

No. MJ. AHERN From 1943 To Subject

[NYEOW]  
Clark Co  
Lundor Co

ANNUAL REPORT

JOHN P. AHERN

1943

AC 0089/1/83

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

## COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

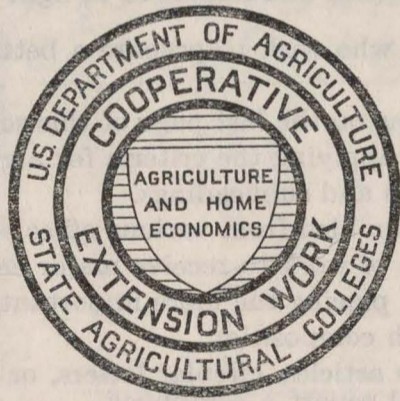
This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Nevada

County Nye

### REPORT OF

..... (Name) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
..... <i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
..... <i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
..... <i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
<b>John P. Ahern</b> ..... <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <b>Nov. 1, 1942</b>	to <b>Oct. 31</b>	194..... <sup>3</sup>
..... <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date .....

State Extension Director.

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total members attending	0	0	0	0	
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total boys attending	0	0	0	0	
		(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	0	0	31	31	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	231	231	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0	
	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	1	1
			(b) Total attendance	0	0	4	4
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0	

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	143
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	80 Est.
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	5 Est.
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	0
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	80 Est.
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	0

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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):	Nye County Farm Bureau		(2) No. of members	108
(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name		(2) No. of members	0
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name		(2) No. of members	0
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name		(2) No. of members	0
(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	0	(b) Home demonstration	0
	(c) 4-H Club	0	(d) Older youth	0
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)	13			
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees	0			
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work	0			
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups	0			
39. (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.)	None			
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system	17			
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:				
(a) Adult work	(1) Men	17	(1) Men	0
	(2) Women	0	(2) Women	0
	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work		(3) Older club boys	0
			(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	None			
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:				
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men	0	(2) Women	0
	(3) Youth	0	(4) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	0
	(1) Men	0	(2) Women	0
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)	0			
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men	0	(b) Women	0
	(c) Youth	0	(d) Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes	0	(b) No	X

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total <sup>1</sup> (c)	
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	
	(3) Agricultural agents	13½	12	25½
	(4) State extension workers	7	0	7
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County	1	0	
	(2) Community	0	0	
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10		10	
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	21		21	

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	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	3	0	1/2	4	0	0	1	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	6	10	13	13	0	0	2	0	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	1	7 1/2	2	1 1/2	0	1	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	13	13	1	0	4	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	0	0	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	0	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	1	100 Est	20 Est	1	0	8	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	1	100 Est	0	1	0	2	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	100	20	0	0	0	0

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

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management	Forestry	Wildlife conservation
	(a)	(b)	(c) <sup>1</sup>
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	6	1	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	13	13	0
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	2	0

**Soil Management—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	6
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	3
(c) With strip cropping	0
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	0
(f) With contour farming of cropland	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	0
(h) In contouring pasture or range	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	6
(j) In summer-fallowing	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0
(l) With drainage	0
(m) With irrigation	10
(n) With land clearing	0
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	0
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	0
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	1
(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	20 Est.

**Wildlife Conservation—Continued**

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	0
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<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, <sup>1</sup> tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	7 1/2	3 1/2	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	13	2	0
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business.....	0			
(b) Enterprise.....	0			
(c) Other.....	0			
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.....	2			
(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.....				0
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....				1
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....				0
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....				0
(i) With farm-labor problems.....				130 Est.
(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.....	0	7	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	13	0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	5	0	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.....				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				12
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				0

<sup>1</sup> Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7). 16-28074-1

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	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	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....	0	0	4	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) <sup>2</sup> .....	\$ 0	\$ 0	Est. \$40,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.....	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	Est. \$40,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year.....											0
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year.....											1
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year.....											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.....											1
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year.....											0
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year.....											0
98. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year.....											0
99. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year.....											1
100. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year.....											0
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>3</sup> conducted this year (specify).....											0

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

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

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

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	1	6
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	3	13
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	5

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

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	0
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	0
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	0
(d) Installing water systems.....	0
(e) Installing heating systems.....	0
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	0
(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.....	0
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	0
(o) Improving home grounds.....	0
(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.....	0
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	0
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	0

**Farm Buildings—Continued**

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	3
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	0
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	0

**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.....	100 Est.
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	0
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	0

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**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.....	0	0	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
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	0	0
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....				0
(b) With food preparation.....				0
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup> .....				0
(1) Of vegetables.....				0
(2) Of fruits.....				0
(3) Of meats.....				0
(4) Of milk.....				0
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				0
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				0
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				0
(f) With food-preservation problems <sup>1</sup> .....				0
(1) Canning.....				0
(2) Freezing.....				0
(3) Drying.....				0
(4) Storing.....				0
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				0
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				0
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				0
(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.).....				0
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....				0
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				0
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				0
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				0

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

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

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

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	0	0	10 and under	0	0
2d	0	0	11	0	0
3d	0	0	12	0	0
4th	0	0	13	0	0
5th	0	0	14	0	0
6th	0	0	15	0	0
7th	0	0	16	0	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.....	0	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	0
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	0	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	0
(c) Recreational leadership.....	0	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	0
(d) Music appreciation.....	0	(i) Use of economic information.....	0
(e) Health.....	0		
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	0		
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	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 (b) Unmarried (c) Married (c)	Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
(1) Young men.....	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women.....	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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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).....	0	0	56
(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).....	0	0	0
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	0	0	0

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.....	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.....	27	0	0	14	2 1/2	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	13									
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	3									
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	14									

<sup>1</sup> 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.

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

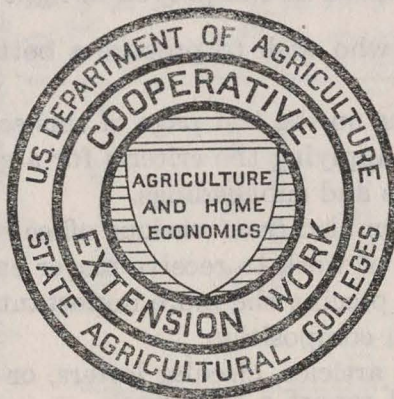
## COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 CLARK

### REPORT OF

..... (Name) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
..... <i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
..... <i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....
<u>John P. Ahern</u> <i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From <u>Mar. 15, 1943</u>	to <u>Oct. 31</u>	<u>1943</u>
<u>J. H. Wittwer</u> <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1943</u>	to <u>Oct. 31</u>	<u>1943</u>
..... <i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From .....	to .....	194.....



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date .....

State Extension Director.

**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 (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	0	7 1/2	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup> .....	0	98 1/2	285-3/4	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>3</sup> .....	0	47 1/2	4 1/2	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office <sup>3</sup> .....	0	7 1/2	216-3/4	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field <sup>3</sup> .....	0	75	76 1/2	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup> .....	0	422	247	x x x x x x x x
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	121	Una.	669
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	0	199	874	121
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup> .....	0	191	1633	1073
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	2	2	1824
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	0	202	341	4
	0	0	Una.	543
	0	0	0	Una.
	0	0	0	0
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	0	0	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	0	0	0
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	0	0	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	0	0	4	4
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	32	105	105
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	0	373	9	32
(1) Number.....	0	0	6	6
(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	247	247
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	0	0	1342	1342
(1) Adult work.....	0	2	0	2
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	6	0	6
16. Tours conducted.....	0	2	0	2
(1) Adult work.....	0	25	0	25
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	0	0	0
17. Achievement days held.....	0	0	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	0	0	0

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total members attending	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	1	(1)	1
		(b) Total boys attending	0	47	(47)	47
(c) Total girls attending		0	46	(46)	46	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	17 (11)	188	194
		(b) Total attendance	0	171 (48)	642	765
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
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	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	32	0	32
		(b) Total attendance	0	352	0	352

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

No. Different Circular Letters

70

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)		362
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	Est.	250
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time		0
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	V. Gardens Est.	2400
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		Una.*
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		Una.
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		Una.
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		Una.
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		76
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		9
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)		Una.
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)		Una.

\* Una. = Not Available.

16-28074-1

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):			
(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	Clark County Farm Bureau	(2) No. of members
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name		(2) No. of members
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name		(2) No. of members
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	Clark County 4-H clubs	(2) No. of members
(e) Older youth	(1) Name		(2) No. of members
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):	(a) Agricultural	36	(b) Home demonstration
	(c) 4-H Club	13	(d) Older youth
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)		*6-21f	
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees		*6-21f	
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work		0	
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups		0	
39. (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.)	(a) 8	(b) 0	x x x x x x x x x
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system		27 in five communities	
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:			
(a) Adult work	(1) Men	46	(2) Women
	(1) Men	7	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women	6	(4) Older club girls

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	Not regularly active in 1943		
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:			
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men	11 Valley Area & Co. wide	(2) Women
	(1) Men	6	(3) Youth
	(2) Women	3	(2) Women
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men	3	(2) Women
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)	Three valley wide areas		
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men	9	(b) Women
	(a) Men	3	(c) Youth
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes	0	(b) No
	(a) Yes	0	(b) No

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total <sup>1</sup> (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	9	14	23
(3) Agricultural agents	13-3/4	4-3/4	18 1/2
(4) State extension workers	1	0	1
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	0	0	0
(2) Community	0	17	17
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	(36)	5 (36)
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	17	0	17

<sup>1</sup> 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).

