

No. M ALBRIGHT From To 1943 Subject

LWASHDC 62

ANNUAL REPORT

ARCHIE R. ALBRIGHT

1943

AC0089/1/84

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 WASHOE

REPORT OF

M. GERTRUDE HAYES
(Name) *Home Demonstration Agent.*

From Nov. 1, 1942 to October 31, 1943

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From ----- to -----, 194-----

4-H Club Agent.

From ----- to -----, 194-----

ELDON WITTWER
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

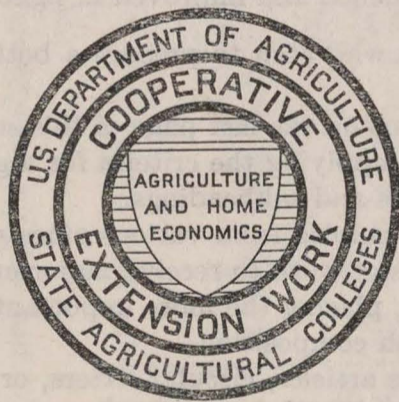
From June 1, 1943 to Sept. 1, 1943

ARCHIE R. ALBRIGHT
Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1942 to October 31, 1943

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

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

	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	12	3	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³	234	84	294	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³	45	42	13	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office ³	53	44	237	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field ³	226	82	70	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	1181	400	434	x x x x x x x x
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	730	173	210	x x x x x x x x
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	512	288	2610	x x x x x x x x
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	1466	331	3094	2015
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	110	17	69	1113
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	3860	102	601	3410
	1	0	1	4891
	72	1	0	196
	0	12	53	4563
	0	0	0	2
	331	0	0	73
	15	1	1	194
	45	14	14	4939
	194	0	0	32
	4939	0	0	617
	31	0	1	475
	367	0	250	94
	473	2	0	784
	25	67	2	1
	709	0	75	15
	0	0	1	44
	0	0	15	395
	27	14	3	3
	270	97	28	504
	2	0	1	5
	254	0	250	750
	2	2	1	2
	250	250	250	2

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0	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
(d) Total others 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	123	11	106	240
		(b) Total attendance	6149	434	1542	8125
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	7	25	0	32
		(b) Total attendance	350	235	0	585
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	2	0	10	12
		(b) Total attendance	24	0	275	299
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	16	0	0	16
		(b) Total attendance	74	0	0	74

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	516
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	490
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	5
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	17
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	493
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	10
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	587
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	235
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	32
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	33
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	516
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	792

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):								
(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	Washoe County Farm Bureau	(2) No. of members	177				
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name	Washoe County A. C. A.	(2) No. of members	493				
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	Home and Community Department	(2) No. of members	403				
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	Washoe County 4-H Clubs	(2) No. of members	96				
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	Included in Farm Bureau	(2) No. of members	None				
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):	(a) Agricultural	275	(b) Home demonstration	191	(c) 4-H Club	10	(d) Older youth	None
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)	16							
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees	16							
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work	31							
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups	573							
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) 9		(b) 4		x x x x x x x x x			
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system	115							
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:								
(a) Adult work	(1) Men	41	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	0	(3) Older club boys	5	
	(2) Women	221		(2) Women	10	(4) Older club girls	5	

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	County Planning Committee				
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:					
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men	0	(2) Women	0	(3) Youth	0
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men	2	(2) Women	0		
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)	16				
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men	9	(b) Women	41	(c) Youth	None
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes	Yes				
	(b) No				

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	69
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	9
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	50
(4) State extension workers	0	0	4
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County	0	17
	(2) Community	0	28
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0		
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	0		
	210		

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

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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 (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	20	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	16	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....	0	37	0	28	39	0	0	43	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	50	28	0	0	185	0	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases.....	0	15	0	7	3	0	0	12	0	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	61	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	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 (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	2	1	0	8	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	10	3	3	0	0	3	0
(4) State extension workers.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	9	16	7	9	0	9	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	3	5	4	0	5	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	3	0	0	0	10	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.....	12	23	12	7	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.....	17	11	21	5	0	37	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	65	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding.....	70	7	32	12	0	56	0
(5) Controlling external parasites.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	35	10	17	0	0	76	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	6	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	16	0	0
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	5	0	0

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	48
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	246
(c) With strip cropping.....	0
(d) In constructing terraces.....	29
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	28
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	5
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	0
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	0
(l) With drainage.....	5
(m) With irrigation.....	32
(n) With land clearing.....	7
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	0
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0
(c) Grazing associations.....	0

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	41
(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.....	130

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

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

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	6
(3) Agricultural agents	0	4	2	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	10	5	3
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	6	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	516			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	117			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	430			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	12			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				31
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				17
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				0
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				12
(i) With farm-labor problems				373
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				23

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	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	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				None
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				5
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				13

¹ Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7). 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 ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	2	12	2	18	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	16	9	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	3	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	0	0	32	44	75	60	0	0	0	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	\$ 0	\$	\$	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	0	0	85	110	78	72	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
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											2
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											5
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											3
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											0
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											1
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											0
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											0
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											0

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

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	2	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	9	26	39
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	5	3
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	7	5	10	10
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	7	7	7

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	10
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	11
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	9
(d) Installing water systems.....	43
(e) Installing heating systems.....	7
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	150
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	6
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	5
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	115
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	0
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	325
(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.....	48
(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.....	21
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	3
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	21

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	57
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	110
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	31

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	12
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	175
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	235
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.....	30	60	41	11
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	1
(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.....	15	15	15	15
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	48	38	43	26
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....				728
(b) With food preparation.....				482
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹				2930
(1) Of vegetables.....				2930
(2) Of fruits.....				115
(3) Of meats.....				550
(4) Of milk.....				250
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				450
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				15
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				5
(f) With food-preservation problems ¹				978
(1) Canning.....				578
(2) Freezing.....				5
(3) Drying.....				578
(4) Storing.....				528
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				350
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				327
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				129
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....				310
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....				5
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....				23
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				123
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				4
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				2

¹ 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 ¹ —family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	15	26	5	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	8	8	16	0
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	28	38	28	0

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	186
(b) With home accounts.....	12
(c) With financial planning.....	183
(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 ² 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).....	286
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	153
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	286

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.....	127
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	215
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	326
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	165

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	48
(b) In improving family relationships.....	183

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	41
---	----

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	26
(b) Women.....	115

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	327
--	-----

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	430
--	-----

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	121
---	-----

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	8
---	---

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house.....	8
(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.....	1
---	---

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
139. Other cereals.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
140. Peanuts.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
144. Cotton.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
145. Tobacco.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
146. Fruits.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
147. Home gardens.....	42	48	0	48	10 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).....	3	3	3	3	275 Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	3	1	3	1	7 Animals
153. Sheep.....	2	1	2	1	15 Animals
154. Swine.....	5	1	5	1	23 Animals
155. Horses and mules.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
156. Other livestock.....	3	6	3	6	75 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	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	{ Articles made 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	{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation.....	0	10	0	10	1248 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....	25	54	25	54	x x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing.....	0	19	0	19	{ 76 Garments made 5 Garments remodeled
167. Home management.....	0	0	0	0	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	0	1	0	1	{ 1 Rooms 5 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....	0	0	0	0	Articles
170. Junior leadership.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion).....	48	48	42	48	x x x x x x x x x x x x

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP ¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39).....	9
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	96
(a) Boys ²	48
(b) Girls ²	48
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	90
(a) Boys ³	42
(b) Girls ³	48
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	88
(a) Boys.....	44
(b) Girls.....	44
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	8
(a) Boys.....	4
(b) Girls.....	4
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	56
(a) Boys.....	28
(b) Girls.....	28
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	20
(a) Boys.....	20
(b) Girls.....	20

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

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

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	
(a) Judging.....	48
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	24
(c) Recreational leadership.....	48
(d) Music appreciation.....	0
(e) Health.....	96
(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	96
(g) Wildlife conservation.....	96
(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	96
(i) Use of economic information.....	96
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	12
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	96

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

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).....	4
186. Membership in such groups.....	25
(a) Young men.....	25
(b) Young women.....	30

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	20	5	10	15	-
(2) Young women.....	0	30	0	25	5	-

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	24
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	461
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	1
191. Membership in such groups.....	42
(a) Young men.....	0
(b) Young women.....	0
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	0
(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).....	67
(a) Young men.....	30
(b) Young women.....	30

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.....				X
(2) Vocational guidance.....			X	
(3) Family life and social customs.....				X
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	X			
(5) Community service activities.....				
(6) Technical agriculture.....			X	
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....		X		

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	7	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	1	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	5	0
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	3	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).....	142	17	110
(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).....	5	0	2
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	2	0	5

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	6	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	32	0	43	14	0	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.....	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	28	115	5	5	25	0	0	0	0	4
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	76	24	15	9	15	0	0	0	0	9

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 3

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

BY

ARCHIE R. ALBRIGHT, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1942 to OCTOBER 31, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

