Subject Annual Report.

From 1942 To

No. M Q. 0089

[WASHOE 607]

ANNUAL REPORT

ARCHIE ALBRIGHT

1942

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 2

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

BY

ARCHIE R. ALBRIGHT, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 to OCTOBER 31, 1942

RENO, NEVADA

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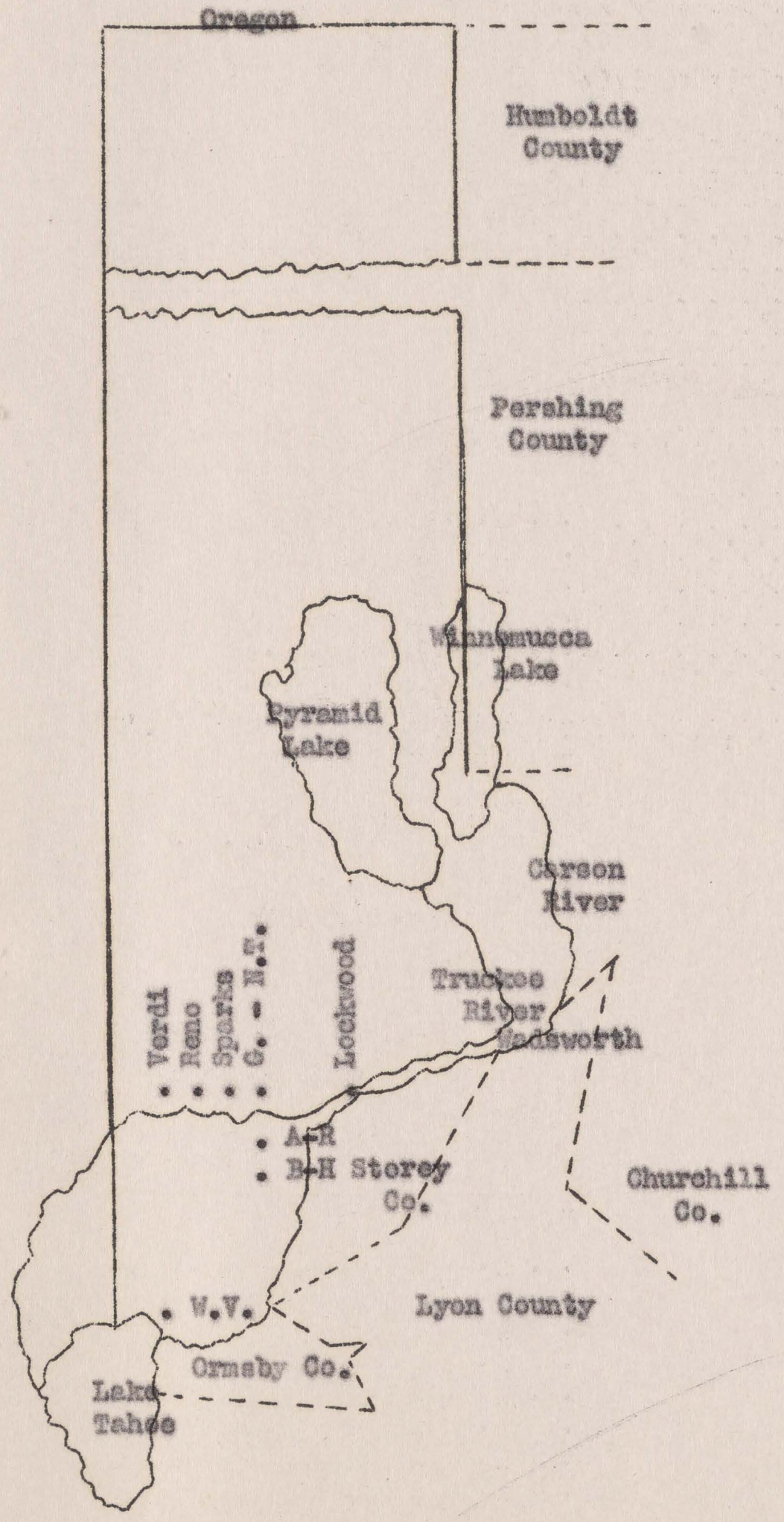
WASHOE COUNTY

Map showing Communities



4-H Community Clubs

A.R. - Anderson-Riverside
B.H. - Brown-Huffaker
L. - Lockwood
N.T. - North Truckee
G. - Glendale
V. - Verdi
W. - Wadsworth
W.V. - Washoe Valley

4-H Club Projects

Beef
Dairy
Sheep
Swine
Rabbits
Poultry
Garden
Yard Improvement
Insects

Reno To:

A-R	-	1 mile
B-H	-	6 miles
L.	-	11 miles
N.T.	-	4 miles
G.	-	4 miles
V.	-	11 miles
W.	-	32 miles
W.V.	-	24 miles

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of organization - Distinctive Features

The Washoe County Farm Bureau and the Nevada Extension Service in Washoe County are supported by State and County Taxes and cooperative funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A County tax of one and one-half cents on a forty million dollar valuation furnishes funds for operation of office, car expenses and travel.

The personnel of the organization in Washoe County consists of two full-time County Agents and one Assistant Agent. The man agent works on Agricultural problems and the woman on home economics problems. The Assistant Agent is in charge of club work and other projects and helps both the man and woman agent. In addition, there is one full-time office secretary, and recently housed in the County Office is one part-time field supervisor and one secretary on the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Equipment for the proper conduct of such office is furnished by the Washoe County Farm Bureau, and permanent headquarters are Room 222, Federal Building Reno, Nevada. Fine, convenient offices, as in this case, make toward better efficient work of the Farm Bureau and Extension organizations in the County.

The Washoe County Farm Bureau is the organization through which the Extension Service functions. This is an organization of farmers and carries community, County, State and National responsibilities. A very close cooperative spirit exists between the County Farm Bureau and the Extension Service for the purpose of advancing an organizational, agricultural and home economics program. At the regular monthly meetings of the community centers of the County Farm Bureau, topics of agricultural interest to the Farm Bureau are discussed.

The officers of the Washoe County Farm Bureau for 1942 are as follows:

Leo F. Sauer, President
RFD Carson City, Nevada
Jose A. Zunini, Vice-president
Route 1, Box 165, Reno, Nevada
Mrs. Clara Krueger, Secretary
1018 Ryland St., Reno, Nevada
J. L. Nash, Treasurer
Route 1, Box 134, Reno, Nevada
Charles Oppio, Director
P.O. Box 86, Sparks, Nevada

The Washoe County Farm Bureau consists of seven communities. Active organization work is carried on in four of these communities. Each one has a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and project leaders, the number depending upon the projects adopted. Besides community officers there are the county officers consisting of five directors. Thus the community units are tied in with the county Board of Directors who are elected annually from these communities.

The officers of the community act as a program committee for each community and are called together twice a year to discuss county and community programs.

The Annual meeting is held in December in Reno, for the purpose of electing the county directors, the adoption of a budget and the program of work for the coming year. Each community elects five delegates and the homemakers department elect three delegates to attend the annual meeting. Only delegates are allowed to vote, which provision serves as a balance of power between communities. The county board appoints one delegate from each of the three unorganized communities.

The annual meetings of the community centers are held in November prior to the annual county meeting. Officers are elected, delegates selected for the annual county meeting, and a program of work is adopted. Regular monthly meetings are held in four centers, while the others hold meetings at the call of the chair.

Farm Bureau membership takes in every taxpayer in the county, due to the fact that the Farm Bureau is supported by taxation. However, annual membership fee is levied by the community centers to provide for local expenses and to maintain membership in the national organization.

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

Washoe County is 6,251 square miles in area. It has a farming area of 434,877 acres, of which 43,765 are irrigated. Farm Bureau and organized extension work is carried on chiefly in the irrigated portion. Three centers are located in the Truckee Valley and along the river of the same name. One center to the south of the Truckee is located in Washoe Valley.

The farmers in the county are generally industrious and thrifty.

The program of work adopted by the community centers is divided into projects. These projects have a leader whose duty it is to promote the project in the county. Directors of the county Farm Bureau assist the community leader, thus tying projects into the county program. It may be necessary to have the county Farm Bureau director have charge of more than one project. Washoe County has not reached the ideal in the matter of organization as yet, but the general tendency is that more interest is being taken by the project leaders in relation to their projects, thus interesting more prople in the result of the Extension Program and Farm Bureau work. Each year the directors of each community center meet with the county agents to discuss a satisfactory program of Extension and Farm Bureau work for that community.

3. General Policies, Including Relationships with Other Organizations.

The general policy of the Extension organization is to cooperate closely with the Washoe County Farm Bureau and with all civic organizations on any worthwhile project for the good of the county. Quarantine officials of the Veterinary Control Service, the Plant Quarantine Department of the State, the Experiment Station

of the University of Nevada, the Washoe County Water Conservation District, and all Federal Departments including the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Division of Grazing and E.C.W., the Forest Service, as well as the Bureau of Reclamation, have received cooperation with the projects in which they are interested in the County.

PROGRAM OF WORK

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
1. 4-H Club Work - State #17	Prizes and awards for achievement.	Awards were given to 65 boys.
	Strengthen Leadership.	Secured better leaders.
	Two 4-H Victory programs at Farm Center Meetings.	Two programs were held.
	Achievement Day with exhibits.	Achievement Day Program with Farm Bureau Fall Round-up.
	4-H Dinner for members and Leaders.	4-H Dinner held for leaders.
	Judge projects in the field by 4-H members.	All projects were judged in the field by club members.
	Club Program for each club for 1942.	Program was held for each club.
	Encourage the growing of livestock for home use such as poultry, swine, sheep and rabbit.	Home meat projects were conducted.
	65% of farm boys enrolled in the County.	65% were enrolled.
	25% of club enrollment attend camp.	20% attended camp.
	Every 4-H member take part in a Victory Garden.	100% participation.
	Every member store vegetables for winter use.	All vegetables projects stored food.
	Club members participate in Nevada Junior Livestock Show.	3 members exhibited in Show.
	Club members participate in State Fair.	No State Fair.
	Train one demonstration team and four judging teams.	1 garden team trained and 4 judging teams trained.
	4-H'ers cooperate with all victory agencies in scrap metal drive, fire patrol, black-outs, etc.	All 4-H'ers cooperated where possible.
	Learn what to do in case of emergency.	Learned to call police and ambulance.
	Avoid waste of any type of material.	Saved on all equipment and material.
	Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps	100% of membership bought Bonds or Stamps.
2. Cow Testing - State #1	Secure additional cooperators in the Dairy Herd Improvement work.	
	Secure cooperators enough to have 500 cows on test for a 12-month period in 1942.	400 cows on test.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	Hold meetings in conjunction with Washoe Dairymen's Assn.- to further the cow testing work.	1 meeting was held.
	Influence dairymen to keep accurate records on management equipment and labor costs.	14 records were kept.
	Visit each cooperator and work out cost accounts on the dairy project.	Cost accounts worked out on 5 dairies.
	Bring out the value of continuous testing.	Brought out at Annual Meeting.
	Arrange publicity on association activities.	News articles were prepared.
	Visit dairymen and work out plans for feeding for better results.	Farm visits were made and a circular mailed to dairymen.
	Encourage careful culling of unprofitable cows.	10 cows were culled in 1942.
	Hold a roundup meeting at the close of the testing year to summarize the activities of the cow testing association.	A dinner meeting was held with 20 dairymen present.
3. Purebred Sires - State #2	Influence the replacement of 3 scrub bulls with registered bulls.	2 registered bulls were secured.
	Influence 3 dairymen who are cross breeding to hold to a single breed.	3 dairymen were influenced.
	Secure 10 purebred bulls with butterfat records for the dairymen already using registered sires.	Secured records for 12 dairymen.
	Encourage the trading of good bulls between dairymen to keep the sires in use long enough to prove them.	One trade negotiated.
	Secure the cooperation of 5 dairymen to better manage their bulls by limited service keeping bull penned and feeding more careful to avoid over fleshing.	Ten were influenced.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	Urge the use of a bull for a longer period in the individual herd by breeding to unrelated cows and using a young bull on his daughter's (only in herds where economically feasible.)	Four were influenced.
4. Farm Defense Program. 393M State #538, Co. #40	Encourage the use of more home grown feeds such as hay and grain.	
	Encourage the better feeding of dairy cows that are milking.	10 dairies were influenced.
	Improve the quality of the feed by cultivating for weeds and reseeding pastures to better quality grasses and clovers.	7 were influenced.
	Do not cull herds as close in 1942.	Only 10 cows culled.
	Better rotation of pastures.	6 cooperated.
	Watch breeding dates on cows to avoid drying off too soon, but give cows 60 day rest period so they will freshen with more milk.	12 dairies cooperated.
	Give more attention to diseases which reduce the milk flow.	Leaflet on Mastitis sent to dairymen.
	Take every precaution to stop all factors which tend to reduce the milk flow.	Recommended better management practices.
Victory Garden State #539, Co. #41	Prepare news articles for the local papers to give information on the amount of seed, adaptable varieties, time to plant, how to plant, care of the garden, and winter canning and storage of vegetables.	8 news stories were prepared.
	Every family with a 4-H member has a home garden.	100% cooperation.
	Encourage the planting of home gardens by showing the need for home grown foods during the war period.	County Victory Garden Campaign supervised.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	Assist the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent on their goals.	Assisted both on their goals.
5. Agricultural Conservation Program State #484	Assist in the educational program for 1942.	Assisted the County Agent and A.C.P. Committee.
	Assist in tying in the A.A.A. with the Farm Food-for-Victory Program.	Home Garden - Encouraged the growing of more livestock food.
	Assist on general office administration of the program.	General administration carried out according to schedule.
	Assist County Agent on all his goals.	
6. Wheat Test Plot State #4	Secure 3 new cooperators in wheat variety tests.	Secured 4 new cooperators.
	Supervise test plot plantings.	Checked fields.
	Compile results of check plots with records of production.	Compiled production data.
	Check disease resistance of new variety as compared to common types.	Observations made under project.
7. Forage Crops - State #346	Establish two new field variety tests.	No new plots.
	Continue 4 alfalfa variety tests of 1941.	3 were supervised.
		3 were supervised.
	Secure production records on varieties for each crop.	Samples of hay were weighed and data compiled.
	Recommend pasture mixtures.	Recommended Experiment Station mixture prepared by Mr. Fleming.
	Recommend reseeding to improve present pastures.	Secured 7 cooperators.
8. Farm Bureau Cooperation-State #169	Assist in holding center meetings in 4 communities.	Made reports and showed movies.
	Attend the county director's meetings.	Attended 9 meetings.
	Assist in outlining membership drive.	Outlined by communities.
	Help prepare meeting program outlines.	Secured speakers and program material.
	Assist in Farm Bureau Cooperation with other agencies	Goals according to schedule.
	Assist County Agent on all his goals.	
	Assist in Banker-Farmer program in conjunction with Farm Bureau and 4-H Club Work	County Key Banker presented 4-H Achievement Pins.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
9. Horticulture State #536,Co.#38	:Prepare news articles giving :information on beautifying :the home.	:2 articles prepared.
	:Encourage the planting of :flowers, shrubs, and trees :around the homes.	:Yard Improvement Campaign :conducted.
	:Answer all calls relating :to disease control and treat-:ment.	:Answered calls and referred :them to proper authority.
	:Assist Home Demonstration :Agent and County Agent on :their goals.	:Assisted both on their goals.
10. Publications - State #389, Co. #60	:Furnish timely news articles, :charts and pictures to the :local papers to further the :educational progran of the :Extension Service.	:Furnished 69 news articles.
	:Write at least one article on :each project outlined for the :1942 year.	:Wrote articles on all but :forage crops and wheat test :plot.
11. All Others	:Assist County Agent and Home :Demonstration Agent on all :their projects.	:Gave general assistance to :County Agent and Home Deomon-:stration Agent on all other :County projects.