\* 6 Agricultural communities through whom regular extension program is conducted f - 21 Fire Control Distts. who have their respective Rural Fire Protection Personnel # Includes Farm Bureau

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

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

\*Co. wide use P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> without follow up by **LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)** #Thru. Co. Cooperation covered approx. 3000 acres in Las Vegas Valley, 9

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	53 1/2	1	0	10 1/2	0	10	0
(3) Agricultural agents	49 1/2*	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	0	0	0	0	0	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	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	20 Est.	0	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	0	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	40 Est.	1	0	24 Est.	0	15	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	40 Est.	0	0	3	0	0	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

\* and Mark Milk Improvement.

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management	Forestry	Wildlife conservation	Water Storage & Fld. Contl.
	(a)	(b)	(c) <sup>1</sup>	
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	1	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	7-3/4	1	0	36
(4) State extension workers	5	1	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	1	0	5
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20	0	0	(10)

**Soil Management—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	0
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	0
(c) With strip cropping	0
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	0
(f) With contour farming of cropland	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	200
(h) In contouring pasture or range	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	Una.
(j) In summer-fallowing	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0
(l) With drainage	70
(m) With irrigation	Una.
(n) With land clearing	0
(o) Other land levelling	25
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	2
(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)	1
(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 and range	12

**Wildlife Conservation—Continued**

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	0
---	---

<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, <sup>1</sup> tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	7	(3)
(4) State extension workers	Una.	Una.	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business	0			
(b) Enterprise	5			
(c) Other	0			
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	12			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	Una.			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	Una.			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	Una.			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				16
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				30
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				Una.
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				Una.
(i) With farm-labor problems				97
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				Una.

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	(3 1/2)	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	(4-3/4)	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	5	0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	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				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				0

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	5	0	3 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7 1/2)
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	3 1/2	(49 1/2)	0	13	0	0	0	0	(31 1/2)
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	5
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	(15)	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>2</sup>	\$ 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	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											0
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											0
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											0
98. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											0
99. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											0
100. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											0
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>3</sup> conducted this year (specify)											1

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

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)	Domestic
					Water Supply
102. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	4	7½	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0	4
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	5	5	5
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	(3)	(3)	(3)

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

**Rural Electrification—Continued**

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	0
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	0
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	0
(d) Installing water systems.....	0
(e) Installing heating systems.....	0
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	0
(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.....	0
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	0
(o) Improving home grounds.....	0
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	0

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

**Farm Buildings—Continued**

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	3
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	0
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	1

**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.....	0
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.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	6	2	0	5
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	0	0	0
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....				0
(b) With food preparation.....				0
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup>				0
(1) Of vegetables.....				0
(2) Of fruits.....				0
(3) Of meats.....				0
(4) Of milk.....				0
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				0
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				0
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				0
(f) With food-preservation problems <sup>1</sup>				0
(1) Canning.....				20 Est.
(2) Freezing.....				0
(3) Drying.....				10 Est.
(4) Storing.....				0
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				0
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				0
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				0
(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.).....				0
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....				0
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				0
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				0
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				0

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

16-28074-2



CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management <sup>1</sup> — 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	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	4
(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	0	0	0	0
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	0
(b) With home accounts	0
(c) With financial planning	0
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	0
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	0
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	0
(b) Clothing	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	0
(d) General household supplies	0
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations <sup>2</sup> or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	0
(b) Clothing	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	0
(d) General household supplies	0
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	0
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	0
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	0

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	0
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	0
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	0
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	0

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	0
(b) In improving family relationships	0

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	0
--	---

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	0
(b) Women	0

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	0
---	---

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	0
---	---

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	5
--	---

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	5
--	---

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	0
(b) Permanent camp	0
(c) Community rest rooms	0

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	0
---	---

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	0
--	---

12

13

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	1	0	1	0	1 Acres
147. Home gardens	1	0	0	0	0 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)	7	0	5	0	182 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	25	0	9	0	10 Animals
152. Beef cattle	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
153. Sheep	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
154. Swine	25	0	11	0	43 Animals
155. Horses and mules	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
156. Other livestock	1	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	0	0	0	{ 0 Meals planned 0 Meals served 0 Quarts canned
164. Food preservation	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	0	{ 0 Garments made 0 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	42	0	33	x x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	60	42	26	33	x x x x x x x x x x x x

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

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39).....	8	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys <sup>2</sup> ..... 58	(b) Girls <sup>2</sup> ..... 42
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys <sup>3</sup> ..... 27	(b) Girls <sup>3</sup> ..... 33
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys..... 58	(b) Girls..... 42
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..... 58	(b) Girls..... 31
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys..... 0	(b) Girls..... 11

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	29	32	10 and under.....	12	16
2d.....	21	7	11.....	4	15
3d.....	6	2	12.....	14	7
4th.....	1	1	13.....	14	2
5th.....	1	0	14.....	10	2
6th.....	0	0	15.....	4	0
7th.....	0	0	16.....	0	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.....	0	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	50 Est.
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	30 Est.	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	100 Est.
(c) Recreational leadership.....	8	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	0
(d) Music appreciation.....	0	(i) Use of economic information.....	0
(e) Health.....	0		

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 0

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 17

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects <sup>1</sup> (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	1 1/2
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	1	150
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	20 1/2
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	1	21 #
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	26

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT # Which includes Fire Control Work.

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).....	0	100 Est.	111-3/4
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	Est. 0	0	4
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	Est. 0	0	11
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	Est. 0	0	1 1/2

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)	Game and Fish Commission (i)	Forestry, Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Coast and Geodetic Survey (k)
199. 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.....	7 1/2	0	1 1/2	5	0	1 1/2	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	72 1/4	2	25	8 1/4	9 1/4	(7 1/2)	(7)	1-3/4	1 1/2	0	3/4
(4) State extension workers.....	4 1/4	0	3	3	1	(5)	1	0	0	1	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	2
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	(5)	8	5	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	191	7	(37)	10	(25)	11	21	0	1	0	4

<sup>1</sup> Include grasshoppers, armyworms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.  
\*Pressure Cookers 1; Building Priorities 3-3/4; Deferment 17 1/2; Farm Truck Gas 15; Farm Machinery 31 1/2; Misc. 4.

## 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

1943

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

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

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

The Extension Program for Nye County from November 1, 1942 to March 15, 1943, was administered from the Churchill County office at Fallon. On March 15th, the Assistant Agent was transferred to Las Vegas where he made headquarters for work in Nye and Clark Counties. An office is set up in Tonopah, Nevada in Nye County, but to date no agent has been using the office, except the writer on his monthly trips into the county. Some work is done in Eastern Nye from the White Pine County office. This report also includes work performed in Esmeralda County by the writer.

The Extension Program to date has been largely planning, assisting ranchers by correspondence and handling the administrative end of the AAA program, and USDA War Board activities for the county. In June 1943, the ranchers of the county organized the Nye County Farm Bureau for the purpose of supporting the Extension program and hiring a full time County Agent with headquarters at Tonopah.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features.

The Nye County Farm Bureau organized June 5, 1943, is a county wide Extension Organization, organized for the purpose of supporting the Extension program and improving agricultural conditions in the county. There are no community organizations and no dues are assessed. A board of five directors elected at the annual meeting of the Nye County Farm Bureau constitute the governing body. These directors assist in the preparation of the Extension budget, project plans and pass on all claims against the Farm Bureau. The organization as it is now set up is supported by a one cent State Farm Bureau tax. This money is used in financing the Extension activities, and the State Farm Bureau which receives 20% of the county budget.

The first Board of Directors for the Nye County Farm Bureau is composed of the following persons.

Chairman	-	James G. Sharp
Vice Chairman	-	Will. J. Farrington
Sect. & Treas.	-	Joe Clifford Jr.
Member	-	J. T. Williams
Member	-	Wesley Blair

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

1. Factors Determining Program

Many factors enter into and influence the Extension program carried on in any county. The Extension Service is set up to serve the rural people by giving out reliable information and assisting with the organization of the rural people into a prosperous, well educated cooperative group. Nye County is next in size to the largest county in the United States, but is

very sparsely populated, there being 143 ranch homes in the county. By adding to this, Esmeralda County, which is included in the report, there are 155 ranch homes. This situation greatly affects the kind of program used and the results of the program. The scattered ranches makes community life and neighbor relations difficult, and also the possibilities of group meetings and effective group contacts by the agent.

The range cattle and sheep business constitutes the major enterprise, which makes wide use of public domain.

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

Contrary to a condition apparently true in past years, the ranchers as a whole, while being largely individualistic, are very responsive to new ideas and are willing to cooperate to improve the agriculture of the county.

The main factor affecting the program is the fact that the County Agent is only able to spend a few days each month in the county. With such large distances and few days in the county, farm contacts are very few and of course difficult to make.

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

There are very few department of Agriculture Agencies operating in Nye County. The AAA carries on their program in very close cooperation with the Extension Service, and the Forest Service has control over considerable grazing land. These agencies have not affected to a great extent the Extension program. Any effects have been beneficial rather than detrimental.

3. Methods Used in:

(a) Development of Projects:

Projects are developed as a need arises for work on a particular problem. Through study by the County Agent a general plan is worked out and presented to the Farm Bureau Directors. Prior to the setting up of the Farm Bureau, the agent made his own plans independently. The Farm Bureau Directors, discuss and make recommendations and finally approve a plan for the particular project. These projects are then submitted to the Director of Extension for approval. The development of most projects is gradual, advancing with the need and information available on the problem at hand. Some projects of an emergency nature come into being in a hurry, and are worked immediately. These projects usually are temporary and are abandoned when the emergency is over.

(b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments.

To date no Farm Bureau Departments have been organized in Nye County.

(c) Development of Demonstrations:

To date due to insufficient time and inadequate facilities no demonstrations as such have been set up. It is expected that several demonstrations may be established in 1944. The method to be used will be to first determine a need for a demonstration and make plans on how it should be conducted. The Agent will then discuss the plans with the Farm Bureau Directors, and with their approval, will contact an operator who is interested and solicit his help in staging the demonstration. Attention will be called to the demonstration by letters and news articles, and where practical study tours will be conducted.

