

No. Subject

To

From 1943

MENKE

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ANNUAL REPORT

MARK W. MENKE

1943

AC 0089/1/81

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Nevada County Elko

REPORT OF

<u>Helen S. Tremewan</u> (Name) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1942</u> to <u>Oct. 31</u> , 194 <u>3</u>
<i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Joseph W. Wilson</u> <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1942</u> to <u>Oct. 31</u> , 194 <u>3</u>
<u>Mark W. Menke</u> <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1942</u> to <u>Oct. 31</u> , 194 <u>3</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____

State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/81

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

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

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

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents ¹ (e)		4-H Club agents ¹ (b)		Agricultural agents (c)		County total ² (d)	
	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	12		0		24		36	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³	242.5		0		535		777.5	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³	10.75		0		33		43.75	
4. Days in office ³	117.75		0		373.5		491.25	
5. Days in field ³	135.5		0		194.5		330	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	284		0		601		885	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	141		0		229		370	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	92		0		3178		3270	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	1010		0		2525		3535	
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	40		0		75		115	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	2334		0		2251		4585	
	0		0		0		0	
	15		0		6		21	
Total attendance of:								
(1) Adult work.....								
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....								
(a) Number.....	0		0		31		31	
(b) Total attendance.....	140		0		12		152	
Total attendance of:								
(1) Adult work.....								
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....								
(a) Number.....	2		0		0		2	
(b) Total attendance.....	68		0		3		71	
(1) Adult work.....	1137		0		29		1166	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	8		0		0		8	
(a) Number.....	54		0		0		54	
(b) Total attendance.....	0		0		17		17	
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	10		0		5		15	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	245		0		254		499	
(1) Adult work.....	0		0		0		0	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0		0		0		0	
(a) Number.....	0		0		1		1	
(b) Total attendance.....	0		0		18		18	
16. Tours conducted.....	0		0		0		0	
(1) Adult work.....	0		0		0		0	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0		0		0		0	
(a) Number.....	0		0		0		0	
(b) Total attendance.....	0		0		1		1	
17. Achievement days held.....	0		0		0		0	
(1) Adult work.....	0		0		0		0	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0		0		1		1	
(a) Number.....	0		0		140		140	
(b) Total attendance.....	0		0					

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 4 and 5 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 6.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)		
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number.....	0	0	0		
		(b) Total members attending.....	0	0	0		
		(c) Total others attending.....	0	0	0		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....	0	0	1	1	
		(b) Total boys attending.....	0	0	2	2	
		(c) Total girls attending.....	0	0	0	0	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	63	0	67	130	
		(b) Total attendance.....	967	0	1822	2789	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....	3	0	0	3	
		(b) Total attendance.....	10	0	0	10	
	20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	0	0	4	4
			(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	12	12
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number.....	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance.....	0	0	0	0	

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census).....	425
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program.....	375
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time.....	49
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program.....	523
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	375
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.....	49
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	521
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.....	175
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	12
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	8
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications).....	393
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications).....	577

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):							
(a) Over-all or general.....	(1) Name <u>Elko County Farm Bureau</u>	(2) No. of members.....	136				
(b) Agricultural.....	(1) Name <u>Elko County Farm Bureau</u>	(2) No. of members.....	(136)				
(c) Home demonstration.....	(1) Name <u>Homemaker's Clubs</u>	(2) No. of members.....	59				
(d) 4-H Club.....	(1) Name.....	(2) No. of members.....	0				
(e) Older youth.....	(1) Name.....	(2) No. of members.....	0				
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):							
(a) Agricultural.....	30	(b) Home demonstration.....	59	(c) 4-H Club.....	0	(d) Older youth.....	0
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.).....				32			
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.....				18			
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.....				13			
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.....				1237			
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.).....			4	x x x x x x x x x x			
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system.....				42			
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:							
(a) Adult work.....	(1) Men.....	33	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work.....	(1) Men.....	1	(3) Older club boys.....	0
	(2) Women.....	348		(2) Women.....	3	(4) Older club girls.....	0

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service <u>Elko County Farm Bureau</u>					
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:					
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men.....	18	(2) Women.....	24	(3) Youth.....	0
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men.....	5	(2) Women.....	14		
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning).....					
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men.....	18	(b) Women.....	24	(c) Youth.....	0
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes.....	x	(b) No.....	0		

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	4	0	4
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	29	2	31
(4) State extension workers.....	16	10	26
48. Number of planning meetings held.....			
(1) County.....	3	4	7
(2) Community.....	4	2	6
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	117	12	129
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	234	48	282

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b). 16-28074-2

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	6	2	2	13.5	0	0	7	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	14	8	16	10	0	0	14	0	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	10	0	0
(2) The use of lime.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) The use of fertilizers.....	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases.....	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects.....	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals.....	0	25	15	15	15	0	0	5	0	0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	3	1205	19	2	195	7.5	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	3	24	10	5	24	18	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	1	1	0	5	1	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.....	2	25	18	0	6	1	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).....	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	10	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding.....	1	8	2	10	0	15	0
(5) Controlling external parasites.....	0	5	2	0	0	8	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals.....	0	5	91	1	0	95	0

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	10	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	18	0	0
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	10	0	0

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	10
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	10
(c) With strip cropping.....	0
(d) In constructing terraces.....	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	10
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	42
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	6
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	0
(l) With drainage.....	6
(m) With irrigation.....	16
(n) With land clearing.....	50
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	0
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0
(c) Grazing associations.....	0

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	0
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	0
(c) With selection cutting.....	0
(d) With production of naval stores.....	0
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	0
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	0
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	0

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife.....	3
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¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	4	14	6	4
(4) State extension workers.....	0	2	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	10	8	0
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	1	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business.....	0			
(b) Enterprise.....	0			
(c) Other.....	350			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory.....	0			
(b) General farm records.....	0			
(c) Enterprise records.....	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	400			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	0			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	0			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....				2
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....				4
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....				0
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....				0
(i) With farm-labor problems.....				150
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....				0

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	25	0	3 ¹ / ₂	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	3	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	24	0	20	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	5	0	6	0
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				1
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				2
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				3

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

*Fairs and Exhibits

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	29	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	20	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.....	0	185	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question.....	\$ 0	\$ 46000	\$ 76000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 45000
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year.....											0
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year.....											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year.....											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.....											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year.....											0
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year.....											0
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year.....											0
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year.....											2
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year.....											1
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify).....											3

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	6	18	40
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	2
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	8	3	10	20
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	10	3	3	3

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	5
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	1
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	0
(d) Installing water systems.....	10
(e) Installing heating systems.....	5
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	9
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	0
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	0
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	0
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	0
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	0
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	0
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	2
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	0
(o) Improving home grounds.....	20
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	0

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....	0
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity.....	6
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	5
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	3

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	15
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	20
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	5

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	0
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	0
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	150
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	0

16-28074-1

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	24.75*	88.5	29.5	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	14	3	0	5
(4) State extension workers.....	4	7	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	24	18	9	5
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	106	97	124	0
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....				199
(b) With food preparation.....				199
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹				619
(1) Of vegetables.....				250
(2) Of fruits.....				10
(3) Of meats.....				0
(4) Of milk.....				0
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				97
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				4
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				415
(f) With food-preservation problems ¹				415
(1) Canning.....				0
(2) Freezing.....				211
(3) Drying.....				415
(4) Storing.....				73
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				23
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				151
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				75
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....				0
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....				5
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....				15
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				35
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				1
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families' participating in more than one activity.

16-28074-2

*Agent Menke acts as State Victory Garden Specialist

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management ¹ — family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	5	14.25	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
	(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2	3	0	0	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	1	0	0	
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—			
(a) With time-management problems.....	0	(a) Clothing-construction problems.....		60	
(b) With home accounts.....	0	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....		60	
(c) With financial planning.....	0	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....		60	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	0	(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....		0	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	0	Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued			
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other con- sumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—			
(a) Food.....	3	(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....		0	
(b) Clothing.....	3	(b) In improving family relationships.....		0	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	3	129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....		2	12
(d) General household supplies.....	3	130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....		0	
123. Number of families assisted this year through coop- erative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women.....		151	
(a) Food.....	50	131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		271	
(b) Clothing.....	60	Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	50	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		0	
(d) General household supplies.....	50	133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....		0	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	60	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....		5	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	10	135. Number of communities (a) Club or community house.....		1	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	60	assisted this year in (b) Permanent camp.....		0	
		(c) Community rest rooms.....		0	
		136. Number of communities assisted this year in pro- viding library facilities.....		0	
		137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations.....		0	

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS

(One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled)

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
139. Other cereals.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
140. Peanuts.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
144. Cotton.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
145. Tobacco.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
146. Fruits.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
147. Home gardens.....	1	4	1	4	5 gardens Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
149. Other crops.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys).....	0	0	0	0	0 Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	7	0	7	0	9 Animals
153. Sheep.....	1	0	0	0	35 Animals
154. Swine.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
155. Horses and mules.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
156. Other livestock.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
157. Bees.....	0	0	0	0	0 Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
159. Forestry.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals).....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity.....	0	0	0	0	{ 0 Articles made 0 Articles repaired
162. Farm management.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
163. Food selection and preparation.....	0	1	0	0	{ 0 Meals planned 0 Meals served
164. Food preservation.....	0	2	0	2	501 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing.....	0	9	0	8	{ 10 Garments made 7 Garments remodeled
167. Home management.....	0	0	0	0	0 Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	0	0	0	0	{ 0 Rooms 0 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....	0	0	0	0	0 Articles
170. Junior leadership.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion).....	9	16	8	14	x x x x x x x x x x x x

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP ¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39).....	4	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys ² 9	(b) Girls ² 14
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys ³ 8	(b) Girls ³ 14
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 9	(b) Girls 14
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 7	(b) Girls 4
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls 8

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys		Girls		181. By ages	Boys		Girls	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1st year	3	4	10 and under	2	3				
2d	1	5	11	0	3				
3d	3	2	12	2	2				
4th	2	1	13	1	2				
5th	0	2	14	3	2				
6th	0	0	15	0	2				
7th	0	0	16	1	0				
8th	0	0	17	0	0				
9th	0	0	18	0	0				
10th and over	0	0	19	0	0				
			20 and over	0	0				

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging.....	7	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	15
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	0	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	0
(c) Recreational leadership.....	0	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	0
(d) Music appreciation.....	0	(i) Use of economic information.....	0
(e) Health.....	15		

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 15

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 0

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40)..... 0

186. Membership in such groups.....

(a) Young men.....	0
(b) Young women.....	0

187. Number of members by school status and age

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups..... 0

189. Total attendance at such meetings..... 0

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted..... 0

191. Membership in such groups.....

(a) Young men.....	0
(b) Young women.....	0

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....