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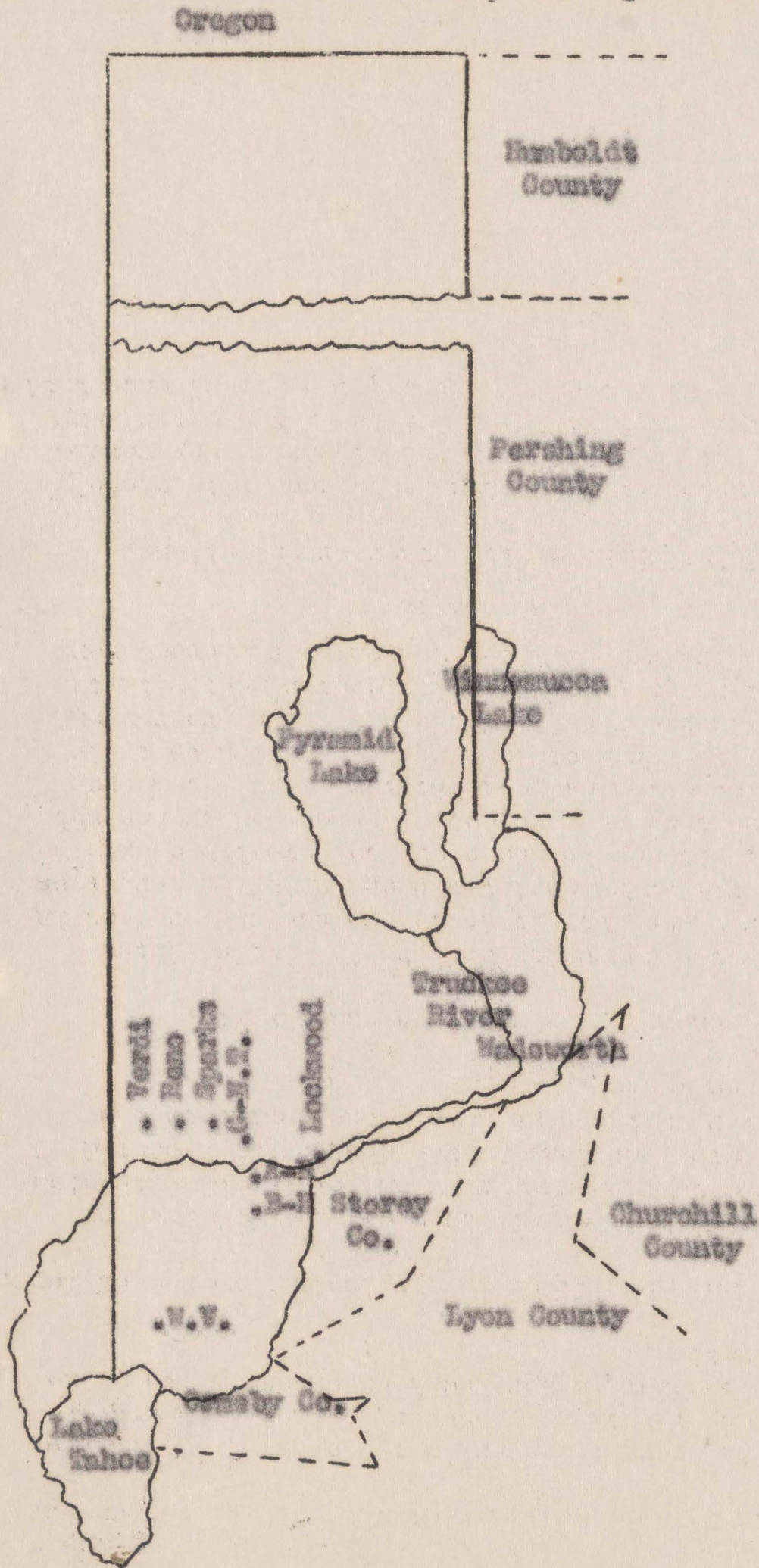
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WASHOE COUNTY

Map showing Communities



4-H Community Clubs

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

4-H Club Projects

- Beef
- Dairy
- Sheep
- Swine
- Rabbits
- Poultry
- Garden
- Yard Improvement
- Insects

From Reno To:

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

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features

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

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

Equipment for the proper conduct of such office is furnished by the Washoe County Farm Bureau, and headquarters are at 57 Sierra Street, Reno, Nevada. Fine, convenient offices, as in this case, make toward better efficient work of the Farm Bureau and Extension organizations in the County.

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

The officers of the Washoe County Farm Bureau for 1943 are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Farm Bureau membership takes in every taxpayer in the County, due to the fact that the Farm Bureau is supported by taxation. However, annual members ip fee is levied by the community centers to provide for local expenses and to maintain membership in the National Organization.

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

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

The farmers in the county are generally industrious and thrifty.

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

3. General Policies, Including Relationships with Other Organizations.

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

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

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
1. 4-H Club Work - state #17	: Enroll 125 boys and girls in food: : production projects. : Promote vegetable gardens and : livestock projects in all : possible cases. : Enroll as many boys and girls as : possible in the Victory Service : Project. : Fit the 4-H Club program to the : needs of the community in : furnishing all the labor possi- : ble to produce a maximum of food. : Salvage, fire prevention and : safety campaigns will be con- : ducted when and where they are : plausible.	: Enrolled 96 boys and girls : : Enrolled 96 in food production : projects. : : Enrolled 96 in Victory Service : Projects. : : All 4-H Club members either : helped on farms or helped in : the house to relieve the labor : shortage. : Two salvage campaigns were con- : ducted. A County-wide fire pre- : vention campaign was conducted : and a safety campaign was con- : ducted in nine communities.
2. Cow Testing - State #1	: New cooperators will be signed : up when the farmer can be aided : directly by the testing.	: This project discontinued due to : labor shortage. No competent : men or women could be employed.
3. Purebred Sires - State #2	: Secure sires for livestock men : whenever possible. : Correspondence will be carried : on for those who want production : records of sires. : The recommendation of sires with : good production records will be : the main activity.	: Assisted 54 farmers in securing : purebred sires. : Supplied farmers with production : records on some of the sires : purchased. : All farmers were urged to pur- : chase only purebred sires with : production records or perform- : ance records.
4. AAA Program -	: Tie the AAA program into the Food: : Production program by: : a. Recommend the use of fertil- : izers to increase production : of War crops. : b. Encourage the farmers to plant : war crops that will yield the : highest. : Furnish publicity on the War : crops program to allow all : farmers a chance to participate	: Recommended the use of 10-20-0 : on potatoes and P ₂ O ₅ on pas- : tures and hay crops. : Promoted the production of : potatoes and vegetables and : feed crops. : News articles, circular letters : and mimeographed material was : supplied all farmers in the : County to keep them informed : on the AAA Program.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
5. Banker-Farmer Cooperation	Coordinate the AAA programs with all other programs to produce a maximum of food in 1943. Administer the program as directed from the County ACA Committees.	AAA program, Extension Program War Board program and Farm Labor program were coordinated to give the farmers a complete service in 1943. The program was administered under the direction of the ACA Committee.
6. Marketing Agricultural Products	Continue the cooperation of the County Key Banker in presenting the 4-H Club achievement pins, the Nevada Wool Show, Nevada Junior Livestock Show and Farm Bureau activities. Furnish information on ceiling prices and rationing. Assist the farmers in marketing the extra production in 1943. Furnish the farmers any pertinent information needed to facilitate the planting, harvesting and marketing of War crops: a. Seed supplies and prices. b. Where markets are c. When and how to ship, etc.	Secured the cooperation of the County Key Banker in presenting achievement pins, supporting Nevada Junior Livestock Show, the Nevada wool Show and the Farm Bureau. Furnished farmers with latest information on ceilings and rationed products. Assisted farmers in marketing vegetables, meats, wool, livestock, potatoes, onions, and milk. Gave information on seed supplies, located markets for the above products. Recommended to farmers how to grade and sell some of their products.
7. Farm Bureau Cooperation - State #169	Continue Farm Center and Directors meetings as a means of bringing information to the farmers on all phases of the War Program. Develop the Neighborhood Leader system further. Keep the organization functioning so the farmers will be able to voice their opinions, as a group - on the policies of agriculture in the War.	Continued attending Farm Center meetings with late information on the Agricultural program. Neighborhood lead system was developed through the Farm Center Officers and Communities. Encouraged the continuance of Farm Center meetings to give farmers a chance to voice their opinions on agricultural matters

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
7. Farm Bureau (con)	Work the Community Directors into the neighborhood system to tie in all organizations into one cooperative effort to produce food for Victory.	Farm Bureau directors were used as County-side leaders on an over-all planning program.
8. Truck Crops	<p>Assist farmers in securing seed for the crops needed in 1943.</p> <p>Promote the high yielding crops that have a high food value to secure the maximum of food per acre.</p> <p>Continue variety of fertilizer tests on truck crops.</p> <p>Recommend the application of commercial fertilizers to truck crops.</p> <p>a. 6-30-0, 10-20-0</p>	<p>Assisted 147 farmers in securing seed for 1943 crops.</p> <p>Promoted the production of potatoes and vegetable crops.</p> <p>100% increase in acreage in both crops in 1943.</p> <p>One fertilizer plot was supervised on potatoes and one on tomatoes.</p> <p>One 50-ton car of 10-20-0 was secured for potatoes growers and 60-30-0 was the only other available so it was recommended at a higher rate per acre.</p>
9. Wheat Test Plot - State #4	Continue variety tests on Federal #35, Marquis, Thatcher, Arizona 23, and White Australian Wheats as well as Missouri Winter Barley.	Observations made on Fed. #35, Marquis, Thatcher, Arizona 23, and White Australian Wheat as well as winter barley.
10. Forage Crops - #346	<p>Continue three alfalfa variety tests and add one plot that was seeded in 1942.</p> <p>Secure two new alfalfa varieties if possible - one being "Ranger"</p> <p>Recommend the seeding of clover in pastures and meadows:</p> <p>a. Alsike, Ladino, White Dutch, and Strawberry.</p>	<p>Checked weights and differences in fertilized plots on 4 plots in 4 communities.</p> <p>Secured the cooperation of one farmer in planting one acre of "Ranger"</p> <p>Convinced 39 farmers that clovers seeded in meadows and pastures improve the quality and quantity of forage.</p> <p>Clovers recommended: Alsike, Ladino, White Dutch, and Strawberry.</p>