(d) Development of Project Leaders:

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

4. In Dairying - General.

Dairying is not of major importance in Nye and Esmeralda Counties, as most of the agriculture in the area is the production of Beef and Sheep. However, the area has one of the outstanding dairies in the state, located in Fish Lake Valley. This dairy, composed of about 90 head of purebred Guernseys and Holsteins, is now producing Grade A Pasturized milk which is sold at the Tonopah Gunnery School at Tonopah, Nevada. Some assistance has been given this dairy in their feeding problems as well as breeding. The main problem at hand now is that of controlling bloat. The cows are now being fed Alfalfa hay and a grain dairy mix. The agent has recommended the planting of corn to be used as silage in supplementing the alfalfa and grain. It is felt this will eliminate the bloat hazard.

A small dairy located at Beatty, Nevada, was assisted in securing a dairyman, but the dairyman was called to army service. Inasmuch as the dairy was located in a feed shortage area, and a long way from market, the agent recommended dispersal, and assistance was given in disposing of the herd.

Ranchers were encouraged to produce more of their own milk on the ranches to cut down the purchases of canned milk, thus diverting more to war uses. Most ranches are now keeping a few head of cows for home milk consumption.

5. In Poultry - General

Like dairying, the poultry business in Nye and Esmeralda Counties, is on a home food supply basis, except for one operator who supplies most of the eggs for the town of Tonopah. This operator keeps about 5,000 hens. Assistance was given this operator by recommending feeding practices and disease control. Recommendations regarding the use of Potassium Iodide were given. Assistance was also given in securing one carload of CCC wheat (feed) for this poultryman.

An attempt has been made to encourage increased production of ranch eggs for home consumption, to decrease the purchases of eggs on the market by ranchers of the county.

6. In Agronomy.

(a) Corn - General

Discussions were held with several ranchers relative to the possibility of growing corn, both for grain and silage. Several small plots have been raised in Fish Lake Valley, and the use of corn for silage has been recommended.

(f) Alfalfa

5. Production:

The production of Alfalfa in Nye County is becoming more important each year. In some areas the bacterial wilt has apparently thinned the stands to considerable extent. As in other areas in the state, stands do not stay past 3 to 6 years. Ladak, as well as other wilt resistant varieties, have been recommended for plantings.

(I) Weeds - General

8. White top and Russian Knapp Weed.

Several ranches in the county, heavily infested with White Top and Russian Knapp Weed, continued their attempts to irradicate the weeds. The practices being recommended are cultivation on large fields and chemical (Carbon Bi- Sulfide) on small plats. Results have been observed where the practices have been well carried out. Some hand grubbing has been used in meadows lightly infested with Arrow grass.

(o) Meadows

1. Improvement.

Mountain meadows produce by far the largest part



of the hay produced in the county. This hay is largely wild hay with little clover in it. The County Agent has recommended the use of Alsike and Red Clover in the meadows as well as Brome Grass, Perennial and Domestic Rye Grass, and Timothy and Red top. Sweet clover has been recommended on some of the higher meadows, which have lost their stand, to be used as a green manure crop. So far no demonstrations have been set up, but it is expected that grass plots, fertilizer tests and green manuring will be used as a basis for demonstrations in the next few years. This project is considered by the agent to be one of the most important projects in the county, and offers a great opportunity for improving the agricultural conditions of the county.

7. In Agricultural Economics.

(a) Marketing:

13. Cattle:

Ranchers have been encouraged to cull heavily and hold down cattle numbers to a safe level. A study was made of the cattle sales in the county to assist the State Extension Economist in determining transportation needs. The report is as follows:

"Most of the cattle sold out of Nye and Esmeralda Counties, will be feeder cattle not yet ready for slaughter. There will be perhaps 300 or 400 head shipped out fat from the Eastern side of the County around White River. Approximately 400 to 500 head will be shipped fat from Pahrump Valley to Los Angeles, partly by the feeders own trucks.

"The closest estimate I can make on total deliveries out of Nye County indicate around 5,500 to 6,000 head of cattle and calves. While those going out of Esmeralda County will be about 1,000 head.

"Most of these cattle will be shipped between September 15, and November 30, with heaviest sales being in October. It is impossible for me to make any well grounded estimate down to 15 day intervals as the condition of the ranges, meadows and the market will have such a definite effect upon sales. With poor ranges, it may be that most of the cattle will sell early, but if there should come a late summer rain, the ranges would hold the cattle longer. Feeder cattle will ship to various places over the state and into California, with probably a good number of the fall sales going into the Fallon area. A larger sale of cattle is anticipated in 1944 than in 1943.

"Indications are that about 12,000 to 12,500

sheep and lambs will be sold in Nye County while Esmeralda will sell about 1,000 head.

"Trucking facilities in this area are most important as they constitute the only means of transporting livestock out of the county. Whether or not the same trucking facilities as were available last season will be available this season is not known."

Further investigation indicate that most all cattle were sold by November 30th, but most sales were late, primarily because of the market situation.

(b) Credit - General

Through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation a loan was arranged with a credit line of approximately \$12,000.00 for a hog producer in the county.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

1. Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The Agricultural Conservation Association of Nye County held its 1943 Annual meeting on November 5, 1943, and elected the following committeemen for 1944.

Chairman	-	C. A. Perrine
Vice Chairman	-	Will J. Farrington
Regular Member	-	James G. Sharp
1st Alternate	-	Wesley Blair
2nd Alternate	-	Emma Rogers

At a meeting of this committee, John P. Ahern, the writer, was elected Secretary, and Leo Funk was elected Treasurer for the committee. The committee held regular meetings once each month throughout the year without any omissions.

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

Mr. Leo Funk was hired by the Association to check compliance work and carry on the educational program for the Association. The program was kept up to date at all times in a satisfactory manner.

8. In Animal Husbandry:

(a) Beef Cattle

1. Range Improvements:

The improvement of the ranges has been attempted

through the ACA by deferred grazing practices. The County Agent has acted only in advising with the A.C.A. and in examining the ranges.

3. Purebred Sires:

This project has not been attacked intensively, but advice has been given to ranchers and assistance given to those requesting it regarding the availability of high quality bulls.

Many of the operators are now using purebred sires, but many are not. There is a great deal of interest in this project however, and when a full time agent is put into the area, it could be one of the very important projects.

(d) Hogs

3. Feeding.

Some assistance was given on feeding problems to Victor Lambertucci, who has a contract to haul all the army garbage from the Tonopah Air Field. One carload of feed wheat was ordered through the CCC for Mr. Lambertucci, as well as one for Chas. D. Keough for Hog feed.

(h) Relationship of the Public Domain to the Range Industry.

2. Protective Livestock Associations.

Some assistance was given to the ranchers of the County in setting up a Livestock Producers Association. The primary function of the Association was to protect the livestock men of the county and adjoining areas against cattle rustling, assist with marketing problems, and help in any way possible the advancement of the livestock enterprise in the area. Assistance given by the Agent consisted of advice and suggestions only. The organization meeting of the Association was attended by the County Agent.

3. Taylor Grazing Act.

Since no Taylor Grazing Act is in action in the major portion of the county, little was done by way of cooperation. An attempt by Taylor grazing authorities to set up the area under Taylor Grazing was unsuccessful. The County Agents participation consisted entirely of giving factual information when requested

## (I) Meat.

Meat has been a subject of much controversy during the year. War Food Administration and O.P.A. orders have created a considerable amount of work. First the County USDA War Board granted slaughter permits in three classes, then orders came to set up a War Meat Committee to handle Farm Slaughter Applications. This was done, but the job of issuing permits has hardly been worth the time and effort spent in setting up the committee. During the year there were about 20 such permits granted, but the permits were almost useless due to there not being any Government Inspection Service available, and the Army Camp nearby warned all butcher shops in Tonopah to handle nothing but Government Inspected Meat. A request was made to get a Government Inspector into the area, but the volume of business was too small to justify.

## 10. In Community Activities.

## (a) Farm Bureau Cooperation:

In early 1943, the County Agent was approached by a group of ranchers to find out the procedure which would be required to employ the full time help of a County Agent. The procedure outlined would: 1st be to organize a County Farm Bureau, then approach the County Commissioners regarding levying a County Farm Bureau tax to support the Extension Program. It was suggested that assistance should be gotten from the State Directors of the Extension Service. The ranchers committee acted to organize the Nye County Farm Bureau by obtaining the required number of signatures on a petition. The County Agent acted only by advising of the proper action, and in getting the help of the State Extension Directors. No Farm Center Meetings have been held and no departments have been organized.

## 11. In Horticulture

## (a) Gardens

Inasmuch as the County is largely a range livestock area, few gardens were raised in the past. With the instigation of the Victory Garden Program, there was a great increase in farm gardens. Almost every rancher in the area now has an adequate home garden. The County Agent encouraged the planting of gardens in his contacts with ranchers and through letters. A good many requests for information were received and taken care of. One method demonstration meeting is shown in the statistical report, this meeting was held in Hawthorne, Nevada, with regard to the Victory Garden Program. The towns of the area are too short on water for victory gardens to be practical.

## 12. In Control of Rodents and Pests.

## (h) General

Information was given out when requested regarding control of crickets, grasshoppers and rodents. There were considerable numbers of grasshoppers in the area, but they were a range specie which did very little damage to the crops.

In some areas Rabbits were very thick, and the County Agent was called on for information regarding poison formulae to use in irradiating them. Assistance was requested from the Fish and Wilf Life in controlling the Rabbits in the Reese River Area, but due to other work the assistance could not be rendered.