(a) Young men.....	0
(b) Young women.....	0

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....

(a) Young men.....	0
(b) Young women.....	0

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—

	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....	0	0	0	0
(2) Vocational guidance.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Family life and social customs.....	0	0	0	0
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	0	0	0	0
(5) Community service activities.....	0	0	0	0
(6) Technical agriculture.....	0	0	0	0
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....	0	0	0	0

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	69
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	5	53
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	12	32
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	10	37

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems).....	6.5	0	184.5
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	0	0	0
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	3.5	0	5
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	0	0	19.5

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	1	5	2.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	139.5	(10) 3	(695) 5	71	25	15.5	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	8.5	0	16	6	3	6	0	0	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	24	21	24	24	24	6	0	0	0	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	35	105	10	0	5	10	0	0	0	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	76	(14)	11	11	7	0	0	0	0	0

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 3

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

BY

MARK W. MURKIN - COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942 TO OCTOBER 31, 1943

ELKO, NEVADA

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

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

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

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

The system of Extension War Leaders has been set up throughout the County to handle emergency war programs which may need leaders in rural communities. During 1943 these leaders were not called upon by the Agent who worked through the Triple A-War Board Volunteer Leader System.

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

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

These programs have taken 76.7 per cent of the Agent's time and are all directly due to the war and related activities.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features

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

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

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

An annual meeting is held each year at which time the budget is adopted and a program of work is outlined and new directors are elected for the coming year. Officers for the 1943-1944 year are J. W. Helth, President; E. C. Murphy, Jr., Vice-President; Mrs. Esther Ames, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Jack Sharp, Chairman Home and Community Department; Q. Boyd, S. V. Sciley, and Mrs. Arthur Drown, Directors.

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

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

The committee and commodity group methods of developing the program of work are most efficient in all sections where great distances and small numbers of ranches is the rule. This is true of the entire County of Elko. There are only 300 bone fide farms in the county plus 135 which are operated by Indians and similar types with whom Extension work cannot be conducted except in occasional cases. The average size of Elko County irrigated ranches is 2,885

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

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

acres and there are 6,537 miles of county road in Elko County. The County is 17,059 square miles in extent, contains 10,917,760 acres and has an average population of only six-tenths person per square mile.

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

3. General Policies including Relationships with Other Organizations.

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

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

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

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

1. 2 Factors Determining Program

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

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

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

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

3. Methods Used In

(a) Development of Projects

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

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

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

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

3. Methods Used In: (Cont'd)

(c) Development of Demonstrations

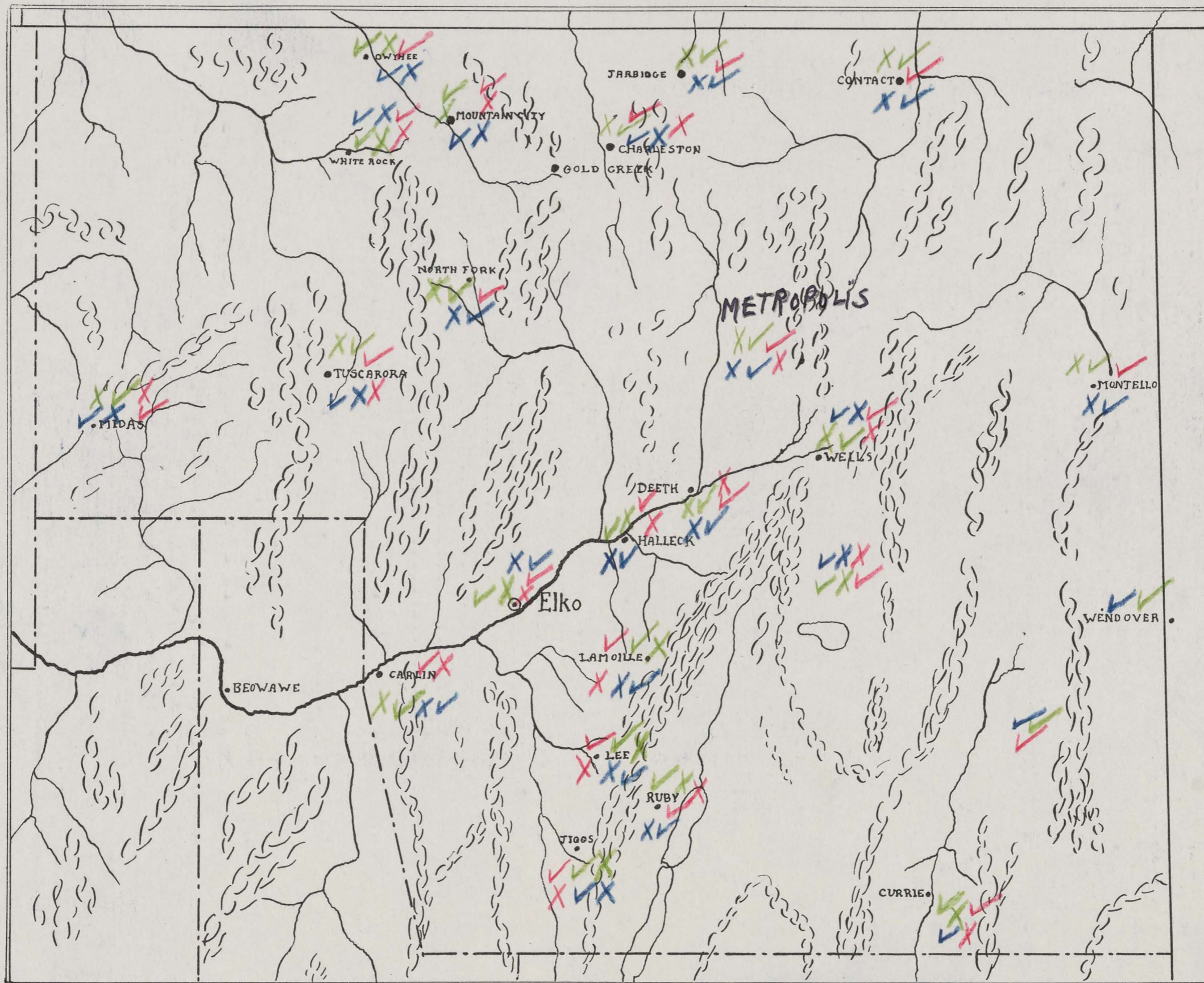
Demonstration work has been developed by the Agent by working with families or small groups of individuals in showing correct practices and methods. This usually is done by culling a flock of poultry, pruning a fruit tree, shaping a shade tree, etc., with the family or group observing and then following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

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

(d) Development of Project Leaders

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

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



Elko County Communities covered by Major Projects - 24 Communities in County

Triple A (24) ✓
 USDA War Board (24) ✓
 Salvage Programs (22) X

Victory Gardens (22) X
 Control of Rodents, Insects, Predators (23) ✓
 Poultry Production (18) X

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES, AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**III. Dairying****D. G. Feeding and Production**

Of 23 carloads of feed wheat bought from the Commodity Credit Corporation during the past year 75 tons were for use in feeding dairy cows for increased milk production.

Under the Food for Freedom goals all ranchers were urged to save heifers and to feed dairy cows better in order to produce more. In this area, which is not a dairy section, emphasis was placed upon increased home supplies in order to decrease ranch purchases of canned milk and dairy products. The program met with favorable response.

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

IV. Poultry

B, C, D - Feeding, Culling, Disease Control, and Housing

Poultry production assumed more importance this year than ever before because of the greatly increased demands for meat and eggs due to the war. The requests of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Food Distribution Administration for greatly increased flocks of poultry both commercially and in backyard flocks met with unusually favorable response from the people. Rationing of meat, proposed rationing of eggs, and increased prices for both were also responsible for greatly increased numbers of poultry being raised.

The total increase in eggs and poultry meat due to the increased number of chickens raised by this program is of considerable importance in the war food program. However, it has led to considerable additional calls for feeds and is, to a certain extent, responsible for the feed shortage now existing throughout the country.

The increased production from backyard flocks is quite inefficient from the stand point of feed consumed, diseases and parasites, poor housing and overcrowding.

During the year the Agent visited 23 flocks for disease and found the mortality high and growing conditions poor in the majority of cases. Six specimens of diseased birds were sent to the University Veterinary Department for examination and recommendations.

A remarkable number of Elko County people have backyard flocks. The Agent has taken orders for and supplied Commodity Credit Corporation wheat for 235 poultry growers throughout Elko County. These have been practically all for minimum orders of one ton or more and up to ten tons per person. The demand for feed is increasing and at present the Agent has orders for about 100 tons of wheat for chicken feed.

During the year plans for construction of four poultry houses were provided poultrymen, 45 bulletins were provided for poultry growers, 68 office calls were given attention, 45 telephone calls were received, and 24 farm and backyard flocks were inspected. Four farm flocks were culled and two news stories were published.

The Agent acted as Superintendent of the Poultry Division of the Elko County Fair. New Hampshire Reds, a comparatively new breed, have been the most popular breed at the Fair for two years.

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

IV. Poultry

More Space Is Urged for Flocks Poultry in County

A large number of poultry flocks are being raised throughout Elko county as an aid in the food production program. Many people have increased the number of poultry raised above the normal custom and above the available space. This has resulted in many cases in an over crowding of poultry yards and houses with heavy death loss and poor growth of the remaining birds. Poultry raisers were advised this week by Mark W. Menke, county extension agent to provide more room where birds are overcrowded. Mature birds, of the light breeds, should have a minimum of three square feet of space per bird and heavy breeds do better with three and one-half to four square feet. In addition to this, growing birds need an open range or large yard or runway.

Another common cause of loss has been mixing of chickens of several ages in the same pen. This results in the younger and smaller chickens being crowded away from the feed, and being injured by trampling of larger birds. Where possible birds of different ages should be separated for the first six months. When this cannot be done a feed pen should be provided which will allow the smaller chickens to enter and eat without being crowded by the larger chickens. At about two months of age, it is advisable to separate pullets from the cockrels. This results in a much better development of the pullets as well as the cockrels.