Project Activities and Results

1. Farm Bureau Cooperation

Organization work was done in four communities, Anderson-Riverside, Brown Huffakers, North Truckee and Washoe Valley. Assistance was given on planning the years work. Regional and County Directors meetings were attended. County and Community Committees were assisted on their problems. An active part was taken in farm center programs by explaining various phases of the extension program and by directing four achievement programs.

Activities assisted by the Assistant Agent were Spring Round-up Party, Farm Bureau Picnic, Fall Round-up Party, Harvest Ball, County Annual Meeting and State Annual Meeting. Farm Bureau cooperation with other agencies was stressed in all communities. The Farm Bureau program was tied into the various war activities by bringing speakers and movies to the Farm Center programs that were pertinent to the question of agriculture and the war. For exampl, the explanation of Farm Machinery Rationing and the Farm Truck Registration.

The Washoe Dairymen's Association activities were directed as cooperation with the County Farm Bureau Dairy Department. The Farm Bureau organization was used as a means of furthering 4-H Club work in the County by having the achievement programs as the Farm Center meetings. Victory Gardens were promoted through the organization by 4-H demonstrations at the Farm Center meetings.

The results of field demonstrations are prepared and presented to the Farm Bureau groups from the four communities. This is a means of getting the educational material to the farmers. Although the attendance may be small in some instances, the representative group carries the information back to their neighbors.

A report was submitted on the Assistant Agent's work for the year. This report was made at the County Annual Meeting.

A well balanced program was carried out as shown by the continued interest of farmers. This interest is reflected in the voluntary membership. Although a few less members are in the organization in 1942, the farmer membership was equal to previous years.

The Farm Bureau program is being planned on a streamlined basis for 1943. The County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent was assisted on all their Farm Bureau projects.

2. Agricultural Conservation Program.

All phases of the Agricultural Conservation Program was given direct assistance. The County A.C.P. committee was given assistance in carrying out the program in the County. Administrative assistance was given on the securing of farm plans from every farm in the County. The Field Supervisor was given instructions on various parts of farm compliance.

Many farmers were assisted in working out their planting schedule for 1942 to comply with all phases of the A.C.P. schedule. Recommendations were made to many farmers on the numerous practices allowed for payment in 1942.

To tie the program in with the war program, the application of (P-2,O-5) phosphoric acid was encouraged to increase the production of alfalfa and clovers. Pasture reseeding was especially recommended in all communities.

Wheat and potato yields were secured from farmers and the office force calculated all data pertaining to acreage of individual crops and allotments.

County A.C.P. committee meetings were attended and the County Annual Meeting was participated in by the Assistant County Agent. All matters pertaining to the County Office Administration were handled when the County Agent was absent.

3. Livestock

The program on purebred sires was carried on according to the outline of the 1942 project addition. Many dairymen were contacted on the subject of purebred sires and several were influenced in some form as a result of these visits. Two dairymen were convinced on the idea of using purebred bulls in place of their scrubs. Three dairymen were talked out of the idea of introducing guernsey cows into their holstein herds and substitute with a better sire to increase the fat content of the milk. Anotherdairyman is selling out the guernseys he has had with his holstein herd. Eleven dairymen were assisted in securing purebred sires with records. Correspondence was carried on with purebred breeders to give the County Office a list of available sires so when a dairyman inquires about a bull it is much easier to work out with him the type of sire he needs.

Two dairymen were convinced that trading good bulls is a good deal if the operators have similar types of operations. Dairymen in Washoe are not sympathetic with the idea of trading bulls. They have not as yet been convinced that an older bull is just as good as the younger ones.

The outstanding sire purchase of the year was by Mario Belli of west Reno. He purchased a yearling from Decker Brothers of Turlock. California. This bull is out of a three-year old with 612 pounds butterfat, sixteenth high in the world in her class in 1941. This bull is backed by three generations of 4% testers. The selection of this bull was based on the high-test families in his pedigree plus the high lifetime production of his ancestry. Mr. Belli was fortunate in securing this bull for $300 delivered in Reno Because Mr. Walter Decker says the bull is the first sale in Nevada and he has more black on him than many breeders like. A full brother of this calf went to a 600-cow dairy near San Diego so this bull should do well in Mr. Belli's grade holstein herd which averaged 332 pounds butterfat in 1941.

Four dairymen are keeping their bulls penned as a result of visits on the subject of sire management. Three dairymen were keeping their bulls too fat so were encouraged to feed so bulls would not get overfat. One dairyman is holding his older bull with a good record to breed the unrelated cows. He purchased a young bull to breed the old bull's daughters. Three dairymen who have mixed shorthorn herds have been assisted in locating good purebred sires. This has been difficult because of the scarcity of shorthorn cows with good butterfat records. Two shorthorn bulls purchased two years ago are being considered on a trade between two dairymen but has not been completed.

Negotiations are under way for a brown swiss sire but not much hope is held out for this purchase because of the scarcity of brown swiss breeders.

A continual effort is made to assist all dairymen in securing purebred sires with high production ancestry. When an outstanding animal is purchased, publicity is given which has a favorable response from others when they contemplate a purchase.

PUREBRED GUERNSEY HERD ON TEST FOR BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION
MUCH ASSISTANCE WAS GIVEN THE OWNERS OF THIS HERD.

PUREBRED SIRE RECENTLY PURCHASED BY M.BELLI FROM DECKER BROTHERS.
THIS CALF HAS A 4% B.F. TEST IN THREE GENERATIONS OF HIS ANCESTRY.

4. Dairy

The Washoe Dairymen's Cow Testing Association activities were carried out according to plans and the results are encouraging. Five new cooperators have been secured adding 150 more cows to the testing association. The interest of dairymen was aroused by news articles and mineographed instructional material. In March, a dinner was held at which time each dairyman testing invited a guest dairyman and through this means we carried some of the results of the association to other possible cooperators. The cow tester, Peter Finn (at that time), V.E. Scott, Extension Dairyman, and A.R. Albright, presented the results of testing to the group by a court procedure. The association was accused by Albright of charging excessive fees for cow testing. V. E. Scott brought out the value of testing to show the costs were not excessive and Peter Finn was the chief witness who was cross-questioned to present further material. A jury of non-cooperators was selected and J. L. Nash acted as judge. The case was left for the jury to decide. They were given until the year 1943 to make up their minds. One member of the jury is now a good cooperator. Visitors at this dinner were Wilbur Stodieck, District Extension Agent from Minden and William White, ex-cow tester of the Carson Valley Association.

The records of the eight dairies completing a year's work were summarized and analyzed and presented in mineograph for the complete mailing list of dairymen in Washoe County. A copy of this report is attached.

Contrary to the procedure of previous years, the Assistant Agent prepared a list of the ten low cows in the Association instead of the ten high cows. The low cows were sufficiently identifiable to the owner to know which were his own cows. The report showed the production of these ten low cows and how much money these cows lost for their owner in 1941. More response was received on this type of report than on publishing all the high cows.

Each cooperator in the cow testing work was contacted and definite recommendations made to each one regarding their dairy enterprise.

The testing is being done by a part-time tester, Lee Smith, since Peter Finn went into the Navy. Up to date this has been conveniently arranged but the draft status of Smith is questionable at present. The possibility of a woman tester is being considered but the taking of samples in some dairies will be difficult to handle with a woman tester. There are no available trained women who are interested in part-time work such as this. Every possible means will be exhausted before the association will be discontinued.

All the goals of the 1942 progress addition were reached except the number of cows. However, five new cooperators were secured. One dinner meeting was held. These dairymen were interested in keeping management and labor costs down. Each cooperator was visited and cost of production records were worked out with them. Continuous testing was brought out as important by pointing out the difference in production in different years. Publicity was given the cow testing work whenever

possible. Better feeding rations were worked out. Careful culling was recommended due to the need for increased production of dairy products in 1942. A yearly summary was presented at the dinner meeting of the members.

Nearly all producers of fluid milk in the vicinity of Reno and Sparks are being paid on a butterfat basis as a result of the continued emphasis upon this particular item. At a meeting of the Dairymen's Association the subject of selling on a gallon basis was argued against selling on a butterfat basis. Much discussion was held on selling on a butterfat basis and as a result the association went on record favoring the Cow Testing Association taking and testing the samples of each producer. Wayne Adams of the Nevada Food and Drug Department has been contacted to examine the tester and qualify him for a license to test milk products for sale. Although the tester has not taken any of the herd samples, it is being considered by more producers because of the dissatisfaction with the tests being received from the distributors.

Production costs were worked upofrom the Association records and presented to the Office of Price Administration. The costs were averaged to arrive at a price the producers must receive to continue their operations. The final results were that the producer must receive eight-four cents (84¢) per pound butterfat to be able to continue in business. The O.P.A. revised the figures presented and convinced the dairymen to ask for only seventy-seven cents per pound butterfat. The present base price is seventy-seven cents per pound butterfat for three and five tenths percent milk.

The dairies that have been testing through the facilities of the Cow Testing Association are culling their herds to adjust their business to keep in operation. With a higher base price they would not have to cull so closely. All members are patriotic but can only increase production if they are able to pay their bills.

Three dairies were dispersed during the year but enough cows have been bought into the community to almost offset the number sold.

The practice of some dairymen taking their own samples is being continued and being encouraged further to lessen the labor on the cow tester. If the turn-over in milkers wasn't so high most of the dairies could be arranged so that the tester would not have to take the individual cow samples. At present the tester can make about $40 per month on a per sample basis.

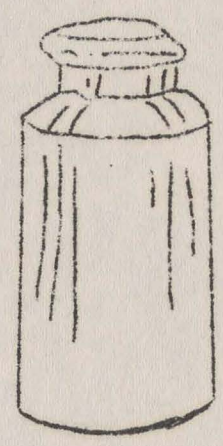
Recommendations were made to dairymen on methods of increasing milk production. A circular was prepared on control of mastitis. A home-mixed grain ration was recommended. These were prepared on mimeograph farm and sent to the ninety dairymen on Washoe County. Good response was received on this material and many dairymen are following these recommendations. The home-mixed grain ration was worked out through Mr. F. B. Headley of the Nevada Experiment Station. The recommend-ations made were seen in the Pacific Rural Press and the Pacific Stockman quoting the Assistant County Agent.