## 14. Soils

## (a) Green manures.

The practice of green manuring has never been used generally in the county and many times the writer has recommended it as a practice for soil improvement. It is expected that a few demonstrations in this practice would establish it as a general procedure.

## (d) Soil Surveys.

Several soil samples have been taken, and submitted to the University of Nevada for analysis, and recommendations for treatment. It is expected to try several types of commercial fertilizers next year in field demonstrations.

## 15. In Publication

## (a) Agricultural News Writing.

News articles of interest and value relating to the work in the county have been published in the Tonopah paper from time to time.

## 19. Character and Scope of office and field service.

The writer in doing Extension work in Nye County is up against a problem of much travel. The main office being in Las Vegas, Nevada, where the writer works as Assistant County Agent for Clark County, causes a great deal of travel into Nye County, and rather infrequent visits. The Extension Office in Tonopah is used by the Agent on his trips into the county, but cannot be used as a general headquarters because most of the Agents work is in Clark County. Few visits to farms are possible, as only 2 to 3 days per month have been spent in Nye County.

Office work consisted largely of war activities, deciding procedures, notifying ranchers of the procedures, and generally administering the war time programs of the Department of Agriculture. The Agent is Secretary to the Nye County A.C.A. and USDA War Board, Farm Machinery Rationing Board, and Farm Transportation Committee.

20. Analysis and Interpretations of Tabular Summary.

The statistical report included only work done by the writer of this report. Statistics for work done in other counties are reported in other report forms.

VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Extension Program in Nye County has developed to the point where there is great need for more service by an Agent than is being given under the present set up. There is a definite need for a full time county agent in the area, and the ranchers have requested that a County Agent be put into the area on a permanent basis.

Among the problems which need the work of an agent are:

1. Pasture and Meadow Improvement
2. Range Improvement
3. Livestock Improvement
4. Alfalfa Varieties
5. Soil Tests and Fertilizers
6. 4-H Club Work
7. Small Grain Crop Studys.
8. General Farm and Ranch problems and war effort.

Under the present procedure it is impossible for the agent to give satisfactory service.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The activities during 1943 have consisted largely of assisting the A.C.A. program, and administering the war programs for the county, giving advice when it was requested, assisting in setting up the Nye County Farm Bureau and developing plans for the program if and when a full time Agent is employed.

Churchill  
County

Lander  
County

Eureka  
County

White Pine  
County

Reese  
River

Smokey  
Valley

Monitor  
Valley

\* Current  
Creek

Mineral  
County

\*Tonopah

\* Warm Springs

\* Sharp

Fish Lake

Esmeralda  
County

NYE COUNTY

Lincoln  
County

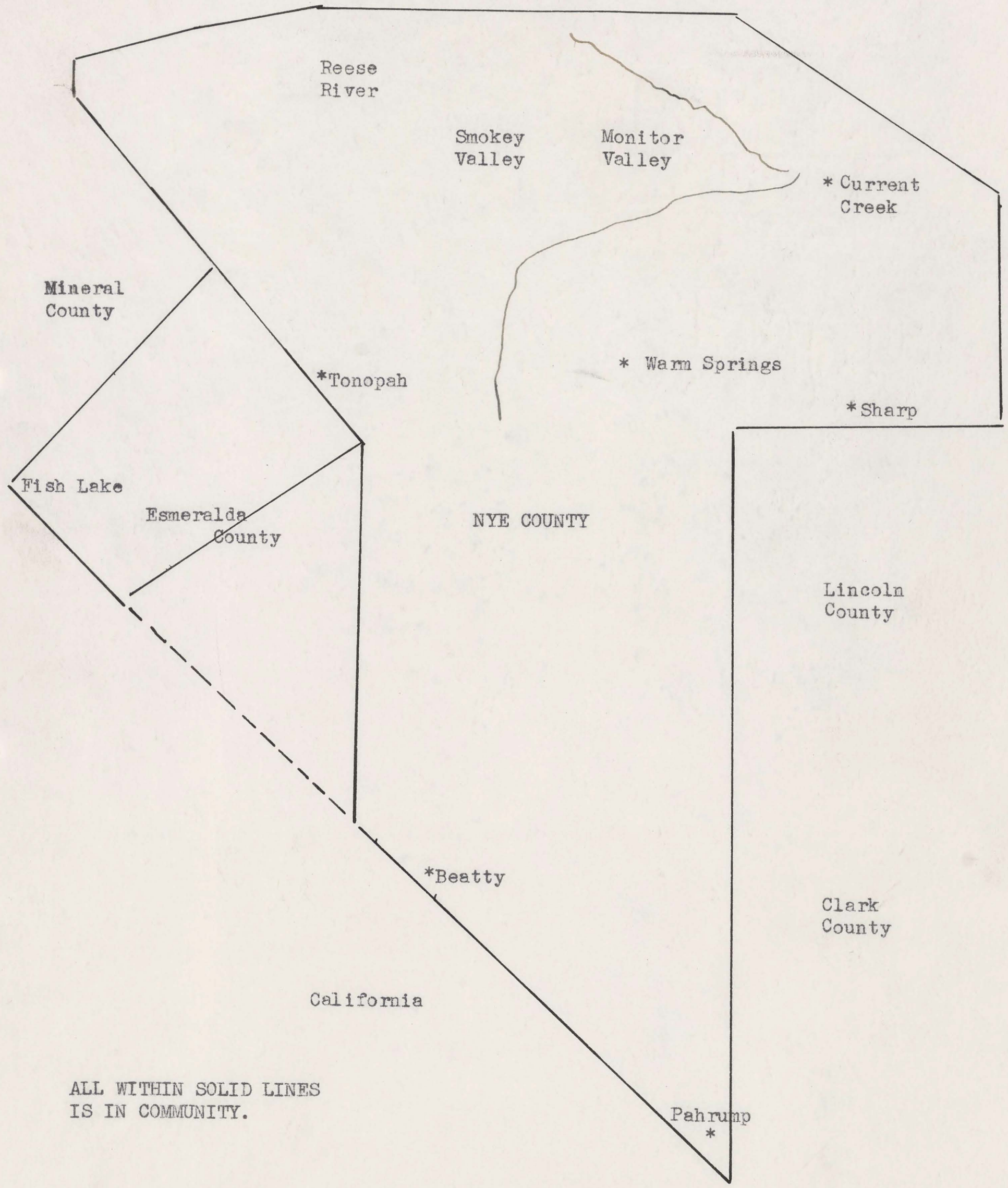
\*Beatty

Clark  
County

California

Pahrump  
\*

ALL WITHIN SOLID LINES  
IS IN COMMUNITY.



A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E  
R E P O R T  
1943

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

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942 TO MARCH 15, 1943

FALLON, NEVADA

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

This report covers a period of four and one half months starting November 1, 1942, during which time the writer was employed as Assistant County Agent at Fallon, Nevada. During this time the Assistant Agent was in charge of the Extension Program for Southern Lander County and Nye County, as well as acting as assistant in Churchill and North Lyon Counties. On March 15th, the writer was transferred to Las Vegas, Nevada, thus leaving Churchill and Lander Counties. Further details may be had by referring to the 1943 reports of Royal D. Crook, District Extension Agent, Fallon, Nevada, and Date Solari, Assistant District Extension Agent, Fallon, Nevada.

V. STATUS OF THE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

Please refer to Annual Report of Royal D. Crook, Fallon, Nevada.

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

1. Factors Determining Program.

The Extension Service is set up to serve the rural people within each community, therefore, the conditions and factors influencing the people of the communities, such as farming methods, success achieved, level of thinking, standard of living, etc., to a great extent determine the program followed. The general conditions, such as weather prevailing, status of the Government as to its relations with other countries and types of people living in certain communities to some extent influence the program followed. The program is set up with the ideal community in mind in hopes that through the help of the Extension Service, a well organized, prosperous, and educated rural population will be the result. This year the war effort has greatly influenced the type of work done, as practically all projects considered not essential to the war have been almost abandoned. The writer being in charge of 4-H club work and Dairy work within the county will not attempt to report on other phases of the Extension Program except to state that assistance was given to Royal D. Crook and Lena Hauke, District Extension Agents in the County, in conducting the work. For details of this work refer to reports of the parties above.

2. Methods Used in:

(a) Development of Projects.

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

- (b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments (County), Participating in Extension work.

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

- (c) Development of Demonstrations.

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

- (d) Development of project leaders:

4-H leaders were selected to lead the 4-H clubs by the members. In each case the selection was approved by the Assistant Agent.

#### 4. In Dairying.

- (b) Cow Testing:

In Churchill County cow testing work is carried on by the Newlands Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Due to labor shortage and a rather small number of cows on test, it has proven difficult to keep a cow tester on the job. No tester was available during the months covered by this report; therefore, the Extension Agents collected samples and delivered them to the State Cream Tester who ran the Babcock test. A local lady was hired to do the book work.

- (c) Disease Control:

Some work was done in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry on calfhooed vaccination for Bangs disease, and information was distributed regarding Mastitis Control.

- (d) Feeding:

The dairy industry in Churchill County experienced

difficulties due to low prices for products and high feeding costs. Feed costs raised considerable due to shortages of feed. Alfalfa hay constitutes the greatest part of the feed fed to dairy cattle with summer pastures supplementing it. Only in a few herds is there any concentrated feeds fed to dairy cattle in the county. Generally it has not proven profitable to feed large quantities of concentrates, as the alfalfa hay is very high in quality, and the price of butter-fat for butter will not support the costs of much grain. Assistance was given to dairymen asking for information on feeds and methods of feeding both calves and mature dairy cattle.

(e) Purebred Sires:

Assistance was given to two farmers in locating and selecting purebred dairy bulls.

