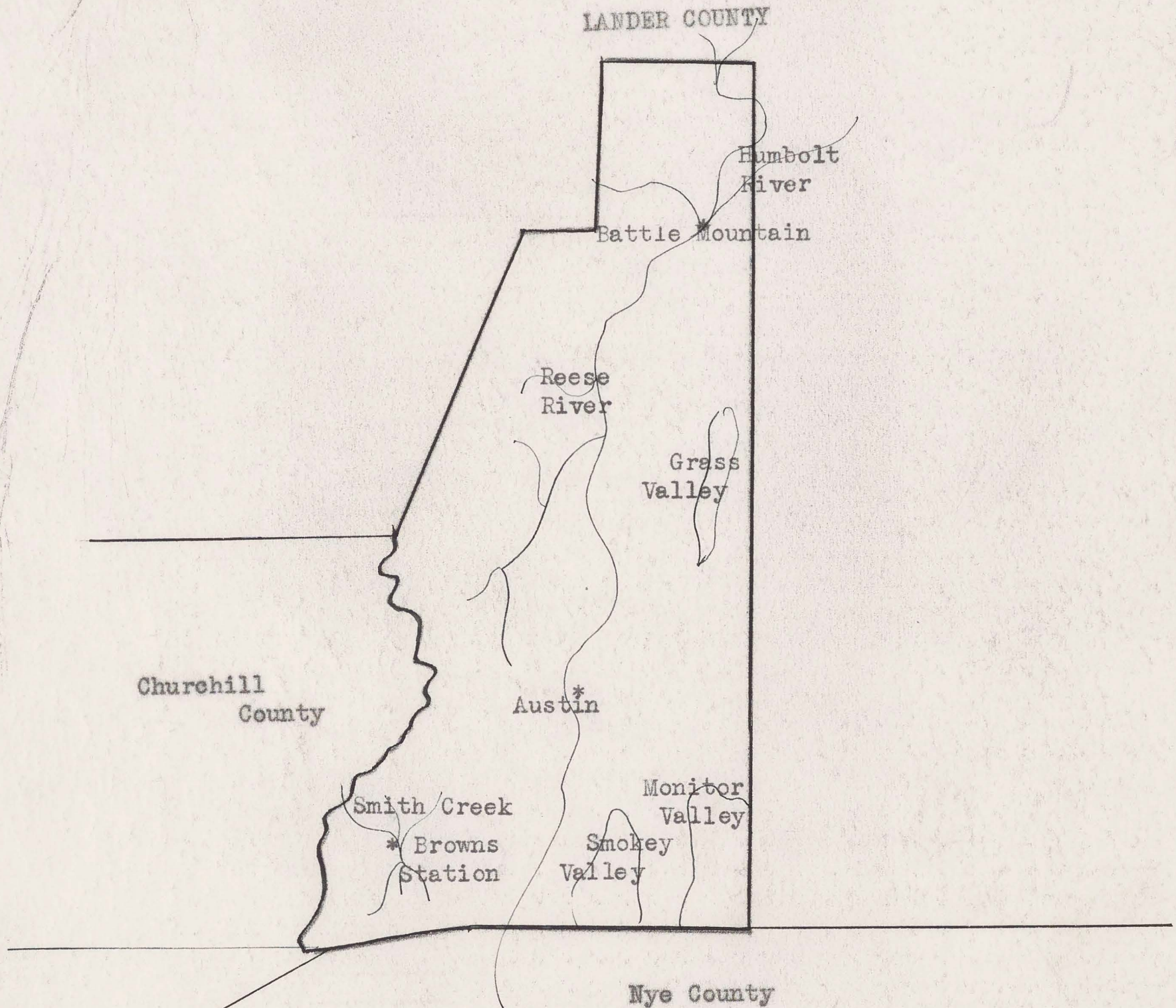
It is recommended that some attempt be made to set up an Extension Office at Tonopah, Nevada with an Agent in charge to handle the Extension programs for Nye and Lander County.

## VIII Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

Due to the fact that only a portion of the Agents time was devoted to Lander County accomplishments are a bit hard to measure. The activities for 1942 included acting as Secretary for the County ACA committee, Secretary for the County USDA War Board and carrying on as much of an educational program as possible.

The ranchers have been assisted in carrying out the many war programs during the year, a rural fire prevention board was organized and functioned, 100% of the farmers were helped to carry on work with the ACA, A 4-H Club was organized in the county and functioned well although a rather low percentage completed the years work, work was done on improving the meadows of the county and a great deal of knowledge was gained regarding the Agriculture of the County which will enable the Agent to be of more benefit in the coming years.

Lander County, Nevada



Lander County is divided into two districts for the purpose of Extension work. These two districts are the Southern and Northern. The farms are scattered over the entire county, usually being located along Reese River and creeks flowing from the mountains. The farms in the Southern district are located in three general localities. These are: 1. along Reese River; 2. In Smokey Valley, and 3. in and around Grass Valley.

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

R E P O R T

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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
activities in Nye County, Nevada with  
the assistance and efforts of repre-  
sentatives of the U. S. Department of  
Agriculture, University of Nevada, and  
Nye County Farm Bureau Cooperating.

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

FALLON, NEVADA

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IV. Changes in County Extension Organization During the Year To Improve Regular Procedures Or To Meet Emergencies

In January 1942, the administration of the Extension program for Nye County was turned over from the White Pine County office to the Churchill County office with John P. Ahern, Assistant County Agent in charge of the program, along with that of Southern Lander County and Assisting in Churchill County by having charge of the 4-H Club program. The Extension service has an office in Tonopah in the Federal Building, but to date the office has not been set up with an agent in charge. This office is used as a headquarters by the Agent when he visits the county, but general headquarters are at Fallon.

Some work is done out of the White Pine County office in the Eastern Side of the County and some in the Southern tip out of the Clark County office. A small bit of work is also done by the Assistant Agent in Esmeralda County. The Extension program to date has been largely planning, assisting farmers by correspondence and handling the administrative end of the AAA program and U S D A War Board activities for the county.

An emergency local leader system was organized in the County during the year to assist with emergency work.

V. Status of Farm Bureau Organization

1. Farm of organization - Distinctive features

There has never been a Farm Bureau organized in Nye County. Any Extension work carried on is done through the University of Nevada without the help of any Farm Bureau.

VI. County Program of Work, Project Activities, and results Achieved

1. Factors Determining Program.

Many factors enter into and influence the Extension program carried on in any county. The Extension Service is set up to serve the rural people by giving out reliable information and assisting with the organization of the rural people into a prosperous well educated cooperative group. Nye County is one of the very largest counties in the United States and has a very thin population. The closest figures available show 130 farm or ranch homes in the county. This fact greatly affect the kind of program used and the effect of the program. The scattered ranches makes community life and neighbor relations difficult, also the possibilities of group meetings and effective group contacts by the agent. The agriculture of the county is almost totally range operations and a wide use of public domain is made.

Telephone connections can only be made to a few ranches and to most of the areas in the county mail delivery is on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, making contacts by phone impossible and contacts by mail slow.

The general attitude of the rural people is more or less an attitude of indifference to new ideas and there is evident a decided tendency to stay by the old and common methods.

All these things effect to a great degree the kind of program used and the effectiveness of the program.

2. Influence of State and National Agricultural Agencies Operating in the County, upon Extension Program.

There are very few Department of Agriculture Agencies operating the County. The AAA functions in the county and the Forest Service has control over considerable grazing land. These agencies have not affected to a great extent the Extension program. Any effects have been beneficial rather than detrimental to the Extension program. The Extension Service will have no trouble operating in Nye County when it becomes evident to the farm people that the Service can render a worthwhile service in the people.

3. Methods Used in:

(a) Development of Projects

Projects are written up by the County Agent following observations relative to an existing problem. When it becomes evident that a problem exists and the Agent feels that he may assist in the problem, a project plan is written and work on the problem is started under this systematic plan. The project plans are approved by the Director of the Extension Service of the University of Nevada. There is no assistance or approval given by Farm Bureau directors as in the other counties of the state. The development of most projects is gradual, advancing with the need and information available on the problem at hand. Some projects of an emergency nature come in to being in a hurry, and are worked immediately. These projects usually are temporary and are abandoned when the emergency is over.

(b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments (County)

In-as-much as there is no Farm Bureau organized in the County, there are no Farm Bureau departments.

(c) Development of Demonstrations

During 1942 there were no demonstrations developed in the County as the Agent was able to spend little time in the county, and it being a new county to the Agent no attempt was made to establish any demonstrations. An attempt will be made during 1943 to develop some demonstrations. The method to be used will be to first determine a need for the demonstrations and make plans on how it should be conducted. The Agent will then contact an operator who is a good cooperator and who lives where other people will have a chance to watch his operations, and solicit his help in staging the demonstration. It is expected that most demonstrations will be carried on by operators.

## (d) Development of Project Leaders

Project leaders are developed by finding an operator or other person who is interested in a particular project and obtaining his cooperation and help in carrying out the project in question. This leader will many times be the operator who is carrying on a demonstration. He will help to develop project plans and promote the project as much as possible through his contacts with other farmers and study of the problems involved. With the Agent not able to visit the County much it is expected that the use of project leaders will be one of the most effective methods of carrying on the Extension Program.

## 4. In Dairying

## (g) General

Very little dairying is done in Nye County. On most ranches one or two cows are milked for the purpose of supplying the home milk supply. In Esmeralda county one ranch has a commercial herd of purebred Guernseys. One visit was made to this dairy with Mr. V. E. Scott, State Dairy specialist, and some assistance given regarding butter making and marketing. This dairy now sells whole milk and butter in Tonopah. Some assistance has been given this dairyman on controlling diseases.