Washoe County, Nevada
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION DIVISION, AND WASHOE
COUNTY FARM BUREAU
COOPERATING

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
ROOM 222, FEDERAL BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1789
RENO, NEVADA

Adding MILK for VICTORY



by:

1. Feeding grain to cows producing 2 gallons of milk or more.

   a. Know each cows production so you will not waste feed.
   b. Suggested feeding scale:

Cow	giving	2	gallons	of	milk	–	4#	grain.
"	"	2½	"	"	"	–	5#	"
"	"	3	"	"	"	–	6#	"
"	"	3½	"	"	"	–	7#	"
"	"	4	"	"	"	–	8#	"
"	"	4½	"	"	"	–	9#	"
"	"	5	"	"	"	–	10#	"
"	"	5½	"	"	"	–	11#	"
"	"	6	"	"	"	–	12#	"

   c. Use home-grown feeds if possible.
   d. Grow oats, barley, or rye for feed instead of so much wheat.
   e. Feed good quality hay, grain, and pasture.

2. Improving your pastures.

   a. Thicken stands with grass and clover.
   b. Have a 3 field pasture for rotation.
   c. Fertilize pastures with treble-superphosphate at least 300# per acre.
   d. Irrigate more carefully in 1942.
   e. Cut the weeds and dry stems from the pasture in late July.

Sheet #2

3. Producing a better quality hay.

   a. Put up the hay with lots of leaves and a rich green color.
   b. Eliminate undesirable plants from the hay.
   c. Plant oats in old thin stands of alfalfa to keep down weeds.
   d. Make a good top on the stacks to keep storms from spoiling the hay. Top the stack with straw or weedy hay.

4. Furnishing an abundance of clean, fresh drinking water.

   a. Well water is warmer in winter and cooler in summer.
   b. Well water is free from contamination.
   c. Cows will drink more well water resulting in better health and more production.

5. Feeding succulent feeds with hay and grain in winter.

   a. Corn, sunflowers, oats, barley or alfalfa silage stored in a trench silo.
   b. Beets, carrots, and potatoes chopped or fed in a rack where the cows cannot get their heads up.
   c. All cows respond to succulent feeds.

6. Feeding fewer good cows, better.

   a. Poor cows do not respond to heavy feeding.
   b. Good cows will respond to heavier feed and pay for the extra feed.

7. Better management practices.

   a. Milk each cow at least 10 months.
   b. Have cows and heifers fat when they freshen.
   c. Don't trust a mediocre man with a high investment such as you have in the dairy herd. Several dairymen use a machine and milk the cows themselves.
   d. Middle aged men are generally more experienced and are ineligible for the draft.
   e. Provide windbreaks from cold winds and driving storms.
   f. Protect cows from flies in summer by using a good fly spray once a day.

8. Better handling of the cows.

   a. Don't bring the cows in with the use of a dog.
   b. Don't abuse a cow. A nervous cow will hold up milk when excited.

Sheet #3

c. Avoid over-crowding in corrals and barns.
d. Where possible, feed timid cows separate from the others in the herd.

9. Using precaution to prevent diseases.

a. Do not feed cattle on the ground. They pick up discharge of any that might be diseased.
b. Barnyards and feed lots should be kept clean.
c. Isolate the diseased animals immediately.
d. In cases of abortion all discharges from the abortion should be burned, not buried or thrown in a ditch.
e. When a cow shows inflamation in her udders, she should be milked last.

10. Having a determination to make some improvement in your dairy business and do your part in the food-for-freedom for America.

a. Increase dairy production this year.
b. Keep your spirits high.
c. Work your increased production plans on a long time basis as well as for 1942.

The ten points covered cannot be applied in all dairies but every dairyman can put more emphasis on these points during the period when more milk is needed.

The feeding of cows is not simple. Each cow should be considered as an individual. She should be fed according to production.

With high prices being paid for dairy cows there is a temptation to sell the dairy. We must consider what we are going to do after the high prices disappear. It is better then to adjust your dairy business while prices are good, then you will be ready for rough times ahead.

MacArthur didn't lay down his guns so let's not lay down ours. Our ammunition is milk to feed the men to fight.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
ROOM 222, FEDERAL BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1789
RENO, NEVADA

1941 REPORT WASHOE DAIRYMEN'S COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

By Peter Finn, Tester
And County Extension Office Staff

DIRECTORS

Mario Belli, President
J. L. Hash, Vice-Pres.
Wm. Canepa, Sec.-Treas.
John Christensen, Director
Willis Caffrey, Director

MEMBERS TESTING

J. L. Hash
Christensen Bros.
Mario Belli
Canepa Bros.
F. M. Young
Charles Oppio
John Capurro
Oscar Scolari

NEW MEMBERS

Washoe County Hospital
Willis Caffrey
Mrs. A. B. Washburn

HERD SUMMARY OF WASHOE DAIRYMEN'S COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

NUMBER OF HERD	NUMBER COWS ON TEST	TOTAL LBS. OF MILK	AVERAGE TEST	TOTAL LBS. FAT	AVERAGE LBS. FAT PER COW	AVERAGE COST OF FEED PER COW	AVERAGE ABOVE FEED COST PER COW
1	9	72029	3.9	2793	349	$50	$ 99
2	36	308163	3.6	10962	332	80	99
3	17	125198	3.6	4560	304	53	105
4	39	244562	3.6	8885	261	68	69
5	34	222244	3.7	8183	256	58	73
6	19	89554	5.0	4447	241	63	80
7	47	336366	3.4	11552	282	77	116
8	62	354491	3.5	12444	254	57	98
	263	1,752,607	3.6	63826	276	$63	$ 92

You will notice lower production in some cases makes a higher income above feed cost per cow. This is due to a marked difference in the price per pound fat received. Some of the dairies sell on per gallon basis while some are on a butterfat basis. This makes a difference when comparing herds according to income above feed cost.

The number of cows in a herd is the average number on test for twelve months. You will note the average test of all cows in the Association was 3.6%. This is good milk but lower than sold in most cities throughout the United States. The general demand is for milk testing from 3.7 to 4%.

TEN LOW COWS OF THE WASHOE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

COW NO.	LBS. MILK	AVERAGE TEST	LBS. FAT	COST OF FEED	NET ABOVE FEED COST	OPERATING COST APPROXIMATE	LOSS FOR THE YEAR
570825	2350#	4.4	104#	$43	$24	$70	$46
74865	3227	3.7	120	52	8	60	52
74874	3440	3.5	122	59	6	60	54
508848	3114	5.3	165	62	33	70	37
88-2503	5524	3.0	166	83	22	72	50
23967	5171	3.2	166	63	34	60	26
38797	4813	3.4	167	49	57	70	13
B 7971	4537	3.6	167	52	42	70	28
B 7995	5040	3.4	172	65	43	70	27
91405	5773	3.0	175	56	51	60	9
Average	4299#	3.5	152#	$58	$32	$66	$34

Note: No heifers included in this group.

Ten high cows of the Association averaged to compare with the above average.

						Profit
11,293#	3.77	426#	$83	$161	$70	$91

This is the story we hear so often - the ten low cows in the Association lost their owners an average of $34 per cow, while the ten high cows made their owners a profit of $91 per cow. The low cows were on feed twelve months, the same as the high cows. With feed costs increasing continually it is a good time for these low cows to go to the butcher. According to the above records a cow must produce at least 200 lbs. butterfat per year to pay all expenses at the present prices of milk.

High individual cow in butterfat for the year was a Grade Holstein owned by J. L. Hash. She produced 12,808 lbs. of 3.7% milk to make 478# fat. High cow in milk was owned by M. Belli. She produced 13,049 lbs. of 3.5% milk to make 462 lbs. fat. Highest average test for the year was made by a cow of F. M. Young's herd. She produced 7839 lbs. of 5.3% milk to yield 415 lbs. butterfat.

Individual high cows were found in all herds and their ranking among the ten high cows of the County will be announced to herd owners in the testing association.

Archie R Albright

Archie R. Albright
Asst. County Agent
Washoe County

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO
AVOID PAYMENT OF
POSTAGE, $300

FORAGE CROPS

Three Alfalfa variety test plots were supervised. In 1941 the planting of these plots was supervised and each plot was identified with white stakes and a map of the fields. No new plots were located in 1942 as there was not sufficient time to handle the extra checking and weighting.

Plots were supervised on the C.J. Christensen, Canepa Brothers, and the John D. Ginocchio farms. The varieties planted were Grimm, Chilean, Cossack, Orestan, Argentine and Ladak. P-2,O-5, was applied to these plots with check strips to show the comparisons. On the Christensen farm 150 pounds per acre was applied, and on the other two farms, 440 pounds of P-2,O-5, per acre was applied. Weights were taken on first and second cuttings and are shown on the attached table.

These plots were inspected at intervals through the summer. Nothing was noted until near harvesting time. At this time, the fertilized strips could be easily seen in the Canepa and Ginocchio plots. In all plots those fertilized showed heavier production than the unfertilized plots. The hay in the fertilized plots showed a deeper green color and more leafiness than the unfertilized plots.

Samples of hay were taken to determine the P-2,O-5 content and it was found the addition of P-2,O-5 increased the total amount in the hay over the unfertilized hay.

There were some variety differences as shown on the report. The average of the three farms on each variety show Ladak with the highest yield, Cossack very close, Grimm and Chilean a close third, Argentine and Orestan at the bottom the list. The Chilean would have been much lower if weights could have been secured on the Canepa farm. The Chilean there was so thin and weedy that an accurate weight could not be determined.

It was observed that some of the unfertilized plots contain more than the minimum of P-2,O-5 necessary in alfalfa hay. The highest percentage of P-2,O-5 was found in the Christensen plots where only 150 pounds per acre was applied.

These plots will be continued in 1943 if at all possible, because of the long time results needed. Pasture mixtures were recommended to several farmers. Recommendations were made to farmers to clip the pastures in August to remove stale grass and ripened materials. Farmers were urged to rotate their pasture with a three field system. Reseeding with clovers adaptable to this community was recommended. The County Agent was assisted on his projects.

Alfalfa variety and fertilizer test plots by Washoe County Extension Office with the cooperation of the University of Nevada and the Nevada Experiment Station. First and second cuttings were weighed on each of three farms. Samples from 200 square feet of each plot were weighed. The results are given in dry hay per acre using the factor 217.8 to convert to an acreage basis.

Cooperator	Variety	1st Cutting	2nd Cutting	Fertilized P205	Unfertilized	#P205 Fertilized	#P205 Unfertilized
C.J.Christensen	)	3836	2565	3341	3005	.688	.677
Canepa Brothers	)GRIMM	3317	3712)3169	--)3255	--)2716	--	-
John D.Ginocchio	)	3355	2240	3169	2427	--	--
C.J.Christensen	)COMMON	3465	2860	--	--	--	--
Canepa Brothers	) or	--	--)3162	--	--	--	--
John D.Ginocchio	)CHILEAN	--	--	--	--	--	--
C.J.Christensen	)	4208	3304	--	--	--	--
Canepa Brothers	)COSSACK	4300	3661)3530	4471) 3813	3469) 3011	--	--
John D.Ginocchio	)	3171	2539	3156)	2554)	--	--
C.J.Christensen	)	2564	2737	--	--	--	--
Canepa Brothers	)ORESTAN	3163	3057)2831	--)2929	3057) 2799	--	--
John D.Ginocchio	)	2903	2562	2929	2541)	--	--
C.J.Christensen	)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canepa Brothers	)ARGENTINE	--	--)2765	--	--	--	--
John D.Ginocchio	)	3032	2559	--	--	--	--
C.J.Christensen	)	3168	2713	3732	3328	.688	.677
Canepa Brothers	)LADAK	5160	3982)3546	4892)4145	4249)3381	.688-.667	.677-.657
John D.Ginocchio	)	3962	2293	3811	2567	.517-.487	.467-.417

Yields were computed by weighing 200 square feet, then multiplying by 217.8 to convert to an acre basis. Then take 20% of the answer for determination of moisture, divide this result by 88 to secure the 12% moisture content of stacked hay and multiply by 100% to secure the full yield. Each yield was taken by variety and fertilizer samples were taken only on one variety from each farm. The Common Alfalfa on the Canepa Ranch failed to show anything as it was all weeds. The average yield of each variety is the average of all plots on all the farms for both crops. The production per acre according to variety are: Grimm 3169 lbs., Chilean 3162 lbs., Cossack 3530 lbs., Orestan 2831 lbs., Argentine 2765 lbs., and Ladak 3546 lbs.

WHEAT TEST PLOT

Wheat variety tests were continued on the farms where they were started in 1941, with one new farm added this year. This Federation #38 has yielded well in the river bottom section where rust is most prevalent. However, it seems much more susceptible to the late spring frosts than the other varieties of wheat.