9. In Club Work.

(a) Agricultural

1. Beef Cattle

Several 4-H club beef projects were put under way in the fall 1942. The projects were in most part baby beef projects. The calves were put on feed in October and November with the idea in mind of having them ready for show at the time of the Nevada Jr. Livestock Show to be held in Reno. The beef projects were all being well cared for and were doing well on the date this report ends.

2. Sheep

Sheep projects are becoming popular projects among Churchill County 4-H club boys. Several very good purebred projects were started as well as a number of grade projects. Two boys, Eddie & Louie Venturacci, carried a sheep project of about 80 ewes. They purchased a purebred Hampshire buck from Mr. Roy Heise of Gardnerville for use as a herd sire. The boys plan to pick up a few head of purebred ewes in the near future to use as foundation animals for the establishment of a registered flock. A good many lambs are on feed now in 4-H projects, part of which will show in the spring show.

3. By far the most popular boys 4-H project in Churchill County is Dairy. The club boys in many cases use grade holsteins for their project, however, several purebred calves are in 4-H club projects.

4. Swine

Hog projects constitute a large part of the 4-H projects in the county. Inasmuch as this report only covers the beginning of the year, more detailed information regarding the results of this years work may be had by referring to the reports of Mr. Dante Solari, Assistant District Extension Agent, Fallon, Nevada.

#### 5. Poultry

As in other projects, most of the poultry projects continued through 1943 from 1942. These projects consisted of both home flocks and commercial flocks.

#### (c) Organization

The 4-H clubs in Churchill County, as in other places, are under the Extension Service. The Assistant Agent is in charge of the boys club work. The clubs are organized on a community basis, with a community club in each community. Each club has a local leader who is in charge. In addition to the community club, there is organized two county wide project clubs, one for beef, the other for Dairy. Members of the county wide club are also members of their respective community club. The community clubs are largely summer clubs, while the county wide club is an all year club, developed, not for recreation, but for the distinct purpose of developing good year around breeding project, importing breeding stock, etc.

#### 11. In Horticulture

##### (a) Gardens:

Some time was spent by the Assistant Agent in assisting Miss Lena Hauke and Royal D. Crook, District Extension Agents in planning a Victory Garden Project for 1943.

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

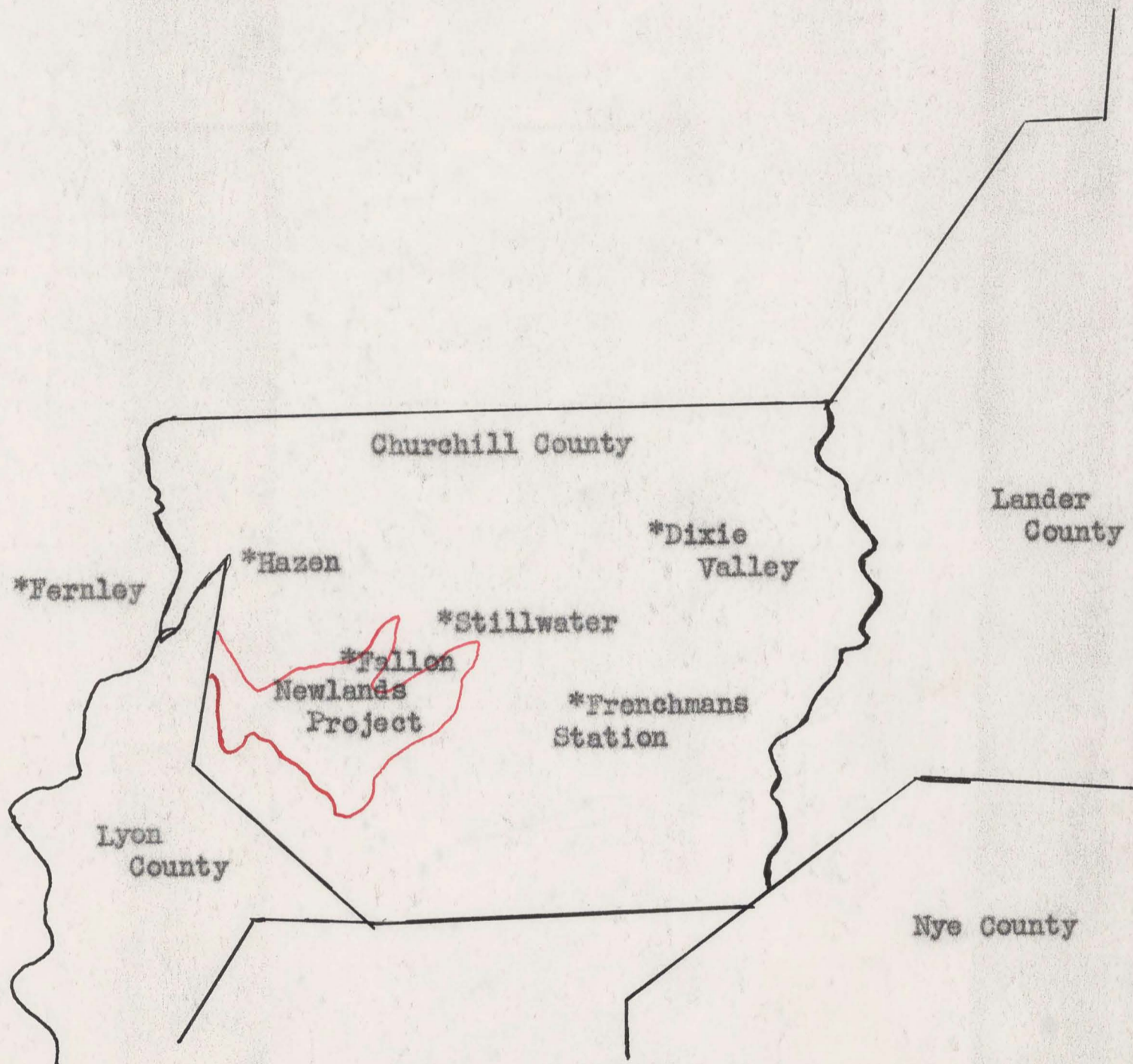
The writer as Assistant County Agent in Churchill County was charged with the boys 4-H club work in the county and a considerable part of his time was spent with 4-H club work, and dairy work, and assisting where possible with other Extension Programs. The Assistant Agent has also the Extension work to do for Southern Lander County, Nye County. This arrangement makes for an extremely wide variety of jobs and interests and necessarily makes a great deal of work on any one project impossible without seriously neglecting other work. Field work covers a good many miles of territory in which is included some 800 farms.

### VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Inasmuch as the year was not completed, no recommendations are being made by the writer.

VIII Summary of Activities

It is suggested that a summary of the years work be obtained from the 1943 report of Dante Solari, Assistant District Extension Agent, Fallon, Nevada, who was in charge of the program over the bulk of the year.



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

ANNUAL NARRATIVE  
REPORT  
1943

BY

JOHN P. AHERN, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM

MARCH 15, 1943 to OCTOBER 31, 1943

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

ANNUAL NARRATIVE  
REPORT  
1943

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

---

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

On March 15, 1943, John P. Ahern, the Writer, was transferred from Fallon, Nevada, where he acted as Assistant County Agent for Churchill, Lander and Nye Counties, to Las Vegas, Nevada where he took over duties as District Extension Agent, being the only Agent working in Nye County and acting as Assistant County Agent in Clark County. Due to an extreme amount of extra work during the war emergency one man could not adequately handle the work which needed to be done. The projects to which the writer was assigned for special emphasis were -

- 1 - 4-H Club Work
- 2 - Dairy Breeding & Cow Testing
- 3 - Dairy Feeds & Feeding
- 4 - Pasture Improvement and Farm Buildings & Equipment

With these projects taken care of Mr. J. H. Wittwer was left free to take care of war programs, work on flood control and water storage and do what was needed to be done on Victory Gardens.

## V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

### 1. Form of Organization, Distinctive Features

The Clark County Farm Bureau is organized under the Nevada Statutes for the purpose of improving agriculture through the dissemination of practical approved information on agriculture among the farmers of the county. The organization is governed by a board of 5 directors elected, one from each of the five communities in the County, and two alternates elected at large. No departments or community centers are organized.

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

The Farm Bureau Directors work very close with the County Agent in developing program of work. The general outline of projects to be carried on by each agent is decided at a meeting of the Directors and the Agents. After the project plans have been prepared by the County Agent, they are reviewed by the Board then sent to the Extension Director for his approval. The various projects are closely watched by the Board Members as they progress, and the over all work is freely discussed with the Board at all times. Special committees are appointed to work on special problems.

### 3. General Policies, including Relationships with other Organizations.

The policy of the Clark County Farm Bureau is to bring to the people of the county current and valuable information on agriculture, assist in developing worthwhile programs, help in education of rural young folks and work for unified effort among the farm people of the county. The Farm Bureau and the Extension Service have very close and friendly cooperation, with the Muddy Valley Irrigation Company, various Town Boards, County Commissioners, Local Newspapers, schools, churches and other organized groups in the community. The general policy is to cooperate for the benefit of all.

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

### 1. Factors Determining Program

Since the Extension Service is set up to serve the Rural People within each community, the conditions under which those people live have most to do with influencing the type of program carried out. In Clark County the rural population is divided into three distinct valleys and five different communities. The Valleys are widely separated, being spread over a distance of approximately 90 miles. This situation greatly affects the amount of individual contacts which can be used in carrying on the work. During 1943 the war and all its complications has caused a great deal of a different type of work than would be carried on in normal times. Although the regular procedure is definitely a war aid, many governmental programs with relation to the war have been given the Extension Service for administration. The general influx of people into the area has brought with it all of its problems, of course adding a great load to the educational facilities of the Extension Service.