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
11. Livestock	: Assist stockmen in securing feed : and supplies to increase their : 1943 production. : Recommend marketing heavier cattle : and sheep and a lardier hog in : 1943. : Encourage the home production of : meat on all farms and suburban : home sites. : Hold Nevada Wool Show. : : Furnish information on markets : and all other pertaining to pro- : duction in 1943. : : Help secure labor to handle in- : creased production of livestock.	: Assisted 177 farmers in se- : curing feed supplies to in- : crease production of meat. : Convinced many farmers that : heavier feeders were more : profitable. : A very great increase in home : production of meat was ob- : served, due to rationing. : Wool was solicited and sent to : University of California for : judging. : Furnished marketing informa- : tion to all farmers through : circular letters and office : calls. : Recruited and placed laborers : sufficiently to supply all : needs.
12. Farm Credit.	: Assist deserving farmers in se- : curing credit to increase pro- : duction in 1943. : Encourage farmers to pay their : debts down so they can endure : hard times that may follow the : War. : Encourage the buying of War Bonds : for future replacements of live- : stock or improvements on the : farm.	: Six farmers assisted with : credit problems. : Farmers were urged to reduce : their indebtedness. : Farmers were urged to buy War : Bonds. Heavy buying is evi- : dent.
13. Farm Labor	: Direct the recruitment, placement : and training of farm labor. : Arrange community cooperative : harvest crews and exchange work. : Inform farmers of any labor sav- : ing methods that are found to be : good. : Assist farmers in combining irri- : gation canals where labor, ma- : chinery and expenses can be : saved. : Cooperative with the US Employ- : ment Service in getting the labor : to farmers to produce the extra : food in 1943.	: Directed the Recruitment and : placement of over 1200 workers. : Helped farmers to arrange their : work so fewer laborers could : do the work. : Notified farmers of labor saving : methods and machines available. : Assisted in the combination of : two main irrigation canals to : save many man days cleaning : and repairing. : Secured the cooperation of the : US employment Service in the : placement of farm workers.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
14. Victory Gardens	: Conduct training schools if nec- : essary for rural and urban people : : Appear at public meetings and : present gardening information. : : Issue garden bulletins, leaflets, : and news articles for gardeners : to use. : : Secure gardeners with experience : to demonstrate the planting, : cultivation and irrigating of : vegetables.	: Assisted in organizing and : teaching classes in garden- : ing at the Reno High School. : Presented garden information : to service Clubs, Church : groups and presented two : radio talks. : Issued the latest bulletins : to a large number of victory : gardeners, prepared many news : articles for the state news : papers. : The cooperation of experienced : gardeners was secured to use : their gardens as a demonstra- : tion of how to grow vegetables.
15. USDA War Board	: Continue War Board meetings as : often as necessary with the : functioning sub-committees. : a. Farm Transportation : : b. Farm Machinery : : c. Rural Scrap Salvage. : : Carry out the program as directed : by the Board to best advantage.	: 32 War Board meetings were held : during the year. : The transportation committee : reviewed 160 certificates of : War Necessity. : Farm Machinery committee re- : viewed 350 applications. : Rural Scrap salvage - there : were two salvage campaigns : conducted. : A rounded out program was : carried on to render a War : time service to farmers.
16. Nevada Junior Livestock Show	: Make arrangements for the Nevada : Junior Livestock Show. : a. Finances, publicity, housing, : judging, sale, etc.	: Completed arrangements were : made for the Show. : Finances for the show, pub- : licity, housing, judging, : sale, and summary.
17. Building Extension Program	: Give neighborhood leaders definite : responsibilities, and strengthen : the leader system. : Keep leader system active to dis- : seminate pertinent information. : Coordinate the activities of all : the organizations concerned to : make one efficient work group to : give direct information as it : affects the farmer.	: Neighborhood leaders were con- : tacted and given information : to pass on to their group. : Pertinent information was given : to leaders to disseminate. : Farm Bureau, Grange, U-H Club : leaders, Homemaker Clubs and : office of Civilian Defense : coordinated to avoid duplication : of effort and keep rural people : informed.

Projects	Goal Set	Goal Attained
18. Fire Control	: Cooperate with the Forest Service : and the County Fire Department : to make a better fire protection : for Washoe County. : : Assist in making a complete road : map of the County with the water : supplies indicated so the County : fire truck could pull up to a : supply without wrong directions.	: Cooperated with Forest and : Range fire fighter organiza- : tions to organize community : fire protection groups. Was : appointed Secretary of Washoe : County Group. : Plans still pending for complete : map of water facilities and : County Roads.
19. Food for Victory	: All projects are planned around : the production and preservation : of food and supplies with each : type of crop written separately. : Definite plans are to use all : available time to the securing : of labor and machinery to plant : and harvest the war crops. Trans- : portation and marketing will be : taken up as the need arises. : a. Labor Survey : : b. Machinery Survey : : c. Available supplies of labor : and machinery. : d. Labor-saving methods, etc.	: The over-all plan of work was : aimed to increase production : of food. Individual crop pro- : jects written with goals. : In assisting farmers to increase : production of food all activity : was devoted to:- : : Supplying ample labor in place : of most urgent need. : Distribution of machinery : according to urgent need. : Utilized every possible labor : supply in this area. : Labor-saving methods presented : to farmers.
20. Neighborhood Leaders	: Keep Neighborhood leaders inform- : ed of latest developments in : rationing, labor, salvage, and : other pertinent material. : Assign leaders definite duties : and assist them in carrying : them out.	: Neighborhood leaders were kept : informed when necessary. : : Leaders were assigned definite : duties such as contacting all : new people in the community : and inform them of the leader : system.
21. Cooperation with Other Agencies	: Cooperation with all agencies : that are contributing to the : War effort.	: The main agencies cooperated : with us: : War Production Board : War Boards : ACA Committees : Farm Bureau : Grange : Homemakers Clubs : Farm Security Administration : OGD

Projects	Goal Set	Goal Attained
Cooperation with other Agencies(Contd)		Agencies cooperated with:- Farm Credit Administration Soil Conservation Service Forest Service Crazing Service Fish and Wild Life Service University of Nevada Experi- mental Station. State Department of Agricul- ture Office of Price Administration Office of Defense Transpor- tation War Price and Rationing Board U. S. Employment Service War Food Administration Food Distribution Administration Commodity Credit Corporation

VII. Project Activities and Results

1. Farm Bureau Cooperation

Four organized Farm Center Communities were given assistance in planning their programs and activities. These Communities are Anderson-Riverside, Brown-Huffaker, North Truckee-Blendale, and Washoe Valley. These Community Center meetings were attended and speakers and movies were taken to the meetings. The County Agents explained the latest information on various programs pertinent to the farmer. The Farm Center meeting has been used as a means of keeping the farmers informed on better methods and practices to increase production and to market efficiently. Many farmer contacts were made through attendance at these Center meetings.

The County Farm Bureau Board of Directors were assisted in carrying out their program of work. Their program was devoted to activities which would assist the Farmers of the County in making better farms and better farm homes.

An effort was made to keep the Farm Bureau Program closely related with other organized programs in the County.

The Farm Center meetings were used to present 4-H enrollment and achievement programs. The Farm Center officers and Homemakers Clubs sponsored 4-H Clubs in each Community and helped to carry on the whole 4-H Program.

The Farm Bureau is the only organization holding Community meetings and therefore offers the Extension Agent an opportunity to bring topics of interest to the farmers.

The Home Demonstration Agent conducted a well-balanced program of teaching better methods of doing things in Wartime. She demonstrated the following:

1. Repairing and upholstering furniture.
2. Labor-saving devices.
3. Remodeling and renovating the home.
4. Mending and making over clothing.
5. How to prepare low point meals.
6. Preservation of foods.
7. Dehydrating foods.
8. Storage of foods
9. Production of home foods.
10. Preparing Home Budgets.

The Home Demonstration Agent also reported the latest information on rationing to Neighborhood Leaders, Homemakers Clubs, and Farm Center meetings.

The Homemakers Clubs are very instrumental in keeping the Extension activities alive. They take an active part in the County program of work. The timely demonstrations of the Home Demonstration Agent has built up the attendance at the Homemaker meetings considerably. Much food was produced and preserved because of the Home Demonstration Agent's activities.

Topics presented to the farm groups were:

- Machinery rationing program
- Building construction regulations
- Agricultural Conservation program activities
- Farm Truck registrations
- Farm slaughter regulations
- Rationing information
- OPA ceiling prices on farm products
- Results of wheat variety tests
- Results of potato variety tests
- Results of alfalfa variety tests
- Results of fertilizer tests on alfalfa and clover
- Achievements of 4-H Clubs in Washoe County
- Market information
- All other related programs

A report was made on the activities of the Washoe County Extension Office for the past year. This report showed a very large increase in office and telephone calls over the previous year which were principally due to the many War activities being handled from the Extension Office.

The County Extension Office was moved from the Post Office Building to 57 Sierra Street. This new location is very convenient for farmers, and inasmuch as all related War programs for agriculture are cleared through the Extension Office it has proven to be a very great service to farmers of Washoe County.

The Farm Bureau program continues to gain momentum in its prestige in the Community which is proven by the ever-increasing farm family memberships. The new high of 177 family memberships out of a possible 395 shows the growing interest.

The Extension and Farm Bureau programs have been closely tied together to promote a better agriculture for Washoe County.

Consolidation of the South Side Canal Company and the Lake Ditch Company was promoted by the Agent to save the farmers much labor, costs, and future difficulties arising from heavy storms. The Lake Ditch and the South Side Ditch parallel each other for eight miles, being no further than two hundred feet apart in this distance. A very heavy storm in early spring washed out the Southside Ditch in many places. The Lake Ditch is on a much better grade and is in a safe location so it was felt that one good ditch would serve the farmers south of Reno more economically and with less risk.

Plans for consolidation were worked out and the Lake Ditch was enlarged to carry the water of both ditches. The delivery of water to all users was done very successfully and final agreements are being reached on the consolidation.

Picture No. 1 is a portion of the South Side Canal which washed away to a depth of 12 feet.

Picture No. 2 shows the Lake Ditch before enlargement.

Picture No. 3 shows the Lake Ditch after enlargement with the Southside Ditch to the left being filled with cleanings of the Lake Ditch.



A portion of the South Side Canal which washed away
to a depth of 12 feet



The Lake Ditch before enlargement.



The Lake Ditch after enlargement with the Southside
Ditch to the left being filled with cleanings of the
Lake Ditch.

Washoe County, Nevada

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Para Bureau
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September 26, 1943

2. Plan of Work for 1943

Washoe County

1. Continue those plans of last year's program which are incomplete.
 - A. Propose extension of rural free delivery of mail service on the Carson Highway from Reno Hot Springs to Washoe Hill (approximately 5 miles).
 - B. Continue Farm Bureau sponsorship of the hospitalization insurance and medical care program.
 - C. Continue support of the Nevada Junior Livestock Show.
2. Propose two round table discussion programs during the year at Farm Center meetings.
3. Rural-Urban Cooperation.
4. Farm Bureau to cooperate in Defense Program.
 1. Encourage saving and collection of defense commodities otherwise wasted.
 2. Cooperate in Food for Victory Program.
5. Request restoration of Reclamation withdrawal of land where they are not now in or expect to be in reclamation projects.
6. Continue support of Vocational Agriculture in High Schools.

3. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation program in the County was administered by a committee of five farmers with the County Agent as Secretary. All farmers in the County were contacted either by farm visit, letter, telephone, or office call to secure a signed farm plan. The educational program was carried on by discussing the farm plan with the farmer and explaining the need for increased production of special crops. The Agent as Secretary handled the detail work of the program. The farmers were kept informed through news articles, letters and community meetings. A full-time office secretary and a part-time field supervisor were employed to carry on the program. The field supervisor was used principally on compliance work.