Another small dairy is located in Nye County Springdale. An attempt has been made to help this operator secure a dairyman. To date he has been unable to hire a dairyman and may sell off his dairy cows for lack of help.

Advice was given relative to feeding of alfalfa hay and grain to the dairy cows.

## (h) Increasing Dairy Production

In as much as Nye County is not a dairy county little could be done in the way of increasing dairy production. However during 1942 two dairies in the district have expanded and are now selling milk and butter.

The USDA War Board and the Extension Service encouraged the increase in dairy production in the county as a war measure to help meet the milk shortage problem. This attempt was made in hopes of cutting down the purchases of canned milk, so as to release the canned milk and other dairy products for war uses. The population of this area has increased due to war activities and there is evident a need for more milk. Most of the demand is met by milk shipped in from other areas at the present time. This attempt to increase dairy production and sales in the county will be continued in 1943.



## 5. In Poultry

## b. Feeding

Like dairying, the poultry business in Nye and Esmeralda county is on a home food supply basis, except for one operator who supplies most of the eggs for the town of Tonopah. This operator keep around 5000 hens, trucks most of his feed, from Fallon, a distance of about 185 miles. In turn he ships his eggs 65 miles to Tonopah for market.

Several visits were made to this ranch and some assistance given him in obtaining two cars of Commodity Credit Corporation Feed wheat for chicken feed.

## I. Increasing Poultry Production

An attempt has been made during the year to increase poultry production in that area as a war measure to help supply more of a needed commodity. It was believed that increasing commodity production, although not adding to the sales would decrease the purchase of these products by the people of the area, thus releasing more for war uses. A circular letter was issued relative to the food for freedom program and news articles carried information on it.

## 6. In Agronomy

## b. Wheat

## (5) Production

A few acres of wheat is grown in the County, but this is of relatively little importance and little work has been done by the Agent. All wheat raised in the county is also fed in the county.

## c. Barley

## (5) Production

Barley the same as wheat is grown only in small acreages for livestock feed on the farms, and the agent has done little on its production other than make recommendations regarding planting and varieties.

## f. Alfalfa

## (5) Production

Alfalfa, although of relatively little importance at the present time is grown to some extent, and will likely be used more extensively. Recommendations regarding varieties to plant have been made. In most cases Ladac has been recommended as a wilt

resistant variety. Some interest has been shown in Cassac, but its uses has not been specially recommended due to insufficient information relative to its adaptability. The use of alfalfa in rotation systems has been recommended by the agent, and its use was used in S.C.S. farm plans to a large extent.

### J. Weeds

#### 8. White top and Russian Knapp weed

Several ranches in Nye County are heavily infested with white top and Russian Knapp Weed. Several ranchers have contacted the agent regarding the control of these two weeds. It has been a general policy to recommend the use of chemicals (carbon - Bi - sulfide) on small plots, ditch banks and fence rows where cultivation could not be carried out, but cultivation in openfields.

### O. Meadows

#### 1. Improvement

The Agent has had little opportunity to work intensively on project work in Nye County. The mountain meadows produce considerable feed for livestock in Nye County therefore are an important part of the Counties Agriculture.

The improvement of the meadows through the seeding of grasses and clovers has been emphasized by the county agent in his contact with ranchers as well as through the A.C.A. program. The practice of renovation of meadows as means of breaking sod has been widely used, however in many cases the method of renovation was not effective. A heavy spring type cultivator used on one ranch in the County does a very thorough job and is being recommended by the agent.

Climate and soil conditions in the county vary to such an extent that general recommendations relative to types of grasses or clovers cannot be given in all parts of the county. Study is being given to methods of improving the meadows of the county.

### P. Alsike Clover

#### 1. Introduction

The use of Alsike Clover as a meadow hay crop has been recommended.

### 7. In Agricultural Economics

#### a. Marketing

##### 13. Cattle

The problem of increasing sales of beef cattle was attached by the U.S.D.A. War Board and the Extension Service. Letters and newspaper stories were sent out relative to the desireability of heavy sales of cull cows in 1942. The high prices offered, coupled with the request of the Department of Agriculture to increase marketings has resulted in increased sales, but the

extent of the increase is not known at present. Along with increased sales by culling, has been emphasized the possibility of increasing sales by larger calf crops heavier steers at market time and better utilization of available feed supplies.

## K. Agricultural Adjustment

### 1. Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

The Annual meeting of the Nye County Agricultural Conservation Association was held before the writer of this report started work in the county and at that meeting the following committeemen were elected.

Chairman	Jim Butler
Vice Chairman	Chas. E. McLeod
Regular Member	E. R. Van Horn
1st alternate	James G. Sharp
2nd alternate	Mrs. Irene C. Hayden

At a later meeting Mr. Ezra Funk was elected treasurer and John P. Ahern elected Secretary.

The Committee held regular meetings through the year, all but one of which were attended by the Agent.

The compliance work and most of the office work was done by the Supervisor Mr. Leo Funk, who replaced Ezra Funk as supervisor and Treasurer of the Association.

The County Agents part in the program was to act as Secretary and advise with the committee regarding procedures and practices recommended.

The program for the county is becoming well organized, with many disputes over practices, acreages, land classification and allotments being straightened out. Several range examinations were completed during 1942 and it is expected that more will be made next year.

## 8. In Animal Husbandry

### a. Beef Cattle

#### 1. Range Improvement

The improvement of the ranges has been attempted to some extent through the A.C.A. by deferred grazing practices. The Agent has examined the ranges while in the county in an attempt to learn more about them. In 1942 the ranges dried rather early in the fall due to there being no rainfall during the summer months. The extent of use of the ranges depends to a great extent upon the watering facilities of the area. In many places watering facilities are needed, and are being developed through the A.C.A. program on privately owned range land.

It was planned to make a display of grasses common in Nevada to keep in the County office, but to date this has not been done. Considerable amount of study has been done by the agent on the range practices and types of range in the county. Further study will give an opportunity to carry on an active range building program. Artificial reseeding has not been recommended except in places where spring water or concentration of rain and snow will create a sufficient supply of water to maintain the better types of range plants.

Quite large acreages of white sage has been noticed in parts of the county.

### 3. Purebred Sires

This project was written so the Agent could study the livestock production of the county and help in any way possible to improve the quality of stock through the use of Purebred bulls and raise. There has been little chance to do much with the project during 1942, however it is expected that more can be done in the next year.

Many of the operators are now using purebred sires, but in most cases are not getting as high quality sires, as should be used due to a prevalent idea that 125 to 150 dollars is the top price which should be paid for range bulls.

There have been some good quality bulls shipped into the county during the year, however little credit can be accepted by the Agent for this fact.

The Elko county livestock Show yielded a number of good bulls to Nye County.

#### b. Sheep

##### 1. Range Improvement

Work with regard range improvement for sheep has been done in connection with range improvement for cattle

#### d. Hogs

##### 3. Feeding

Several requests for information on feeding hogs were received during the year. Due to there being no skimmilk in most cases for hog feeding in Nye County, the use of meat scraps and tankage has been recommended.

#### h. Relationships of the public domain to the range Industry

##### 3. Taylor Grazing Act

The Agriculture of Nye County is to a very great extent dependent on the use of the public domain. The major part of Nye County is not organized under Taylor Grazing Act. A small portion in the eastern part is under Taylor Grazing control along with the White Pine district. An item of considerable worry during 1942 was the withdrawal of a vast area of range land by the War Department for a Bombing Range in the central part of the County. This withdrawal prohibits the use of the area for grazing and is creating a hard-ship on several cattlemen, in that it took away a large portion of their winter range, and is creating trouble for them in keeping their cattle from drifting into the area. The withdrawal of this range will result in a great decrease in the amount of beef produced in the coming years in that area.

## 9. In Club Work

### b. Home Economics

Little was attempted during 1942 in 4-H Club work in Nye County. Club work is difficult to carry on in such a sparsely settled territory.

A girls 4-H Club was organized in Tonopah, with Mrs. Ed Slavin as the leader. This club functioned till about the 1st part of August when, it discontinued. Many of the girls left Tonopah for the summer, while 3 or 4 others moved away to live. It is not expected to attempt a club in Tonopah next year.

James Sharp of Current Creek has expressed a desire to have some 4-H Club work started near his ranch. This possibility has not been investigated, and it may be that a club will be organized there with Mr. Sharp as the leader.

## 12. In Control of Rodents and other Pests.

### b. Rabbits

Many rabbits were present in the County in 1943, and considerable damage was done in some cases to crops. One farmer reported an almost 100% loss of a wheat crop. Recommendations regarding poisoning were given and where the poisoning was done it was effective.

### c. Grasshoppers

Large numbers of grasshoppers covered the county, but little crop damage was reported, as the specie seemed to prefer black Sage to feed on. A great amount of black sage was stripped of foliage. No control measures were attempted due to the light damage to crops and the large territory covered by the hoppers.

## 13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

## d. Irrigation

Some time was spent by the Agent in investigating a water facilities project near Tonopah. The operator of a small farm near Tonopah desired to develop a series of wells, situated some distance away and above the farm property, into a water supply for irrigation. Suggestions on the possibilities of developments were given, and recommendation made that pumping tests be made before any amount of work be done on piping, so that some assurance of a supply could be had before spending money on the project. The development has not been made to date.