The elimination of crowded conditions, particularly in small back yards, will result in much better growth, more economical use of feed, and a reduction in death losses.

Using cockrels for fryers will eliminate some overcrowding and later culling out of inferior pullets and will leave more space for the best pullets which should be kept for laying purposes.

After the cockrels are separated from the pullets, the pullets should be fed a ration of mixed grain and mash. The proportion of grain in the mash should be gradually increased to two-thirds and continued until the pullets are four and one-half months old if light breeds, and five and one-half months old if heavy breeds. After this the feed should be adjusted to about half grain and half mash. Chickens should have plenty of fresh clean water, green feed, oyster shell, and grit or sand available at all times.

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

V. Agronomy

B. (5) Wheat Production AAA

Due to the unusually heavy demand last winter for feed wheat above the normal supply grown locally, the Agent sent a circular letter to all wheat growers in the spring of 1943 and requested them to plant all the grain possibly in 1943. The feed shortage was explained and increased production was requested. Some increased plantings resulted from this work.

F. Alfalfa

(1) Variety Tests

Twenty-two alfalfa variety tests were put out by Dr. O. F. Smith at the School of Industry near Elko. Results cannot be determined until future years.

(3) Weevil Control

The alfalfa weevil injury continued to be large and has resulted in an almost complete stoppage of alfalfa plantings in this area. The best stands of alfalfa are at Lamville. The Agent secured a second hand alfalfa weevil duster for Cesare Salicchi of Lamville and 600 pounds of dust. The dusted portion of the crop produced far more than the undusted part and may result in a renewed interest in alfalfa growing there. Weevil injury has greatly decreased the acreage of alfalfa in this region since ranchers have discontinued planting it due to weevil, leaf spot, wilt and frosts.

J. Potatoes

Increased production of potatoes was encouraged in this area as a "food for freedom" move and by Triple A incentive payments. Increased acreage planted was about 30 per cent above average in 1942 due to this program. Yields were somewhat smaller than normal due to heavy summer frosts but the total production of potatoes was about 20 per cent above normal.

O. Meadow Improvement

Improvement of meadows by reseeding, construction of irrigation dams, renovation and grubbing of willows and other brush and improved irrigation practices has been encouraged. Many ranchers have devoted what time they could to this work although labor shortage has greatly curtailed the total amount of work originally intended.

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**VI. Agricultural Economics****A. (15) Collective Buying**

The Agent as Secretary of the Elko County AGA purchased 22 carloads of Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat containing 1,056 tons for 275 livestock feeders in Elko, Bureka, and Humboldt Counties.

B. Credit**(4) Production Loans**

Loans for production of more crops or livestock were discussed with eight ranchers and they were advised of action to take. One bank loan, one Farm Security Loan, one Triple A assignment, and one private loan were secured. Three were advised not to borrow as their proposed investments were obviously unsound.

C. (1) Crop Insurance

Twelve policies were written on wheat crop insurance of which three losses were sustained, one failed to plant any wheat because of labor shortage and eight secured normal yields.

K. Agricultural Adjustment**(1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act**

The annual meeting of the Elko County AGA was held in Elko on November 14th. The report on the budget expenditures was made by the Secretary. The following committee was elected:

C. H. Reinken, Lamaille - Chairman
S. V. Smiley, Deeth - Vice-Chairman
C. A. Sewell, Elko - Regular Member
E. C. Murphy, Jr., Arthur - 1st Alternate
J. W. Halth, Deeth - 2nd Alternate

The committee met and appointed Dorothy Cox, Treasurer and the Agent as Secretary.

The unfortunate and untimely death of Mr. C. H. Reinken early in the summer changed the chairmanship of the committee to Mr. S. V. Smiley of Deeth and C. A. Sewell became Vice-Chairman.

Field compliance was completed just before the deadline in March and was considerably held up by poor roads and by the necessity of shifting personnel to War Board work.

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

K. Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

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

The securing of farm plans in the winter months was not a success and required much time and extra funds with only fair results. About a third of the plans had to be estimated by the office personnel. The Elko County Committee believes that the plans are not of sufficient value to justify the expense of fieldmen in securing them.

The Elko County Committee has met nine times during the past twelve months. One meeting was attended by Roland Snyder and Noel Clark and one by Edd Settselmeyer and E. C. Reed of the State Office. The Agent attended one meeting in Reno where the 1944 Docket was discussed and some practices for 1944 were written.

The original Triple A program has been largely replaced by work caused by more urgent programs as a result of the war. The scarcity of many materials and labor has also forced most ranchers to postpone all work which is not needed for immediate production. This situation will undoubtedly cause a continual decline in Triple A practices performed until after the war.

It has been necessary to use Triple A field and office personnel to a great extent on War Board work. This was especially true of the farm truck gas rationing and Selective Service work and Machinery Rationing. Priorities and Limitation Orders also required much office time which was charged to Triple A.

A practical method of administering the grazing management plan has not yet been thoroughly worked out. This practice has caused the Elko County Committee much concern and is not completely adapted to range conditions where public land, railroad land and private land, some of each fenced and some unfenced, is involved. How to administer this practice is still a question.

The actual Triple A Program for 1942 was as follows:

(Continued on the Next Page)

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

K. Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

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

PRACTICE	NO. COOPERATORS	AMOUNT
Seedings crop lands	89	1646 acres - 21,430 lbs.
Seedings Mt. meadow	49	1590 acres - 12,973 lbs.
Deferred grazing	120	141,970 acres
Spring development	5	6 springs - 1922 cu. ft.
Wells	1	1 well - 254 ft.
Construction dams	21	283 dams - 6118 cu. yds.
Pasture improvement	49	219 acres
Green manure	5	91 acres
Concrete check dams	7	2867 cu. ft.
Diversion ditches	38	198,682 feet
Riprap	25	2549 sq. yds.
Renovation alfalfa	131	3488 acres
Culverts	2	200 feet
Rodent control	50	4613 lbs.
SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICES		
Fencing new	49	19,389 rods
Fencing repair	80	29,402 posts
Pipe lines	1	\$3596.00
Diversion of hay	15	2151 acres

The following is a comparison of this program from 1936 to 1942 inclusive. Figures for 1943 are not complete, but indications are for a material decrease in number of cooperators and amount of grants.

Year	Work Sheets	Cooperators		Total
		Crop	Range	
1936	312	75	8	\$17,613
1937	316	147	41	26,000
1938	318	123	55	29,020
1939	338	188	58	44,095
1940	397		247	43,675
1941	405		285	44,260
1942	415		267	41,784

During the year the Agent devoted sixty-eight days to Triple A work, held eleven meetings, published five news stories, wrote fourteen circular letters, made forty-six visits, received 904 office and 437 telephone calls.

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

K. Agricultural Adjustment (Cont'd)

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

Feed Wheat Program

Orders for Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat were taken throughout the year except for a short period when no wheat was available and for a few weeks when local wheat was on the market. The demand for this wheat was greater than in 1942 due to greatly increased livestock production, higher prices for feed and a poor local crop of wheat due to frost.

Orders were filled in Elko County for 22 carloads of feed wheat containing 1056 tons which was sold to 275 purchasers in 414 lots. The wheat was used by hog growers, poultrymen, dairymen, and beef cattle growers listed in the respective order of most use. On November 1 the Agent had additional orders for 336 tons of feed wheat for immediate delivery. One carload of wheat was delivered at Carlin, one at Wenderover, one at Wells, one at Hunter, two at Beath, and sixteen at Elko during the past year.

The booking of, collecting for and distribution of Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat takes considerable time. Many of the cars have arrived so that they had to be unloaded on holidays and Sundays. The Agent devoted forty-four days to the feed wheat program during the year or an average of two days time per car lot of wheat secured. Over 500 office calls and 300 telephone calls were received on the feed wheat program.

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**VII. Animal Husbandry****D. (3) (5) Hogs - Production and Feeding**

The increase in production and feeding of hogs in Elko County in 1943 has been far greater than expected. Three growers alone have produced over one thousand more hogs than normal. About half of the 22 carloads of feed wheat ordered went to feed increased numbers of hogs.

F. Rabbits

The Agent has given out twelve bulletins on rabbit production and has secured foundation stock for two rabbit growers. Considerable numbers of rabbits are being produced in backyards to supplement meat supplies. Better quality rabbits were exhibited at the Elko County Fair this year.

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

VIII. Club Work

A. Agricultural

No 4-H Club work was done by the Agent in 1943 due to the press of U. S. D. A. War Board work and other urgent programs related to the war.

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

IX. Community Activities

A. Farm Bureau Cooperation

The annual Elko County Farm Bureau meeting was held in Elko on November 14, 1942. Approximately fifty people were in attendance at the annual luncheon and the general sessions. The Livestock Department meeting was held in the morning with about twenty in attendance. The shortage of labor and rationing of tires reduced the attendance greatly. However, an interesting meeting was concluded.

Officers elected for the year 1943 were as follows:

Chairman Livestock Department	- J. W. Helth, Deeth
Vice-Chairman Livestock Dept.	- C. E. Barigar, Lamaille
Secretary Livestock Department	- Frank Winchell Jr., Deeth
Chairman Board of Directors	- E. C. Murphy, Jr., Arthur
Vice-Chairman Board of Directors	- J. W. Helth, Deeth
Secretary Board of Directors	- Mrs. Arthur Drown, Lee
Chairman Home & Community Dept.	- Mrs. C. C. Hinton, Lamaille
Member Board of Directors	- Mrs. C. H. Reinken, Lamaille
Member Board of Directors	- Q. B. Boyd, Lee

This project has been severely curtailed due to the farm labor shortage and rationing of gas and tires which has made it inadvisable to call meetings except for most urgent business. The annual Farm Bureau Picnic has been postponed as well as most Community Center meetings because of this.

It is felt by the Farm Bureau Directors to be poor policy to call many meetings at a time when labor and transportation are so urgently needed for production of food and fibre. Community Center meetings were held, however, in Starr Valley and Lamaille to adopt programs of work and explain several Triple A, War Board, and War Food Administration programs and to elect delegates to the annual meeting. Several reels of motion pictures were shown.

The pictures "Orchids" and "Venezuela Moves Ahead" are both very good, sound, color pictures. The meetings were very successful with an attendance of 85 people.

B. Power Line Extensions

This work is reported under War Board activities.

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

D. Fairs and Exhibits

The Elko County Fair and Nevada State Livestock Show was held on September 3rd to 6th and was even more successful than usual due largely to the fact that it was the only event of importance held in this area during the past year.