It is estimated that 350 farmers will actively participate in the Conservation program by completing practices for payment. The Agricultural Conservation Program and the War Board Program was tied closely together to accomplish a maximum of participation with a minimum of labor. The budget of the County ACA and War Boards was cut down so low that a saving of labor was essential.

Compliance for the most part was done by farmers reporting to the County Office at their convenience. The field supervisor measured many concrete structures and checked potato acreages.

The most popular practices in 1943 were the application of P_2O_5 and the construction of concrete headgates. The good results of the past two years is being observed by more farmers and if these practices are continued will do much good in the County.

If payments can be made in 1944 for the application of fertilizer to potato and truck crops it will aid in the maintenance of production of these crops equal to the 1944 production.

The following is the annual report for the ACP program given by J. L. Hash, Chairman at the annual meeting on November 9:

The Washoe and Storey County Agricultural Conservation Association operated their office in conjunction with the Extension and Farm Bureau office with a part-time field supervisor and a full-time secretary and one part-time secretary.

Conservation payments were made on new seedings of grasses and legumes, concrete head-gates and check dams, development of springs and wells. There were other practices which were of a minor nature.

The total amount of money earned by Washoe County farmers on the ACA Program in 1943 was \$13,429.00.

432 ACP farms were contacted either by farm visits, telephone calls or by letter. 22 Crop Insurance Policies were sold for 1943 crops.

War Crop Goals were set up for potatoes, onions and other truck crops for 1943.

The Washoe County ACA Committee held 7 meetings for inspection and approval of all ACA business.

105 cars of CCC Feed Wheat were shipped into Washoe County in the past twelve months.

LIVESTOCK

a. Beef

Several livestock men were assisted in locating purebred sires for their beef herds, and a few were assisted in securing foundation animals for a breeding herd.

Purebred Hereford foundation herds number 3 in Washoe County owned by the following: A. W. Nichols, Kimlick Ranch, Rancho San Rafael, C. A. Wellesley, E. Hill-Smith, George Leonard, Nevada Hereford Ranch and Leslie Ruffetto. A few Canadian bulls were purchased during the past year as well as some from Colorado.

Bulletins were sent to beefmen and late information on marketing was sent out.



Purebred rams purchased by Washoe County Sheepmen during September of 1943.

b. Sheep

Several sheepmen were assisted in securing purebred rams. Four sheepmen were taken to the Elko Ram Sale where they purchased 19 first class rams. Others were assisted in locating desirable rams and breeding ewes.

Small flock owners were assisted in securing a shearer for their sheep in the spring.

Wool samples were collected from 7 sheepsman and the samples sent to Professor Joe Wilson, Wool Specialist at the University of California, for grading. Mr. Ugalde and Naran had the champion fleece while Alfonso Sario had the 2nd best fleece.

c. Swine

Hog raisers were directed to purebred breeders for high quality sires. Market information was furnished some feeders and one large feeder was given assistance on a peculiar feed situation he had. This feeder has a contract to have garbage from the Reno Army Air Base and when he first fed the garbage he lost several thousand dollars worth of hogs. The cause could not be determined by local veterinarians. The County Agent suggested he cook his feed, he found an excess of grease in the garbage after skimming the grease off, his hogs quit dying and now he has very little feeding trouble.

d. Dairy

The Washoe Dairymens Association was assisted in working out cost of production figures to present to the OPA in an appeal for an increase in the wholesale price of fluid milk. Detailed costs were worked out and compared with Mr. V. B. Scott, Dairy Specialist of the State Extension Service. The figures as presented to the OPA were not received with very much favor by the OPA accountant but the farmers contacted agreed with them without argument; The Dairymen were given market information on hay ceilings and supplies.

The cow testing association was discontinued because a competent man could not be employed. All Dairymen who were testing were satisfied with the association and have benefitted greatly from the program.

Several Dairymen were assisted in securing sires from high producing cows. Purchases were made on Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss and Holstein. Of the 120 Dairies in the County only 20% are not using registered sires.

One very high class jersey dairy has been brought into the County and this cooperator is given continual assistance on the operation of his herd.

The State Board of Health was assisted in securing closer cooperation of fluid milk producers.

The County Agent is continually giving assistance to all Dairymen of the County who call at the office. The feeding schedule which was worked out last year is being used by many Dairymen. A large number of dairies are feeding wheat to a great extent this year because of a lack of other grains. It has been necessary for the County Agent to give out information on the use of wheat as a grain supplement to alfalfa. Although no increase in dairy production was shown this year in Washoe County the last years level was maintained. In view of the high cost of feed and the difficulty in securing competent help it is felt that a great deal was accomplished by keeping production constant.

The County Agent visited many dairymen who were threatening to sell their cows. These Dairymen were shown that closer culling of cows and some adjustments in their business might enable them to stay in business. However if high feed and labor costs continue without a substantial increase in the wholesale price of milk and cream it is expected that a decrease in production will be the result.

The Dairy group of Washoe County are being contacted continually to assist them in maintaining their business so they will have something sound to operate when the war is over.

The Washoe Dairymen association have a membership of 50 members representing 85% of the fluid milk produced for the City of Reno and Sparks. The Association directors confer with the County Agent continually so they may have the latest information for their membership at all times.

Continued contacts will be made to keep the Dairymen informed on all pertinent information.

6. Forage Crops

ALFALFA

The alfalfa variety test plots started two years ago were continued. The plots did not show as much in the way of production because the first crop was nearly a complete failure in all areas of Washoe County. The second crop was much better than the first crop but below previous years.

The results of the plots are shown in the table on the following page.

The application of P_2O_5 to alfalfa was encouraged by news articles and direct contact of farmers. As a result, approximately 60 tons of P_2O_5 was applied this year with rates of application from 250# per acre up to 400# per acre. Very much comment has been received from farmers who applied the fertilizer. Mr. Ginocchio reports that on a 10-acre field which has been producing 10 loads of hay regularly per season produced 21 loads this year and the hay quality was much better because of its extra leafiness and finer stems. Mr. Belli reports a large increase in production on the field where he applied 300# per acre of P_2O_5 . He had a 25 acre field producing 15 loads of hay in other years per cutting and now he says he gets 30 loads on each of two crops and also reports better quality in the hay through finer stems and more leafiness. Mr. Belli also fed the hay from the treated field following hay from an untreated field and he claims an increase in the milk flow.

Although this type of demonstration doesn't show figures, it does show enough results that farmers are convinced that the application of fertilizer will produce more of a better quality alfalfa hay. There are several farmers who have like testimony and the "word" is being spread from farmer to farmer.

No real difference in varieties of alfalfa has been noted except some varieties have a better seed germination. The Common or Chilean seems the poorest in germination. Much to our disfavor the Argentine seed is held with much favor because it seems easier to get started. Many farmers have been given information on varieties but few actual recommendations can be made due to insufficient information on the varieties. However, the sections where the water table is high Grimm alfalfa is recommended. One definite observation made by the Agent is that many farmers use a grass mixture with their alfalfa and they irrigate the alfalfa excessively to keep the grasses green. The high rocky slopes of the valley are the areas where alfalfa is more difficult to maintain.

Unbiased information is being presented to the farmers continually on any findings which might help to bring the production of hay to a maximum.

Alfalfa variety and fertilizer test plots which were started in 1942. Two cuttings were weighed and results compiled only on production and not on percent of P₂O₅. Fertilizer checks were taken on all varieties and averaged because there seemed no need for fertilizer checks on each variety.

Cooperator	Variety	1st Cutting	2nd Cutting	Fertilized	Unfertilized	Remarks
C. J. Christensen)		2795	3463			The results this year were not nearly as significant as they were last year.
John D. Ginocchio)	Grimm	1211	1931	Shown	Shown	
Angelo Oppio)	Grimm	2121	2978	below	Below	
Wm. & Louis Canepa)		426	2460			
C. J. Christensen)		3000	3500	"	"	The average of the fertilized plots is only 122# heavier dry hay per acre over the unfertilized.
Angelo Oppio)	Common	2831	3241			
Wm. & Louis Canepa)		500	2100			
C. J. Christensen)		2371	3340	"	"	The most response was secured on the lightest application which was on the Christensen farm
John D. Ginocchio)	Cossack	1538	2196			
Angelo Oppio)		2263	3136			
Wm. & Louis Canepa)		475	2608			
C. J. Christensen)		1287	1923	"	"	However, there is a distinct difference in varieties, for instance the Orestan is consistently lighter and the Ladak seems consistently heavier.
John D. Ginocchio)	Orestan	1405	1943			
Angelo Oppio)		1626	1917			
Wm. & Louis Canepa)		450	2436			
John D. Ginocchio)	Argentine	1405	1967	"	"	1942 results are being attached to this report for comparison. No samples were taken on plots for determination of percent P ₂ O ₅ other than production and response to fertilizer (P ₂ O ₅)
C. J. Christensen)		2300	3456	"	"	
John D. Ginocchio)	Ladak	1900	2523			
W. & L. Canepa)		435	2623			
Angelo Oppio)		4251	3520			
C. J. Christensen)		----	----	2872	2286	
John D. Ginocchio)	All	----	----	1556	1553	
Angelo Oppio)	Varieties	----	----	2700	2979	
Wm. & Louis Canepa)		----	----	2453	2335	
			Total	9581	9153	
			Average	2395	2273	

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

Cooperator	Variety	1st Cutting	2nd Cutting	Fertilized P ₂ O ₅	Unfertilized	P ₂ O ₅ Fertilized	P ₂ O ₅ Unfertilized
C. J. Christensen) Canepa Brothers) John D. Ginocchio)	GRIMM	3836 3317 3355	2562 3712)3169 2240	3341 --)3255 3169	3005 --)2716 2427	.688 - -	.677 - -
C. J. Christensen) Canepa Brothers) John D. Ginocchio)	COMMON or CHILEAN	3465 -- --	2860 --)3162 --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- - -	-- - -
C. J. Christensen) Canepa Brothers) John D. Ginocchio)	COSSACK	4208 4300 3171	3304 3661 2539	-- 4471)3813 3156)	-- 3469)3011 2554)	- - -	-- - -
C. J. Christensen) Canepa Brothers) John D. Ginocchio)	CRESTAN	2564 3163 2903	2737 3057)2831 2562	-- --)2929 2929	-- 3057) 2541)	- - -	-- - -
C. J. Christensen) Canepa Brothers) John D. Ginocchio)	ARGENTINE	-- -- 3032	-- --)2765 2559	-- -- --	-- -- --	- - -	-- - -
C. J. Christensen) Canepa Brothers) John D. Ginocchio)	LADAK	3168 5160 3962	2713 3982)3546 2293	3732 4892)4145 3811	3328 4249)3381 2567	.688 .688-.667 .517-.487	.677 .677-.657 .467-.417

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

b. Other Hay

A mixture of clovers in meadows to make a better quality hay has been continually recommended. Alsike and Red Clovers grow very well and although they have to be reseeded every three years this seems to be a good practice.