Chas. Oppio plants all his wheat acreage to Federation #38 and has had good results. He wants to secure some new seed for 1943 because his wheat became mixed with other varieties.

Chas. Oppio this year planted 1.2 acres of Thatcher wheat. Louis Capurro also tried some of this Thatcher with only fair results.

RESULT OF THE PLOTS

FARM	RATE OF SEEDING	VARIETY	YIELD PER ACRE	REMARKS
Chas Oppio	100# per acre	Fed. #38	2114#	Good
	100# per acre	Thatcher	1200 #	Poor (short heads)
Louis Capurro	100# per acre	Fed. #38	1879 #	Good
	100# per acre	Thatcher	1486 #	Fair
	100# per acre	Turkey Red	2408 #	Very Good (lodged some)
Joe B. Ferretto	110# per acre	Fed. #38	854.#	Poor
	110# per acre	Turkey Red	2520 #	Good
	110# per acre	Bunyap	2220 #	Good
Pete Thomsen	120# per acre	Fed. #38	1990 #	Good
	120# per acre	Arizona 24	1746 #	Fair
John Ginocchio	100# per acre	Turkey Red	2540 #	Very Good

From the results obtained on these five farms this year it appears that Federation #38 does well on the lower soils of Glendale and a section south of the River about five miles. Turkey Red seems to be one of the wheats that will get more attention because of the results obtained on these three farms. However, all the farms planting the winter wheat were in the Brown-Huffaker district.

Arizona #24 showed pretty well where accurate weights could be secured. It seems resistant to rust to some extent and produces a large full kernel. Thatcher was tried this year on two farms, but the results were not as good as other varieties. This seed was secured from Wilbur Stodiecke at Minden. No conclusive results were secured. It will be tried again in 1943 in an additional community. Some effort was made to get wheat growers to seed about (90) ninety pounds per acre instead of the higher rates. These plots will be continued in 1943 if possible.

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Several poultrymen were assisted in vaccinating chicks for fowl pox. Five were assisted in culling their flocks and several bulletins were sent out to people with a family flock.

Several poultrymen were assisted in diagnosing diseases. The worst found was nine-day Pneumonia which hit ten flocks very heavy.

A leaflet was prepared on handling poultry; this was designed to assist poultrymen in securing the utmost production from their hens in 1942.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AGRICULTURAL
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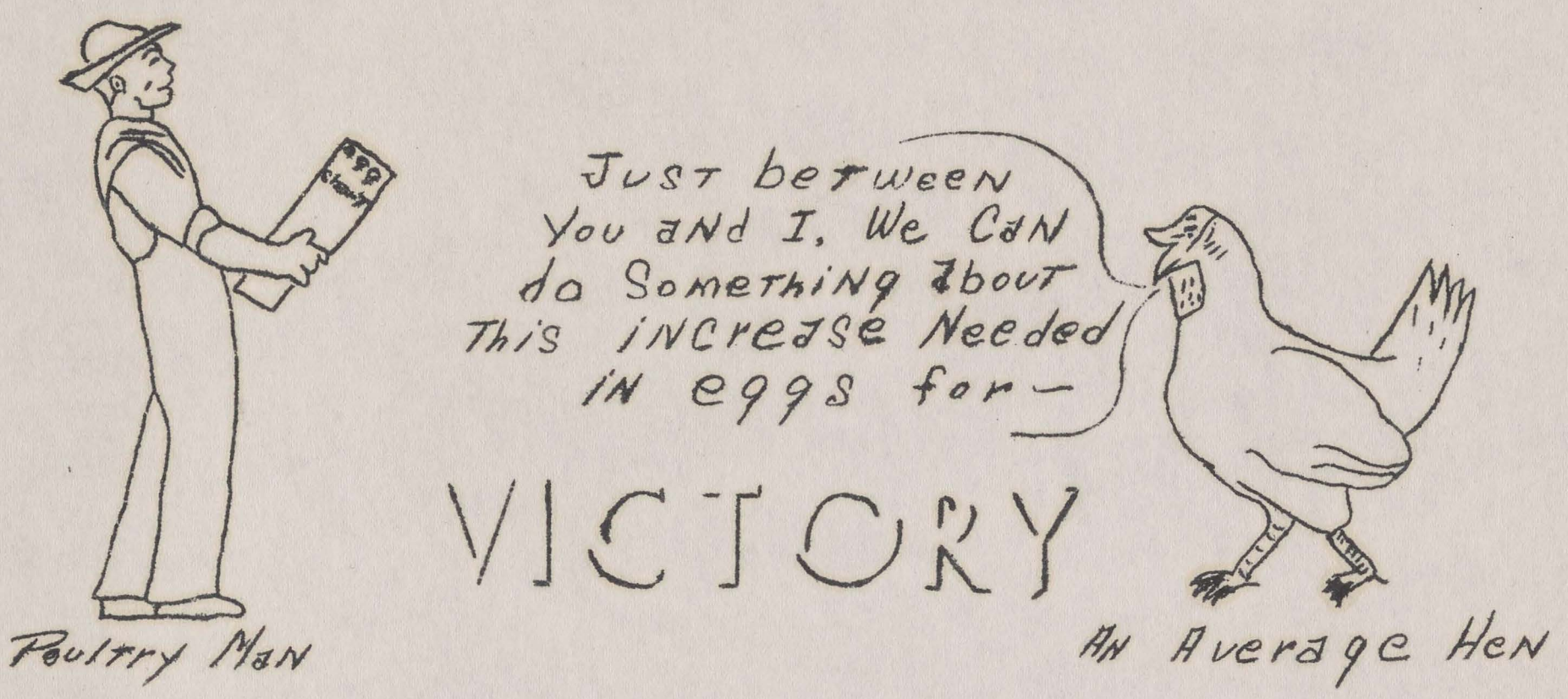

If the average hen could talk she would ask for -

1. To be carefully selected from a reliable dealer.

2. A good start with no over-heating or chilling.

3. No runty growth - good feed from the start. She would sooner be eaten than be undersize or deformed.

4. Not sickly because she can't tell you where it hurts, she'd sooner die or be off by herself in a coop where others won't pick on her.

5. Good growth so she can lay at 5½ to 6 months and produce more eggs for Uncle Sam's army. Early layers are heavier producers if they have their growth.

DIET - She would ask for feed that tastes good and plenty of it so she can keep up her weight while working overtime. A very tasty dish for growing chicks, with all the fresh clean water they can drink -

18 lbs.	ground yellow corn.
70 lbs.	ground barley or oats.
65 lbs.	ground wheat.
10 lbs.	wheat middlings.
20 lbs.	soybean meal or corn gluten.
5 lbs.	dried milk or equivalent in skim milk.
5 lbs.	meat meal.
5 lbs.	alfalfa meal or leaves.
2 lbs.	carrots or greens.
200 lbs.	= 16% protein feed.

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A very economical mash ration if feed is home-grown or purchased at harvest time. The hen would say, "Let me have ground barley instead of yellow corn if you wish."

As the hen grows she likes a slight change in her diet so when she is three months old leave out the dried milk and add five lbs. of wheat instead. Then when she is ready to lay add the five lbs. of milk and leave out five pounds of the high-priced soybean meal.

The hen would not be so "persnikity" as to say this particular mash is best but something like this with 15% protein - half mash and half scratch - would sure keep her in good health for the extra effort she must put into extra eggs. She would ask for an abundance of fresh feed each day - fed regularly and in a handy place where she can pick up a "beakful" at her leisure.

She would ask to be fat when laying time comes because it's awful hard to keep up weight and lay heavy too unless she has a little surplus to start with.

HOME - The hen cannot talk to the F.H.A. about her home but if she could she would request - at least four square feet for herself and each of her flock mates, lots of light, free from draft, dry and clean, ventilated so the dead air is removed, the dropping boards closed off by mesh wire, the home facing south with lots of windows to give sunlight and the home easy to clean because it will be cleaned oftener when the task is lighter.

The hen doesn't expect linoleum on the floor but good concrete with lots of nice clean straw will get more "caw-caws" than old dirty litter.

SANITATION - Hens are not particular about having the floor swept every day but at least once each week and they sure appreciate a nice layer of new litter put on a clean concrete floor. She will be proud of her owner if he can keep those droppings cleaned away because the droppings should be on the victory garden or on the carrot patch where the winter vitamins will be made.

The hen will be more comfortable on a nice clean nest free from mites or lice and will produce cleaner eggs too. Clean feed, water, and houses make the hens more contented and keep down disease.

DISEASE - The hen doesn't know the health officer and she has no way of telling when her flock mate gets sick so she is exposed to any disease that comes along. Unless the sick hens are noticed and removed immediately, it's awful hard to keep from getting the disease too.

The first signs of any disease in a hen is lack of appetite and droopiness. All hens agree that Blackleaf 40 is best for mites while sodium flouride is best for lice. Also lime not only kills lice and mites, but it makes the hen home look nicer at very little cost if used in the spring

Sheet #3

before the new flock is brought in.

CULLING - The hen with a heavy layer of fat over her body, with narrow lay bones and narrow between the breast bone and the keel is the foxy hen, probably first at the feed box and last to leave but seldom on the nest. These slackers make it tougher on the good layers and would be asked to move out if the hen could talk. The hard-working hen would say - "Take out these loafers whenever you find them - any time of year is good." These over-fat hens make good eating but at any rate should be taken away from the busy flock.

MANAGEMENT - The hen would say "Give me the following and I'll pay for the good care he gives me."

First, give me the proper feed to build my body for a strong constitution and large size.

Second, give me a nice home with plenty of light, dry, room and well-ventilated.

Third, feed me to produce eggs. By giving a 15% protein feed with half mash and half scratch and a lot of clean fresh drinking water.

Fourth, keep my home and nests clean and I will give clean eggs and resist disease.

Fifth, take out of our home those "saboteurs" such as sickly hens, real fat narrow-boned ones that just eat, also early molters.

Sixth, if my boss comes into the laying house quietly and keeps "scary" things like dogs and cats away we will control our nerves and settle down to eating, scratching, and laying.

Seventh, all the hen asks for her overtime work is a little extra care with a little better feed.

Eighth, remove eggs from the nests twice each day to a cool place. Sort the eggs according to size and grade as far as possible and market them as soon as possible because there is no better advertising than the flavor of the fresh, well-handled eggs.

If you are doing all these things for your hens you certainly are doing your part for victory.

This circular is only a means of passing on the results of other people's success in the poultry business.

Archie R. Albright

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Asst. County Agent
Washoe County

VICTORY GARDENS

The Victory Garden program was carried on through the cooperation of many community groups. These groups are: Homemakers Clubs, Farm Bureau, 4-H Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations of Reno, and Sparks, Garden Gate Clubs, Business and Professional Womens Club, Future Farmers of America, Service Clubs, the W.P.A. and Church groups.

In the spring of 1942 the Assistant County Extension Agent and Mr. James Henricks were named co-chairmen of the Victory Garden Committee for Washoe County. By agreement, Mr. Henricks worked with the groups located in the city of Reno and the Assistant Agent worked with the Sparks groups and the rural areas.

Three meetings wereheld with all representative groups notified. At the first meeting several things were stressed. First, that there wasn't a need to plow up lawns and the flower gardens. Second, there was a tendency for people to be over-enthusiastic about buying too much seed and so all groups should buy conservatively. Third, green leaf vegetables are more important in towns where space and experience are limited. Fourth, vacant lots and community gardens were discouraged unless adequate labor and supervision was available. Fifth, that all group gardens be reported to the County Victory Garden Committee. Sixth, that technical assistance be secured through the Extension Service, the Vocational Agricultural instructors and Mr. James Henricks.

A project was not written on Victory Gardens because the demand for this type of project was not made clear in the early part of the year. However goals were set up for the rural areas and were carried out. The news articles submitted were on cultural practices, garden plans, disease control, amounts and varieties of seeds to use and hot bed construction and use. These articles were well accepted. In many homes these articles were pinned to the wall showing the best practices in Washoe County. Through this publicity and farm and home visits much information was given out that materially assisted the gardeners.

All 4-H families had a Victory Garden and very good results were secured. Two 4-H boys demonstrated an adequate Victory Garden plan before Parent-Teacher groups, Farm Bureau, 4-H Club, W.C.T.U., Grange and Schools. Mimeographed material was distributed at the time of these demonstrations to give interested gardeners instructions on planting and care of the garden.

Many farm and home visits were made to assist gardeners on their garden problems. In some cases technical assistance was secured from the University and Plant Pathology departments. Special emphasis was given insect control - cabbage worms, cut worms, aphids and plant lice, pill bugs, onion and turnip maggots and thrips. Of these insects, the onion & turnip maggot did the most damage. The infestation was discovered too late for control methods to be effective, but gardeners were informed to clean up all leaves and old vines and spade the soil in the fall. In 1943 a vigilant watch will be made for the fly that lays the eggs on the onions and turnip crown. Spraying can then be done for limited control. The thrips were very bad on the onion fields during the month of August. No control measures were used, but plans were made to secure the proper spray material.