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

Clark County is served by nearly every State and Federal Agency working in Agriculture, and with such a small rural population, it appears at times that the various agencies are duplicating efforts until with the rural population, government agents in many cases are considered as too plentiful. Although the Extension Service is apparently generally regarded highly by the rural people, the influx of government programs and employees to control them has created some dissention to all public workers, the main difficulty being that too many of the programs are carried on through the office of the County Agent, thus making it appear that the programs are his responsibility and are sponsored by the Extension Service.

All relations with other agencies are friendly and highly cooperative.

### 3. Methods Used In:

#### a. Development of Projects.

Projects are developed as a need arises for study and work on a particular agricultural problem. Through discussing the problem at hand with the farmers, the Farm Bureau Directors and other interested parties the County Agent eventually

decides upon a method of approach or solution. A plan is worked out and is submitted to the Farm Bureau Directors for suggestions and approval. This plan is then sent to the Extension Director for his approval.

b. Development of Farm Bureau departments.

No County Farm Bureau departments have been organized in the County.

c. Development of Demonstrations.

Demonstrations are dependent for the most part upon the cooperation of a farmer or group of farmers. When a proposal is made a farmer may try it out, others in the community are encouraged to observe it as it progresses. In some cases the County Agent contacts a farmer and solicits his help in conducting the demonstration. Many demonstrations may take more the form of an experiment. In any case the results are observed and publicity is given them; from the results a general recommendation may sometimes be made. Any farmer selected for any demonstration must be cooperative and have the proper facilities for properly carrying on the demonstration. In each case recommendations and suggestions relative to the demonstrations are given by the Extension Agent.

d. Development of project leaders.

4-H Club leaders were selected to lead each of the eight clubs organized in the County. In some cases the leaders were selected by the members, in other cases they were selected by the County Agent. Four of the 8 clubs had two leaders. Dairy project leaders were appointed by the farm Bureau directors and other leaders are developed through their natural interest and participation in the project.

4. In Dairying

a. Building and Equipment.

With a new dairy enterprise, building up the job of properly housing the cows and milking and milk processing equipment arises.

There have been several new milking barns go up in recent months. Plans and suggestions for the construction and arrangement of these have been supplied by the Extension office.



One new cooperative milking barn has been completed at Bunkerville during the past 8 months. Assistance has been given this cooperative in setting up and handling their equipment.

The main project worked on by the writer is that of developing plans for a cooperative feed mixing plant. Due to such an indefinite supply of dairy and other feeds in the area plans have been made to construct a feed mixing plant in the Moapa Valley by the Clark County Dairymen. For further information on this project, please refer to 13-a-4 Agricultural Engineering in this report.

b. Cow Testing

At the time that the writer of this report began work in Clark County nothing had been done in the way of cow testing work. Immediately work was begun to determine the need and to stimulate interest in a cow testing association. The subject was brought up and discussed at dairymen's meetings over the county. Inasmuch as no work of this kind had been done in the county and dairying is a new enterprise, few of the dairymen were acquainted with such a program. A large majority, however, were in favor of starting up the work after having the program explained to them. The dairymen requested the County Agent to proceed with the necessary work to set up a Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The writer then contacted the Farm Bureau Directors for their approval and support in the project. It was decided that the work would be sponsored by the Farm Bureau, and the writer was authorized to purchase the necessary equipment to do the testing. Due to war restrictions considerable delay has been experienced in getting the equipment. All equipment is on hand and the work will proceed immediately.

Further discussion on the program brought up the situation of there not being a veterinarian in the locality. Further information will be given under disease control.

There are at the present time approximately 1400 cows which should be under a cow testing program, as most of the cows have been imported into the County in recent years and in many cases cows purchased were not as good as they should be. It is

estimated that the average production of butter-fat per cow in the county is now around 300 pounds per year. Through cow testing work, proper culling, and breeding this production could be materially increased.

c. Disease Control

With the new dairy industry came all the dairy disease problems. There are no veterinary services available in the Moapa and Virgin Valleys where most of the dairy cows are, therefore any kind of an outbreak of disease is hard to control. During the summer months a very severe epidemic of cow pox broke out in the Virgin Valley, with the most and worse cases being at Bunkerville. The services of a Veterinarian were difficult to obtain and only twice during the epidemic was it possible to get a veterinarian's help. The pox got so severe that many cows lost all the skin from their teats and their mouths became ulcered. A good deal of mastitis accompanied the outbreak and several cows died. One man's whole herd was so badly infected with pox and mastitis that the cows were rendered worthless and were sold as culls, with not even enough fat for beef. This outbreak alone caused enough trouble to pay the entire salary of a competent veterinarian for one year. Mastitis is prevalent in the county and its effects are a big factor in reducing per cow production.

The plans now under way to meet this situation are to organize a Dairy Association. This Association would have the authority to carry on a dairy herd improvement program by running cow testing work, and hiring a full time veterinarian to serve the people of the two valleys on disease control, common ailments, controlling and eliminating mastitis and carrying on at a later date an artificial breeding program. The Association could have other functions which will be mentioned later in this report. Attention has been given to seeing that all dairy cows imported into the county were properly tested for T. B. and Bangs before mingling with other cows in the county.

d. Feeding

The feeding of dairy cows in the county has presented many problems. First of all is the problem of insufficient feed to maintain the necessary cows to meet the market demand for whole milk. Next

is the problem of getting properly balanced rations, and next is the lack of good permanent type pastures. Every bit of feed which can be raised in the county is needed for the producing cows, and still some needs to be imported. The local hay is very coarse and of a rather low protein content, making a protein concentrate supplement necessary. This again in the most part needs to be imported and it has not always been possible to get steady supplies. Young stock which must be kept in order to maintain the dairy industry in many cases suffer for lack of proper and adequate feed, as they do not produce and producing animals must be fed first. Some thought has been given to finding other places where young stock can be properly fed and grown out without using the local supply of feed for them.

The Clark County Dairymen, a local cooperative, has made plans for the building and operation of a feed mixing plant to mix local and imported feed into dairy mash. Further details will be reported under agricultural engineering.

Assistance has been given the dairymen in locating and obtaining supplies of protein concentrates for dairy feeding.

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service several demonstration permanent type pastures have been established during the past fall. It is hoped that these will give definite knowledge of what perennial grasses and clovers can be used successfully in this area. There are no permanent type pastures in use now, and it is felt that they would do much to put the dairy industry on a more substantial basis. More information on the establishment of these pastures will be given under pastures.

e. Purebred Sires

Since the dairy industry is rather new and many of the cows have been purchased and brought into the area, there is a definite need for improving the quality and production of the herds. Considerable time was spent by the writer in locating and assisting the dairymen in buying high grade bulls and cows. About 35 head of pure-bred, high quality cows have been shipped in as a result of the writer's work along this line, as well as a good many grade cows of fair to good quality. Two purebred bulls from proven bulls and tested dams have been brought into the county as a result of the same effort. One bull was put into

the W. T. Stewart herd of approximately 85 cows, while the other went to the Bunkerville Milk Producers, a cooperative with approximately 150 cows. Other high quality bulls have been located with a view to possibly bringing them to the county.

Some study has also been given to artificial insemination to determine the possibility of its use in improving the dairy cattle.

f. Dairy Sanitation.

Dairy sanitation is a major problem in this county as almost 100% of the cows are producing milk which goes into Grade A containers as whole pasturized milk. Considerable time was spent in working in cooperation with the County Health Department and dairymen on methods of producing clean milk with low bacteria count. Several farmer meetings have been held, and one tour was conducted to study methods of producing milk under sanitary conditions and in controlling mastitis. This project is in need of much more work and it is expected that it may take up a big part of next year's program.

5. In Poultry

f. Feeding

Office calls and other inquiries regarding problems in poultry feeding have been cared for. Inasmuch as feed is scarce, the poultry industry has been small and no intensive program has been developed by the agent.

6. Agronomy

f. Alfalfa

(1) Variety Tests

Arrangements have been made to establish a varietal test plot for experimenting on different varieties of alfalfa. With root rot very prevalent in the area the farmers have much difficulty in keeping alfalfa stands more than 2 or 3 years. It is hoped that there may be a variety of alfalfa somewhat resistant to this disease, although at present no variety is known to be.

## h. Pastures

## (1) Introduction

In the Southern part of Nevada the summers are very hot and there is a decided shortage of water for irrigation. Bermuda grass being very aggressive and resistant to both the heat and drouth crowds out most perennial plants in the course of a few years. Although these ideas have been generally accepted, no definite attempts to establish permanent type pastures have been made to date. It is generally felt that permanent pastures would be a great asset to the dairy industry, therefore considerable study has been given to this project. Through the cooperation of the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service several trial pastures are being planted in the fall of 1943 to determine which pasture grasses and clovers can be used. Two demonstration pastures will be planted. One field of 20 acres will be planted on Edwin Marshall's farm using three pasture mixtures, and one field of 12 acres will be planted on John Lewis' farm using the same mixtures. The mixtures will include the following grasses and clover:

Alfalfa	Australian Rye Grass
Yellow Sweet Clover	Domestic Rye Grass
Ladino Clover	Dallas Grass
Strawberry Clover	Mixed Bentz Grass
Burr Clover	Rhodes Grass
Hubam Clover	

## m. Ladino Clover

## (1) Introduction - See Pastures

Ladino Clover is just being introduced into the area and it is expected to become an important pasture clover, especially in places where adequate water is available.