## f. Fire Control

A Rural Fire Protection Board was organized for Northern Nye County, but so far the details for the action in case of fires has not been completed. An increasing amount of branches grains on the ranges has created a serious fire hazzard during the dry season of the year, and it is hoped that a plan for fire fighting, through cooperation of the Forest Service, State Highway Department County officials and the Extension Service a plan for fire control can be drawn up.

## 15. In Publication

## a. Agricultural News Writing

News articles of importance and interest to the Agricultural people of the county have been written and published in the Tonopah Daily times. The following is a sample of the articles written.

The Ranchers of this county and others in Nevada h have been asked by the Government to increase their production of beef, without increasing the number of cows kept on the ranges. The way to this is told by E. C. Flemint, chief of the Range Management Department and C. A. Brennan, Economist in Range Management of the University of Nevada Experiment Station in a recent bulletin published by the station.

Six major points worked out by the Experiment Station workers are as follows:

Plan seasonal breeding in order to have as many calves as possible dropped at or near the start of the grazing season.

Feed weaner calves an adequate amount of good quality hay to keep them gaining through the winter months.

When range grasses dry up, place market cattle on "tame" grass and clover pastures or aftermath in order to provide nutritious feed high in portein content until selling time.

Improve the production and the quality of forage from irrigated lands by controlling irrigation and by planting "tame" grasses and clovers in favorable areas of "wild" grass meadows .

Cut hay in the bloom stage or earlier, to conserve the supply of protein and vitamins.

3 Blend seasonal breeding, cattle feeding, grazing and forage production practices together so that cattle will make the best possible use of the ranch resources and will make gains consistently from birth to selling time.

These points should be used in addition to culling inferior cows and bulls, the ange men state.

## 18. In Forestry

### a& b Woodlots and Windbreaks

Recommendations to plant woodlots and windbreaks and methods were given to several ranchers especially in Fish Lake Valley in connection with Soil Conservation Service Farm plans. There will likely be several woodlot plantings and windbreaks made during the following year.

## 19. Charter and Scope of office and Field Service

/ The Agent in charge of Extension work in Nye County has headquarters at Fallon 176 miles from Tonopah. There is an Extension office in Tonopah, used by the Agent only when he visits the county. The office work consisted largely, of war activities during 1942, deciding proper procedures, notifying ranchers of the procedures and generally administering the war time programs of the Department of Agriculture. The Agent is Secretary to the Nye County AOA and Nye County USDA War Board, these jobs created considerable office and some field work. Field work during 1942 was largely study of the counties Agriculture by the agent.

## 20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

The statistical report included only the work done by the Assistant Agent writing this report, as no other agent did work in the county during 1942.

## VII. Outlook and Recommendations

The Extension program for 1943 will be greatly affected by the war. It is expected that a great deal of the Agents time will be taken up with war program activities.

A program will be planned to increase the supply of beef and sheep the major products of the counties

agriculture. Some work is planned for pasture development meadow improvement and range improvement. It is felt that these projects are of greatest importance in increasing the production of the county.

It is recommended that an Agent be stationed at Tonopah to handle the Extension program for Nye and Lander Counties. With the war program as it is, an assistant Agent doing work only part time in this territory cannot do a satisfactory job.

#### VIII Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

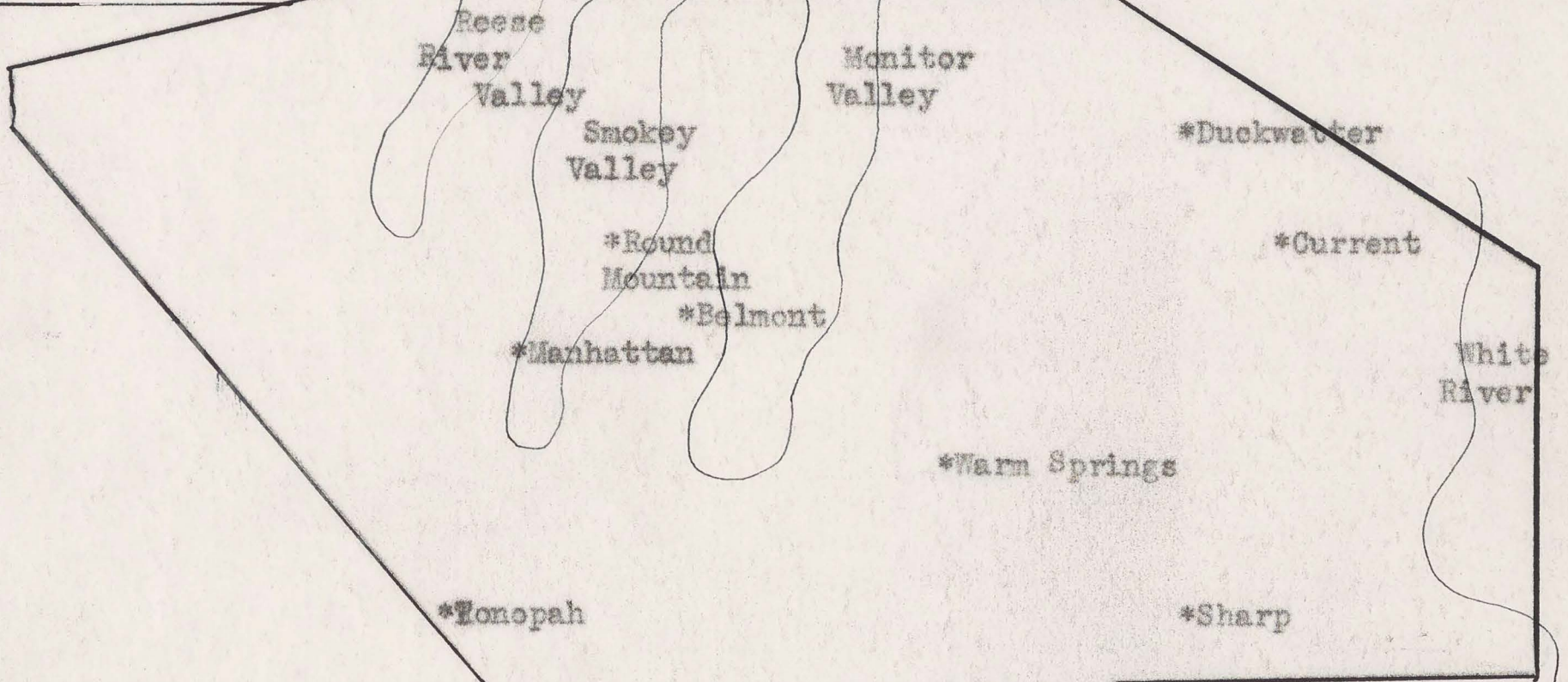
The Activities of 1942 included, assisting the Agricultural Conservation Association and acting as its secretary, acting as secretary for the County USDA War Board and handling most of the work for the board during the year, assisting farmers in complying with the war time programs, and disseminating information on production, war needs and better farming methods to the ranchers of the county.



Nye County, Nevada

Churchill County

Lander  
County



Nye County is a very large county, in which the agriculture consists largely of the range business. Ranch headquarters are situated generally on small creeks and rivers where water is available for hay production. Most ranches are located along Reese River, in Monitor Valley, Smokey Valley, Current Creek, at Pahrump and at Beatty. Other ranches are scattered throughout the county usually isolated with one or two ranches at a place where small creeks furnish the needed water.

NYE COUNTY

\*Beatty  
Amargosa  
River  
\*Ash Meadows  
\*Pahrump

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 2

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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
activities in North Lyon County,  
Nevada, with the assistance and efforts  
of representatives of the U. S. Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, University of Nevada  
and Lander County Farm Bureau Cooperating.

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

FALLON, NEVADA

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## 4-H CLUB WORK

A 4-H Club was organized in the Fernley Area in North Lyon County by the Assistant County Agent for Churchill County in 1942. The Club was led by E. P. Murray with Albert Emerson as the Assistant leader. 21 members started in the club, with two moving away during the summer leaving 19 in the club. Regular meetings were held and very satisfactory year resulted. The club was a mixed community club with both boys and girls and various kinds of projects. 13 of the members completed the years work.

One purebred sheep project was started, which should develop into a good flock and have some influence on the sheep of the community in years to come.

The club joined the Churchill County group in an achievement day fair where the members showed their crop and livestock projects and participated in the program. They also joined the Churchill clubs in an Achievement day party in November.

The Activities of the club included a community improvement project, participation in Church exercises on 4-H Club Sunday, club parties and weiner roast.

It is recommended that the club work for the Fernley Area be handled from the Yerington Extension office where the girls can get the benefit of a Home Demonstration Agent, and the clubs activities can be combined with the rest of the clubs of Lyon County.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE

REPORT

1942

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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
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IV. CHANGES IN COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION DURING THE YEAR TO IMPROVE REGULAR PROCEDURES OR TO MEET EMERGENCIES.

No outstanding changes were made during 1942 in the Extension Organization. An Emergency local leader plan was set up in the county for the purpose of meeting emergency situation. So far little use has been made of these leaders. Through the County USDA War Board, of which the Agent is Secretary, part of the Extension program was carried out. The Chief charge was the charge of type of work, from a regular Extension program to a program made up largely of war activities. Increased work with special war jobs has changed to some extent the type of work the Agent can find time to do. In addition to the work in Lander and Churchill County the Agent was given responsibility for work in Nye County.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive features.

The Lander County Farm Bureau, Incorporated is organized on a community basis under the laws of the State of Nevada. The Agricultural Extension work for the county is carried on through two offices. The southern end through the Fallon office and the northern through the Winnemucca office. The county is generally considered to be divided into these two communities, although the farms are widely scattered over the county as the roads connecting the two ends are unimproved.