The Agent acted as Superintendent of the Farm Crops, Victory Garden, and Poultry Divisions of the Fair again this year. Three and a half days were devoted to administrative matters, revision of Premium Lists and supervision of the exhibits. The Farm Crops and Victory Gardens Divisions were judged by Assistant Director of Extension, Thomas Buckman, and the Poultry and Rabbits were judged by V. E. Scott of the Extension Service.

The Agent attended three meetings, wrote two news stories, made nine farm visits, received twenty-one office calls, and nineteen phone calls in relation to this project.

O. Defense

(1) USDA War Board Activities

The work of the USDA War Board has been far more urgent than any other project during the past year and has required a total of 139½ days of the Agent's time or 51.6 per cent. Seventy-six meetings were held, twenty-four news stories were written, thirteen circular letters prepared, 169 farm or home visits made, 1357 office calls received and 520 telephone calls were made. Forty-eight local leaders or committeemen assisted on various lines of work.

The War Board activities fall into several main divisions more or less unrelated and will be discussed separately under proper paragraph headings.

Farm Labor

The farm labor shortage was discussed with Leo Deckleman at the local U.S. Employment Office in February after the farm plans were partly completed and showed a definite labor shortage. The completion of farm plans and tabulation of results was awaited before taking further action.

The Agent attended a farm labor meeting in Reno in March and upon returning to Elko organized a County Labor Committee composed of businessmen and ranchers. Service clubs and local organi-

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

Farm Labor

Labor Shortage On Ranches Is Discussed

Efforts to be Made to Get People to Help

A meeting was held last night at the farm bureau office to acquaint service clubs and businessmen of the city of Elko with the labor situation, particularly as it affects the ranchers in this district. Mark W. Menke, secretary of the USDA War Board, presided.

Those present at the meeting were E. A. Clawson, A. R. Torgerson, G. E. Noren, George Wright, Leo Decklemen, Oscar Upwall, Harry Siegmann, Ira Pearce and Menke.

The evening was spent in a discussion of the serious labor shortage confronting agriculture and the fact that workers cannot transfer from critical industries to essential industries without proper papers and permits, which discourages transfers.

LOCAL LABOR SUPPLY

A discussion of the local labor supply and the best way to get it out on ranches followed. The committeemen are to go back to their respective organizations and report and explain to the various businessmen the seriousness of the situation and the fact that it will be absolutely essential this year to have every able bodied person, who possibly can, spend some time in putting up crops on local ranches.

A sub-committee composed of E. A. Clawson, G. E. Noren and Harry Siegmann was appointed to work out further details of the educational campaign which must be carried on.

TWO PHASES

It was unanimously agreed among the group that this campaign had two phases. One consisted of educating the general public to the need for ranch help and that it is their patriotic duty to do whatever work they can on ranches this summer; the other that the ranchers must be educated to understand that businessmen and other citizens must have better living quarters and sanitary facilities than is sometimes considered satisfactory for the ordinary run of transient labor.

The advisability of closing the high schools early in the spring and opening them later in the fall was also discussed and is to be investigated.

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

O. Defense (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

zations were asked to cooperate in securing volunteer farm labor. A sub-committee composed of G. E. Moran, H. H. Slegman, and E. A. Clawson was appointed to organize the county. They secured publicity and made surveys of the local labor available. Three meetings were held by this committee.

A meeting was held in Elko with Director Greel and Otto Schulz at which time the possibilities of securing Japanese labor was discussed. However, so much red tape was apparently involved in this program that it was not used.

A farm labor meeting was attended in May in Winnemucca at which final details of farm labor placement were worked out. It was decided at this meeting that future labor work should be handled by Joseph V. Wilson.

The Agent has handled numerous calls for information on farm labor from employees and employers and has taken care of some details in the absence of Mr. Wilson. Otherwise, labor placement and work has been taken care of by Mr. Wilson since June.

R.A.C.C. Loans

Mr. Gordon Griswold was appointed RACC Loan Representative. The Agent and Mr. Griswold interviewed several prospective borrowers but none of them had the right situation for loans and all were rejected. One was turned over to a local bank which financed him for purchase of several cows. Most of the applicants were not suited by experience or totally lacked proper facilities for securing any increased production regardless of the amount of money which might have been made available to them.

Construction - Farm and Other

Only five applications for farm construction were filled in largely due to the fact that most construction work came under exemptions to Order L-41. Many ranchers were advised to limit their construction to the exemptions to the order and to use materials which did not require priorities. Three Certificates for Priority Ratings were granted to ranchers, one for a carload of redwood to rehabilitate a ranch irrigation system.

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

The Agent met with local lumber dealers to work out plans for securing lumber and to provide ranchers with needed material.

Applications for non-ranchers were made for moving of two houses to Elko and reconstruction of several houses and garages. Many town people have been in for information on construction of small poultry houses as well as ranchers requesting such information. The regulations and exemptions to Order L-41 were explained to them.

Power Line Extensions

The USDA War Board passed on three applications for power line extensions and these were granted. They were to the Roy Young, Harry L. Crosby, and H. Moffat Co. ranches. The extensions were put in by the Elko Lemoille Power Company in accordance with the regulations for power line extensions approved by County War Boards. One other application is pending for Paul Guidici but difficulty is being experienced because the power line is not a public utility but is owned by the S.P. Railroad.

Farm Machinery Rationing

The Farm Machinery Rationing Committee was appointed in November 1942, but did not begin to function until December due to resignations on the committee. The committee organized in December is as follows:

C. H. Reinken	- Chairman	- Lemoille
James Dysart	- Vice-Chairman	- Elko
Mrs. Prella Calligan	- Member	- Elko

E. V. Sailey became Chairman upon the death of C. H. Reinken.

Machinery quotas were received in late December and applications for machinery were being received. By February, purchase certificates were being issued for machinery allowed under quotas. While there was considerable confusion at times on quotas, use of tagged and untagged machinery, shipping across county and state lines, etc., on the whole this program has worked fairly well. No occasions have been found where crops spoiled due to lack of machinery although much more power equipment could have been used to harvest crops in better condition.

The original quotas were too small on almost all types of equipment but some of these were raised later to reasonable figures. However,

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

much of the machinery allotted to Elko County under quotas never arrived. This was especially true of tractors and power mowers.

During the haying season many hurry up requests for machinery were received due to breakdowns, runaways, etc.. In order to prevent hay crews from becoming idle a system of issuing machinery was devised so that the Certificates could be issued immediately and machinery released by telephone. This was done only in urgent cases usually to permit a rancher to secure his equipment without making an extra trip to town for it. This frequently saved a days time and up to 200 miles extra travel.

The return of the executed purchase certificates has been very slow. Over 110 purchase certificates or about one-third were not returned by October 1st. Replies to a circular letter showed that much of the equipment was not available and had never been secured, hence the purchase certificates were not used. A number of individuals do not use the certificates because they found that they could get along without the equipment by borrowing or repairing other equipment or by more intensive use of available equipment.

Frequent changes in rationing forms and methods required by Washington Officials should be stopped. They only confuse the entire issue and set-up and bog down the orderly supply of needed goods to keep production up. Such has been the case with the crawler type tractor and gas engine programs. The assumption that details of such programs can better be handled in Washington than in county offices is invariably false and has proved so in the past. During the ten months that the Machinery Rationing Program has been in effect, the Committee has met eighteen times and has held many more emergency executive committee meetings. Three hundred sixty-three applications for machinery and wire have been received and 317 purchase certificates have been issued.

The program is about finished until the new forms and regulations for 1944 are received.

Rationing Pressure Cookers

The pressure cooker rationing program was very slow to start and several months were lost before any pressure cookers arrived. A sub-committee of the Machinery Rationing Committee was appointed to make a preliminary recommendation before the committee passed on

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

the application. This committee was composed of Mrs. C. Alexander, Mrs. C. E. Secor and Mrs. H. S. Tremewan, Home Demonstration Agent. Considerable difficulty was experienced with pressure cookers which were released in Elko by a company without a quota and in excess of the county quota. The committee was unable to issue purchase certificates for these cookers until the State War Board raised the Elko County quota. This was not done until after the canning season was about over. However, 14 of these cookers were sold later with purchase certificates mainly for canning deer meat.

In all 60 applications were received for pressure cookers, 48 purchase certificates were issued 35 of which were on the original quota, and 12 applications were rejected by the committee. The county quota was originally 50 cookers, was reduced to 36 cookers and then was removed entirely as long as cookers were available in stores.

Selective Service

The War Board has cooperated with the local Selective Service Board in investigation of agricultural classifications for essential farm workers. Seventy-two cases have been investigated for classification in Elko County and sixteen cases for local boards in other counties have been checked.

The War Board has had very good cooperation from the local board and practically all cases in question involving agricultural workers which have been referred to the USDA War Board have been classified as recommended by the War Board. The two boards are on the best of cooperative terms.

In June the Agent and Gordon Griswold of the War Board met with the Selective Service Clerk and wrote a questionnaire for uniform replies to Selective Service requests for farm war units on ranch cases. Prior to this no form for such replies was in existence in Nevada. This form is still being used.

The number of acres or animals being used as equivalent to a war unit has been very confusing. At least two different sets of figures have been mailed to this office.

The various orders of the Extension Service, War Man Power Commission, Selective Service and Army in regard to release of men from the Army for agricultural work do not make sense. This program has evidently been deliberately confused to such an extent that Army officials, Selective Service Boards, County Extension Agents, Red

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

Selective Service

Further Deferments Of Essential Farm Workers To Be Asked

County USDA war boards in Nevada have been directed this week to initiate requests for further deferment of all essential farm workers, E. A. Settlemyer, chairman of the Nevada State USDA War Board announced today.

Reason for the intensified efforts in regard to deferment, he said, is the extreme need for more agricultural workers in Nevada this year.

About half of Nevada's labor supply is hired, according to Settlemyer, and since the supply has been greatly decreased this year, because of the drafting of

farm workers and the workers' voluntary entrance into defense industries, action is needed to speed and increase deferment into essential agricultural classifications, 11-C and 111-C.

APPEAL FOR DEFERMENT

Settlemyer said that it will also be the duty of county war boards to appeal for justifiable deferment of persons previously denied reclassification into essential deferment classes.

"War boards are instructed," he said "to obtain deferment of farm workers, even though local draft quotas must go unfilled as a result.