2nd crop Red Clover on the Leo F. Sauer farm in Pleasant Valley.

The application of fertilizer to meadow land may make a considerable improvement not only in heavier production but ins^a higher content of clover.

The results of a plot on the A. W. Nichols ranch East of Sparks are tabulated below:

A fertilizer test plot was laid out in the meadow on the A. W. Nichols ranch two miles East of Sparks. Two fertilized strips were weighed and observations were made.

Plot No. 1 using 0-45-0 Wt. of dry hay per acre = 1357.0

Plot No. 2 using 6-30-0 Wt. of dry hay per acre = 2002.0

Plot No. 3 unfertilized Wt. of dry hay per acre = 1043.0

A very definite increase in the growth of Alsids Clover was found in the fertilized plots. The grasses were headed better also. The increase in the amount of clover was the significant factor in increasing the total pounds per acre. The fertilizer was applied at a rate of 550[¢] per acre. This plot is identified and weights will be taken in 1944 to check the results.

c. Pastures

Improved pasture mixtures were recommended on many farms and on others improvement of old pastures was suggested.

A pasture mix which does well in some parts of Washoe County is 16 lbs. of the following mix:-

Ladino Clover
Dutch White Clover
Mountain Brome

In the greater part of Washoe County no matter what mixture is planted in two years time it will be predominantly Blue grass and Dutch White Clover with a scattering amount of native grasses. However, pastures can be improved greatly by seeding some Ladino Clover in the old pasture, by cultivating for weeds, more planned rotation by dividing large fields, and by applying P₂O₅. The application of Super-phosphate to pastures encourages the clover more than the grasses, but has a definite effect on the growth of the grasses.

Mr. Scolari had a good growing year in 1942 and pastured his 40 cows and 30 dry cattle on 90 acres of pasture. He was short of pasture all year. In 1943 after applying P₂O₅ at a rate of 300[¢] per acre to 40 acres of the pasture he pastured the same number of cattle and cut 10 acres of the pasture for hay, yet had plenty of feed for his cattle. He is definitely convinced that his investment in the fertilizer was a good one. In three other cases similar results were obtained.

Mr. Willis Coffrey applied 400# per acre of P_2O_5 to a clover pasture and claims he kept about 1.2 cows per acre on the pasture for the season beginning April 26 through October 1.

These pastures are being observed very carefully and a closer tabulation will be made in the future if war activities allow sufficient time.

d. Wheat

No actual wheat variety yields were secured. However, general observation was made. Federation #38 definitely does well along the Truckee River. Mr. Charles Oppio hasn't had a wheat loss since he has been planting this variety. In 1943 he produced 1½ tons per acre. The variety failed to produce an average crop in the Huffaker district on a three-year trial basis.

Arizona #24 is proving to be a good producer in the Huffaker and Washoe Valley area. It is more rust resistant than many other varieties and is very popular at present. Small plots have not been continued because the selection of small acreages does not show the same results as field plots.

Winter varieties of wheat are being tried and over a three-year period have proven much superior to Spring varieties.

In the Huffaker district Marquis and Turkey Red have proven superior from a production record on three farms.

e. Barley

Very little was done on barley varieties because Trebi and Common have proven themselves. However, in Washoe Valley a winter variety of barley is being tried. This variety is Missouri Wonder was first planted in the fall of 1941 with very good results on a small plot. In 1942 a winter variety was planted on 30 acres but it did not respond and it was later discovered it was actually a different variety. In the fall of 1943 a small amount of Missouri Wonder was planted again and this is being observed. The only bad quality of the Missouri Wonder is that it shatters badly if allowed to become overripe. It has been difficult to secure Missouri Wonder seed but if the present acreage matures there will be a sufficient amount to make a field experiment.

f. Oats

Little was done on the production of oats. Some farmers were encouraged to plant oats for hay. Varieties grown include Kanots, Victory and Swedish Select. The Swedish Select is popular for hay because of its heavy foliage.

Adaptable varieties are suggested to farmers and they in turn have the local seed stores secure the seed for them.

7. Victory Gardens

The program of the Extension Agent was to promote the production of home gardens and commercial vegetables throughout Washoe County in an unlimited amount.

The need for an all-out production program was explained to four service clubs, six women's clubs, and ten other clubs, as well as the Farm Bureau and Grange and many individuals. The Washoe County Victory Garden Committee was assisted in formulating a program for Reno and Sparks. The Committee decided to have a garden school with complete lessons on preparing the soil, fertilization, irrigation, cultivation, growing problems, adaptable varieties, vegetables that should be planted in war time, storage, drying, and preserving. Demonstrations were given on each of these subjects and many office and telephone calls were answered on various phases of the program. Many home visits were made to examine soils and identify insects. Recommendations were made on what insecticide to use on insects. Most of the responsibility of furnishing technical information fell on the County Extension Office.

Newspaper articles were written for the Reno Evening Gazette and the Nevada State Journal.

Bulletins were distributed and two radio programs were prepared and given to promote the Victory Garden Program.

The Rural Garden program was promoted through the newspapers and farmers meetings. The greatest argument used was that home produced food should replace much of the canned food that was purchased in the past to enable War workers and the armed services to purchase the canned food which is expected to be scarce.

4-H Club boys and girls all assisted in the Victory Garden program by each member planting a home garden.

Material used in keeping the gardeners informed included:

1. A mimeographed bulletin written and published by the Washoe County Extension Agents.
2. Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook.
3. U.S.D.A. Bulletin (The City Home Garden).
4. Information secured from experienced gardeners of the Reno Area.

Enclosed is material which was revised for the 1943 season. This material was published in the Reno evening Gazette in its complete form. This paper covers the State of Nevada and that section of California from Lassen County through northern Inyo County. Many copies were made and distributed in Reno and Sparks during the Victory Garden school.

All material issued by the Agent was very brief and to the point. Complete information was furnished to all callers.

The Victory Garden Committee continually consulted the Agent for suggestions and recommendations on all activities of the Garden Program. A very fine cooperation existed between the Committee, the Vocational Education Department and the Agricultural Extension Service. The cooperative effort resulted in a fine program which resulted in approximately 2490 urban gardens being planted to produce 498,000# of vegetables in a populated area of less than thirty thousand people.

Farm Gardens numbered 440 which is a garden for every farm family in the County.

The commercial vegetable production was promoted by explaining to growers the need for more vegetables in 1943. Farmers were assisted in securing better varieties of seed. They were assisted in securing suitable fertilizer and were given latest information on better methods.

Specific recommendations were:

1. Plant root crops for heavy yields per acre.
2. Apply poultry manure and barnyard manure.
3. Plant only adapted varieties.
4. Dip tomato plants in a solution of P₂O₅ solution when transplanting to avoid wilt.
5. Do not plant melons for market.
6. Dip cut potato seed in lime before planting.
7. Plant gardens to mature over a longer period to efficiently use family labor.
8. Control cutworms with Bran and Arsenic.
9. Dust cabbage for cabbage worms with
10. Double crop every foot of land so the maximum production will be secured.

Commercial vegetable growers were a little worried during the lettuce season because a few real hot days spoiled about 1500 crates of lettuce that could have been saved if the growers had made an attempt to contact buyers. The Agent contacted the two produce houses and the managers of two chain stores and they reported they could have handled the lettuce if they had known about it. One chain store manager who had been buying all California vegetables was asked why he did not buy local vegetables and he remarked that it gave him a more steady flow of vegetables available. After the Agent's conference with him he agreed to buy all the local vegetables available.

Farmers were urged to pack their fresh vegetables for Army use. All of the growers have sold their root vegetables by the bunch. Army supplies required topping and sacking which used less labor than bunching, so some of the larger growers sacked root vegetables in 50# bags for local produce houses who had Army contracts. No vegetables were wasted and all vegetables sold at prices up to 30 per cent over 1942.

Some commercial growers were skeptical of the effect of the Victory Gardens on their market but the movement of vegetables during the season proved that a demand existed for all that could be produced.

The production of vegetables for market increased over 60% excluding dry onions except in fractional acreages.

Unless an additional number of army personell or construction workers move into Western Nevada it is the Agent's opinion that no large increase in vegetable acreage be encouraged unless provision is made to ship the surpluses to outside markets.

Vegetables growers in this area need a farmers wholsale market to insure them of a sale of their produce as well as give the local stores a steady flow of all vegetables. A pool of many small farmers produce could deal more efficiently with stores because the farmers must each bargain with the stores at present.

A uniform grade could be furnished the local stores and the use of more local produce could be encouraged.

No radically new methods of production were employed this year because the small acreages of commercial vegetables are family operated and new methods have not proven to be an advantage over the established methods yet. Little labor difficulty arose from the increased production of vegetables.