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

The board of directors cooperate with the Extension service in formulating the program of work. The program and budget for the year are adopted at an annual meeting and filed before the first Monday of January each year with the Board of County Commissioners. A complete and detailed report of the activities for the preceding year are presented and filed each year.

The president is the executive head of the farm bureau and presides at all meetings, appoints committees, signs all checks and legal documents. The secretary-treasurer keeps record of the proceedings of all meetings, collects membership dues and has custody of the funds of the organization. The executive committee has charge of the organization when the board is not in session. This committee consists of the President, Sec'y-Treasurer and Vice-president.

3. General Policies, including Relationships with Other Organizations

The general policy of the Farm Bureau is to study problems of the farm and rural homes, marketing, education of rural young people and to put the results of this study before the farm population. It sponsors educational demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work attempting to teach improved practices in the farm and home problems and instill upon the rural people the desirability of carrying out these improved and approved practices.

The Lander County Farm Bureau, Incorporated has the cooperation of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, Nevada Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Interior, Division of Grazing, Federal Land Bank, Farm Credit

Administration, Production Credit Association, General Land Office, Board of Livestock Commissioners and the Agricultural Conservation Association.

The Extension Offices at Winnemucca and Fallon assist these governmental agencies in carrying out their program. All relations have been friendly.

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

### 1. Factors Determining Program.

The programs of work are drawn up when a need arises for study of certain problems. The Farm Bureau leaders assisted by the agents make up the programs after recommendations for the project have been secured by study of the conditions and records which are filed in the offices, and recommendations by Extension Specialist from the University of Nevada.

Factors considered in the program include a need for a program, soil conditions, climatic conditions, type of crops grown, farming methods prevalent, marketing conditions and the cooperation expected to take part in the program.

Few meetings or tours are arranged on the programs as the farms are very scattered and meetings are difficult. Generally the roads are unimproved so few method demonstrations and Result Demonstrations meetings can be held.

During 1942 with the United States at war many programs have greatly affected in ranchers of the county. Decreased travel facilities, increased need for food production, shortage of labor and materials have caused most farmers and ranchers to stay closer to home, work longer hours and save to the utmost. Along with the war program came many regulations, procedures for obtaining supplies, scrap collection campaigns, need for farm machinery repair, rationing farm machinery and gasoline, and no small part of the Extension program has been in helping farm people to correlate, understand and administer these war born activities, and problems.

### 2. Influence of State and National Agricultural Agencies Operating in County upon Extension Program.

Inasmuch as the livestock business in Lander County is the chief enterprise, the Forest Service which controls a large amount of the land used for grazing has considerable influence on the livestock business. Grazing rights on the forest are issued each year to those running livestock in Lander County and the number of livestock which they are permitted to run is determined by the Forest Service this determines the number of livestock which they can own to a certain extent. Through the Forest Service the stockmen of Lander County have organized the Toiyabe Livestock Association which has been carrying on to some extent the work which might be done or assisted by the Extension Service.

The Agricultural Conservation Association and the Extension Service in Lander county have very close contact and the policies of the Agricultural Conservation Association helps to determine

the program of work which is carried on by the Extension Service. The Extension Service assists the association in carrying out soil building practices and administering the business of the association.

### 3. Methods used in:

#### a. Development of Projects:

Projects are developed when a problem is seen with a possible solution through a project. Each year at the annual meeting the program of work is discussed with the Farm Bureau directors. Here the outline is made for regular projects carried on from year to year and miscellaneous projects which are in an experimental stage. Successful projects are continued and expanded as long as a need exists and are carried from one part of the county to others where it appears they will be of some benefit to the agriculture of that section. The main projects carried by the Assistant Agent in the Southern end of the county are cooperation of the Agricultural Conservation Association, Purebred Sires, Boy's and Girl's Club Work, Range Inspections and Meadow Improvement.

#### b. Development of farm bureau departments (county) participating in Extension work.

Leadership in each department is secured through the directors. Those who have taken an active part in Farm Bureau represent the ranchers in their section of the county and help the Extension Agents work up projects. These leaders volunteer their services and carry on their work for the benefit of ranchers in the county.

#### c. Development of demonstrations.

Demonstrations are worked up through the cooperation of leaders in the county who volunteer to help the work with their services and materials. In Southern Lander County few demonstrations were carried out during 1942. The ranchers are scattered making demonstrations less effective than in more thickly populated areas. When a problem is seen and a solution found which can be put over to other ranchers through a practical demonstration, a successful operator is contacted and plans laid with him for developing a demonstration, along with his regular ranching enterprises. This demonstration is given publicity and other ranchers are invited to observe and ask questions. To date most demonstrations have been more on the nature of tests or trials, the results not being known with any degree of certainty until the demonstration is completed.

### 4. In Dairying

#### a. Building and Equipment

Very little dairying is done in Lander County. There are approximately 170 cows being milked on the farms of the county. Most of these are not well bred dairy cattle but rather range cows put into the corral and milked. Little work has been done relative to the dairy enterprise in Lander County. In most cases the buildings are very inadequate for the dairy business

and with the exception of two or three herds it is impractical to attempt to develop dairy herds and put up dairy equipment.

c. Disease Control

Disease control in the dairy cattle is carried on in connection with the beef enterprise to a large extent as most of the cattle milked are from beef stock and are used to some extent with the beef enterprise. Some assistance was given one operator producing milk for Austin in getting a veterinarian from Reno to investigate calf and cow losses to determine their cause.

d. Feeding

Some discussion with those producing milk for use in Austin has been held, regarding feeding dairy cattle. Alfalfa hay and pasture has been recommended with no grain, as grain is high priced, and hard to get, and generally speaking the cows are not high quality milk cows.

5. In Poultry

i. Production

Most of the poultry in Lander County are in small farm flocks and therefore are not handled in such a way as to get good production. Some attempt has been made through contacts by newspaper and personal discussion to improve the feeding, selection and housing of that poultry on hand so as to increase the production of poultry products for home use.

6. In Agronomy

a. Corn

Samples of Norcross Hybrid early maturing corn were given to two ranchers in the county for trial. Both growers reported that the corn did well and matured. The general opinion in the county is that corn will not mature in the county. It is hoped that through a few demonstration plots corn may be found to be a satisfactory crop for the county as the need for a row crop to use in a rotation system is evident. The test plots were not sampled for yield.

b. Wheat

5. Production

About 120 acres of wheat was grown in 1942, only 8 acres of which was fall wheat. This fall wheat survived through the winter and made an unusually high yield. The interest in fall planted wheat is increasing and it is anticipated that more trials will be made. The advantages of the fall wheat are that pasture is produced in the fall, and a higher yield is received.

c. Barley

Very little barley was grown in Southern Lander County.



One operator harvested about 200 acres, and reported good yields. The Agent anticipates the development of grain production in the county to fit in with the livestock program.

f. Alfalfa

5. Production

Most of the farms in Southern Lander County have small amounts of alfalfa. Some effort has been given to the planting of more alfalfa, for the purpose of improving the quality of feed for the livestock and to get soil building crops on the soil. Two crops of hay are cut with an average yield per acre of about 2½ tons according to estimates made. Especially in the ACP the use of alfalfa has been encouraged. The use of alfalfa in a rotation system on the cropland has been stressed.

h. Pastures

1. Introduction

The desirability of developing permanent pastures with mixed grasses and legumes has been stressed. The development of pastures in Lander County should be with the idea in mind of producing an abundance of fall pasture to be used in connection with the range business. Late in the summer and early fall the ranges dry up, the feed becomes steemy and unpalatable and the food value is light. At this time feeder cattle should be taken from the ranges and put into good pasture so as to keep them gaining in weight up until selling time. In many cases where pastures are adequate it is desirable to keep the calves on pasture throughout the summer, to get a maximum growth and gain in weight through the summer. This practice will result in more meat produced and will leave more range area available for stock or breeder cattle. There will be a project written on pastures for 1942 and it is expected that considerable work can be done along these lines in the county.

m. Ladino Clover

1. Improvement

The Agent has recommended the use of Ladino clover on wet meadow or pasture land where the moisture continues to be present in the late summer and fall. Its use has been recommended as a pasture plant rather than for hay.

o. Meadows

1. Improvement

The purpose of the meadow Improvement project for Lander county is to encourage and show methods of improving the meadows of the county, so that they will yield more of a higher quality feed than has been produced in the past.

It is felt that the use of more clovers and better types of grasses will do most to reach this objective. Bulletins on grasses have been distributed to interested farmers.

Two demonstration plots were planted where various grasses and clovers were used in strips. The agent had in mind to observe the various plots to see which plants survived and to draw attention to the farmers of clovers. Very little information on the plots could be gotten this year but it is expected that some results might be observed next year. The seed was planted in native meadow land after a thorough renovation so that the land was in good condition when the seed was planted. The following is the list of kinds of seeds planted.

1. Crested wheat.
2. Meadow Fescue
3. Bulbous Blue Grass
4. Timothy.
5. Perennial Rye.
6. Alsike Clover
7. Fall Meadow Oat grass.
8. Reed Canary Grass.
9. Red Clover.
10. Western wheat grass.
11. Red top.
12. Smooth Bromegrass.

In the plots the native grasses grew up following the renovation and will no doubt continue to grow but the addition of the other grasses and clovers should result in some improvement of the meadows. The chief question in mind is whether they will survive the wet springs and dry summers.