"This may appear to be a harsh step, but farm labor is essential to war production and essentiality is determined by the personal efforts of a worker in production."

TAP LABOR SOURCES

Plans are under way by the U. S. department of agriculture to tap sources of farm labor other than regularly engaged farm workers.

The department expects this spring to recruit 10,000 non-farm women for year-round work and about 50,000 more for seasonal occupation throughout the country.

Consideration is being given also to the use of men over 38 who are now deferred, or who will be released from the army for farm employment.

Those seeking information should apply at the Elko County Extension Office, Elko, Nevada. The members of the Elko County War Board are: Charles Reinken, Mark Menke, Gordon Griswold and A. R. Torgerson.

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

Cross officials, State Selective Service Boards, U. S. Employment Officers and ranchers all had something to do about it but none of them had any authority in the matters. At least ten days time of the Agent was wasted from this work before it was finally cleared up through Mr. E. G. Reed and C. W. Creel. Men will not be released and any efforts spent in that regard are useless.

The Agent acted as a member of the Advisory Board of the Selective Service system and has assisted registrants in filling out forms and questionnaires on Selective Service and for the War Man Power Commission in classification of occupations. Explanations of Certificates of Availability have also been made to people who request information on this requirement. The local U. S. Employment Agency has cooperated in this work.

Ammunition Program

The supply of ammunition for sheepmen and ranchers has been practically non-existent. This has been the poorest managed, least dependable and most unsatisfactory program since the war started. The forms are constantly changed, dealers are always out of ammunition, the calibres allowed are for only a few kinds, the wording of the order is so lax that anyone can apply for ammunition regardless of needs, and the entire setup is unsatisfactory. It is so unsatisfactory that some stores who have always handled ammunition refuse to have anything to do with it.

The Elko War Board passed on applications for 125 ranchers for ammunition early in 1943 and before the ammunition arrived the forms were cancelled and new forms required new signatures. Losses of poultry and lambs have been much greater than they would have been if this program had functioned with even a small percentage of efficiency.

An additional allotment of ammunition was supposed to have been released to ranchers for October. Typical of this program, the forms were not received in the County Office until October 24th and before they could be signed by ranchers the deadline for their use was past. Those few which were signed have not yet resulted in the securing of any additional ammunition.

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

To make a long story short, it can safely be said that the ammunition program for ranchers has been full of promises but in actual practice has been a failure in 1943. The USDA War Board and the Agent did everything possible to eliminate the red tape and secure a dependable supply of ammunition without success. Efforts of the State War Board in this regard were also largely without success. Much remains to be done to make this program work for 1944.

Farm Transportation

The Farm Transportation Committee was appointed in November, 1942, but was slow to become active and was fully organized in December as follows:

C. H. Reinken, Chairman	- Lasoville
Leo Paul, Vice-Chairman	- Elko
H. G. Mille, Member	- Elko
Mrs. Mildred Glaser, Member	- Halleck
Paul Guidici, Member	- Elko

During the last half of the year the chairmanship of the committee passed to S. V. Smiley due to the death of C. H. Reinken.

During December 225 applications for Certificates of War Necessity were filled out in the Extension Office by the Agent, and Triple A Office and field men. It was found to be impractical to ask the committee to do this since it was a full time job for the better part of the month.

Certificates of War Necessity began to be received by truck operators and by January a constant flow of complaints were being received by the Extension Office on the amount of gas allowed. Much confusion resulted from the fact that part of the letters and certificates came from Detroit and part from Reno. When the work was all shifted to the Reno Office the program worked much better than before. Applicants for Certificates of War Necessity have continued to come into the office each month as trucks change hands and new trucks are secured. Altogether 306 applications for certificates have been processed by this office and many of these have been for people who do not speak English and require considerable time.

Applications for additional truck gasoline for ranchers were received as soon as the Certificates of Necessity came back.

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

Farm Transportation

Records Needed**On Certificates
War Necessity**

The Elko County Farm Transportation Committee during the past two months has passed on about a hundred applications for adjustments to Certificates of War Necessity.

It has been brought to the attention of the Committee that the big majority of the Certificates which are turned in for revision are blank on the back side. In other words, the information required in regard to the amount of gas used, number of trips made, mileage and tonnage hauled is not being filled in except by a very few ranchers. The Committee wishes to warn not only ranchers, but anyone else with Certificates of War Necessity, that they are jeopardizing their gasoline supply in the future by not keeping the records on the back of the Certificates of War Necessity.

All owners of Certificates should bring them up to date and keep them up to date if they wish to avoid possible future difficulty in securing gasoline for trucks.

The members of the Committee are C. H. Reinken, Chairman; Leo Paul, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Dan Glaser; H. G. Mille, Wm. Guidici, and Mark W. Menke, Secretary.

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

The committee has passed on application for gasoline adjustment for 145 ranchers during the past ten months. The Farm Transportation Committee has functioned without pay in an efficient and patriotic manner since they were appointed. This has been especially true of Mr. Leo Paul and H. C. Wille who have done much work on this committee.

The Farm Transportation Committee passed on several applications for farm trucks, but none were secured while a Mr. R. A. Ward was in the local allocation office. His attitude was most unreasonable and arbitrary and no trucks were allowed for the first year. After he was replaced some trucks were received in the most urgent cases. The committee has considered applications for thirteen trucks of which five applications were withdrawn and second hand trucks were secured, eight applications were approved, five applications for trucks were allowed and trucks were secured as follows: Ellison Ranching Company, R. F. Candill, Albert Garamendi, G. A. Sewell, and 71 Ranch. These applications are still pending.

The Farm Transportation Committee has met thirteen times to transact business.

Salvage Activities

The Elko County Salvage Committee with committees in Carlin, Wells, and Mountain City continued work on salvage of materials needed for war production. The Agent is chairman of the County Committee.

The 1943 salvage of iron and steel was greatly hindered by lack of labor and truck transportation, by OPA regulations which appear to be designed to prevent rather than help the movement of scrap iron, and by optimistic press releases which led people to believe that scrap iron was no longer needed. Salvage of scrap iron has therefore been very slow compared to 1942.

Due to efforts of the salvage committees the following materials were shipped in 1943:

Scrap iron.....	800,000 lbs.
Tin cans.....	25,005 lbs.
Rubber.....	70,980 lbs.
Fats.....	about 1,900 lbs. per mo.
Silk hose.....	750 lbs.
Metals.....	1,050 lbs.
Deer hides.....	100

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

These figures do not include material moved by private scrap dealers who do not report to this office.

The fat salvage campaign has been most successful due to the fact that it is handled entirely by private individuals without Government regulation and interference. It has also been given the best national publicity.

The Agent spoke before the Homemakers Club, L. B. S. Relief Society, Rotary and Lions Clubs, Civilian Defense Council, Boy and Girl Scout Leaders, Starr Progressive Club and other groups on salvage programs. The salvage of silk hose was handled nicely by the dealers with Dale Bell of Reinhart Company acting as chairman and shipping the collections. Salvage of iron was practically stopped in Eastern Nevada during the summer by the OPA forbidding the McGill Smelter from buying. This prevented movement of iron during the season when the roads were dry and has given many people the impression that scrap iron is no longer needed.

Slaughter Permit Program

The slaughter permit program was well underway in April but it was July before the FDA and OPA regulations and instructions were sent to local boards. The Agent wrote several letters to State OPA officers and the situation was finally cleared up by Mr. Fred Herlachner. Several circular letters were sent out advising stockmen of the permit requirements and reports to OPA.

The War Board met with an FBI man and discussed the possible "black marketing" of meat in this area. It was felt that none of this was being done locally except for evasion of price ceiling partly due to ignorance, partly due to conflicting regulations and partly deliberate.

The Agent made a survey of all butcher shops in Elko County in July and found that none of them had enough meat for legal ration point customers. Beef was especially short. Farm slaughterers were not killing because of misunderstanding of regulations and because of "red tape" involved in selling meat. The Agent made several telephone calls to Reno recommending a correction of conditions. Increased quotas were granted to Nevada and since then the situation has improved. Lifting of quotas in September greatly helped and there has been no shortage of meat in this area since.

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

(1) USDA War Board Activities

Slaughter Permit Program

**Regulations on
Farm Slaughter
Are Explained**

Ranchers and others who slaughter livestock with the intention of selling the meat must have Farm Slaughter Permits according to Mark W. Menke, War Board Secretary. The Elko County USDA War Board issues these permits, and gives each permittee a number which must be used whenever meat is sold.

There seems to be considerable misinformation in regard to the amount of red tape involved in this program. In reality there is very little red tape involved according to Menke. Those with Slaughter Permits can sell the amount of meat indicated as their quota on the Slaughter Permit. The only additional report required is a monthly report to the local OPA office where the rancher ordinarily does his business. This report is simply a one-half page report, OPA Form R-1609, which is turned in each month in which the rancher sold meat. No report is necessary for months in which no meat was sold.

When meat is sold ration points are collected, and the ration point stamps or checks are turned in at the OPA office with each report. These reports should be filed within fifteen days after the end of the month in which the meat was sold.

To sum up, the farm slaughter program can be stated as follows:

1. The rancher applies to the Elko County USDA War Board for slaughter permit and quota.
2. He attaches permit numbers to any meat sold.
3. He collects ration point checks or stamps when meat is sold.
4. He reports each month to OPA office, and turns in ration point stamps or checks collected.

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

The War Board itself has handled the meat program without an additional meat committee except for two additional members, Mr. P.W. Davidson and Dr. C. H. Kennedy. Applications for slaughter permits are still being received at the rate of two or three a week by ranchers who slaughter only during the winter months. To October 1st, 1943, 154 permits had been issued. However, only a small percentage of this meat is sold. A check in the field indicates due to labor shortages, rationed gas and tires, that less than 25% of the meat applied for will actually be sold by farm slaughterers.

All slaughter permits were reviewed and necessary changes made and by October this program was running smoothly.

The greatest evasion of meat rationing in this area is probably from people who buy livestock on the hoof, slaughter it themselves and use it without surrendering meat ration points. This practice will be difficult to stop entirely.

The County War Board held one meeting with Mr. Dan Romow of FDA and Mr. E. C. Reed and Ed Settlemeyer of the State War Board and discussed the meat control program. Three War Board meetings were held to pass on meat slaughter permits.