The Agent attempted to answer all problems or secure the solution of all problems of production and marketing which arose during the year. As no serious difficulties were encountered in the food production program it is evident the the program was well planned by the groups concerned.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

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

THE VICTORY GARDEN

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

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

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

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

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

Sheet #2 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sheet #4 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

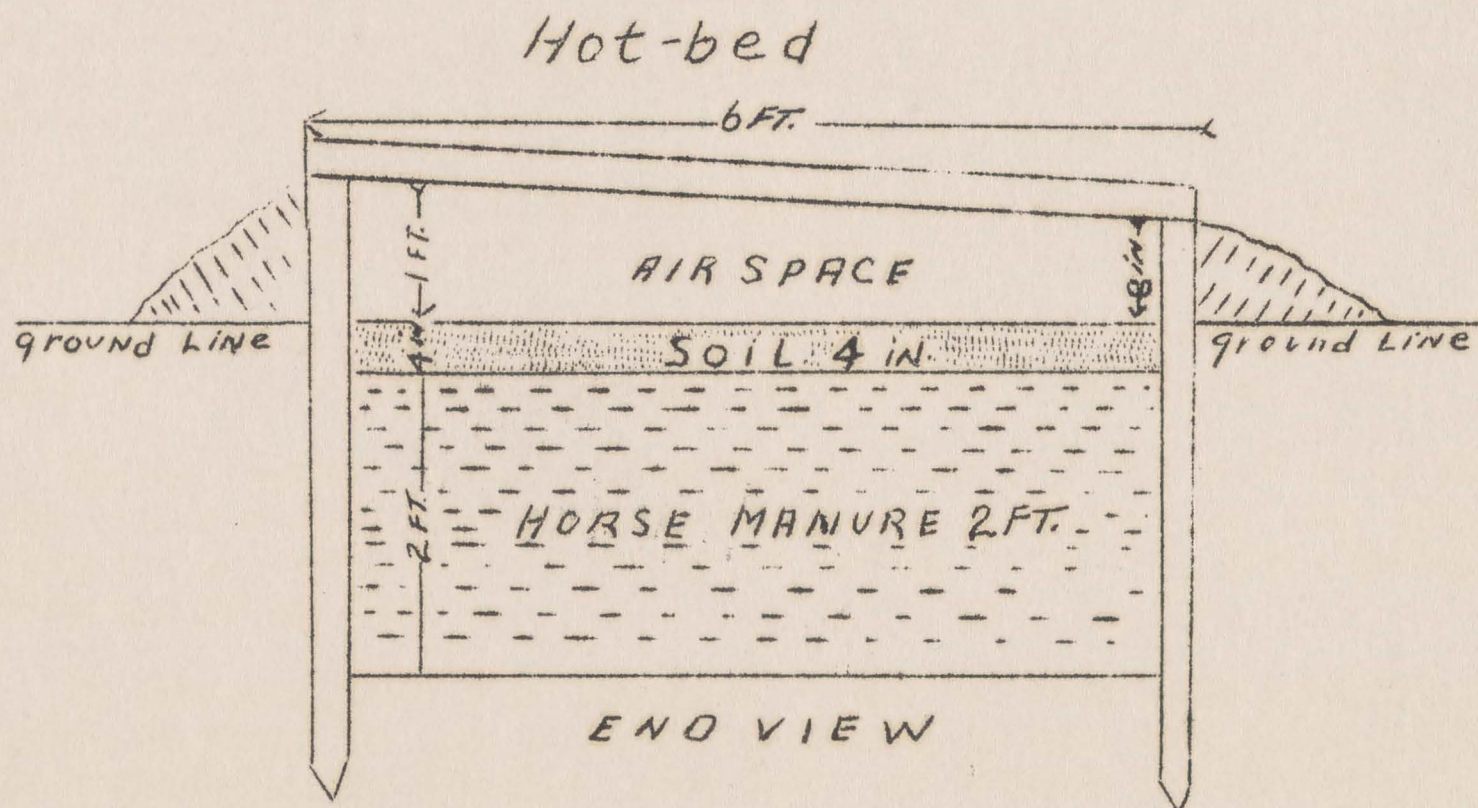
Endive has a place in the home garden although it is late it will do well. Why not ask for Broadleafed Batavian, Full Heart and Cos type Batavian.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sheet #8 -

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

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

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

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

This material was prepared by the Washoe County Extension Office.

5. TRUCK CROPS

a. Potatoes

A considerable time was devoted to a program to increase the production of potatoes in Washoe County. Many farmers were directly assisted in securing custom workers to plow their fields for potatoes. Farmers were assisted in securing 150 tons of seed of which 100 tons were certified seed. Several farmers were given directions on how to cut and treat seed.

One 50-ton car load of 10-20-0 fertilizer was secured for 37 potato growers. Local dealers were unable to furnish this type of fertilizer. After a considerable correspondence the Sunland Sulphur Company of Fresno was able to furnish two carloads of 10-20-0 to Nevada--one carload to Washoe County and one to Lyon County. Cooperation with a local farmer who has potato planters for rent enabled the County Agent to direct farmers to him so they could get their potatoes planted according to schedule.

The Consolidated Warehouse Company supplied many growers with 6-30-0. Farmers were given directions on amounts to apply per acre. Recommendations were as follows:

10-20-0 300# per acre
6-30-0 500# per acre

Farmers like the 10-20-0 best but no experimental data is available which justifies the farmers' choice.

General observations of fertilized fields show a more rapid and luxuriant growth of vines on the fertilized fields. There is a definite improvement in the quality of the potatoes as well as an apparent increase in production. These observations are convincing to farmers because three years ago three growers were using fertilizer and in 1943, 57 growers of a total of 74 in Washoe County. The Agent asks farmers who haven't used the fertilizer to visit the farms where definite results have been obtained.

The Agent supervised a plot on the Peckham Ranch where fertilizer was applied on a small scale. No weights were secured on these plots.

Potatoes were a War crop in 1943 so the production was promoted: as a result, a very marked increase was secured. Although all the increased production in the County was not secured through the Agent's efforts a very large amount was directly influenced by the Agent. An increase in acreage from 470 acres in 1942 to 830 acres in 1943 shows farmers were informed of the need for an increase in acreage of potatoes. Only a few speculators entered into the picture. The Agent discouraged several who were going to plant potatoes without knowledge or skill.

A sufficient labor supply was furnished the potato growers to plant, cultivate, and harvest their crops. Types of labor used were Indians, transients, high school boys and soldiers. None of the crop was lost due to lack of labor.

The growing season was very poor in 1943. A late frost on June 23rd seriously hurt the crop. Intermittent frosts through June retarded the crop throughout Washoe County. The Agent contacted many growers and it is estimated that only a 65 percent crop was harvested this year. Some farmers had a very good yield while many reported only a half crop compared to past year.

Some observations on varieties were made. Although the Netted Gem continues to be the best variety for the late crop, a new type is becoming very popular. This new variety, the Katahdin, is a very early variety and produces comparatively heavy. This potato sells well on the market because of its good cooking quality and its attractive color and shape. One carload of Idaho Russets were planted with fair results. Actual yields were not secured but general observations lead the Agent to believe this variety can be used when there is a seed shortage in this area.

An attempt was made to secure some Stockton Long Whites for one grower but the supply was gone before the inquiry was made. Market information is furnished currently for all the growers. The Nevada Potato Marketing Association was assisted in conducting its meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce room in Reno with 60 growers present. Representatives of the OPA and the FDA were asked to be present to explain the restrictions and regulations on the 1943 crop. The Agent, as Secretary of the Washoe County ACA, explained the potato loan program and the support price schedule. Little interest was shown by growers on any phase of the programs except the OPA ceilings.

No potato loans have been made in Washoe County to date and none are expected. No potatoes are selling under the Government loan price. Good quality potatoes ungraded are selling without difficulty. A few poor quality potatoes might have trouble moving until spring.

ONIONS

Dry onions are an important crop of Washoe County and because of their economic importance the Agent assisted the growers considerably on purchasing seed, securing labor, combating insects, harvesting and marketing.

Seed was difficult to secure in the late part of the planting season so the Agent helped to locate many pounds of seed. All growers were warned to purchase branded seed to be assured of the best variety. Onion weeders were recruited at the Nixon Indian Reservation. The Indians were kept in a group and sent from farm to farm as they were needed. This helped the larger growers complete their weeding and the smaller growers used local Indians and family labor. The recruited Indians worked in one crew of 15 and one crew of 10 with a few scattered individuals who did not want to stay with the crew. Growers were well satisfied with this help.

Cut worms were threatening 150 acres of onions when the Agent started a bait spreading campaign. Eight tons of bait were distributed to thirty farmers. This operation saved a large part of the infested onions, however two farmers lost a large part of their acreage because they did not believe the Agent when he visited them. The cutworms were poisoned with arsenic and bran in the form of a wet bait.

The cutworm problem was under control when an apparent infestation of onion maggots appeared. Although the onion maggots did no widespread damage - fields were thinned by the worms. Time did not permit experiments on poisoning the maggots except on a very small scale. Alus has a very definite effect on controlling the worms but the cost is excessive. The University of California was contacted for late information on controlling the maggot. This information was passed on to onion growers.

Onion thrips threatened to destroy many acres of onions. Several dusts and sprays were used after consulting experienced men in California who have had several years experience with the thrips. The following table shows the poisons used and the results obtained:

<u>Poisons</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Results</u>
Botano	Dust	Direct	Poor
Ortho	Dust	Direct	Poor
Sulfure	Dust	Direct	None
Tartar Emetic & Sugar	Spray	Direct & Indirect	Good

The tartar emetic with sugar and water give good results. Ten acres of onions were sprayed and plans were made for a large scale spraying. In the meantime a thunder shower saved a great amount of work. A heavy-steady down pour does more to rid the plants of thrip than all of the poisons. A recurrence of the rain in ten days assisted materially in reducing the pest.

The sweet spanish variety of onions have a very heavy foliage and are therefore more able to resist the juice sucking thrips.

Growers were assisted in securing labor to harvest the onion crop. Information was disseminated on marketing.

A meeting of onion growers was called and a member of the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration were asked to be present to explain the ceiling price schedule and the WFA freeze order which froze the entire Washoe County onion crop. The sixty onion growers present expressed much dissatisfaction with the ceiling price. As a result of this meeting a committee was selected to confer with OPA on the ceiling prices.

On August 28th, 1943 the County Agent and a representative of a dehydration plant discovered that the ceiling prices on onions in Nevada were 20¢ per 50 pounds less than onions grown in California where the freight rate is the same. The Agent immediately contacted the local OPA office who in turn contacted the Regional office in San Francisco about the discrepancy on the ceilings. This differential means over twenty five thousand dollars to onion growers of Washoe County so the Agent assisted the growers in forming an agreement for a change in the ceilings in line with what is fair. In the four months the growers gave the Regional Office of OPA to study and adjust the ceilings -no adjustment has been made. This is very discouraging to the growers and is leaving the growers with a growing distast for OPA policy.

The ceiling prices prevailing for October were deliberately low to discourage shipping. One carlot of onions moved from Washoe County in October with about 170 carloads to be sold in November and early December.