Considerable interest is shown in the meadow improvement project among the ranchers and much seed has been planted in the meadows in recent years.

A display of grasses and their uses for the county has been started but not completed as yet.

p. Alsike Clover

1. Introduction

The use of Alsike clover has been recommended and encouraged for improving the meadows in Lander County.

7. In Agricultural Economics

a. Marketing

5. Livestock

The heavy marketing of almost all classes of livestock produced in the county has been encouraged during the year to meet the meat demands of the Nation, give ranchers benefit of high prices and avoid over stocking when the demand lowers.

## 13. Cattle

The County is the Secretary of the Lander County Agricultural Conservation, as such has some responsibility in the proper functioning of the Association. A supervisor, Mr. Bert Gandolfo, was hired throughout the year to handle the bulk of the compliance and office work with relation to the A. C. A. program. The work was up to date at all times and was well handled.

The county agent met at each monthly meeting of the county Committee and acted in an advisory way relative to handling the program and recommending practices.

An annual meeting was held in the Fall of 1942 and the following committeemen elected for 1942.

Chairman	Don P. Maestretti
Vice Chairman	Roy A. Brown
Regular Member	Walter Schmittlein
1st Alternate	Joe Streshley
2nd Alternate	Paul H. Dary

The program stressed food for Victory throughout the year, with emphasis being placed on practices which would contribute to the War Effort. The 1942 farm plans were completed on every farm in the county which covered the production on the farm in 1941 and expected production for 1942.

The A. C. A. has cooperated with the U. A. D. A. War Board in carrying on the war jobs such as scrap collection, increasing beef sales, and production of war foods.

Applications for compliance under the 1942 A. C. P. are not going through the state office, and the bulk of the compliance work is now completed. The date for the annual meeting has been set for November 10, 1942.

The Chief part the County Agent had in the program was to advise relative to practices and production problems and to act as secretary for the county committee, handling a large part of the correspondence and keeping minutes of the meetings.

## 8. In Animal Husbandry

## (a) Beef Cattle

## 1 &amp; 2. Range Improvement &amp; Range Management

The chief object of this project is to give the agent a chance to study the range conditions in the county and to recommend approved practices of range management as a result of this study and substantial information received from other sources. The agent spent some time at this type of work, however the distance of the range from the headquarters has limited to some extent the chances of keeping up with the conditions which prevail at all times or the year. The ranges this year dried up very early but there was an abundance of dry feed even after the grasses had become quite dry. The cattle for the most part were in good condition when they were brought from the summer range.

The cattle men were encouraged to bring their steer from the dry feed rather early as long feeding on this rather unpalatable feed usually results in a loss of weight. Most of the cattlemen rounded rather early, and many sold early.

It was planned by the agent to make a display of the common grasses of Nevadas Ranges, but this was never finished. Some specimens have been gathered.

Information available has been given ranchers when requested and news articles have been published relative to the early gathering of cattle from the ranges.

Through the A.C.A. program the natural reseeding of range land by deferred grazing has been emphasized. Little encouragement for artificial reseeding of desert type of range has been given.

## (3) Purebred sires

The purpose of the Purebred Sire project is to improve the quality of the Range livestock in Lander County. It is felt that the use of good purebred rams and bulls is the most practical way to do this at the present time.

The grass valley ranch, operated by Dick Magee is producing a considerable number of good bulls for the ranges, and considerable number are being shipped into the county from Wyoming and Colorado by J. N. Bryan.

The Agent discussed the use of purebred sires with Mr. Bryan and to other cattle and sheep men in the county. Most of the ranchers desire to use purebred bulls but there is a tendency among the ranchers to set 125 to 150 dollars per head as the top price they will pay for a bull for range use.

This price will not purchase real high quality bulls. J. N. Bryan will act as a leader for the Purebred Sires project for the next year.

(4) Culling

The ranchers have been encouraged through contacts, and use the benefit of the present high prices to build up the quality of their herds.

a. Sheep

2. Range Management

Farmers and the Agent discussed the range management problem especially with relation to seasonal uses of the ranges and deferred grazing.

b. Relationship of the public domain to the range industry

1. Surveys

Range surveys have been made through the cooperation of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency on a good many of the ranches in Lander County, and recommended uses for each place made.

2. Protective livestock Associations

There is organized in Lander County the Toyabe Livestock Association. This Association takes up any problems pertinent to the range mens interest, to protect the interests of the range producers in the County.

(3) Taylor Grazing Act

The Taylor Grazing Act has never been accepted in Lander County. The public domain is not under any guidance of the Taylor Grazing, therefore no problems with relation to their cooperation have been encountered.

(9) In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(1), (2), (15) Beef cattle, Sheep, Flower gardens and home grounds.

A boys 4-H Club was organized in Southern Lander County in the spring of 1942 with Bert Gandolfo as the leader. Some of the boys wishing to join the club did not live on the farm and had no way of carrying on an agricultural project so an electrification project was outlined for them. The club is composed largely of older boys, several of which left the vicinity during the summer for work in defense industries. The club held several meetings and has carried on some worth-while projects.

As a community improvement project the club took on the job of planting a lawn in front of the High School Building in Austin. This job was well done. New soil was hauled in to replace the old soil. The lawn is growing very well. It is expected that the older members of the club will soon be in the armed forces of the United States, thus leaving the club work up to the younger members.

No purebred projects were started due partly to the fact that those who were in a position to do so, are undecided regarding where they will be in the next few years, therefore they did not wish to invest money in a purebred project.

(10) In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Board of Directors of the Lander County Farm Bureau assisted in completing a program of work. In as much as Lander County Farm Bureau has no center meetings, and no paid memberships, little could be done in a cooperative way in community activities.

(11) In Horticulture

(b) Family gardens

The Victory Garden project adopted in Lander County by the Extension Service and other groups interested was emphasized considerable in the spring, and as a result there was a decided increase in the number of gardens grown, especially in the town of Austin. Many people in town who had never before grown a garden attempted to grow one in 1942. The U.S.D.A. War Board emphasized the garden project also.

Conditions in part of Lander County are favorable to growing a garden, but generally speaking late spring and early fall frosts keep most parts from being adapted to the growing of good gardens. Most ranches however grew as good a garden as they could, with considerable damage done in all parts but in Smokey Valley by an early fall frost. Grasshoppers in Smokey Valley did considerable damage to such plants as cabbage.

The L-H Club in Austin stressed gardens and the effort resulted in several good gardens in town.

Landscaping was also stressed and the L-H Club took on a project of landscaping the front of the High School building in Austin. Last spring a lawn was planted by the club, which is growing well and did considerable to improve the appearance of the school building. There were no victory garden project tour held but considerable interest has been showed in the project.

Emphasis has been stressed on the home storage of vegetables in recent months.

## 12. In Control of Rodents and other pests

(1). Rabbits were very thick over part of Lander County during the summer, and did some damage to crops, especially alfalfa. Recommendations for poisoning were made to farmers of the county. The poisoning done was effective to some extent, but it appears that some work will need to be done during the winter months.

(e). Lander county was covered with hoards of grasshoppers in the summer of 1942. The infestation was heavy in Smokey Valley, Monitor Valley, around East Gate and Smith River Valley. For some time there was considerable worry regarding the possibilities of them attaching the crops, but the specie seemed to prefer the black sage and in many cases practically stripped the foliage from miles of black sage, but did not attack the crops, except garden crops. In Smokey Valley a patch of cabbage plants, set out one morning were completely stripped by night, with only the ribs of the plants left standing. No control measure were attempted due to their not dammaging crop to any extent and to the extremely wide expanse of territory covered by them.

## (g) Crickets

An infestation of crickets was controlled by the State department of agriculture with poison spread by Airplane.

## 13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

## (b) Range type Maps

The only Range maps made were Range Examination maps prepared through the AAA program.

## (f). Fire Control

A Rural Fire protection board was organized for the Southern end of Lander County in 1942. The minutes of the organization meeting follow:

"The first meeting of the Southern Lander County Rural Fire Protection Project Board was called to order in Austin, April 29, 1942 at 2:00 PM, by Percy L. Dory, Chairman. The following members were present: Percy Dory, Chairman; John P. Ahern, Secretary; George E. Dory, Jay L. Seey, Oliver King, Don L. Gandolfo, Clifford King, Homer Park, and James F. Moore. Other member are Leslie R. McIntire, and Mrs. Louise Casady.

The Extension Service project on rural fire protection was read which outlined the purposes of the board and methods of carrying on the Fire Protection Project.

It was decided that dry grass and brush fires were the most serious in the area and therefore were the ones which should be given greatest consideration. Two spots close to Austin which were pointed out as likely places where fires may start were the town dump and the graveyard.

A motion was made, seconded and passed to appoint a committee to meet with the Lander County Commissioners to promote the building of fire guards around there spots, and to see if

the County could make a truck available during the hazzardous season for use in transferring men and equipment to fires from Austin. Bert Gandolfo and James F. Moore were appointed to serve on this committee.

Jay Sevy reported that there was a supply of shovels at the Forest Service headquarters and that he would attempt to get permission to make these available for fire use in districts other than those which were under direct control of Forest Service.

John Ahern agreed to find out the possibilities and costs of getting insurance for men who voluntarily helped on the fire crews.

A motion was made and passed to appoint a committee to inventory all equipment in the district suitable for fighting fires and to take steps to make as much of it as possible available for emergency use by fire fighting crews. Jay L. Sevy, Mr. C. King and Percy Dory were named on the committee.

John Ahern was asked to write to Thomas Glasebrook to get information relative to a farm fire hazzard questionnaire prepared by him, and specifications of fire control measures, so that people could be informed as to the safety precautions they would take in their homes.

