

No.

MR. JOHN AHERN

FROM

1944

Clark,
Nye Co.

ANNUAL REPORT
JOHN AHERN
CLARK COUNTY
1944

AC 0089/1/85

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Nevada

County Nye

REPORT OF

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194

John P. Ahern
District Extension ~~XXXXXX~~ Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1943 to Oct. 31, 194

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

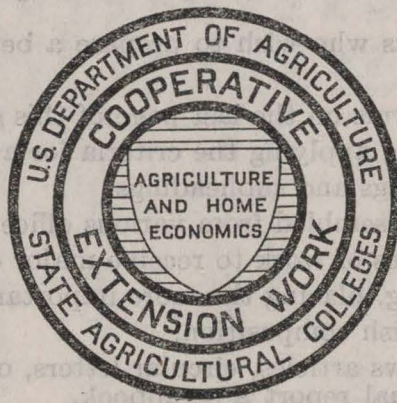
From _____ to _____, 194

Clarence E. Byrd
Emergency War Food Assist~~XXXXXX~~ Agent.

From Sept. 1, 1944 to Oct. 31, 194

C. W. Hodgson
~~XXXXXX~~ Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1943 to Oct. 31, 194



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified

	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	N. A.	N. A.	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹	"	"	120	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²	"	"	1	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office ³	"	"	8 1/2	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field ³	"	"	36 1/2	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	"	"	94	x x x x x x x x
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	"	"	60	94
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	"	"	297	60
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	"	"	232	297
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	"	"	7	232
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	"	"	134	7
	(a) Number.....	"	0	134
	(b) Total attendance of:	"	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Men leaders.....	"	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(c) Women leaders.....	"	0	0
	(a) Number.....	"	0	0
	(b) Total attendance of:	"	0	0
(1) Adult work.....	(b) Leaders.....	"	0	0
(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number.....	"	2	2
	(b) Total attendance.....	"	6	6
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	"	"	0	0
	(a) Number.....	"	0	0
	(b) Total attendance.....	"	0	0
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	"	"	0	0
	(1) Adult work.....	"	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	"	0	0
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	"	"	3	3
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(1) Number.....	"	0	0
	(2) Total attendance.....	"	0	0
	(a) Number.....	"	0	0
	(b) Total attendance.....	"	0	0
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Adult work.....	"	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	"	0	0
	(1) Adult work.....	"	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	"	0	0
17. Achievement days held.....	"	"	0	0
	(a) Number.....	"	0	0
	(b) Total attendance.....	"	0	0

1 Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
 2 County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 3 The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
 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	0	0	33	33	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	206	206	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0	
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	6	6	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	22	22	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0	

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	155
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	100 est.
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	8
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	6
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	100 est.
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	6

16-28074-1

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):					
(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	Nye County Farm Bureau	(2) No. of members	5	
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name	" " " "	(2) No. of members	(5)	
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	" " " "	(2) No. of members	(5)	
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	" " " "	(2) No. of members	(5)	
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	" " " "	(2) No. of members	(5)	
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):	(a) Agricultural	8	(b) Home demonstration	0	
	(c) 4-H Club	0	(d) Older youth	0	
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)				11	
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees				11	
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work				0	
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups				0	
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.)				none	
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system	Men	0	Women	0	
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)				0	
(a) Adult work	(1) Men	8	(2) Women	0	
	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	0	(3) Older club boys	0
		(2) Women	0	(4) Older club girls	0

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	Nye County Farm Bureau			
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:				
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men	5	(2) Women	0
	(3) Youth	0	(4) Total	5
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men	0	(2) Women	0
	(3) Youth	0	(4) Total	0
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)				0
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men	0	(b) Women	0
	(c) Youth	0	(d) Total	0
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes		(b) No	X

	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	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	17	0	17
(4) State extension workers	6	0	6
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County	11	11
	(2) Community	0	0
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			32

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

16-28074-3

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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents	0	1	5	12½	10½	0	0	4	2	1
(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	8	11	11	11	0	0	11	11	6
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	2
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	0	0	0	17	33	0	0	2	1	6
(2) The use of lime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) The use of fertilizers	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	5	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	0	11	12	0	0	4	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	0	0	0	19	24	0	0	0	0	3