The onions crop in Washoe County sells almost entirely to the Gentry Co. and the Vacaville dehydrators. Because of the high quality of Nevada onions for dehydration it is safe to say 90% of the crop sells for dehydration. 100% of sweet spanish or white globe Nevada onions will produce 13-14 pounds of salt. Comparing the Nevada onions with California grown onions the Nevada onions produce 13-14 pounds of salt while the California onions produce 10-11 pounds of salt. The Nevada onions have commanded a premium over California onions for several years because of their keeping qualities. The OPA ceiling prices were not established on this basis so Nevada onion growers have justification for their distaste for the present ceiling prices. Increased costs of production and the high risks on insects may discourage onion production in Washoe County this coming year.

Varieties proving mostworthy in the County are Southport White, White Globes, White Sweet Spanish and Frizetaker. These varieties are used for dehydration. For local markets the Red Globe and Yellow Danvers rank next to White Globes.

A continuous program is being carried on by the Agent to assist the farmers of the County in a more efficient production of a better quality onion.



1943 crop of white sweet spanish onions which yielded 22 tons per acre.

The onion crop of Washoe County estimated at 3750 tons with an average sale price of \$70.00 per ton for field run quality.

The total value of the crop is estimated at \$261,500.00

9. MARKETING

Market information was furnished farmers on livestock, poultry, crops, seed and fertilizer. There is a surplus of livestock and crops in this area and the California market is depended upon to dispose of the surpluses.

Buyers of truck crops (especially onions) were assisted in securing data on the markets, trends and the OPA ceilings according to months.

Dairymen were assisted in working out cost figures for the OPA. Dairymen were also assisted in converting from production of cream to the production of fluid milk.

The Pacific Wool Growers Association representative was directed to wool growers. Growers were given instructions on the Commodity Credit Purchase Program of the 1943 wool.

The Nevada Poultry Producers were assisted in securing feed. Many poultry producers were sent to the Nevada Poultry Producers Association to market their poultry and eggs.

Sheep, cattle and hog producers were furnished market information from the reports secured from the coast markets. Most of the hogs have been marketed locally at the Humphrey Supply or Nevada Packing Co. Sheep and beef producers were assisted in securing transportation to market. No loss of crops or livestock resulted from the lack of market or from the failure of producers to know the markets.

The potato harvest began and farmers had difficulty with labor so they were contacted and asked to use the labor in rotation. Some farmers used Indians and a few soldiers were used but the most of the potatoes were sacked by High School students. About 100 students were placed on farms during the harvest.

Thirteen hundred sixty workers were recruited and placed directly with many referred to other counties for placement. Of these there were nearly every type of Agricultural worker placed.

Fifteen Mexican Nationals were placed on farms in the County.

All urgent requests for farm labor were filled in the County with farmers pleased with the placement service. No crops were lost from the lack of labor. The largest production in many years was secured this year with less labor than has been available for several years.

Farmers were warned in the spring of 1943 that they would have less of a poorer quality labor to do their work in 1943. They were urged to organize neighborhood work crews. The farmers of the County responded very well to the warning and the cooperative neighborhood groups relieved the labor demands of the peak season.



This pickup baler saves the operator five men. He also uses a bale pickup which is attached to the side of this truck. This saves him two men on the loading and hauling.

Other labor saving haying machinery are motor sweepstakes and pickup hay choppers. These machines are becoming very popular and the limited supply is all that keeps many more farmers from using them.

Other labor saving machinery was put to work but the scarcity of this machinery limited this change. More labor saving practices were put into use than in any previous years.

A farm labor committee comprised of five farmers was organized to advise with the County Agent. The committee recommended prevailing wages which were used in recruiting workers. The recruitment was made easier because of these recommendations.

Another important phase of the program was the recommendation of deferment for farm boys essential to the Agriculture of Washoe County. Very fine cooperation was secured from the selective service boards and very few essential men were taken from farms in Washoe County.

Approximately two hundred different farmers placed orders with the County office. Other farmers secured their crews from farmers securing workers through the office so these were not counted as placed by the County Office.

Only in rare instances was it necessary to transport workers within the County.

The County Office was kept open from 7:00 am to 7:00 pm during the rush season. This is not necessary however and if the Extension Agent is in charge in 1944 there will be regular office hours.

The labor office being located in the Extension Office was more convenient for farmers to place their orders because of their familiarity with its location and phone number.

From reports so far received the 1943 arrangement and program was very satisfactory and farmers hope for the continuance of this type of a labor office.

WAR BOARD

The County Agent acted as Secretary of the County USDA War Board. This entailed much correspondence and fact finding. The War Board held 27 meetings to make recommendations on Agricultural construction applications, farm truck applications, power line extension applications, Crawler tractor applications, and all farmer applications for rationed materials except farm machinery which was handled by the County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee.

The County War Board set up subcommittees to work on various phases of the program. Active Committees which the Agent worked with were:-

Farm Machinery Rationing
Farm Transportation
War Heat
Rural Civilian Defense

The County War Board investigated many individuals to determine if they had sufficient War Units for classification as an Agricultural worker. The Agent being familiar with most of the farms in the County was able to assist the War Board materially.

The activities of the War Board required approximately 1/3 of the Agent's time. The Agent was able to render a great service to farmers by assisting them in securing materials and equipment that are rationed. The farmers used the facilities of the office in getting the correct information on all phases of the War program. The Extension office personnel was trained to answer questions and assist farmers with application forms. There was no other office in Reno that would assist farmers or had sufficient information to give them.

The Farm Machinery Rationing Committee processed machinery applications. The Rationing Committee was assisted by giving information on individual farmers that was helpful in determining if they should receive the machinery for which they applied.

The farmers of the County produced and harvested their crops in good order in face of the machinery shortage.

Much correspondence and many phone calls were necessary to keep the machinery program progressing without difficulty. Farmers were assisted in filling out their applications and were furnished information on how to use the Purchase Certificates issued.

Farmers were assisted in securing the services of custom operators to get their crops produced and harvested.

The handling of the farm machinery rationing from the Extension office rendered a great service to farmers. It avoided confusion and speeded up the processing of applications.

The Farm Transportation Committee was selected to process applications for certificates of War Necessity. Nearly every farmer in the County who owns a

truck came to the Extension Agent for assistance in filling out their applications. The County Agent was the Secretary of the Committee and furnished farmers complete information on the truck registration program. The gasoline and tire rationing program information was presented to farmers through circular letters and meetings. Truck applications were recommended to the State War Board. Much correspondence was carried on to secure complete information for the Committee.

The Agent was named Secretary of the County War Meat Committee. The Committee reviewed 60 farm slaughter applications and issued permits to all deserving slaughterers. Farmers were kept informed on all phases of the slaughter program and records of slaughter were checked for accuracy.

The War Board activities were combined in a rounded out program to give all farmers the correct information at the right time and with assistance furnished to enable farmers to secure the equipment, materials, and supplies needed to produce a maximum of food.

The articles on the following two pages were prepared by the County Agent and are examples of many such informational articles prepared for the Nevada State Journal and the Reno Evening Gazette.

12. Project Activities and Results

1. 4-H Club Work

The 1943 4-H Program in Washoe County was geared to a war-time schedule. None community clubs were organized in early April and a program initiated to have all boys and girls enroll in food production projects. The program was slow in getting started, but 96 boys and girls were enrolled in food production projects. The Extension agents outlined the program and it was carried out with the assistance of ten voluntary local leaders.

Dr. Edlon Wittwer of the University teaching staff was employed from June 1st through August 31st to direct the 4-H Program.

Of the 96 members enrolled, 92 completed their projects and received achievement pins which were presented by a County Key Banker at the Community Center programs.

An achievement program was held and boys and girls were presented awards for outstanding work done during the 1943 year.

Summary of the past six year's program.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Members enrolled	56	48	61	53	65	48
Members completing	51	48	61	53	65	42
Percent completing	91	100	100	100	100	87
Number clubs	9	9	7	8	9	9
Number Projects	9	8	10	10	8	7
Number leaders	13	9	9	12	11	10
Leader members	4	4	6	4	4	5
Days spent on 4-H	113	121	104	101	80	55
Farm and Home visits	248	446	550	734	342	173
Method demonstrations	59	70	63	86	64	1

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

Community	Leader	Agricultural Enrollment
South Virginia	Mrs. Ira Willeman	15
	Mrs. G. B. Shaber	
Home Gardens	Mrs. J. M. Rupp	1
Anderson-Riverside	Mrs. Robert Vulgamore	2
Brown-Huffaker	Mrs. C. Cranor	0
	Mrs. J. G. Ferretto	
Glendale	Mrs. John Pezzi	10
Lockwood	None	4
North-Truckee	Mrs. C. H. Melendy	7
Verdi	Mrs. Rose Nichols	7
Washoe Valley	Mrs. Alice M. Cliff	2
		<hr/> 48 enrolled

The supervised projects consisted of beef, sheep, swine, rabbits, poultry, garden, fire prevention and safety, salvage and bond and stamp purchases, and the Nevada Junior Livestock Show was directed.

1. Junior Livestock Show

The Junior Livestock Show was directed by the County Agent. Plans and arrangements were completed and a very successful show was held.

4-H and FFA boys and girls from seven Counties exhibited lambs, beef, and hogs during the two-day show. Exhibits were very creditable and brought very attractive prices for the exhibitors after a considerable time was spent trying to get the OPA rulings understood by buyers. Prizes were awarded on the Danish system of awards to the 37 boys and girls. These prizes were given in War Stamps. Placings were made by Mr. Alec McDonald, Beck Herdman at the University of California.

The boys were housed at the show grounds at the Reno Race track. The housing was very unsatisfactory and must be remedied for the 1944 show. Girl exhibitors were guests of the Golden Hotel.

A banquet was held after the Show with the State 4-H president presiding. Exhibitors and supporters of the Show attended the banquet and outstanding exhibitors received awards won at the show.

A complete report of the Show follows. It shows the results of the Show and sale in detail.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

Dear Supporter:

On behalf of the Nevada Junior Livestock Show Committee, the County Agents, Vocational Agricultural Instructors and 4-H and FFA exhibitors, we wish to express our appreciation for your fine support of the Nevada Junior Livestock Show this year.

We feel you are supporting a very worthy project when you contribute to the educational program of our rural youth. These young people have faith in us as supporters of the show and will make a greater effort in the future to be worthy of the support we can give them. The committee feels the show was very successful and that it deserves a place in our program each year because the showing and selling of this livestock is certainly an educational experience for the boys and girls.