The following committee was appointed to give publicity to the functions of the Board and fire control measures: Don. L. Gandolfo, Oliver King, and Jay L. Sevy.

A suggestion was made that the schools would be good places to carry on some educational work with regard to the program, and that the cooperation of the school officials should be asked. The Secretary agreed to send information on the need for fire protection to all schools in the district and ask their support, and to attempt to get the use of a film on fire prevention to show at the schools.

George Dory was voted County Fire Coordinator, to delegate fire areas within the District, map them and place responsibilities for fire fighting within each area. It was decided that all fires should be reported to George Dory who would take necessary action to get a crew and equipment to the fire in the shortest time.

The meeting was adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

This organization had an opportunity to function once in the summer when a fire started in Birch Creek Canyon. The telephone operator acts as the dispatcher and the assistance of the sheriff is had in getting men out to fight fires.

- (14). Soils  
 (c) Commercial fertilizers  
 1. Phosphates

Samples of treble super phosphate were tried on grass plots planted last spring, without obvious results.



## (15). In Publication

## (a). Agriculture News Writing

Articles of interest and importance were published in the Reese River Reveille during the year.

The following is a sample of the news articles written:

With cattle numbers at an all time high and beef prices past the peak, beef men are advised by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture to cull heavily and market more cows and heifers. The United States needs more beef now but not more cattle on the ranges. Large numbers of cattle and high prices such as in the present situation is a sign of low prices coming. Nevada has actually increased its cattle number 19,000 head in 1942 over 1941. Of these 19,000 head 14,000 are cows. This situation will bring more calves and thus more cattle for the coming years. With the fact in view that the demand for beef will not increase but rather will probably decrease it seems evident that lower prices will follow.

Feed is scarce in Nevada and cattle men are advised to cull down to where cattle numbers and feed supply balance.

Selling off more cows and heifers now will tend to do several things. First it will supply the present extra need for beef in the war effort. Second it will allow better use of the available feed. Third it will allow cattle men to pay off debts while prices are high. Fourth it will reduce numbers of breeding stock thus limiting to some extent the possibilities of extremely low prices following when the demand decreases, and fifth it will give operators an opportunity to improve the quality of their herds without taking a loss on the culls.

## (19). Character and Scope of office and Field Service.

The Assistant County Agent writing this report has charge of the Extension program in Southern Lander County, and is Secretary of the Lander County Agricultural Conservation Association. The headquarters office is located at Fallon in Churchill County where the Agent acts as Assistant to Mr. Royal D. Crook, and is in charge of the L-H Club program for the County. He also does similar work in Nye County that he does in Lander County.

With distance of travel so great the field work must be limited to trips into the county each month. The office work in connection with Extension work, and is done mostly in the Fallon office.

During 1942 much time has been spent on war programs, in getting procedures straightened out and teaching or ratifying the ranchers about them. The work of the County USDA War Boards had to be done largely by the Agent who was Secretary of the board.

## 20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

The statistical report is a combined report on all the work carried on in the county and includes statistics of Paul L. Maloney District Extension Agent with headquarters at Winnemucca, Nevada and John P. Ahern Assistant County Agent with headquarters at Fallon, Nevada. The statistics for the writer of this report will be under the heading of Assistant Agricultural Agent.

## VII. Outlook and Recommendations for next years work.

With the war in progress, the 1942 program will have to be largely devoted to war activities. The many War programs will no doubt take a considerable part of the agents time. The work will be so outlined to foster increased production of the war crops which can be grown in the county. In as much as beef is the major product, considerable time will be spent on this important enterprise. It is expected that a project will be written on pastures as they may be used in the beef enterprise of the county, and emphasis will be placed upon growing of hay crops, maintaining feed supplies increasing calf crop and getting the maximum weight on animals before marketing. Some trouble is expected in the farmers securing farm labor, machinery and materials, and help will be extended by the agent to the ranchers and farmers in meeting these problems.

The Agent expects to continue work in meadow improvement and range management. Some time will be devoted to home gardens and use of home produced foods.

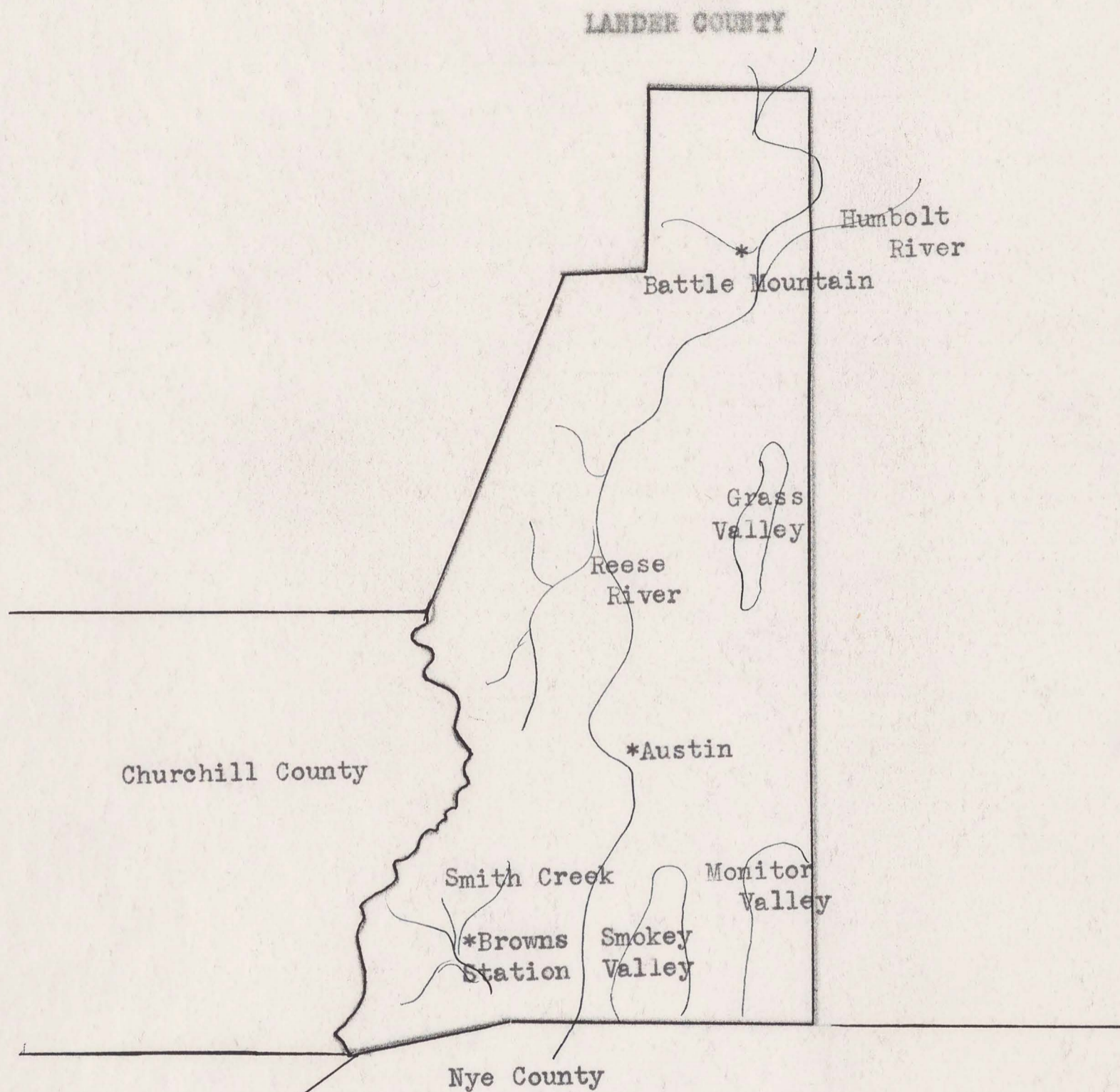
It is recommended that some attempt be made to set up an Extension Office at Tonopah, Nevada with an Agent in charge to handle the Extension programs for Nye and Lander County.

## VIII. Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

Due to the fact that only a portion of the Agents time was devoted to Lander County accomplishments are a bit hard to measure. The activities for 1942 included acting as Secretary for the County ACA committee, Secretary for the County USDA War Board and carrying on as much of an educational program as possible.

The ranchers have been assisted in carrying out the many war programs during the year, a rural fire prevention board was organized and functioned, 100% of the farmers were helped to carry on work with the ACA, A L-H Club was organized in the county and functioned well although a rather low percentage completed the years work, work was done on improving the meadows of the county and a great deal of knowledge was gained regarding the agriculture of the County which will enable the Agent to be of more benefit in the coming years.

Lander County, Nevada



Lander County is divided into two districts for the purpose of Extension work. These two districts are the Southern and Northern. The farms are scattered over the entire county, usually being located along Reese River and creeks flowing from the mountains. The farms in the Southern district are located in three general localities. These are: 1. along Reese River; 2. in Smokey Valley, and 3. in and around Grass Valley.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE

REPORT

1942

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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
activities in Nye County, Nevada  
with the assistance and efforts of re-  
presentatives of the U. S. Department  
of Agriculture, University of Nevada,  
and Churchill County Farm Bureau coop-  
erating

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BY  
JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

FALLON, NEVADA

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#### IV. Changes in County Extension Organization During the Year To improve Regular Procedures Or To Meet Emergencies

In January 1942, the administration of the Extension program for Nye County was turned over from the White Pine County office to the Churchill County office with John P. Ahern, Assistant County Agent in charge of the program, along with that of Southern Lander County and Assisting in Churchill County by having charge of the L-H Club program. The Extension service has an office in Tonopah in the Federal Building, but to date the office has not been set up with an agent in charge. This office is used as a headquarters by the Agent when he visits the county, but general headquarters are at Fallon.