## 7. In Agricultural Economics

## a. Marketing

## (3) Dairy Products

O.P.A. ceiling prices were set in the county at 95¢ per pound of butterfat on whole milk. After a request by a local group of dairymen for an increase in the ceiling price, the writer was asked to assist in gathering production cost data. Several meetings were held with the dairymen in the

County and as a result a report of the findings was sent to the State O.P.A. This report caused the ceiling price to be raised from 95¢ to \$1.05 to the producer at the processing plant. This increase in price was absorbed by the distributor with retail price of milk remaining the same to the consumer. There appears a need for further adjustment in the ceiling price, but further study will be given before definite recommendation or further reports are made to the O.P.A.

Some work has been done in attempting to get dairymen to produce better quality milk, in an effort to build up a trade reputation which would be difficult to compete with after the war and milk becomes more plentiful.

## 8. In Animal Husbandry

### d. Hogs

#### (3) Feeding

Hogs are not a major enterprise in the County due to lack of sufficient feed. There is a shortage of grain and almost all the milk produced is sold as wholemilk, therefore little skim milk is available for hog feeding. Several car loads of CCC Feed Wheat has been shipped into the County, a large part of which was used for hog feeding. In many cases hogs ready for market could not be sold for lack of a buyer. For these reasons there is a tendency for farmers to leave the hog business except for home consumption. Several operators are feeding garbage near Las Vegas, and some discussions have been had with these operators regarding the possibility of having a disease break out in their herd due to the use of uncooked infected garbage.

## 9. In Club Work

### a. Agriculture

#### (3) Dairy

25 boys were enrolled in dairy projects in 1943. The projects for the most part consisted of one calf. As mentioned before in this report, the problem of raising young dairy stock is serious due to lack of feed. The value of milk is high making it unprofitable to feed large amounts of milk. In the club program the greatest stress was laid on the raising of calves on a minimum milk diet. This, of course, made protein concentrates necessary and these were very difficult to

obtain. Generally speaking the dairy projects were not as satisfactory as desirable. There was a definite lack of interest among the members. Due to war and its implications no fair or achievement day was held, this of course was discouraging to the members because of a lack of opportunity to show their calves in competition with others. It is expected that some pure-bred projects will be started in 1943 and several projects involving cows in milk are already under way. This should add greatly to the interest.

#### (4) Swine

Hog projects were popular among the 4-H boys, largely because of the ease in obtaining a project of this type. Several very good hog projects were carried out, involving the raising and care of a brood sow. In each case, however, the pigs were sold as weaners, thus the projects did not grow appreciably. It was found that most hogs have been raised entirely in dry lot and the practice of raising hogs on pastures will be the main point stressed in hog club work in 1944.

#### (5) Poultry

Most poultry projects were small home flocks, however, several very successful fryer projects were carried out and with a profit. Due to the agent having a late start in the county most projects were not well planned. They usually consisted of whatever the boy could get without too much expense and effort. It is hoped that more individual contacts can be made in 1944, thus allowing planning with the members and parents a well balanced and properly cared-for project that will add interest to club work as well as make a profit for the club member.

### b. Home Economics

#### (5) General

There were 4 girls' 4-H Clubs organized in the County in 1943. All girls were enrolled in a War Service project. The main object of the project was to encourage the girls into doing more in the way of contributing to the war effort. The leaders outlined project lessons which included cooking, canning, sewing, gardening and home management. Credit was given for helping in the home or garden, salvaging scarce material, fire prevention and other work of similar nature.

## 10. In Community Activities

## a. Farm Bureau Cooperation

The writer cooperated with the Farm Bureau in conducting all work done during the year, although no direct help was given the Farm Bureau in getting memberships. Since there were no Farm Center meetings held the Agent could not cooperate in this respect.

## j. Recreation

The recreation part of 4-H Club work was the only recreation program participated in. A three day County 4-H Club Camp was held in August at Camp Pittman in Lee Canyon in the Charleston Mountains. The entire camp was a recreation program as there was insufficient time for contest work. Each boy, girl or parent attending paid \$2.50. This fee paid all camp costs and meals as well as furnished transportation - an average of 120 miles for 108 boys, girls and parents. The camp activities consisted mostly of supervised games, hikes, interesting talks, community singing and campfire programs. A newspaper account of the camp is attached to this report. County 4-H Club Officers for 1944 were elected at the camp as follows:

President - Richard Lund  
Sec'y-Treas. - Dixie Leavitt  
Vice-Pres. - Dora Cox.

Camp plans for 1944 include extending the Camp to 4 days and including contests, demonstrations, and an achievement program. The camp will be held at the end of the Club Year and only members who complete in a satisfactory way their project work will be allowed to attend the camp.

## 11. In Horticulture

## a. Gardens

Some time was spent in caring for requests for information on Victory Gardening, however, the main part of this project was carried on by J. H. Wittwer, Senior Agent in the County.

## 13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

## a. Housing

(4) Other

In an attempt to insure an adequate supply of



mixed dairy concentrates for the county considerable time was spent in developing plans for the erection of a feed mixing plant in the Moapa Valley. With two directors of the Clark County Dairymen, a cooperative who will build the mill, a trip was made through Utah studying the various types of mills to determine the type wanted in this county. General plans were developed and two different engineers were brought into the county to check over the proposed plant. At present general blue prints of the plant have been prepared and soon the application for priority to begin construction will be filed with the War Production Board.

The capacity of the mill will be about 4000 tons of mixed feed per year with bin storage for approximately 500 tons of whole grains. The plant will include a warehouse for sacked feed storage and facilities to handle all grains and mixed feed in bulk as well as in sacks. It is expected that a standard product will be mixed for dairy and poultry for members of the cooperative as well as for sale to non members.

g. Better types of machinery

Plans have been made for building two derricks for stacking hay, which are larger than those used in the county at present. The new type derricks will handle a full wagon load of hay at a time making the job of stacking hay much faster and less work.

14. Soils

b. Neutralization of Black Alkali

Recommendation for the neutralization of Black Alkali has been given to many people in the County especially Victory Gardeners. The chief processes recommended have the use of gypsum and sulphur.

15. In Publication

a. Agricultural News Writing.

A few articles of interest on 4-H Club work have been published in the local paper, but due to the regularity of the type of work performed, few items seemed to be in need of newspaper publicity.

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

The writer of this report is in charge of 4-H Club work, dairy production, pasture improvement, and building and equipment projects in Clark County. In addition to caring for these projects he assists the senior agent with any problems at hand, and does the Extension work for Nye County.

Nye County is the next to largest county in area in the United States, but has a sparse, scattered population. Clark County is a large county also with the farming areas in three distinct valleys, two separated about 90 miles apart, the other in between the two. With such to travel much of the work must be done through leaders in the areas. Much travel is necessary to carry on any program. This year with travel hard and leaders busy with war production has been a difficult year to get results. Considerable amount of time has necessarily been spent in the office caring for such things as priorities, permits, and administering the Department of Agriculture War Food Program.

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

The year's work for the writer is included in four statistical summary reports as follows:

Those for Clark County - from March 15, 1943 to October 31, 1943; Nye County - November 1, 1942 to October 31, 1943; Lander County - from November 1, 1942 to March 15, 1943; and, Churchill County - from November 1, 1942 to March 15, 1943.

In Churchill and Clark County the statistics are included with those under 4-H Club Agent while in Lander and Nye they are included under Agricultural Agent.

## VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer expects to be much more useful in 1944, inasmuch as a large part of 1943 was spent in getting acquainted with the problems of the County. It is expected that more time will be spent in carrying out projects and not so much in determining which projects need be developed and how to develop them. It is recommended that a full time County Agent be established at Tonopah, Nevada, to relieve the agent in Clark County of the responsibility of that area, avoid travel and give the Nye County ranchers better service. It is expected to carry on work in the following projects in 1944:

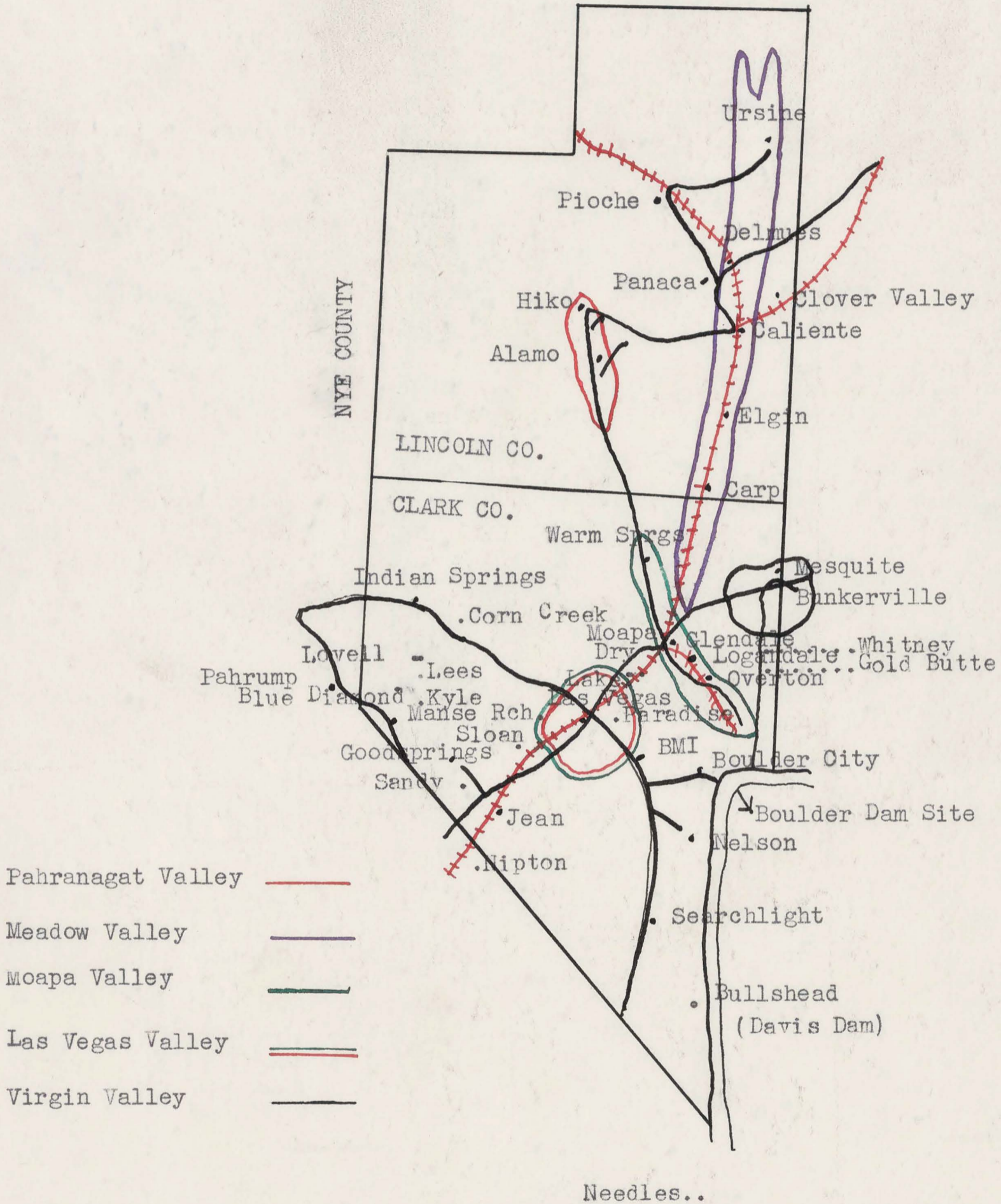
1. 4-H Club Work
2. Dairy Purebred Sires.
3. Cow testing & Dairy Herd Improvement.
4. Dairy Feeding.
5. Farm Buildings & Equipment.