News articles were published on how to poison cut worms and pill bugs. Poison mash was recommended.

A very serious tomato disease known as bacterial canker was found in two tomato fields. One infestation took all but fifty plants out of fifteen hundred set out. This lost several hundred dollars for this grower. It was found that fermenting the seed will prevent this disease. Tomato blight is being gradually eliminated by cultural practices, selection of resistant seed, and spraying.

Bean Mosaic was found in a few cases but not serious infestation.

Winter storage displays were made at the Farm Bureau fall Round-up, pit storage, basement storage and barrel storage was demonstrated. Proper storage temperatures were shown and the proper moisture conditions were demonstrated. No estimate of the amount or value of products has been made but the results are very good and reports of the various groups are being secured to comple as one county report, to be submitted to the county nutritional council.

It is anticipated that much more activity will be shown on gardens in 1943 due to the scarcity of many vegetables on the market this season. Advance reports from seed houses show there may be a scarcity of some types of seeds the market so upon a more thorough investigation of the availability of seeds, plans will be made for cooperative buying of small lots of seed. Insecticide dealers report a decrease in the supply of rotenone and pyrethrum dusts and sprays, however, it is difficult at this time to say if there will be a shortage in this vicinity.

VEGETABLE GARDEN, TYPICAL OF MANY FARMS IN THE COUNTY IN 1942.

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THE VICTORY GARDEN

The production of food for the family will be a real help in winning the war. The home garden will supply fresh vegetables high in vitamins and mineral matter to keep the family in good nutritonal condition so better health may be maintained. Also if those who can will produce food for their own family, more will be available for the Army and Navy and for those who cannot grow a vegetable garden. It is the duty of every farmer, and others who have space, to take part in the food for freedom program.

The acreage devoted to the growing of a vegetable garden brings greater returns than any other space on the farm. The one-fourth of an acre needed to supply the vegetables for a family of five will produce from $75 to $100 worth of food. The value of such a garden cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The health of the family is the most important reason for producing food for home use. They will eat more vegetables if they can go to the garden and get them fresh. Fresh vegetables are not only more appetizing but are higher in mineral matter and vitamins. The old argument always arises, that it is cheaper to buy vegetables than to grow them. Again, we say the family will eat more vegetables if they do not have to buy them. This year it is also our "Patriotic Duty" to our Country to grow food for our family, in order to supply the men in service, people in warring countries, and those who cannot grow a vegetable garden with plenty of good nourishing food. Transportation is needed for military needs so it may not be possible to get the vegetables we need. The trains and trucks are needed to carry supplies for the military department. Therefore, let us do our bit by growing the food for our own family and allowing the food to be transported to those who cannot produce it. Growing the food supply will also cut down the cash requirements and save the money to buy other needed equipment and Defense Bonds. Now that we have given a few reasons for producing the food supply for the family, let us consider the best and most efficient way to go about planning for the home-grown produce.

First of all, select a space that is suited to the growing of a garden. Plant only what is needed by the family. The seed supply is not too plentiful this year and will be expensive. Buy only what is needed and save the extra for the warring countries who may not be able to get seed otherwise.

The Nevada plan for an adequate home garden includes the following: Four green leaf vegetables - lettuce, cabbage, spinach, swiss chard, beet top greens, asparagus, cauliflower, peppers, endive. Three root vegetables - carrots, rutabagas, turnips, beets, parsnips, potatoes. Two pod vegetables - peas, string beans, lima beans. Three miscellaneous - tomatoes, onions, corn, squash, cucumbers, and radishes.

The one-fourth acre plot (80 ft. by 140 ft.), if carefully and efficiently cultivated, will produce the vegetables needed for a family fo five for a year's supply. This space will provide about 1200# of potatoes and enough vegetables to can from 150 to 250 quarts. The root crops for storage will be about 150 to 300 lbs., and from 100 to 200 lbs. of cabbage. It is also possible to store from 50 to 100 lbs.

Sheet #2 -

of dried vegetables for winter use. If the home garden does not provide space for the growing of potatoes, they may be purchased and use the space for the green leaf vegetables and root crops. A Victory Garden should be planned by each farmer in the county as a part of the "Food for Freedom Program". Families living in urban communities and in small towns may also take part in the "Victory Garden" by growing some green leaf vegetables for family use.

VEGETABLE	AMOUNT OF SEED OR PLANTS		PLANTING DATE	
	FAMILY OF FIVE	25 FT. ROW	OPEN GARDEN	READY FOR USE
Asparagus	30 plts.	12 plts.	April 1	2nd year
Beans	2 lbs.	12 hills	June 1	50-70 days
Beets	4 oz.	1/2 oz.	April 25	50-80 days
Chard	1 pkt. S	1/2 pkt.	April 15	55-60 days
Carrots	1 oz.	1 pkt.	April 15	65-90 days
Celery	1 pkt. S	50 plts.	May 20	115-125 days
Corn	4 lbs.	1/5 lb.	June 1	65-95 days
Cucumbers	2 pkts.L	1/4 pkt.	June 1	55-60 days
Endive	1 pkt. S	1/4 pkt.	May 1	40-90 days
Leek	1 pkt. S	1 pkt.	April 10	125-130 days
Lettuce	2 pkts.L	1 pkt.	April 20	45-80 days
Mustard	1 pkt. S	1 pkt.	April 10	40-45 days
Onions	2 pkts.L	1 pkt.	April 10	90-105 days
Onion Sets	1 qt.	1/2 qt.	April 10	35-45 days
Parsley	1 pkt. S	1 pkt.	May 1	65-75 days
Parsnips	1 pkt. S	1 pkt.	May 1	90-105 days
Peas	2 lbs.	1/4 qt.	April 15	60-80 days
Peppers	1 pkt. L	13 plts.	June 1	70-75 days
Radishes	2 pkts.L	1 pkt.	April 15	20-25 days
Rhubarb	33 roots	9 roots	May 1	3 years
Spinach	2 pkts.L	1 pkt.	April 10	50-70 days
Squash	1 oz.	1/2 pkt.	June 1	45-65 days
Tomatoes	1 pkt. S	8 plts.	June 1	60-85 days
Turnips	1 pkt. L	1/2 pkt.	April 15	55-70 days
Potatoes	30 lbs.	25 seeds	May 10	70-125 days
Cantaloupe	1 pkt. L	8 hills	May 25	80-95 days
Cabbage	1 pkt. L	17 plts.	May 25	60-105 days

Sheet #3 -

In the chart presented on the preceding page, we have computed the amount of seed required for a family of five people. We also computed the amount of seed for a 25-foot row for those who may have a limited space to use for a garden. Your local seed dealers will give you information on how many ounces per packet, etc. Abbreviations have been used and for your convenience they mean: pkts., packets; plts., plants; roots mean those vegetables that should be purchased as such; L. means large,; and S., small; oz., ounces; lbs., pounds, and qt., quarts. We have determined the approximate number of days required for these vegetables to mature from seeding date. A few of these plants must be started in a protected place so are seeded in a hotbed according to the chart. A selection of varieties have been identified as very successful in Washoe County. All varieties have been farm tested and show their worth when handled properly.

The Mary Washington asparagus is very good. It should be planted as roots in a well-cultivated soil.

We have a large variety of beans to select from. Black Valentine, Tendergreen, pencil pod, wax, and kidney. These are all good bush varieties. Pole beans include Kentucky Wonder, cranberry, and Lazy Wife.

Three very desirable types of table beets are good fresh and canned. These are: Detroit dark red, Early Wonder, and Winter Keeper. This last is a late variety.

Two varieties of Swiss Chard were found to be very adaptable to this section: Lucullus and Fordhook.

A nice selection of cabbage is available. You will have good luck with Golden Acre, Early Jersey Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, and Danish Ball Head. We suggest you try some Savoy Cabbage. Very good for winter. Perfection Drumhead does well but it is late. Cabbage should be started in a hotbed.

A sizeable assortment of carrots are available but we find these best: Nantes, Danvers half long, Oxheart, Chentany, and Supreme half long.

Everyone likes celery and two good varieties are available: Easy Blanching, and Winter Queen. These should be started in a hotbed or cold frame.

Sweet corn is very hardy in Washoe County and these varieties are fine for roasting ears or drying for winter use: Golden sunshine, Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen and Golden Cross Bantam. Try Golden Cross and Golden Sunshine for luscious yellow kernels.

For those who like cucumbers may we suggest you consider your garden space carefully and plant these varieties after you have ample room for your other vegetables. Colorado, Streight 8, Black Diamond, and for pickling, the National Pickling and Chicago Pickling.

Leek takes its place in many gardens so we suggest the Elephant, Giant Musselburg, and Large American Flag.

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The base of most salads and a very delightful easy-grown vegetable with many varieties. These varieties of lettuce are good: Plant leaf lettuce early and use - Simpson's early, Grand Rapids, and Cos. Head lettuce for later use: Boston Butter, May King, Imperial 847 and 44, and Iceberg. Start March 1st in a hot bed or cold frame.

Why not save a little space for mustard, it's very good for seasoning. Southern Giant and Fordhook fancy do well.

Onions are an essential of the garden vegetables, so let's plant the Barletta White Welsh or White Portugal. Plant early sets and have early onions. Dry onions can be stored easily so why not try white, yellow or red Globes. A very mild onion is the sweet Spanish, or the Long Red Italian.

If you have room for parsley, we suggest the Paramount or Moss Curled.

Parsnips are late but are very good for winter use. They are better after being frosted and can be left in the ground and dug as they are used. The Guernsey or Hollow Crown are suggested.

Peas take up much space for the production, but are luscious green vegetables. Five fine varieties are recommended: World's Record, Thomas Laxton, Laxton's Progress, Alaska, and Mammoth Melting Sugar.

Most of us like peppers for salads and seasoning so we say try California Wonder, World Beater, and Large Bell or Bull Nose.

Radishes are easily grown and should be planted early with planting spaced so you will have fresh, small plants all summer long. French Breakfast, Scarlet Globe, and Sparkler are very good. White Icicle do well if you like them.

For a spring tonic you should have some rhubarb. It is very easy to grow and, although you have to wait a year or two for it to nature, it is permanent and you have two desirable varieties to choose from. McDonald and Victoria. Plant the roots and save a year.

Good old spinach, easy to grow and an excellent source of iron. Blomsdale Long Standing, Noble Giant, and New Zealand are fine for this climate.

Rutabagas are not very popular among some people but they are easy to grow and so nice for winter storage. Purple Top or Golden Neckless are good.

Squash require a lot of space but are very fine for variety in your diet and in the winter months you can cut into a Banana or Hubbard and they will keep well at low temperatures. Summer varieties include Patty Pan, Table Queen, Zucchini, Strait Neck and Butter Cup.

Be sure and plant some tomatoes. Those you cannot use immediately can be canned green or ripe. We take pleasure in presenting this very large selection of adaptable varieties. The Marglobe, John Baer, and Pearson are more blight resistant

NEVADA JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW
Reno, Nevada April 8,9,10-1941

CLASS Hogs PLACING _____

Entry #	Name of Exhibitor	Weight	Shrink 2%	Selling Weight	Selling Price Per #	Total Selling Price	Buyer	Purchased for
RED GROUP								
79	George Shepard	222	0	222				
81	George Shepard	223	0	223				
82	George Shepard	197	0	197				
83	George Shepard	207	0	207				
				849				
88	Romeo Rosaschi	212	0	212				
95	True Rosaschi	179	0	179				
86	Douglas Rosaschi	202	0	202				
				593				
69	Dale Thomas	183	0	183				
60	Grace White	225	0	225				
52	Calvin Fricke	188	0	188				
53	Calvin Fricke	207	0	207				
				395				
72	Clair Pursel	180	0	180				
73	Clair Pursel	214	0	214				
74	Clair Pursel	194	0	194				
63	Lynn Pursel	204	0	204				
				792				

Sheet #5 -

than others but all are very good for this section. You may select two or three varieties if you are planting a large quantity of tomatoes. These are available: Marglobe, John Baer, Pearson, Earliana, Scarlet Dawn, Improved Stone, June Pink, Rutgers, Chalk's Early Jewel, Livingstone, Beef Steak, and Bonny Best. Large tomatoes have a tendency to crack open such as typical of Beef Steak. Tomatoes should be started in a hot bed March 30th and transplanted June 1st.

Turnips should be included in your garden because we can eat the tops and roots. We suggest purple top white globe, the Shogoin and Golden Ball.