Priorities

Priorities have been one of the most annoying and time consuming of all War Board activities. Since there is no local WPB Office between Reno and Salt Lake City, Utah, a distance of 550 miles and since everyone seems to be familiar with the combine Extension, War Board, Triple A Office, that is where they all come for anything from "soup to nuts."

Mr. E. S. Bender of the WPB Office in Reno has been very helpful in clearing up priorities of all kinds. His office has been the most efficient of any Government office connected with war programs.

Following is a sample of requests received from civilians who are not ranchers for help on priorities: welding rods for garages, hats and shoes for copper miners, flashlight batteries, lumber, tools, refrigeration for a hotel, construction permit for county commissioners to build a jail, ammunition for a Deputy Sheriff, fish food for county fish hatchery, a furnace and retort for a mercury mine, replacements on toilets and bath fixtures, repairs on cook stoves, etc. While this is not part of

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

IX. Community Activities (Cont'd)

(1) USDA War Board Activities (Cont'd)

regular War Board work, the Agent has assisted individuals to secure needed materials. Among the materials requiring priorities most frequently requested by ranchers are harness leather, buckles, and snaps, flashlight batteries, lumber, gas engines, canvas, rotor repairs, tools, bail ties, repairs to household equipment such as washing machines, lumber and especially non-rationed equipment.

Priorities work is very aggravating because of the rapid upgrading of priorities. Changes have been so frequent that it is difficult to keep proper forms and instructions available. After the middle of the year this maze of constantly shifting regulations became somewhat simplified for ranchers by certifications under order M-19. This has greatly helped to keep a flow of needed goods available for production purposes. For other civilians the supply of scarce articles is becoming even more scarce and applicants in most cases are advised to do without or to secure substitutes wherever possible.

A circular letter with copies of order M-19 was sent to all merchants in Elko County and it has greatly reduced the number of applications from ranchers for priorities.

General

The Elko County USDA War Board has met 18 times during the year mostly as an Executive Committee. The active members of the board have been Mr. C. H. Reinken, Chairman, Mr. R. A. Torgerson, Gordon Griswold, and the Secretary. Upon the death of Mr. Reinken, S. V. Smiley became chairman. Much of the work was handled by sub-committees appointed by the War Board. Much of the War Board work was delegated to the Secretary.

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

Victory Gardens

One of Elko's Finest Victory Gardens



(Cut through courtesy of Reno Evening Gazette).

There are many fine Victory Gardens in Elko this year. Produce from these gardens will be exhibited at the Nevada Livestock Show and Elko County Fair opening September 3rd. The garden above has been grown by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Menke. Menke is shown, with the hoe, pointing out various features of the garden to Forest Willhite, University of Nevada Experiment Station chemist. The picture was taken by Tom Buckman, assistant director of the University Extension Service. Menke is an Elko county agent for the extension service.

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

X. Horticulture

A. Victory Gardens

The Agent acted as State leader on the Victory garden project again in 1943. Printed and mimeographed material was revised and eight news stories were prepared for distribution through the State wide news service.

Talks were made before several service clubs and before groups of Victory gardeners on growing Victory gardens. Much greater interest was shown in this project after the announcement of rationing of canned goods. This made many people think seriously of growing vegetables where they had previously considered it merely as a possible source of diversion.

During the spring months the Farm Machinery Rationing Committee was swamped with applications for wire to fence Victory gardens. Dirt was flying on hundreds of vacant lots and all the barnyard manure for miles around Elko, Carlin, and Wells was hauled in trucks, cars, and jalopies to Victory gardens.

Many hundreds of small gardens were planted in backyards and in flower beds and other available spaces. Considerable numbers of vacant lots were planted and some land was gardened cooperatively by town groups on nearby ranches.

The Agent devoted seventeen days to Victory garden work including the writing of a pamphlet on "Flats, Coldframes, and Hotbeds" for Nevada conditions. Work was conducted in every community in Elko County and in most communities in Nevada through newspapers, circular letters, and bulletins. One hundred nine office calls and eighty-three telephone calls were received by the Agent, twenty-five visits were made to gardens and eight meetings were held to encourage production of vegetables. Ten local leaders assisted in the project. A series of lessons at meetings were arranged at the Elko County High School during the spring months.

The summer growing weather was poor due to heavy frosts in June and August and in some communities all tender vegetables were killed. However, a favorable fall growing season resulted in very heavy yields of hardy vegetables and also of tender ones which had escaped earlier frosts.

The following is a report by local leaders of the number of gardens planted and an indication of their success. This report was secured in cooperation with the Home Demonstration Agent, Helen S. Fremwan.

(Continued on the next page.)

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

X. Horticulture (Cont'd)

COMMUNITY	NO. GARDENS	NO. FAMILIES (Est.)
Carlin	148	200
Tuscarora	10	22
Rowland	4	4
North Fork	17	22
Jarbridge	10	10
Ruby Valley	14	14
Charleston	12	12
Clover Valley	17	17
Lamoille	45	49
Metropolis	12	12
South Fork	7	12
Huntington	4	4
Halleck	6	9
Elko	300	969
TOTAL	606	1356

This report indicates that 44 per cent of the families involved planted gardens including some rural areas and two large towns in the county. A small percentage of the gardens were abandoned, but a safe estimate is that over 95 per cent of them produced some food and that at least 75 per cent produced some products for canning and storing in addition to vegetables used fresh.

Many of these gardens were extremely productive. The Agents own garden which is probably somewhat more productive than the average produced the amounts indicated in the chart with the amounts canned and stored also shown. The size of the garden was 35 by 65 feet or 2275 square feet.

Vegetable	Total Produced	Value	Am't stored canned or
Asparagus	27 lbs.	\$4.00	3 qts.
Strawberries	15 baskets	4.50	-
Rhubarb	21 lbs.	1.05	9½ qts.
Horseradish	5 lbs.	.25	3½ qts.
Lettuce	30 heads	3.00	-
Onions	20 lbs.	1.60	15 lbs.
Tomatoes	556 lbs.	35.00	70 qts.-60 qts.
Radishes	20 bunches	1.50	- juice
Beans	33 lbs.	7.25	30 qts.
Peas	44 lbs.	7.45	8 qts.
Corn ears	45 dozen	29.25	34½ qts.
Celery	180 heads	36.00	100 heads
Beets	1½ bu.	4.50	15 qts. & 1 bu.

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

X. Horticulture (Cont'd)

Vegetable	Total Produced	Value	Am't stored canned or
Carrots	3 bu.	\$7.50	2 bu.
Celarie	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1.20	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Winter radishes	10 bunches	1.00	10 bunches
Swiss chard	10 lbs.	.40	3 qts.
Potatoes	200 lbs.	5.00	175 lbs.
Peppers	23 lbs.	2.50	5 qts.
		<u>\$152.95</u>	

The above indicates the amount of food that can be produced on a small plot if properly tended. Considerable work is involved, but it is time that would otherwise generally not be used in helping with any work assisting in the war program.

C. Control of Diseases and Insect Pests

A method demonstration on control of cutworms was given to the members of the Elko Garden Club early this spring when Victory gardens were being planted. The large increase in numbers of Victory gardens resulted in some increased interest in insect and disease control. Much of this was taken care of by local leaders in the Elko Garden Club resulting in much less work for the Agent on this project. Some additional work could not be done due to pressure of War Board work. However, in spite of unusually heavy attacks of various kinds of worms and caterpillars, an exceptionally large amount of garden produce was raised.

Five days were devoted to control of insect pests and diseases, one circular letter was written, eleven farm visits were made and thirty-two office and fifty-two telephone calls were given attention.

D. Beautification of Homes and Public Grounds

This project was continued simply in an advisory capacity to the Elko Garden Club which is doing considerable good in yard and public grounds beautification work. Work on this project was done only on occasions when it could be handled without spending much time. Twenty-three office calls, seventeen telephone calls, four home visits were attended to and two meetings were held in relation to this project. Only two days time was devoted to strictly beautification work.

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**XI. A. C. D. Gopher, Other Rodent and Predatory Animal Control**

From the standpoint of actual time devoted to a project this one shows unusually large results. The project has been a combination of control of various rodents including gophers, ground squirrels, rock chucks, pack rats, and mice. By far the most important project is control of ground squirrels because they do great damage and are most easily controlled.

Cooperation of the Fish and Wildlife Service in providing poison bait and of the Triple A in encouraging rodent control has greatly aided in this program. Fifty ranchers put out 461 dollars worth of bait for control of squirrels and gophers. Twelve ranchers, mostly sheepmen have been referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service for supplies of bait for coyote poisoning, for cooperative trapping information and help in control of predatory animals.

The Agent devoted two days to this work and received fifty-three office and ten telephone calls on the above work.

In addition over 125 ranchers were assisted in securing and filing applications for ammunition under the USDA War Board program. It is doubtful if many of these actually received their shells due to the endless "red tape," frequent changes in the procedure, limited number of calibers available and other hinderances inherent in the ammunition program.

Poison for magpies was supplied to ten ranchers. Traps for trapping them are apparently quite effective also and plans for magpie traps are available. Poison was supplied to eight people for control of mice in stored products.

Methods of mixing and placing poison for control of porcupines was provided to one rancher for protection of trees.

B. Grasshoppers

Grasshoppers were quite bad in localized areas in Metropolis, but ranchers there were too busy with crops to poison them. Damage was not great this year, but may be expected to be heavy next year if conditions favor a good hatch of eggs. Six hundred pounds of poison was provided by the Bureau of Entomology for Burt Holbrook to poison around his certified seed potatoes and grain.

VI. COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**XII. Rural Agricultural Engineering****F. Fire Control**

The Agent attended two county organization meetings to form the Elko County Fire Control District. This organization was led by the Forest and Grazing Service officials and the County Sheriff. Fires were largely controlled before much damage was done. A few bad range fires occurred, but the organization has been effective in preventing much damage by range brush fires.

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

XIII. Soils

C. Commercial Fertilizers (1) Phosphates

In the spring of 1942 plots for testing the value of phosphate fertilizers were put out in Starr Valley on the J. W. Helth ranch and on the Amando Baroni Ranch at Laneville.

Results of the plots are presented here. Excellent responses were shown by alfalfa, clover and grass. Nitrogen was also used on some plots. Further tests will be conducted to determine the rates of application and the residual effects. It is expected that a five year trial will be necessary for complete results on the phosphate. Results on sample cuttings of 1 square yard in 1942 follow.