Some work is done out of the White Pine County office in the Eastern Side of the County and some in the Southern tip out of the Clark County office. A small bit of work is also done by the Assistant Agent in Esmeralda County. The Extension program to date has been largely planning, assisting farmers by correspondence and handling the administrative end of the AAA program and USDA War Board activities for the county.

An emergency local leader system was organized in the County during the year to assist with emergency work.

#### V. Status of Farm Bureau Organization

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

There has never been a Farm Bureau organized in Nye County. Any Extension work carried on is done through the University of Nevada without the help of any Farm Bureau.

#### VI. County Program of Work, Project Activities, and results Achieved

##### 1. Factors Determining Program

Many factors enter into and influence the Extension program carried on in any county. The Extension Service is set up to serve the rural people by giving out reliable information and assisting with the organization of the rural people into a prosperous well educated cooperative group. Nye County is one of the very largest counties in the United States and has a very thin population. The closest figures available show 139 farm or ranch homes in the county. This fact greatly affect the kind of program used and the effect of the program. The scattered ranches makes community life and neighbor relations difficult. also the possibilities of group meetings and effective group contacts by the agent. The agriculture of the county is almost totally range operations and a wide use of public domain is made.

Telephone connections can only be made to a few ranches and to most of the areas in the county mail delivery is on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, making contacts by phone impossible and contacts by mail slow.

The general attitude of the rural people is more or less an attitude of indifference to new ideas and there is evident a decided tendency to stay by the old and common methods.

All these things effect to a great degree the kind of program used and the effectiveness of the program.

2. Influence of State and National Agricultural Agencies operating in the County, upon Extension Program.

There are very few Department of Agriculture Agencies operating the County. The AAA functions in the county and the Forest Service has control over considerable grazing land. These agencies have not affected to a great extent the Extension program. Any effects have been beneficial rather than detrimental to the Extension program. The Extension Service will have no trouble operating in Nye County when it becomes evident to the farm people that the Service can render a worthwhile service in the people.

3. Methods Used in:

(a) Development of Projects

Projects are written up by the County Agent following observations relative to an existing problem. When it becomes evident that a problem exists and the Agent feels that he may assist in the problem, a project plan is written and work on the problem is started under this systematic plan. The project plans are approved by the Director of the Extension Service of the University of Nevada. There is no assistance or approval given by Farm Bureau directors as in the other counties of the state. The development of most projects is gradual, advancing with the need and information available on the problem at hand. Some projects of an emergency nature come in to being in a hurry, and are worked immediately. These projects usually are temporary and are abandoned when the emergency is over.

(b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments (County)

In-as-much as there is no Farm Bureau organized in the County, there are no Farm Bureau departments.

(c) Development of Demonstrations

During 1942 there were no demonstrations developed in the County as the Agent was able to spend little time in the county, and it being a new county to the Agent no attempt was made to establish any demonstrations. An attempt will be made during 1942 to develop some demonstrations. The method to be used will be to first determine a need for the demonstrations and make plans on how it should be conducted. The Agent will then contact an operator who is a good cooperater and who lives where other people will have a chance to watch his operations, and solicit his help in staging the demonstration. It is expected that most demonstrations will be carried on by operators.

## (d) Development of Project Leaders

Project leaders are developed by finding an operator or other person who is interested in a particular project and obtaining his cooperation and help in carrying out the project in question. This leader will many times be the operator who is carrying on a demonstration. He will help to develop project plans and promote the project as much as possible through his contacts with other farmers and study of the problems involved. With the Agent not able to visit the County much it is expected that the use of project leaders will be one of the most effective methods of carrying on the Extension Program.

## 4. In Dairying

## (g) General

Very little dairying is done in Nye County. On most ranches one or two cows are milked for the purpose of supplying the home milk supply. In Esmeralda County one ranch has a commercial herd of purebred Guernseys. One visit was made to this dairy with Mr. V. E. Scott, State Dairy specialist, and some assistance given regarding butter making and marketing. This dairy now sells whole milk and butter in Tonopah. Some assistance has been given this dairyman on controlling diseases.

Another small dairy is located in Nye County Springdale. An attempt has been made to help this operator secure a dairyman. To date he has been unable to hire a dairyman and may sell off his dairy cows for lack of help.

Advice was given relative to feeding of alfalfa hay and grain to the dairy cows.

## (h) Increasing Dairy Production

In as much as Nye county is not a dairy county little could be done in the way of increasing dairy production. However during 1942 two dairies in the district have expanded and are now selling milk and butter.

The USDA War Board and the Extension Service encouraged the increase in dairy production in the county as a war measure to help meet the milk shortage problem. This attempt was made in hopes of cutting down the purchases of canned milk, so as to release the canned milk and other dairy products for war uses. The population of this area has increased due to war activities and there is evident a need for more milk. Most of the demand is met by milk shipped in from other areas at the present time. His attempt to increase dairy production and sales in the county will be continued in 1943.

## 5. In Poultry

## b. Feeding

Like dairying, the poultry business in Nye and Esmeralda county is on a home food supply basis, except for one operator who supplies most of the eggs for the town of Tonopah. This operator keeps around 5000 hens, trucks most of his feed, from Fallon, a distance of about 185 miles. In turn he ships his eggs 65 miles to Tonopah for market.

Several visits were made to this ranch and some assistance given him in obtaining two cars of Commodity Credit Corporation Feed wheat for chicken feed.

## I. Increasing Poultry Production

An attempt has been made during the year to increase poultry production in that area as a war measure to help supply more of a needed commodity. It was believed that increasing commodity production, although not adding to the sales would decrease the purchase of these products by the people of the area, thus releasing more for war uses. A circular letter was issued relative to the food for freedom program and news articles carried information on it.

## 6. In Agronomy

## b. Wheat

## (5) Production

A few acres of wheat is grown in the County, but this is of relatively little importance and little work has been done by the Agent. All wheat raised in the county is also fed in the county.

## c. Barley

## (5) Production

Barley the same as wheat is grown only in small acreages for livestock feed on the farms, and the agent has done little on its production other than make recommendations regarding planting and varieties.

## f. Alfalfa

## (5) Production

Alfalfa, although of relatively little importance at the present time is grown to some extent, and will likely be used more extensively. Recommendations regarding varieties to plant have been made. In most cases Ladac has been recommended as a wilt



resistant variety. Some interest has been shown in Cassac, but its use has not been specially recommended due to insufficient information relative to its adaptability. The use of alfalfa in rotation systems has been recommended by the agent, and its use was used in S.C.S. farm plans to a large extent.

#### e. Weeds

##### 8. White top and Russian Knapp weed

Several ranches in Nye County are heavily infested with white top and Russian Knapp Weed. Several ranchers have contacted the agent regarding the control of these two weeds. It has been a general policy to recommend the use of chemicals (carbon-bi-sulfide) on small plots, ditch banks and fence rows where cultivation could not be carried out, but cultivation in open fields.

#### O. Meadows

##### 1. Improvement

The Agent has had little opportunity to work intensively on project work in Nye County. The mountain meadows produce considerable feed for livestock in Nye County therefore are an important part of the Counties Agriculture.

The improvement of the meadows through the seeding of grasses and clovers has been emphasized by the county agent in his contact with ranchers as well as through the A.C.A. program. The practice of renovation of meadows as means of breaking sod has been widely used, however in many cases the method of renovation was not effective. A heavy spring type cultivator used on one ranch in the County does a very thorough job and is being recommended by the agent.

Climate and soil conditions in the county vary to such an extent that general recommendations relative to types of grasses or clovers cannot be given in all parts of the county. Study is being given to methods of improving the meadows of the county.

#### P. Alsike Clover

##### 1. Introduction

The use of Alsike Clover as a meadow hay crop has been recommended.

#### 7. In Agricultural Economics

##### a. Marketing

##### 13. Cattle

The problem of increasing sales of beef cattle was attacked by the U.S.D.A. War Board and the Extension Service. Letters and newspaper stories were sent out relative to the desirability of heavy sales of cull cows in 1942. The high prices offered, coupled with the request of the Department of Agriculture to increase marketings has resulted in increased sales, but the extent of the increase

is not known at present. Along with increased sales by culling, has been emphasized the possibility of increasing sales by larger calf crops heavier steers at market time and better utilization of available feed supplies.

## K. Agricultural Adjustment

### 1. Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

The Annual meeting of the Nye County Agricultural Conservation Association was held before the writer of this report started work in the county and at that meeting the following committeemen were elected.

Chairman	Jim Butler
Vice Chairman	Chas. E. McLeod
Regular Member	E. R. Van Horn
1st alternate	James G. Sharp
2nd alternate	Mrs. Irene C. Hayden

At a later meeting Mr. Ezra Funk was elected treasurer and John P. Ahern elected Secretary.

The Committee held regular meetings through the year, all but one of which were attended by the Agent.

The compliance work and most of the office work was done by the Supervisor Mr. Leo Funk, who replaced Ezra Funk as supervisor and Treasurer of the Association.

The County Agents part in the program was to act as Secretary and advise with the committee regarding procedures and practices recommended.

The program for the county is becoming well organized, with many disputes over practices, acreages, land classification and allotments being straightened out. Several range examinations were completed during 1942 and it is expected that more will be made next year.