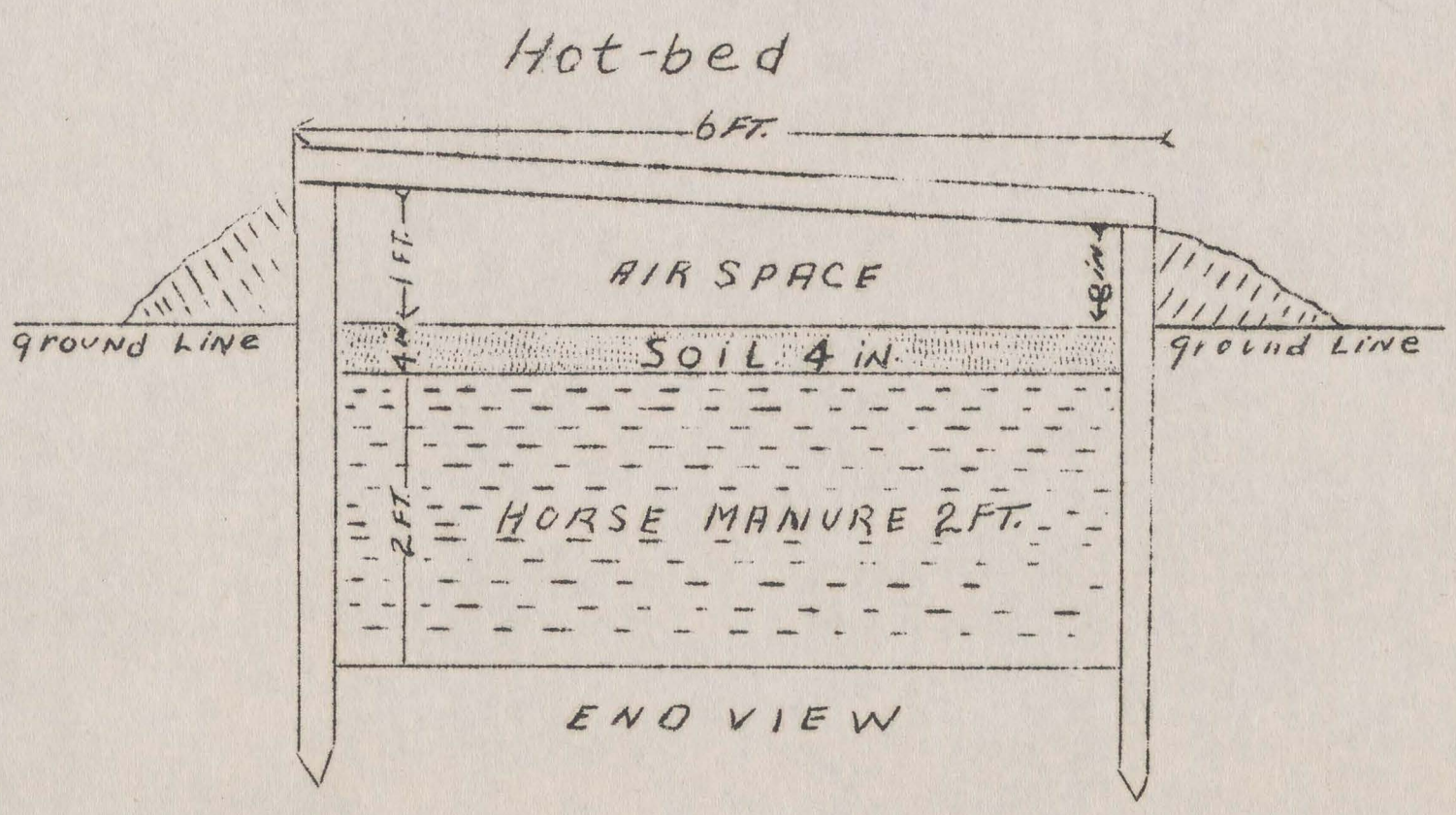
Endive has a place in the home garden although it is late it will do well. Why not ask for Broadleafed Batavian, Full Heart and Cos type Batavian.

Potatoes do well if their culture is known by the gardener. Well-drained fertile soils of fine texture are required for good results. We suggest Bliss Triumph, Early Rose, White Rose. Late crop: Netted Gems or Burbank.

If you have lots of space and plenty of time, it may be worth while to plant a few cantaloupe for variety. Suggested varieties: Hales Best, and Hearts of Gold or Honey Rock and Queen of Colorado Muskmelons.

Select the quantity of seed carefully and stick to branded quality seeds for a greater success in gardening.

All men take pride in producing results through their own efforts. Certainly a deserving pride can be felt when your family is well fed from vitamin rich fresh vegetables from your home garden.



Sheet #6 -

When planning a home garden there are several things to consider. One of the most important is starting frost susceptible plants in a protected place. Such plants are tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and peppers. When starting these plants, articicial heat must be furnished and the cheapest heat for this purpose is manure. When using manure we should consider the type that will give us the best heat. Fresh horse or mule manure has been found to be the best for general use. So we look for a best method to use it to start our early plants. The diagram presented shows a simple suggestion on the most efficient means of starting your early plants. There are many ways in which we can alter the diagram to fit each individual home or farm situation. We suggest the hotbed because it offers the most economical and surest way of producing plants that need to be started under protection.

The hotbed should be located on the south or southeast side of a building or board fence where the plants may receive plenty of sunshine. The bed should be large enough to grow a few more than the actual number of plants required but not excessive so plants will be wasted. We suggest a 3 feet by 6 feet bed for the average home garden. This will furnish enough room to start sufficient plants of tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, celery and any other two you may select. If you plant approximately six seed per inch of row in your bed, three rows 30 inches long of each type of vegetable will be ample to furnish you with at least 50 good healthy plants. 50 plants of each variety set out will make an abundance of vegetables for any family.

A 3 feet by 6 feet bed will require two 8 inch boards 9 feet long, two 4 inch boards 8 feet long, two 2 by 2 inch 8 feet long and three 2 by 2 inch 6 feet long. Lay out a space 3 feet by 6 feet on the south side of a building, dig this down 2 feet 4 inches deep. Square the corners then place two inch stakes in the corners, and nail the frame to these. The side next to the building will be the 12 inch side, three feet long. There should be a slope of 4 to 6 inches to the lower or front side as shown in the diagram.

Place 2 feet of fresh manure (preferably horse or mule) in the pit and tramp this down flat so it will heat and make a uniform solid surface. Place 4 or 5 inches of good top soil or garden soil on top of the well-packed manure and level to a smooth surface. Soon fermentation will start and heat will be given off. The first few days the heat will be excessive so the seed should not be planted until after the fourth day.

A regular 3 feet by 6 feet sash is preferable for a cover but many people successfully use old window sashes. Some type of glass cover should be used because it does not allow exposure to the cold yet lets the sun rays filter through. Many glass substitutes are being used successfully but do not give as good results as clear glass.

When you are ready to plant it is well to draw a diagram of your hotbed on a piece of paper and designate where the tomatoes are to be planted, where the cabbage is to be planted, etc. This will give you better utilization of the space and save you money when buying seed. One standard size packet will provide ample seed for the average family.

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It is best to plan your hotbed now so you may get it ready during your spare time from some other job and before spring work begins. For Washoe County the hotbeds should be planted between the 15th of March and the 10th of April because it requires from 45 to 55 days before the plants will be ready to transplant in the garden.

It is suggested you plant 5 or 6 seeds per inch of tomatoes, cabbage and peppers. Cover them no deeper than one-half inch and keep them moist by sprinkling the water on them lightly. The seeds will show through the surface in about 6 to 12 days. After two weeks, thin out the plants so each plant has ample room, one plant per inch is suggested. Plants are ready to be set out when 5 to 7 inches tall.

A suggestion to those who need only a few plants is to get a wooden box about 6 to 8 inches deep, put 4 inches of manure in the bottom, 3 inches of good soil on top of this manure and keep in a building where the temperature doesn't get below 50°. Be sure the plants have plenty of sunshine. On a warm day the box can be set outside. If the box can be kept in a heated building, very little manure is needed. The plants shouldn't be kept in a room where the temperature is above 70° farenheit. Many people have good results with this method because the plants receive more attention than when a hotbed is used.

When you have grown plants in a hotbed, coldframe or window box, you have to consider when and how to transplant them. Experienced gardeners thin the plants in the hotbed or coldframe so each plant has ample room to grow strong and healthy. As the plants grow, the smaller, weaker plants should be pulled out, leaving more room for the larger ones. We suggest you thin them to one plant per two inches. In this way you will still have enough plants and they will grow much better when set out in the garden.

When your plants reach a height of six to eight inches, they may be transplanted provided the date is not more than ten to twelve days before the late frost. The late frost comes around the fifteenth of June in Washoe County. After June 1st should be all right for tomatoes and peppers and May 25th for cabbage and celery.

When transplanting your plants to the open garden, use care in handling them and you should have better success with your garden. First, have the soil worked down into a fine seed bed. This is achieved by spading or plowing at least six inches deep, then raking until clods are broken down and smoothed to facilitate making six rows. Make the rows with a shovel or hoe about three inches deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for tomatoes, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for celery, cabbage and peppers.

When your plants are six to eight inches tall, the soil is well pulverized, and your rows are made, you are ready to transplant, You will have much better results setting out your plants on a cloudy day or late evening. This will prevent much wilting. Take a garden trowel or some such convenient tool and remove the plants from the hotbed or coldframe without injuring the roots and leave as much dirt as possible on the roots as you separate them. Now you make a hole in the side of the row, large enough so the roots are not cramped or doubled up. Place the plant in an upright position in the hole; fill in with dirt around the roots and

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firm it about the plant. Water should be applied immediately after planting in an irrigating row or by small pools near the plant to soak the soil around the roots and remove the air spaces from the soil. If this procedure is followed very little wilting will occur and the plants will begin to root in their new location immediately.

Many successful gardeners recommend placing shingles or stakes on the south side of the plants to protect them from the hot sun while they are young and tender.

Tomatoes and peppers are very susceptible to frost, so near the middle of June the plants should be protected. Some people use paper or sacks if there is a stake near the plant to keep the material from resting on the plant itself. After the plants have been transferred to the garden, the soil should be kept loose and moist around them. Weeds should be kept down as much as possible and the plants protected from insects.

There is a very good Nevada garden bulletin available at the County Extension Office for beginners in gardening. This bulletin is free to those who have an interest in gardening.

This material was prepared by the Washoe County Extension Office.

INCREASE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

A definite outlined program was followed in trying to assist farmers to increase the production of dairy products.

Grain feeding was recommended according to the following schedule; starting with a cow that produces two gallons of milk daily, she should receive four pounds of grain, and each gallon of milk more than this she produces, she should receive two pounds grain. The use of home-grown grains was stressed and the following rations suggested: 1/3 barley, 1/3 wheat, 1/3 beet pulp, 5% oil meal. The grains to be ground course.

The thickening of pastures with a rotation of three fields that have been improved by the use of Treble-super phosphate.

Clean drinking water and first quality hay were recommended.

Careful culling of cows with better management of fewer better cows. Control of diseases such as Mastitis and Bangs. A circular was issued on percautions to use in keeping down the Mastitus infection. This material was secured from the University of California. It was prepared by Dr. O. W. Schalmof their Veterinary Science Department. Many dairymen followed the recommendations. No accurate record is available to show an increase in production, but it is definitely known that many farmers have increased their milk sales due to better care of the dairy and by grain feeding.

With wheat as $330$35 per ton and barley at $280$30, many farmers can understand that grain feeding might pay dividends. Dairymen in come cases are feeding heavier with good results.

Although there is a slight scarcity of milk in Reno and Sparks, this is due to milk being shipped out to Hawthorne, Luning, and Winnemucca.

It is difficult to put over an educational program in the face of such high feed and labor costs without a proportionate increase in the price of milk to compensate for such prices. Winter feed supplies are about 75% purchased on a $18-$20 per ton for hay and $280$35 for grain. As grain comprises a very small part of the dairy ration, the reasonable price on it doesn't help much to equalize the feed cost.

Labor will be covered in the Assistant Agents report on general farm labor.

It is anticipated that the milk producers will negotiate for more money for their milk during the winter months.

DAIRY FEED COSTS OF WASHOE COUNTY DAIRYMEN AS COMPUTED ON DEPARTMENT OF FARM DEVELOPMENT BASIS. SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION FOR THEIR USE IN SECURING EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY THE MILK PRODUCERS REQUEST FOR A PRICE INCREASE FOR FLUID MILK TO THE PRODUCERS.

INVESTMENT:			
Buildings	$ 60.00		
Equipment	17.00		
Cows	92.50		
Sire	6.66		
Total Investment	$ 176.16		
EXPENSES:			
Interest at 6%			
Buildings	$ 3.60		
Equipment	1.02		
Cows	5.55		
Sire	.40		
Overhead	.66		
	$		$ 11.23
MISCELLANEOUS: Taxes & Depreciation			
Taxes on Cows	$ 1.25		
Buildings	2.50		
Equipment	1.90		
Sire	1.40		
Net Depreciation, Stock	7.00		
Overhead & Sundries	7.00		$ 21.05
FEED:			
Alfalfa (3 tons per cow @$18-20 per ton) (3 tons purchased and 2 ton grown by dairyman)	$ 90.00		
Pasture	11.85		
Concentrates	16.00		
Miscellaneous	1.17		
Feed for Sire	4.16		
Horse hours - 4.9 @ .05¢	.25		
Man hours - 120 @ .57¢	68.40		$ 191.83
INCOME:			
Butterfat or milk sold 220#			
Butterfat per cow @ .77¢	169.40		
Butterfat used 8.6# @ .77¢	6.62		
Butterfat fed, 13.9# @ .77¢	10.70		
	$ 186.72		$ 224.11

Leave out the interest on investment and taxes and depreciation and the dairyman must get 90¢ per pound butterfat for his milk.