Under Cow Testing and Dairy Herd Improvement it is expected to organize a Dairy Association which will hire a veterinary for the area, do cow testing work, and begin work on artificial insemination program. The writer expects to send out a series of circular letters on feeding and caring for dairy cows, continue work on and complete the installation of a feed mixing plant, follow up pasture demonstrations and alfalfa variety tests and carry on more 4-H Club Work through Club Leaders.

## VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Accomplishments for 1943 are listed as follows:

1. Became acquainted with the people and problems of the County.
2. Set up plans for a Dairy Association to carry on cow testing and veterinary service.
3. Began work on permanent pasture demonstrations in view of establishing or finding a pasture mixture which could be recommended in the County.
4. Set up an alfalfa variety test plot to start work on varietal resistance to root rot.
5. Studied and developed plans for building a dairy feed mixing plant in the county.
6. Gathered and submitted data to the O.P.A. which resulted in an increase to the producer of milk of 10¢ per pound of butterfat.
7. Carried on a County Club program, although not entirely satisfactory, it is a foundation for better work to come.
8. Conducted a 3-day County 4-H Club Camp, and made plans for a more elaborate camp next year.
9. Assisted in bringing into the county about 35 head of purebred cows and two purebred Holstein bulls as well as a number of high quality grade animals.
10. Assisted in locating concentrate feed supplies for the dairymen of the county.



A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E  
R E P O R T  
1943

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

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BY

JOHN P. AHERN, ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942 TO MARCH 15, 1943

FALLON, NEVADA

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On March 15, 1943, the writer, John P. Ahern, was transferred from the Fallon office to the Las Vegas office where he was to work in Clark and Nye Counties, thus discontinuing work in Lander and Churchill Counties. This made only four and one half months which this report covers, and only a few days of each month were spent in Lander County. For further information on the work, please refer to the 1943 Annual report written by Dante Salari, Assistant District Extension Agent, Fallon, Nevada.

Inasmuch as the area is a livestock area most of the agriculture is that of running cattle and sheep on the ranges and growing feed for those which have to be fed through the winter. Project plans were written and work started on the following projects. 4-H club work, Meadow Improvement, Range inspections, Agricultural Conservation Association cooperation, Increasing Beef production, Increasing dairy, poultry, and hog production, and Banker Farmer Cooperation.

Inasmuch as the months spent were winter months little could be done besides carry on the routine work and develop plans for the extension program. The Lander County A.C.A. and War Board held one regular meeting each month which the Agent attended since he was secretary to both. Farm Machinery Rationing and other regulatory procedures occupied a large part of the small amount of time spent in the county each month.

In November an Annual meeting was held by the Lander County A.C.A. at which the following committeemen were elected to serve as county committee for 1943:

Chairman, Don P. Maestretti  
Vice-Chairman, Roy A. Brown  
Regular Member, Howard Aikins  
1st Alternate, J. N. Bryan  
2nd Alternate, Arthur O'Toole

Mr. Bert Gandolfo was reelected as Treasurer and John P. Ahern was elected Secretary. At a later date Mr. Steve James was elected Secretary to replace John P. Ahern. All supervisory and office work relative to the A.C.A. was carried on by Mr. Bert Gandolfo.

Discussions were held by the County Agent with ranchers in the county regarding their production problems.

Some follow up work in checking grass test plots planted the previous year was done, but the plots had been mowed off before an examination could be made, therefore little information on the various grasses was available.

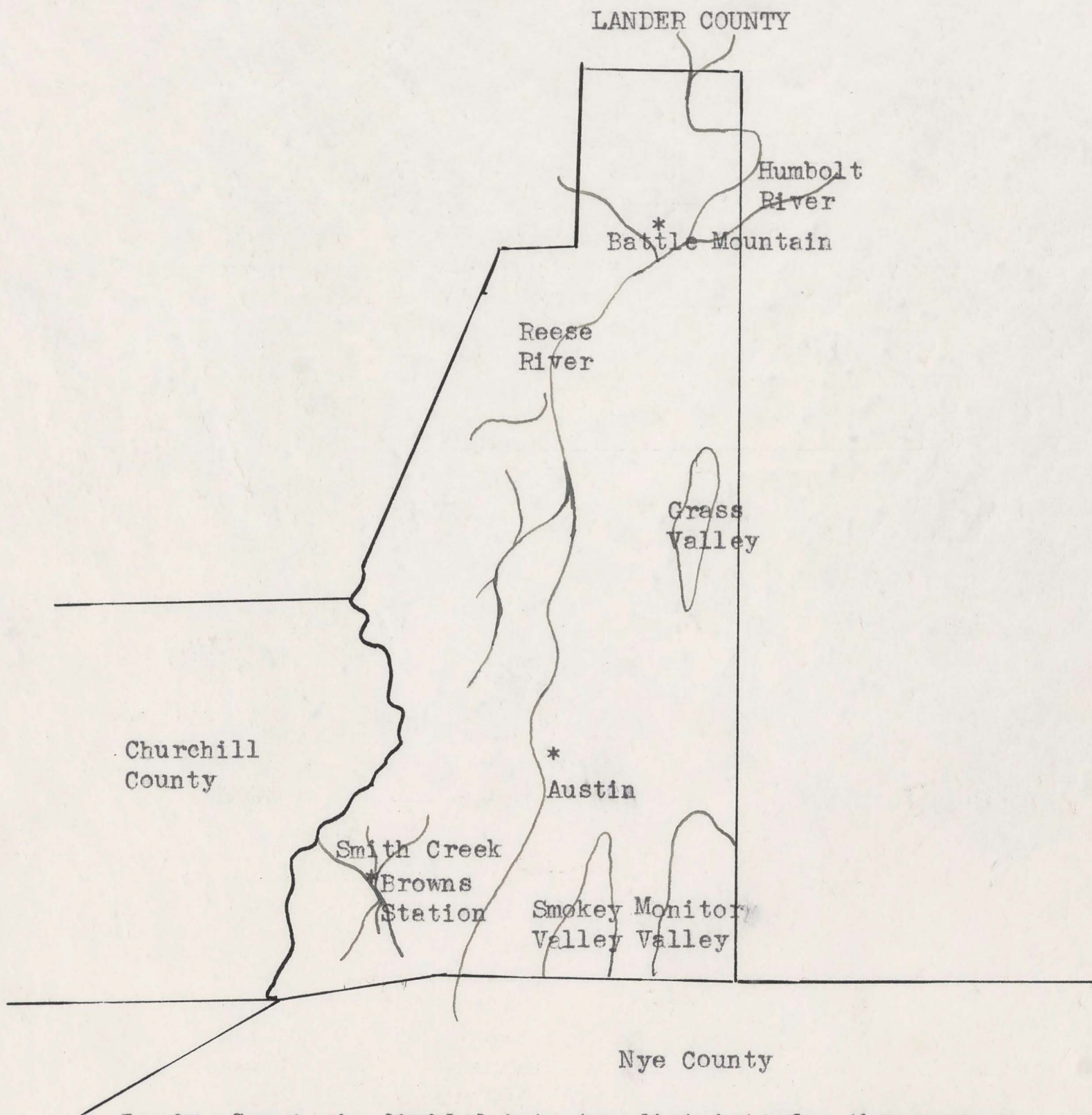
No intensified 4-H club program was begun early in the year. Several boys were carrying on their project work without the aid of an active organization.

Inasmuch as the County of Lander is rather sparsely settled and ranches far apart no active Farm Bureau or overall planning committee functioned in the county. It was therefore necessary for the county agent with the help of leaders to carry on the bulk of the planning work as well as the educational work. The writer was able to spend only a few days each month in the county, therefore any active program, any more than carrying on the bare essentials in administering the various agricultural programs was almost an impossibility.

All work done stressed the production of food for the war effort, and other kinds of work were eliminated due to the lack of travel facilities and time to carry them out.

The teaching methods consisted of the use of circular letters, news articles and individual conferences with ranchers.





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