Source	Crop	Treatment	Lbs. hay per acre 12% H ₂ O	% phosphate	Lbs. gain hay per acre	% gain in phosphate
Helth	Alfalfa	None	3217	0.289		
		540# T-Super	5126	2.342	1909	.06
Helth	Tame Hay	None	3900	0.202		
		540# T-Super	3900	0.328	None	.13
Helth	Tame Hay	540# (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	8581	0.223	4681	.02
		540# 10-20-0	6815	0.317	1915	.11
		540# 6-30-0	6156	0.354	2256	.15
Baroni	Tame Hay	None	2181	0.159		
Baroni	Tame Hay	540# T-Super	3998	0.358	1817	.2
		540# 10-20-0	5513	0.294	3332	.19

Unfortunately the hay on the Helth ranch was cut in 1943 before checks of the effect could be secured. However, the plot on the Baroni ranch put out in 1942 at 540# 0-45-0 yielded 2106# hay with .481% P₂O₅ in 1943 or an increase of 936# over the check plot which yielded 1170#.

The following results were secured on new plots put out in the spring of 1943:

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

XIII. Soils (Cont'd)

Treatment-	Lbs. of fert- ilizer / acre-	Lbs. of element per acre		Yield of hay / acre	\$ P205
		N	P205		
None	None	0	0	1026	.359
6-30-0	300	18	90	2430	.467
10-20-0	300	30	60	1850	.428
20-0-0	186	37	0	1400	.318
0-45-0	540-2	0	243	2106	.481

1 Ammonium Sulphate

Results from the nitrogen plots were greatly decreased due to heavy frosts which killed the orchard grass preventing a normal yield. This also explains the decrease in yields as compared to 1942 results.

The Agent devoted four days to this project, made ten farm visits, received sixteen office calls, and ten telephone calls.

B. Soil Conservation

(2) Off-area Demonstrations

The Agent has worked with four ranchers cooperating in off-area demonstrations for preventing soil erosion, improving production of crop, and irrigation systems. One day was spent with Mr. Gale C. Johnson of the regional SCS office in visiting individual ranches to check on their accomplishments and future needs.

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

XIV. Publications

A. Agricultural News Writing

News stories in the local press are the best means of getting many programs before the local people. While some ranchers do not take the local papers, the majority do. There are one daily paper and two weekly papers in the county and cooperation with the press is excellent. The local papers are Elko Daily Free Press, Elko Independent, and Wells Progress. The following news stories were released during the year:

War Board Activities.....	24
Victory Gardens.....	8
Triple A.....	5
Poultry.....	2
Fairs and Exhibits.....	2
Insect Control.....	1
Farm Bureau Cooperation.....	2

Included in the above are ten stories which received state wide circulation in the State Extension Press Service managed by A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor.

B. Bulletins

The Agent has prepared a short bulletin on "Hotbeds, Cold-frames, and Flats" which is about ready for publication.

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

XVIII. Cooperation

A. Forest Service B. Grazing Service C. State Highway Dept.

The above three agencies have cooperated with the Salvage Committee in collection of salvage materials such as iron, rubber, and tin cans especially in providing transportation to collect and move the materials. This has been a great benefit and assistance in collection of salvage materials.

D. The Fish and Wildlife Service has cooperated with the Extension Service and Triple A in programs for control of rodents especially squirrels, gophers, and mice. They also provide assistance in control of magpies and considerable work has been done in connection with the movement of beavers from some ranches to others. The beavers are becoming more of a problem every year and are becoming quite destructive to irrigation systems and meadows in some areas. The Fish and Wildlife Service has been live trapping beavers in congested areas and moving them to areas where they will be beneficial rather than harmful.

H. Agricultural Adjustment Agency

The work of the USDA War Boards, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and Extension Agent have been so overlapping that it is no longer possible to keep them separate. The Agent acts for all of them and it is necessary to exchange personnel from one to the other in order to work effectively. Since July 1943, all War Board work officially became a part of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and since has been reported under that head.

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

Character and Scope of Office and Field Service

The Agent has been confined to office work most of the time during 1943. The great amount of detail required by machinery rationing, transportation problems, priorities and limitation orders, feed wheat program, etc. has made it almost impossible for the Agent to visit ranches or rural areas. The following table shows how office work has increased and field work has decreased over the past few years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Percentage in Field</u>	<u>Percentage in Office</u>
1935	154	133	60.0	40.0
1936	77	214	26.6	73.4
1937	75	197	31.1	68.9
1938	88½	158½	35.9	64.1
1939	109½	165	39.9	60.1
1940	113	138½	47.9	52.1
1941	95½	170	36.0	64.0
1942	70	194	26.6	73.4
1943	54	216½	20.0	80.0

The following is a summary of office and field work:

<u>Office Work</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
Days in office.....	194	- 216.5
Number telephone calls.....	913	- 1531
Number office calls received.....	1226	- 2647
Number news stories published.....	74	- 42
Number individual letters written.....	713	- 1107
Number circular letters prepared.....	30	- 29
Number bulletins distributed.....	2456	- 632
Extension and War Board Meetings held....	100	- 56
Attendance at other meetings.....	2084	- 859
Days devoted to Triple A.....	80½	- 68
Days devoted to War Board work.....	86½	- 139.5

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

- Secretary USDA War Board
- Secretary USDA Machinery Rationing Board
- Secretary USDA Farm Transportation Committee
- Advisory Member Selective Service Board
- County Chairman Salvage Program OCB
- Distribution of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat
- Farm Slaughter Permit Program

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

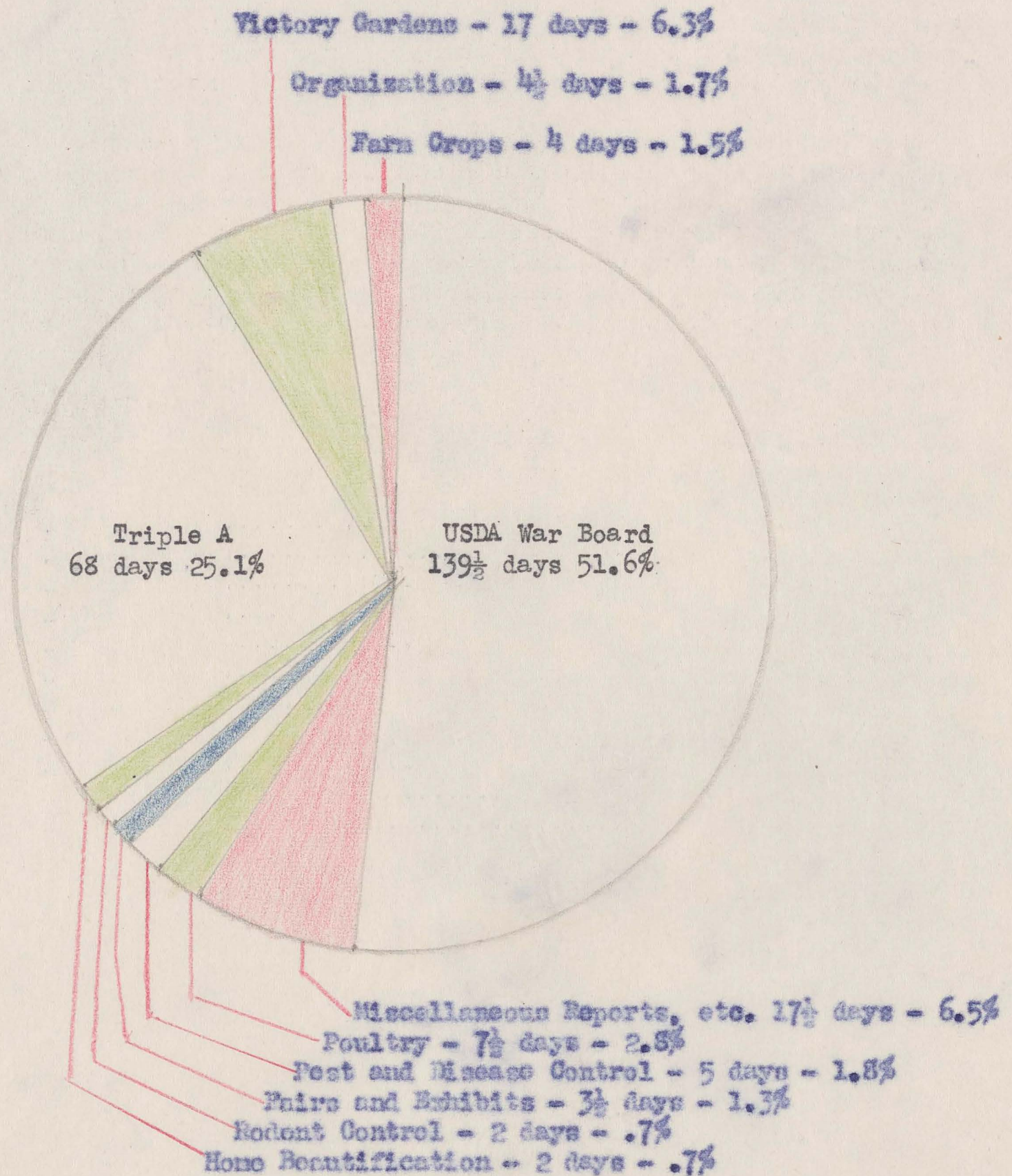
Character and Scope of Office and Field Service (Cont'd)

The reduced field work has been as follows:

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
Days in field.....	70	54
Farm and home visits made.....	498	310
Different farms and homes visited.....	339	218
Method demonstrations given.....	16	3
Attendance at above meetings.....	129	12
Meetings of result demonstrations.....	9	3
Attendance at result demonstrations.....	6284	6500

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

Chart Showing Division of Agent's Time By Projects



VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1944

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

As far as can be predicted, the following work should be continued in 1944:

1. Programs of the USDA War Board will have to have first priority on time. Included under this head will be the following projects:
 - (a) Agricultural Deferments from Selective Service
 - (b) Machinery rationing Program and Committee
 - (c) Transportation Committee and related problems of tires, gasoline, and parts to keep ranch trucks in operation
 - (d) Securing priorities for essential material for ranchers, miners, and other vital producers.
 - (e) Continuing effective salvage campaigns for scrap metal, rubber, fats, silk hose, and other salvageable materials
 - (f) Encouraging increased production of meat, dairy, and poultry products through every medium available.
 - (g) Securing sufficient skilled farm labor will require constant work
 - (h) Providing for necessary construction for ranches and other civilians will require study of current regulations of WFB and other agencies
 - (i) Control of predatory animals and securing of traps, ammunition and poison requires constant checking
 - (j) Slaughter permits and OPA and WFA rulings must be explained to ranchers and others
2. Triple A Programs will require a considerable amount of time especially CCC feed wheat program.
3. Control of rodents needs attention constantly. With rabbits, squirrels, gophers, chipmunks, and mice to fight there are always rodent projects to work on.
4. Insect pest control is a problem that always requires attention.
5. Poultry production needs attention every year and should have considerable time under defense demands for more eggs.

VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1944 (Cont'd)

6. Agricultural 4-H Club work should have more attention, but time will be a limiting factor.
7. Victory gardeners will need considerable assistance in order to produce ample supplies of fresh vegetables.
8. Unforeseen work will undoubtedly develop during the next year. It always has in the past.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Programs of the combined Agricultural Adjustment Agency, War Food Administration, USDA War Boards, and Extension Agent have been so connected and overlapping that they must be reported as combined activities with all action centering in the Extension Office and with the Agent acting as administrator of all programs in conjunction with several boards and committees, among work accomplished has been:

- (1) Administration of the Triple A Program for 415 ranches and 267 cooperators securing \$41,784 for conservation practices performed.
- (2) Ordering and delivering of 22 carloads of CCC wheat for 275 poultry, dairy, hog and cattle feeders.
- (3) The Agent acted as chairman to organize preliminary labor committees and to start farm labor recruitment.
- (4) Farm construction applications were handled for ranchers and exemptions to the order were explained. Apparently all essential construction was provided for.
- (5) Power line extensions were granted to three ranchers.
- (6) Farm machinery was rationed to 317 purchasers with 360 applications considered by the committee.
- (7) Pressure cookers were rationed to 48 applicants.
- (8) Selective Service classifications were investigated for 88 agricultural workers. All but a very few of these were deferred for agricultural work.
- (9) Much work was done with little success attempting to secure ammunition for ranchers. This program has been most unsatisfactory.
- (10) The Farm Transportation Committee has secured adjustments to gas allowance for 145 ranchers.
- (11) The Farm Transportation Committee has secured six trucks for agricultural use.
- (12) The Triple A personnel and the Agent assisted 225 truck owners in securing certificates of war necessity.
- (13) The Agent acted as chairman of the County Salvage Committee. To November 1, 500,000 pounds of iron, 25,000 pounds of tin cans, 70,980 pounds of rubber, 19,000 pounds of fats, 750 pounds of silk hose, and 100 deer hides were shipped.
- (14) One hundred fifty-four slaughter permits were issued to local stockmen and CPA regulations were explained.
- (15) Priorities for materials of every description have been requested and the general public as well as ranchers have been kept informed upon proper procedures for securing priorities when they are needed for essential materials.
- (16) Many other activities have been performed, such as supplying copper wire for ranchers, priorities for lumber for farm construction, RACC loans, and general work in encouraging increased or more efficient production.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS (Cont'd)

2. Redent control and magpie control has been carried on throughout the county in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.
3. Insect Pest and Disease Control Projects have been conducted wherever necessary.
4. The Agent acted as Superintendent of the Farm Crops, Poultry, and Garden Exhibits for the Elko County Fair.
5. Put out experimental plots on fertilizer with excellent preliminary results.
6. Every rancher in Elko County has been contacted in regard to at least one of the above projects and many have been contacted on several projects.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
ELKO, NEVADA

December 28, 1942

TO: Livestock and Poultry Feeders
SUBJECT: Increased Feeding of Government Wheat

Dear Sirs:

The Commodity Credit Corporation is still selling government wheat for use by livestock and poultry feeders for the purpose of increasing the production of meat, dairy and poultry products.

Locally raised supplies of wheat throughout this area have largely been marketed. The total amount of meat, poultry and dairy products which can be raised can be materially increased by more ample feeding of supplements to livestock. For this reason the Elko County Triple A Committee will again accept orders from feeders for government Commodity Credit Corporation wheat. The price of the wheat will be approximately \$32.00 per ton f.o.b. railroad points. If enough orders are secured a car may be sent into each community.

The wheat arrives in bulk. The purchaser must supply sacks, labor and transportation for sacking and moving the wheat, in addition to the original purchase price of wheat. The committee will not accept any orders for less than a ton of wheat.

The wheat must be used for feeding livestock or poultry. It is against the law to use it for seed or any other purpose than livestock feed.

As soon as sufficient orders are received for a car load those ordering will be notified and they will have to provide sufficient funds to pay for the quantity of wheat ordered. This is necessary in order that the car can be opened immediately upon arrival, since all the wheat must be paid for before the car can be opened.

If you need additional feed wheat you should get in touch with the Triple A Office at Elko at least six weeks before the wheat will be needed. It takes about 4 to 6 weeks to get a car after ordering.

Very truly yours,

Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke, Secretary
Elko County ACA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Reno, Nevada

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payment of Postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. D. A. WAR BOARD

March 22, 1943

To: All Livestock Producers

Subject: Livestock Slaughter Regulations

Dear Sirs:

With meat rationing going into effect March 29th, the slaughter for sale or other than farm use of meat by local ranchers and butchers will be prohibited unless they have a permit. The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized county USDA War Boards to consider individual cases and issue permits for slaughter for sale of cattle, calves, hogs and pork, sheep and lambs. These permits are supposed to be secured before April 1st, from the Elko County USDA War Board.

Local slaughterers are divided into several classes, but most ranchers in this area who slaughter for sale will come under the heading of "Farm Slaughterers". These include ranch operators who delivered meat from the slaughter of livestock having a total live weight of not more than 10,000 lbs.

The War Board is required to set up quotas for each farm slaughterer based upon the number of livestock or number of pounds of meat slaughtered during the corresponding quarter of 1941. It will be necessary for everyone who intends to sell or transfer ownership of meat from any of the above classes of animals to have a quota and a permit. Otherwise, they will be known as "Black Market" operators.

Applications for permits can be secured by coming or writing to the Extension Office in the Post Office Building at Elko, which is headquarters for the War Board. Each individual who intends to sell any of the rationed meats during the coming year must have a permit and should be prepared to indicate the number of animals slaughtered during 1941 by quarters of the calendar year.

Any butcher or rancher who slaughters livestock for sale in quantities between 10,000 lbs. and 300,000 lbs. per year must also secure a permit from the War Board.

Any slaughterers who slaughter in excess of 300,000 lbs. and do not have quotas under the Meat Restriction Order (No. 1) must also secure a permit from the County War Board. This order does not apply to ranchers and stock growers slaughtering meat exclusively for home use from which no part is sold. However all slaughterers are supposed to keep records of the number and kind of animals slaughtered whether for home consumption or sale.

Each wholesale cut of meat offered for sale after April 1st, must be identified with the permit number of the slaughterer. The identification must be stamped, stenciled or marked on the cut of meat with the approved violet branding fluid, except in the cases where a rancher sells directly to a consumer, in which case a tag carrying the permit number can be used instead of the violet branding fluid.

Over

Each local slaughterer shall collect ration points and make reports on all meat sold and transferred by him after meat rationing goes into effect.

Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke, Secretary
Elko County USDA War Board

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penalty for Private use to
Avoid Payment of Postage
\$300

Official Business

IMPORTANT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. D. A. War Board

March 29, 1943

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are four copies of the application which must be filled out and returned to us in order to secure a permit for slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs if any of the meat is to be sold, traded or leaves the possession of the slaughterer.

While the form asks for a record based upon slaughter in the year 1941, it is not necessary to follow this strictly. If you do not have a record for 1941, use 1942 figures or figures which will approximately represent your slaughter record during the past year or ~~two~~

You are to put down the total number of animals of each kind killed and the total live weight of all slaughtered even though only a few pounds of the meat was sold. If you do not sell or trade meat, but slaughter only for use on your own ranch, it is not necessary to have a permit.

After the 1st of April, you should not sell any meat until you have received a copy of your Permit No. which must then be stamped on the meat or tied on to a tag accompanying the cuts of meat.

Very truly yours,

Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke, Secretary
Elko County USDA War Board

MWM/alg
Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
County Agricultural Conservation Association
Elko, Elko County, Nevada

April 20, 1943

TO: All Wheat Allotment Farmers

SUBJECT: 1943 Wheat Production

Dear Sirs:

The Triple A marketing quotas and allotment limitations on the planting of wheat have been completely removed. Not only are there no restrictions upon the amount of acreage which may be planted to wheat, but everyone is encouraged to plant as much as they reasonably can.

Ranches which have a wheat allotment will receive the wheat Triple A payment provided they plant not less than 90% of their allotment. They will also receive the wheat payment regardless of how much wheat they plant over the allotment. However, the payment will not be made if less than 90% of the allotment is seeded to wheat.

There is no assurance that the Government Feed Wheat Program will be continued indefinitely. Future action in this regard rests with Congress, and with the available supplies of wheat. Therefore, wheat growers should not refrain from planting wheat thinking that they can secure future supplies of Government wheat, as it is highly probable that these supplies may be exhausted.

Therefore, the safest policy would be for all those who can to raise not only as much wheat but other grains as machinery and labor will permit.

Very truly yours,

Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke, Secretary
County Committee

MWM/alg

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RECEIVED
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 15 1943

RECEIVED

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 15 1943

TO: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The remainder of the page contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text, likely representing the body of a memorandum or letter.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. D. A. War Board

July 9, 1943

To: Farm Slaughterers

Subject: Revision of Slaughter Permits

Dear Sirs:

We have received instructions from the Food Distribution Administration to recheck slaughter permits in all cases where the total amount of the permit is 10,000 lbs. or more.

We are returning your permit with a blank form in duplicate and requesting that you fill in both forms in duplicate, showing only the amount of meat which you actually sell, and not including any of the amount of meat which you use on your own ranch or which you trade with neighbors.

When you have filled in the blank forms in duplicate, sign and return them to this office IMMEDIATELY. This request is urgent, as the Food Distribution Administration may cause you some difficulty unless we can send the revised permits in within the next few days.

When you have made out the new forms showing only the amount of meat sold on the basis of live weight, if the total is more than 10,000 lbs. it will be necessary to submit a statement indicating that the amount of meat sold is not materially increased over sales in 1941, or if it is increased, the reason why the increased slaughter is necessary.

Very truly yours,

Mark W. Menke

Mark W. Menke, Secretary
Elko County USDA War Board

MWM/alg
Enclosures