FARM LABOR

Several discussions were held with Mr. Stortroen of the United States Employment office on the farm labor situation in Washoe County. Mr. Stortroen asked if this office could furnish him with an estimate of the labor needs for the summer and fall seasons. This report was worked up after conferring with many farmers. The total man days required for each crop was estimated upon the man days per acre needed. The estimated steady labor was deducted from this. Of course there was no way of checking on the accuracy of our estimate because each farmer would have to be solicited to secure an accurate figure.

In early summer 4-H boys were sent out to farms for minor jobs. Several farmers were assisted in making contacts with business houses on Commercial Row and Lake Street who have a fairly good list of farm workers. Several men were secured through this assistance.

Very few farm laborers used the facilities of the Employment Office. The farmers had very poor results with the men secured from the Employment Office because it seems the higher paying jobs were being filled through the office and so the type of farm worker who used the Employment office facilities could go to work on War industries for much more than the farmers could pay. Three farmers who were encouraged to use the Employment Service found they had to come to town every morning for a crew of men. These men had to have breakfast before they could go to work so a part of the day was gone before they could get on the job. Another obstacle was the failure of the men to have blankets. The farmer did not feel justified in purchasing blankets for men who would not stay on the job more than one or two days. The rate of pay was $4 - $4.50 for hay hands.

2. Dairy labor was a problem but the rates of pay were increased, milking machines were installed and some dairies dispersed to adjust to the labor demands.

Labor saving methods were adopted. Vegetables growers purchased small garden tractors with cultivator attachments. Seventeen of these tractors were in use this summer and three farmers contacted reported a big saving in labor. E. Ferretto figured his oldest boy with the tractor replaced six men ordinarily needed for weeding and furrowing. Louis Cordone made a similar claim, basing his saving on his labor costs for last year. Charles Oppio reported that he attached two blades to his tractor which were adjusted to cut the onions loose from the soil which saved the labor used in pulling the onions. His report was accurate and on his ten acres of onions he saved 130 man-days by this method. Many farmers exchanged work and although it required longer time to harvest the crops there was no loss due to a labor shortage.

High school boys and girls were used for the potato harvest with fair results. Farmers were assisted in contacting the high school teachers who had charge of the work program of the school.

Several farmers exchanged work with their neighbors to get the haying done. Some cooperative machinery was purchased. This alleviated the machinery shortage and lowered the outlay of cash to each individual farmer. No crop losses were observed due to a shortage of labor, however farmers are beginning to take note of the possible labor conditions in planning their 1943 operations.

Acres 1941	Kind of Crop	Man Days per Acre	Total Required Days	Total Steady Man Days	Man Days Needed
10,045	Alfalfa Hay	1	10,045	7,200	2,745
1,000	Oats, Barley	1	1,000	200	800
15,116	Meadow Hay	1/2	7,558	2,000	5,558
3,930	Grain, Incl. Barley, Oats, Wheat & Rye	1½	5,895	1,700	4,195
450	Potatoes	6	2,700	700	2,000
Est. inc. over 1941					
125	Vegetables	6	750	Ample to take care of Crop	---
Total 30,666			27,948	11,800	15,298

FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Farm Defense Program was tied in with the Farm Bureau and Extension programs. Special emphasis was placed on the increased production of poultry, dairy, and vegetable products. Some simple recommendations were made to the farmers to remind them of the possible ways they could increase production without added expense or additional labor.

A mimeographed leaflet was prepared on each of the following: Increased dairy production by better management, better feeding and better method of marketing. Another leaflet was prepared on Dr. O. W. Schalms work on Mastitis. A leaflet was prepared on poultry feeding and management with special emphasis on home-mixed mash. A leaflet was prepared on Victory Gardens to aid in selection of the adaptable varieties, how to plant, how much seed required for a 25 foot row and when to plant the different varieties.

At the Farm Center Meetings, through farm visits and office calls, an explanation of the food for freedom goals was made. Results - an increase in the production of milk was not accomplished because there were several dairies dispersed. This was due to high wages, high feed costs and inability to hold milkers. However thedairymen have secured an increase in the price of milk. Only one dairy has been sold since this price increase. This dairy was purchased mainly by local dairymen, so will not show a loss in production. One dairyman purchased forty head of cows from Oregon which offset the sale of one of the other local herds. Butterfat producers to some extent have changed to fluid milk production which also helped to relieve the shortage of milk.

A fire hazard survey was conducted by having 4-H boys and girls distribute survey blanks furnished by the Extension Forester. The survey revealed, so far as could be determined from the few blanks returned, that farmers were very conscious of the fire problem, but getting action on removing the hazards is very slow.

A safety campaign was worked out for 4-H Club members and many yards were cleaned of so called "accident makers."

All activities were centered around the war effort in 1942. It is expected that all nonessential activities may be determined early enough in the season to make plans and program on that basis.

Activities of the County War Board were assisted. These were giving out instructional material on farm construction, assisting farmers in filling out proper forms and securing interpretations on special cases. Securing proper information for the War Board to use in making decisions on Applications for priorities.

The County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee was assisted in securing proper information for their decisions on applications. Farmers were assisted in filling their applications. Assistance was given on informing the farmers of the rationing program as it developed.

The County Farm Transportation Committee was assisted in keeping the farmers informed on truck registration. Many farmers were assisted in filling their applications.

Assistance was given on the Farm Scrap Salvage Campaign. Farmers were informed of the drive and a County truck picked up the scrap from the County Road.

Assistance was given the County Agent on all his goals for 1942.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Forest service - Farmers of the Verdi District were assisted in securing a cooperation permit to graze their cattle in the Dog Valley section which has been used by sheepmen heretofore. These farmers have been aided by this permit because the cattle have been operated adjoining that district and the natural drift is to the west through the territory which the permit now covers.

Grazing Service - Permittees were assisted in securing further service from the local Grazing Service office. Cooperation was given the Grazing Service on matters pertaining to farmers and the use of the public domain.

Vocational Education - Farmers were notified of the training school that was held at the machinery dealers and at the University Farm Shop. Farmers were informed about where and when the meetings were to be held.

Fish and Wildlife Service - Many farmers were sent to the Fish and Wildlife Service office for help on the control of squirrels, ground hogs, rabbits, and skunks. All infestations or outbreaks of rodents and predators were reported promptly to their office.

Bureau of Animal Industry - The Bureau of Animal Industry received many calls directed to them by the Assistant Agent. Dairymen were urged to sign up on the calfhood vaccination for Bangs disease.

Reclamation Service - Cooperation was extended to the extent of submitting material for the Reclamation Office to make reports on crop and livestock conditions currently.

Indian Service - All matters brought to the attention of the Assistant Agent were disposed of in a cooperative manner. Indian farms were included in the crops and range programs.

Soil Conservation Service - Farm plans were checked over with the field men of the Soil Conservation Service and information given to farmers interested in a Soil Conservation farm plan.

Farm Security Administration - Cooperated on all subjects that came up.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration - Cooperated on all phases of the program. Assisted the Secretary of the A.C.A. committee in carrying out his part in the program.

Farm Bureau - Cooperated by assisting in working out farm center programs and carrying out the program of work outlined by the director.

USDA War Board - The USDA War Board was assisted in carrying out their program of work.

Civilian Defense Agencies - All these agencies were given full co-operation.

University of Nevada - Cooperation with instructors in Agriculture Department in insect control, crops and livestock.

County Commissioners - The County Commissioners were given cooperation on all pertinent subjects.

Chamber of Commerce - Information was furnished the Chamber of Commerce on agricultural problems and interests.

Homemaker Clubs were given cooperation on meetings and their work program.

The Office of Price Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the War Production Board were given cooperation on all phases of agricultural problems which were pertinent to farmers of Washoe County.

The County Nutritional Council was given cooperation on the Victory Garden Campaign.

Service Clubs, P.T.A., W.P.A., and others cooperated in the Victory Garden Campaign.

PUBLICATIONS

News articles were written up for nearly all projects, with special emphasis on 4-H and Victory Gardens. These articles were all instructional. Many articles were selected from farm magazines for reprint by the local paper. Mr. Mapes who had charge of the farm page of the Nevada State Journal was given the news articles with diagrams and pictures to make them more interesting.

The 4-H articles were on the activities of the County 4-H Clubs. Pictures and stories of the scrap metal drive were published and also sent to the Extension Director. The scrap metal story was carried by several papers. A picture of the "Food-for-Victory" exhibit was used by the National 4-H Club News.

The Victory Garden stories prepared were on the construction and planting of a hot bed, another story on transplanting vegetables, one on cultivation, one on adaptable varieties for Washoe County, one on amounts of seed and the depth to plant each type of seed. An article was prepared on mixing and baiting cut-worms and pill bugs.

Pictures of newly purchased purebred sires were used with short articles on the bull's pedigree. A dairy feed ration was recommended to dairymen and through the Extension Editor this was used by the Pacific Stockman, the Pacific Rural Press and the Fallon Standard.

Farm Center meeting programs were written up.

AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK

The 1942 4-H Club program was based upon wartime needs. The nine community clubs were organized in early March and plans were made to participate in the food-for-freedom program. Each club member was enrolled in some part of the Victory Program. Enrollments were increased ten percent in keeping with the National Mobilization Week. This program was carried out under the direction of the Extension Office with the help of voluntary local leaders.

Summary of the past six year's program.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Members enrolled	47	56	48	61	53	65
Members Completing	43	51	48	61	53	65
Percent Completing	91	91	100	100	100	100
Number Clubs	9	9	9	7	8	9
Number Projects	10	9	8	10	10	8
Number Leaders	4	13	9	9	12	11
Leader Members	4	4	4	6	4	4
Days Spent on 4-H	103	113	121	104	101	80
Farm and Home Visits	382	248	446	550	734	342
Method Demonstration Meetings	52	59	70	63	86	64

Organization meetings were held in all communities. These were joint meetings of boys and girls. Officers were elected from the mixed group. Adult leaders were secured early enough to outline the year's 4-H program. Only eight communities had boys enrolled.

Community	Leader	Agricultural Enrollment
Anderson-Riverside	Mrs. Robert Vulgamore Elmer Ghilotti	3
Glendale	Mrs. John Pezzi	16
North Truckee	Mrs. H. A. McNeilly Dean McNeilly	9
Verdi	Mrs. Lester Nocholas	13
Washoe Valley	Mrs. Fred Cliff Joe Lepori	4
Home Gardens	Mrs. Wendell Rupp	5
South Virginia	Mrs. Ira Willaman	11
Lockwood	Domenico Peri	4
		65 Enrolled

4OH Projects Covered in 1942

The supervised projects consisted of beef, dairy, sheep, swine, rabbits, poultry, garden and yard improvement. A smaller variety of projects were supervised due to the wartime program. The projects by outline are:

1. Baby Beef

Three Baby Beef projects were supervised. Two of these were selected from the home ranch breeding herd and the third was purchased by the member on his own selection. Two of these calves fed out good and were placed on the red ribbon group at the Nevada Junior Livestock Show. These two calves dressed out close to 60% so were not bad calves. The other calf which was selected on the boy's own judgement was an Angus which turned out to be very wild at show time. The calf was sifted and the boy learned the lesson that a calf must be well finished and gentle to earn a place in the show. This boy was instructed on feeding and handling but due to an incident from the 1941 show he chose to feed according to his own method. This boy received 32¢ a pound on a sifted calf in 1941, so he figured on sympathy which was lacking in 1942. As a result, this boy learned the hard way. He does not live on a farm so he probably will not attempt to feed any beef this year. There are only a very few boys and girls on beef cattle farms in the Country. One calf is on feed, but will be small for a spring show.

2. Swine

Four swine projects were supervised. All of these projects were for home consumption. There are few hogs produced in Washoe County and conditions do not warrant an increase in production of commercial swine among 4-H boys and girls. The home production of pork is encouraged where possible. The number of farms where this is possible are very few.

3. Dairy

Seven Dairy calf projects were supervised. The selection of a good calf for dairy purposes was demonstrated. Feeding and care of the dairy calf was taught at the club meetings. These calves were selected from the father's herd in all cases because purebred calves were not available. These dairy projects were among the younger members and it was felt they should care for a grade calf the first year or so to become more familiar with calf management.