All the moneys received from supporters and from the sale of livestock is returned to the boys and girls in the form of awards and direct benefits to them. A very small portion of the money is spent on publicity and materials for the show.

The results of the show are as follows:

38 Lambs weighing 3023.0 lbs. brought \$1012.01 to average 33¢ per lb.
37 Hogs weighing 7388.0 lbs. brought \$1313.89 to average 17.7¢ per lb.
17 Beef weighing 13050.0 lbs. brought \$4523.82 to average 34.7¢ per lb.

High lamb of the show sold for 80¢ per lb.
High Beef of the show sold for 40½¢ per lb.
High Hogs of the show sold for 21¢ per lb.

Supporters of the show were:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. City of Reno | 22. Monarch Cafe |
| 2. Reno Chamber of Commerce | 23. Grand Cafe |
| 3. H. Moffat Co. | 24. Washoe Cafe |
| 4. First National Bank of Nevada | 25. Silver State Market |
| 5. Nevada State Farm Bureau | 26. Nevada Packing Company |
| 6. Washoe County Farm Bureau | 27. Humphrey Supply Company |
| 7. Nevada State Agricultural Society | 28. Glen Rhodes |
| 8. Golden Hotel | 29. Frank Gettle |
| 9. Golden Coffee Shop | 30. Roy Ellston |
| 10. Mark Yori, Jr. | 31. S. R. Penn |
| 11. Dennis Heitman, (Minden) | 32. J. W. Hawkins |
| 12. Dangberg Meat Co., (Minden) | 33. Fred Dressler |
| 13. Peoples Market, (Yerington) | 34. Fred Dressler, Jr. |
| 14. Rouge River Produce Co. (Ashland, Ore.) | 35. Robert Flick |
| 15. First National Bank of Lovelock | 36. Norman Biltz |
| 16. Lovelock Mercantile | 37. Sanford Tractor & Equipment |
| 17. Big Meadow Market (Lovelock) | 38. Howard Doyle |
| 18. El Capitan Club (Hawthorne) | 39. W. W. Hopper |
| 19. H. P. Dayton | 40. Nevada Hereford Ranch |
| 20. Gordon Harris | 41. Private Croston Stead |
| 21. Kinlick Ranch | 42. Private Wm. Stead |

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4-H Club Work
Nevada State Journal
April 17, 1943

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

SCRAP HARVEST

NOV. 10-11

SCRAP METAL VITALLY NEEDED FOR THE WAR EFFORT

GIVE YOUR SCRAP METAL NOW TO BENEFIT 4-H AND 4-FFA BOYS AND GIRLS IN WASHOE COUNTY.

HAVE YOUR SCRAP PILED AND READY FOR THE 4-H AND F.F.A. BOYS TO LOAD ON ARMY TRUCKS.

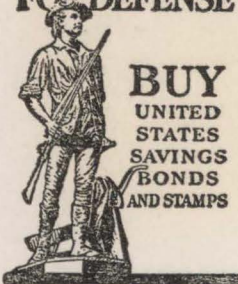
NOVEMBER 10 - SOUTH AND WEST OF RENO AND SPARKS

NOVEMBER 11 - NORTH AND EAST OF RENO AND SPARKS

TIN CANS PROPERLY PREPARED -- ALL TYPES OF METAL THAT ARE NO LONGER USEABLE

LET'S MOVE THE SCRAP NOW

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Yours truly,

Archie R. Albright
Archie R. Albright, Secretary
Washoe County USDA War Board

2. Salvage

4-H members were urged to salvage all materials needed in the War effort. This included fats, metal, and rubber. A farm salvage campaign was conducted and the net money was deposited to the benefit of the Washoe County 4-H Clubs. No record of pounds of scrap were compiled but the program is known to have a definite influence in keeping salvage material moving to scrap dealers.

3. Safety

Farm and Home safety was taught in the 4-H Club meetings. Specific things done were the cleaning up yards of broken tools and boards with nails, being careful about operating machinery and driving safely.

4. Savings.

All boys and girls purchased War stamps and bonds to their limit. They used all available cash to buy these and sacrificed on many little things to make a purchase.

5. Baby Beef.

One beef project was supervised. This project was a continuation of a project from last year. A twelve-year-old girl who started with a long horned steer in 1941 advanced the placing of her exhibit from a sifted steer in 1941 to a red ribbon exhibit in 1942 to a blue ribbon winner in 1943.

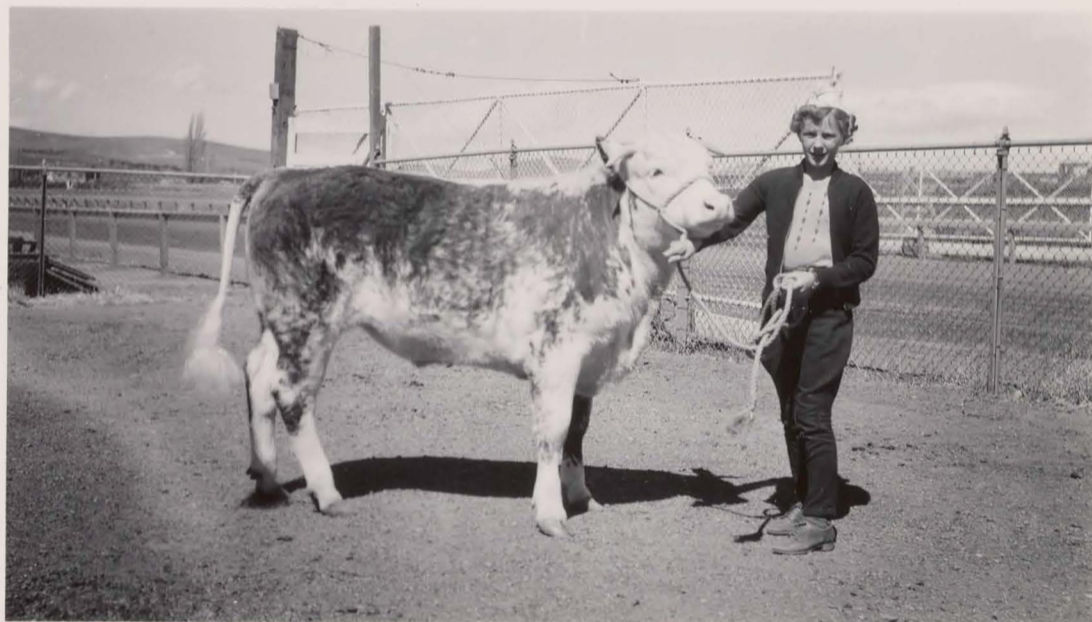
The following pictures show the comparison of her exhibits.

This girl has two steers on feed for the 1944 Show and because of her past experience should make a very creditable showing.



No. 1

1941



No. 2

1942



No. 3

1943

6. Sheep

Sheep projects were confined to the production of meat for home use. These projects were carried in conjunction with victory garden projects. There are very few possibilities for sheep projects in the County.

7. Swine

Swine projects were supervised for home killing. Projects in swine were encouraged where practical, but swine being a difficult project in many instances due to prevalence of diseases in these was not widely raised.

8. Dairy

The dairy projects supervised were composed of the raising of dairy calves. This was done because the dairy projects were first year projects. A scarcity of purebred females restricted the dairy projects to calves from the fathers dairy herd.

9. Gardens

All Club members enrolled in 1943 either grew a garden of their own or helped with the family garden and stored and canned or dried the winter vegetables. The production of vegetables is possible in all sections of Washoe County and it has been determined that 150 tons of vegetables were grown by 4-H Club members in the County in 1943. This is a sizeable contribution to the food production program.

The garden program was encouraged by a local merchant who gave prizes for the best gardens and gave a luncheon for the members who had the best gardens. Adaptable varieties of vegetables were distributed and tours conducted to keep the interest in the garden work.

10. Poultry

Poultry projects were limited with a few members enrolled to stimulate interest in home flocks for meat and egg production. These projects were small because of there being only very young boys enrolled.

Achievement Programs

Achievement programs were held in each Community in conjunction with the Farm Center meetings and a representative of the First National Bank of Nevada presented achievement pins to all boys and girls completing their projects. County and State contests were entered by eligible members who received awards according to their merit.

All 4-H members' projects were judged by the Community Club members during their tour of the projects in late summer. All projects are judged on the

Danish system and all those who rank in the Blue group received an extra award which consisted of 4-H pencil in 1943.

11. Club Camp

Arrangements could not be completed to hold a 4-H Camp due to lack of facilities for camping, so no camp was held this year.

This 1943 Club year could have been much more successful if an assistant Agent could have been employed in early April. However, an assistant is employed at present and plans are being made to emphasize the 4-H program and food production in 1944.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

The Extension program consisted of coordinating the following agencies which are operated from the Washoe County Office.

Agricultural Conservation Program
U.S.D.A. War Board
Farm Machinery Rationing
Farm Transportation
Farm Slaughter
Civilian Defense
4-H Club Work
Farm Bureau Program
Rural Salvage

These agencies activities required a large portion of the Agent's time. However the educational activities and demonstrations necessary to the war effort were maintained. The County Extension Office was able to give the farmer a direct service by having all these agencies headquarters in a central office. This avoided such confusion.

The office was able to give full information on the Agricultural program by having it directed from a central office.

The neighborhood leaders were contacted and information given them to disseminate to their groups. The leader system is completely organized throughout the County. There were few instances where the leaders were necessarily used. The great majority of the farmers are a days mail away and have telephones. 100% have radios of some kind in their homes.

The Extension program was carried out with one full time County Extension Agent, one Home Demonstration Agent, a part time assistant Agent, three office Secretaries and a part time labor assistant.

The Extension office personell changed completely during the year with exception of the Home Demonstration Agent and the County Agricultural Agent.

The Extension office was forced to move from the Federal Building to 57 Sierra Street in March of 1943. This moving caused much confusion because of the inexperienced help being unable to properly identify the subject matter. The new location provides better office quarters and is more convenient for the farmers. The new location also allowed for a central office for the war Board and other related activities.

The present Agent took over the duties of County Agent in January, 1943.

It has been a pleasure to work with all the individuals, groups and organizations during the past year and a continued effort will be made to perform the duties of County Agent as long as I have this title.

Respectfully Submitted,

Archie E. Albright
County Extension Agent
Washoe-Storey Counties