## B. In Animal Husbandry

### a. Beef Cattle

#### 1. Range Improvement

The improvement of the ranges has been attempted to some extent through the A.C.A. by deferred grazing practices. The Agent has examined the ranges while in the county in an attempt to learn more about them. In 1942 the ranges dried rather early in the fall due to there being no rainfall during the summer months. The extent of use of the ranges depends to a great extent upon the watering facilities of the area. In many places watering facilities are needed, and are being developed through the A.C.A. program on privately owned range land.

It was planned to make a display of grasses common in Nevada to keep in the County office, but to date this has not been done. Considerable amount of study has been done by the agent on the range practices and types of range in the county. Further study will give an opportunity to carry on an active range building program. Artificial reseeding has not been recommended except in places where spring water or concentration of rain and snow will create a sufficient supply of water to maintain the better types of range plants.

Quite large acreages of white sage has been noticed in parts of the county.

### 3. Purebred Sires

This project was written so the Agent could study the livestock production of the county and help in any way possible to improve the quality of stock through the use of Purebred bulls and raise. There has been little chance to do much with the project during 1942, however it is expected that more can be done in the next year.

Many of the operators are now using purebred sires, but in most cases are not getting as high quality sires, as should be used due to a prevalent idea that 125 to 150 dollars is the top price which should be paid for range bulls.

There have been some good quality bulls shipped into the county during the year, however little credit can be accepted by the agent for this fact.

The Elko county livestock Show yielded a number of good bulls to Nye County.

#### b. Sheep

##### 1. Range Improvement

Work with regard range improvement for sheep has been done in connection with range improvement for cattle

#### d. Hogs

##### 3. Feeding

Several requests for information on feeding hogs were received during the year. Due to there being no skim milk in most cases for hog feeding in Nye County, the use of meat scraps and tankage has been recommended.

#### h. Relationships of the public domain to the range Industry

##### 3. Taylor Grazing Act

The Agriculture of Nye County is to a very great extent dependent on the use of the public domain. The major part of Nye County is not organized under Taylor Grazing Act. A small portion in the eastern part is under Taylor Grazing control along with the White Pine district. An item of considerable worry during 1942 was the withdrawal of a vast area of range land by the War Department for a Bombing Range in the central part of the County. This withdrawal prohibits the use of the area for grazing and is creating a hardship on several cattlemen, in that it took away a large portion of their winter range, and is creating trouble for them in keeping their cattle from drifting into the area. The withdrawal of this range will result a great decrease in the amount of beef produced in the coming years in that area.

## 9. In Club Work

### b. Home Economics

Little was attempted during 1942 in 4-H Club work in Nye County. Club work is difficult to carry on in such a sparsely settled territory.

A girls 4-H Club was organized in Tonopah, with Mrs. Ed Slavin as the leader. This club functioned till about the 1st part of August when, it discontinued. Many of the girls left Tonopah for the summer, while 3 or 4 others moved away to live. It is not expected to attempt a club in Tonopah next year.

James Sharp of Current Creek has expressed a desire to have some 4-H Club work started near his ranch. This possibility has not been investigated, and it may be that a club will be organized there with Mr. Sharp as the leader.

## 12. In Control of Rodents and other Pests.

### b. Rabbits

Many rabbits were present in the County in 1942, and considerable damage was done in some cases to crops. One farmer reported an almost 100% loss of a wheat crop. Recommendations regarding poisoning were given and where the poisoning was done it was effective.

### c. Grasshoppers

Large numbers of grasshoppers covered the county, but little crop damage was reported, as the specie seemed to prefer black sage to feed on. A great amount of black sage was stripped of foliage. No control measures were attempted due to the light damage to crops and the large territory covered by the hoppers.

## 13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

## d. Irrigation

Some time was spent by the Agent in investigating a water facilities project near Tonopah. The operator of a small farm near Tonopah desired to develop a series of wells, situated some distance away and above the farm property, into a water supply for irrigation. Suggestions on the possibilities of developments were given, and recommendation made that pumping tests be made before any amount of work be done on piping, so that some assurance of a supply could be had before spending money on the project. The development has not been made to date.

## f. Fire Control

A Rural Fire Protection Board was organized for Northern Nye County, but so far the details for the action in case of fires has not been completed. An increasing amount of branches grains on the ranges has createe a serious fire hazzard during the dry season of the year, and it is hoped that a plan for fire fighting, through cooperation of the Forest Service, State Highway Department County officials and the Extension Service a plan for fire control can be drawn up.

## 15. In Publication

## a. Agricultural News Writing

News articles of importance and interest to the Agricultural people of the county have been written and published in the Tonopah Dairy times. The following is a sample of the articles written.

The ranchers of this county and others in Nevada have been asked by the Government to increase their production of beef, without increasing the number of cows kept on the ranges. The way to this is told by E. C. Flemint, chief of the Range Management of the University fo Nevada Experiment Station in a recent bulletin published in the station.

Six major points worked out by the Experiment Station workers are as follows:

Plan seasonal breeding in order to have as many calves as possible dropped at or near the start of the grazing season.

Feed weaner calves an adequate amount of good quality hay to keep them gaining through the winter months.

When range grasses dry up, place market cattle on "tame" grass and clover pastures or aftermath in order to provide nutritious feed high in protein content until selling time.

Improve the production and the quality of forage from irrigated lands by controlling irrigation and by planting "tame" grasses and clovers in favorable areas of "wild" grass meadows.

Cut hay in the bloom stage or earlier, to conserve the supply of protein and vitamins.

Blend seasonal breeding, cattle feeding grazing and forage production practices together so that cattle will make the best possible use of the ranch resources and will make gains consistantly from birth to selling time.

These points should be used in addition to culling inferior cows and bulls, the range men state.

#### 18. In Forestry

##### a & b Woodlots and Windbreaks

Recommendations to plant woodlots and windbreaks and methods were given to several ranchers especially in Fish Lake Valley in connection with Soil Conservation Service Farm plans. There will likely be several woodlot plantings and windbreaks made during the following year.

#### 19. Charter and Scope of office and Field Service

The Agent in charge of Extension work in Nye County has headquarters at Fallon 176 miles from Tonopah. There is an Extension office in Tonopah, used by the Agent only when he visits the county. The office work consisted largely, of war activities during 1942, deciding proper procedures, notifying ranchers of the procedures and generally administering the war time programs of the Department of Agriculture. The Agent is Secretary to the Nye County ACA and Nye County USDA War Board, these jobs created considerable office and some field work. Field work during 1942 was largely study of the counties Agriculture by the agent.

#### 20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

The statistical report included only the work done by the Assistant Agent writing this report, as no other agent did work in the county during 1942.

### VII. Outlook and Recommendations

The Extension program for 1942 will be greatly affected by the war. It is expected that a great deal of the Agents time will be taken up with war program activities.

A program will be planned to increase the supply of beef and sheep the major products of the counties

agriculture. Some work is planned for pasture development meadow improvement and range improvement. It is felt that these projects are of greatest importance in increasing the production of the county.

It is recommended that an Agent be stationed at Tonopah to handle the Extension program for Nye and Lander Counties. With the war program as it is, and and an assistant agent doing work only part time in this territory cannot do a satisfactory job.

#### VIII Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

The Activities of 1942 included, assisting the Agricultural Conservation Association and acting as its secretary, acting as secretary for the County USDA War Board and handling most of the work for the board during the year, assisting farmers in complying with the war time programs, and disseminating information on production, war needs and better farming methods to the ranchers of the county.

Nye County, Nevada

Lander County

Churchill  
County

Reese  
River  
Valley

Smokey  
Valley

Monitor  
Valley

\*Suckwater

\*Current

\*Round  
Mountain \*Belmont  
\*Manhattan

White  
River

\*Horn Springs

\*Tonopah

\*Sharp

Nye County is a very large county, in which the agriculture consists largely of the range business. Ranch headquarters are situated generally on small creeks and rivers where water is available for hay production. Most ranches are located along Reese River, in Monitor Valley, Smokey Valley, Current Creek, at Pahump and at Beatty. Other ranches are scattered throughout the county usually isolated with one or two ranches at a place where small creeks furnish the needed water.

NYE COUNTY

\*Beatty

Amargosa  
River

\*Ash Meadows

\*Pahump



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

R E P O R T

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Statement of Agricultural Extension  
activities in North Lyon County,  
Nevada, with the assistance and efforts of  
representatives of the U. S. Department  
of Agriculture, University of Nevada and  
Lander County Farm Bureau Cooperating.

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

FALLON, NEVADA

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#### 4-H Club Work

a 4-H Club was organized in the Fernley Area in North Lyon County by the Assistant County Agent for Churchill County in 1942. The Club was led by E. P. Murray with Albert Emerson as the Assistant leader. 21 members started in the club, with two moving away during the summer leaving 19 in the club. Regular meetings were held and very satisfactory year resulted. The club was a mixed community club with both boys and girls and various kinds of projects. 13 of the members completed the years work.

One purebred sheep project was started, which should develop into a good flock and have some influence on the sheep of the community in years to come.

The club joined the Churchill County group in an achievement day fair where the members showed their crop and livestock projects and participated in the program. They also joined the Churchill class in an Achievement day party in November.

The Activities of the club included a community improvement project, participation in Church exercises on 4-H Club Sunday, club parties and weiner roast.

It is recommended that the club work for the Fernley Area be handled from the Yerington Extension office where the girls can get the benefit of a Home Demonstration Agent, and the clubs activities can be combined with the rest of the clubs of Lyon County.