4. Garden

Thirty-four regular garden projects were supervised plus the members who helped with the family garden. Each 4-H member was asked to grow some type of vegetables if possible. Nearly all of the gardens turned out very well. The winter vegetables are being stored and a large amount of the vegetables were canned. Plans in the spring of 1942 were to hold a garden exhibit. When the exhibit idea was reconsidered it was felt the waste of products through exhibiting in a warm building would be excessive at a time when the vegetables are so badly needed. However, the proper selection of vegetables for winter storage was shown as well as the best types of storage to use. The value of the vegetables grown can only be estimated. so no figures will be presented on the value. In nearlyevery instance the parents

were surprised how much produce can be secured from a small plot of well-prepared soil.

Subjects for club meetings were - selection of a plot not too large for the help available and near the house and water supply. Others were preparations of the seed bed, cultivation, irrigation, insect control and storage.

In some sections the soil problem was worked out by trying various types of vegetables. In the Airport Road section, alkali and a high water table slowed the action of those people until this year they saw that many vegetables could be grown. In the Verdi section there were so many boulders the gardens were planted in tiny patches between the boulders.

5. Yard Improvement

Seven yard improvement projects were supervised. These projects were cases where the boys had no space for garden or had such limited facilities for water that the yard work consisted of leveling and preparing the ground for plantings in 1943. Two boys in Reno carried yard projects. Demonstrations were given on insect control and instructions given on the care of flowers, shrubs and trees. Boys taking care of the yards in some cases allowed parents to take part in other activities.

All 4-H members participated in the yard clean-up campaign to prevent accidents and fires.

6. Poultry.

Four poultry projects were supervised. These were a combination fryer and layer projects. The boys purchased mixed chicks and sold the cockerels out as fryers and kept the pullets for laying. The fryers also helped to furnish the family meat supply. No meat projects were conducted but members and their parents were encouraged to raise a few chickens to use in the home. This recommendation was followed by many and in some cases two and three families purchased their chicks together. More stress will be put upon the raising of meat chickens in 1943.

7. Rabbits

Five rabbit projects in the County - all were first-year members but did a good job caring for their rabbits. These projects were carried as a source of a family meat supply. Many breeds have few differences between them.

Rabbit projects will be encouraged in 1943 as a source of meat and to supply the needed furs.

8. Crops

Four boys carried crop projects, three with onions and one with potatoes. These projects were carried by older boys and worked out in good shape. This year was very good for potatoes and onions so these boyd did well. It is anticipated that another year will show a decline in this type of project due to the high wates offered boys that can replace men in the field.

Tours

Tours were held in each community club. One tour in each club was held to inspect projects in early June. In late July a tour is held to judge projects and to rate each club member according to the Danish system of awards. The club members score each other and awards are made on the member's rating. All members in the blue award group receive extra recognition for their good work. In 1942 4-H gate signs which read, "A 4-H Club Member Lives Here" were presented to these members. These gate signs are one of the best means of advertising 4-H we have found and it is believed that an increase in membership will result from presenting these signs. Judging tours were held to train boys to judge crops and livestock.

Achievement Programs

The regular Achievement Day program was varied from past years. In the summer an achievement picnic was held at Idlewild Park. This was done to relieve the increased cost of meals at the hotels. The club members would have to pay more according to the rise in the price of meals at the hotels, so to allow every member a chance to attend the price was held down to twenty-five cents per member.

An achievement program was held in conjunction with the Farm Bureau Fall Roundup. This was well attended by adults and club members. At this time County and State contest winners were announced. Ribbons and gate signs presented and exhibits of winter storage were presented.

At each community Farm Center a program of 4-H work is presented by the club members and the County Key Banker presents the Achievement Pins. At Verdi where there is no Farm Center, the program is held in the school house and parents and friends are invited to attend.

War Activities

The 4-H members in each community distributed fire hazard survey blanks in their neighborhood and scored their own homes for fire hazards. Parents cooperated and as a result, many places were cleaned up and rubbish burned.

A salvage campaign was conducted throughout the county with very fine results. In April of 1942 the Assistant agent went to the International Harvester Company dealer, Mr. Bert Allison, and asked him if he would be interested in sponsoring a scrap metal drive. Mr. Allison responded by offering three prizes for the three largest scrap collections. A $25 War Bond, $10 in War Stamps, and $5 in War Stamps. The scrap metal dealers were then approached and they each offered $2 in stamps for the largest amount of scrap turned in on each of three Saturdays during the drive. A circular letter was sent to all club members about the contest and a circular was sent to the farmers telling them they could help the boys and girls by turning in their scrap metal during the three weeks drive. The contest was left wide open to all 4-H members. A member ot receive credit for all scrap turned in, in his name. Of course, some members had an advantage but there was no limit placed

on the territory or individual. The first Saturday very few had turned in any iron, but the second week showed better results. Eighty-seven thousand pounds of iron was turned and this was remarkable inasmuch as the scrap dealers were only accepting two main kinds of steel. They did not accept auto bodies, light iron stoves, cable and barrel hoops, etc. The 4-H'ers moved some iron that no dealers could buy. In this collection drive the farmer received the pay for the scrap metal unless he wished to donate it. May was a bad month for the drive, because of the planting season many farmers did not have the time or help to bring in the iron. The collection of rubber and tin and scrap iron was continued throughout the summer and to date our estimates on total scrap collected runs well over one hundred thousand pounds. At the 4-H meetings instructions were given on what to salvage and how to prepare the material for salvage. Paper was not collected and materials that would not move into the market were not collected.

Our salvage campaign received much publicity throughout the country. Stories and pictures were carried in the Reno Gazette, the Nevada State Journal, the National 4-H Club News, the scrapper, and many others. Sam Hays of the Sperry Flour Company gave the Washoe group a nice "boost" on his radio program. K.P.O. carried a report over Western Agriculture, and the National Farm and Home Hour carried an account of the war activities of Washoe County. A safety campaign was conducted and each club member answered roll call by telling what he did to make the home safer. Suggestions were made on what to do to make the home and farm safer. These included picking up boards with nails in them, keeping tools in their place to avoid stumbling over them.

A savings campaign was conducted to buy bonds and stamps and also to save tools and equipment by taking care of the supply on hand, by repairing tools that could be used. Every 4-H member has purchased some bonds or stamps.

Club Camp

Twelve club members were taken to the State 4-H Camp. The older boys all had summer jobs so girls were filled in where boys had been expected. The small group secured enough points in the state contest to rate fifth.

The Washoe group won the American Legion 4-H Flag which is presented to the County doing the most toward the war effort. Washoe members are very proud to have this flag in their possession for the 1942-43 year and enthusiasm is high for effort to win the flag again.

Judging Teams

Four judging teams were trained. Althoughtthe members were very young they were entered for the experience. Two crops judging teams and two livestock teams were entered in the State Contest. A demonstration team was trained. This team demonstrated a model victory garden at Farm Center meetings, P.T.A. meetings and others. Two boys demonstrated the plan to use and the proportions of the different types of vegetables required to have an ample supply of root, green leaf, tomatoes, and miscellaneous vegetables for summer use and winter storage. Only one of the two boys went to Club Camp so this one boy presented the demonstration alone. This demonstration was well accepted by the 4-H and adult groups and some type of similar demonstration is planned for this winter and spring.

Leaders

A local leader's dinner was scheduled and was attended by ten leaders. Mr. Boerlin outlined the responsiblity of a loca leader and Miss Hayes and Mr. Albright told of the expected program for 1942. This meeting proved an inspiration for the new leaders and the new leaders assumed more responsiblity than some of the older leaders. Frou older boys are used as assistant leaders. This gives them some extra responsiblity.

State Contests

One boy was entered in the State Meat Animal Contest. He was the county winner last year. One boy was entered in the State Victory Garden contest. He won a $25 war bond. One boy was entered in the National 4-H Achievement Contest.

Summary

Organization work began in Febrery because of the ease of making contacts while the eligible boys and girls were in school. In April an extra effort was made to publicize the 4-H work. During National Mobilization Week, newspaper articles were published and two-story window displays were set up; one in the J.C. Penny Company store on Food-for-Victory and the other in the Commercial Hardware on the Victory Garden. The Food-for-Victory exhibit was a large "V" with the food groups arranged on the "V" in cardboard colors. A model of a 4-H boy and girl were on each side of the "V" holding strings to the various groups. The groups incuded: vegetables, fruits, meat dishes, potatoes, egg dishes, milk and milk dishes, and whole grained cereals. Appropriate placards were placed at the base of the exhibit to explain the 4-H Victory Diet. Much attention was attracted by this exhibit and the J.C. Penny Company was very well pleased at the attraction of many people to their window.

The Victory Garden Exhibit at the Commercial Hardware Company was smaller but did attract attention. Packets of recommended types of vegetables seeds were arranved in a "V" formation. A cardboard boy and girl were standing at the points of the "V" with streamers down to the vegetable groups. Necessary garden tools and implements were arranged to form the background of the exhibit. The Commercial Hardware Company was well pleased with the exhibit. Letters were sent to both stores thanking them for their cooperation. Appróximately a ten per cent increase in membership was secured for 1942 as a result of the extra effort. More than eighty per cent of the rural boys in the County are in the 4-H Club, so an increase in enrollment is difficult. The twenty percent not enrolled are older boys who have taken vocational agriculture so have their rural activity or have discontinued school and feel too mature in years to work on 4-H projects.

Achievement programs were conducted in all communities except Wadsworth. This community was visited three times to organize a club and each time with no avail. There are three eligible farm boys in that district. These boys are pretty well grown and feel they don't want to carry 4-H projects any more. They have all been in 4-H work.

Achievement programs were all well attended. These programs are put on by the club members, leaders and the agents show the movies. The County Key Banker presents the Achievement Pins.

The 1942 club year was very successful, members carried projects pertaining to the family business and assisted materially in the production of a large party of the family food supply. It is anticipated that only Food-for-Victory projects will be carried in 1943. A vegetable garden, meat animal, poultry, or dairy project will be the four projects to be promoted in 1943.

4-H GIRL WITH A WILD SIFTED STEER FED IN 1941

BELOW IS HER 1942 STEER WHICH PLACED IN THE "RED GROUP"
AT THE NEVADA JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW

4-H BOYS FEELING A LAMB FOR FINISH AND FEELING
THE LOIN IN STATE LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

A HOME MEAT SUPPLY FURNISHED BY THE RABBITS BEING
HELD BY THEIR OWNERS

JUDGING A 10-YEAR-OLDS PROJECT
COMMUNITY GROUP DOES THE JUDGING

A VERY GOOD VICTORY GARDEN SELECTED FROM A SPOT IN A ROCK PILE. (NOTE REAR OF PICTURE)

BOY IN CENTER HELPED WITH THIS CABBAGE PATCH. THESE CABBAGES TOPPED THE LOCAL MARKET.

JUDGING A BOY'S VICTORY GARDEN - HIS FIRST YEAR

BOYS SAMPLING A MEMBER'S VEGETABLES TO SUBSTANTIATE
THEIR JUDGING IT A BLUE RIBBON GARDEN.

4-H'er WITH HIS TWO ACRES OF ONIONS -
ALL WORK DONE BY HIMSELF EXCEPT WEEDING AND MARKETING -
HE MADE A VERY GOOD ON HIS CROP

SOUTH VIRGINIA CLUB BOYS & GIRLS PRUNED AND PLANTED 75
SIBERIAN ELMS AT THE ANDERSON SCHOOL
ALL TREES LIVED.

ENGLEMAN SPRUCE PLANTED IN THE FRONT ROW AT THE SCHOOL.

GARDEN DEMONSTRATION USED AT FARM CENTER PROGRAMS AND OTHER GROUPS ON HOW TO PLAN AN ADEQUATE VICTORY GARDEN.

12 YR. OLD WHO DEMONSTRATED AN ADQUATE VICTORY GARDEN AT 4-H CAMP.

COMMUNITY CLUB WHERE 100% OF ELIGIBLE
BOYS AND GIRLS ARE ENROLLED.

WASHOE BOYS READY TO COME HOME AFTER
A WEEK AT THE STATE CAMP AT LAKE TAHOE

THE WASHOE DELEGATION WITH THE COVETED AMERICAN LEGION FLAG -
WON BY WASHOE COUNTY FOR THEIR EFFORTS IN THE WAR PROGRAM.

VICTORY GARDEN
Nevada State Journal
January 21, 1942

VICTORY GARDEN
Nevada State Journal
February 4, 1942

VICTORY GARDEN
Nevada State Journal
Febraury 11, 1942

VICTORY GARDEN
Nevada State Journal
May 3, 1942

FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM
Scrap Metal Drive
Nevada State Journal
May 20, 1942

FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM
Scrap Metal Drive
Nevada State Journal
May 27, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Nevada State Journal
April 8, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Nevada State Journal
July 2, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Reno Evening Gazette
July 17, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Nevada State Journal
August 1, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Nevada State Journal
August 8, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Nevada State Journal
August 11, 1942

4-H CLUB WORK
Reno Evening Gazette
September 21, 1942