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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents	3½	10	1½	3	½	1½	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	11	11	5	4	6	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	6	1	2	1	2	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	0	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	3	26	3	5	0	9	1
(5) Controlling external parasites	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	8	2	4	0	3	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	10	7	0	0	8	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	Water Development	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents	(2)	13½ (4)	1	2
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	18	3	5
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	8	1	5

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	98
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	18
(c) With strip cropping	0
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	2
(f) With contour farming of cropland	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	16
(h) In contouring pasture or range	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	25
(j) In summer-fallowing	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0
(l) With drainage	5
(m) With irrigation	13
(n) With land clearing	11
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)	2
(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	18

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	2
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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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents	0	4	1	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	15	1	0
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business	0			
(b) Enterprise	0			
(c) Other	0			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory	0			
(b) General farm records	0			
(c) Enterprise records	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	1			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	0			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	1			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				2
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				2
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				20
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				1
(i) With farm-labor problems				38
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				2

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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents	0	2	0	6-3/4
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	15	0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	8	0	0
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				7
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				5
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				3

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

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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents	0	(1)	1 (6)	(1)	(1)	3 1/2 (2)	"	0	"	0	(2)
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	0	"	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	8	13	4	7	5	"	0	"	0	7
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	1	7	5	5	8	"	0	"	0	5
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	0	"	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	0	"	0	0
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	0	"	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ "	\$ 0	\$ "	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	0	12	20	6	10	10	"	0	"	0	15
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$ 0	\$ 600.	\$ 20,000.	\$ 3,000.	\$ 300.	\$ 4,220.	\$ "	\$ 0	\$ "	\$ 0	\$ 5,000.
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											12
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											2
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											2
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											2
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											2
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											3
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											0
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											1
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											2
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.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1/2	0	2 1/2	5 1/2
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	1	0	4	11
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	5

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

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

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....	0
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity.....	0
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	1
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	0

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	0
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	0
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	2

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	8
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	1
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	2
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.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Agricultural agents.....	(2)	1	1	1
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	8	5	4
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	5	7	4	2
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
(a) In improving diets.....	0	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(b) With food preparation.....	0	1. Quarts canned.....	0	0
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	0	2. Gallons brined.....	0	0
(1) Of vegetables.....	7	3. Pounds: Dried ^{2 5}	0	0
(2) Of fruits.....	3	4. Cured ^{3 5}	0	0
(3) Of meats.....	6	5. Stored.....	0	0
(4) Of milk.....	5	6. Frozen ⁴	0	0
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....	8			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....	3	115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(e) With butter or cheese making.....	0	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(f) With food preservation problems ¹	0	1. Quarts canned.....	0	0
(1) Canning.....	2	2. Gallons brined.....	0	0
(2) Freezing.....	0	3. Pounds: Dried ^{2 5}	0	0
(3) Drying.....	1	4. Cured ^{3 5}	0	0
(4) Storing.....	4	5. Stored.....	0	0
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	2	6. Frozen ⁴	0	0
(h) In canning according to a budget.....	0			
(i) With child-feeding problems.....	0			
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....	2			
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....				0
(n) With first-aid or home nursing.....				0
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				0
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				3
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				0

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.
² Weight of finished product after drying.
³ Weight of product before curing.
⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

16-28074-3

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

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

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

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

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....	0				
186. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men 0 (b) Young women 0				
187. Number of members by school status and age					
	In school (a)	Out of school (b) Unmarried (b) (c) Married (c)	Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
(1) Young men.....	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women.....	0	0	0	0	0

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	0
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	0
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	0
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men 0 (b) Young women 0
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men 0 (b) Young women 0
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....	(a) Young men 0 (b) Young women 0

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....	0	0	0	0
(2) Vocational guidance.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Family life and social customs.....	0	0	0	0
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	0	0	0	0
(5) Community service activities.....	0	0	0	0
(6) Technical agriculture.....	0	0	0	0
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....	0	0	0	0

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.

On Page 15 add the following: Agricultural Conservation Program

203 (a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee	12
204 (b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent(s)	11
205 (c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by Extension office	3
206 (d) Number of copies of circular postcards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension office	0
207 (e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or bulletins distributed by Extension office	0
208 (f) Approximate number of individual contacts by members of Extension office at which various phases of the AAA program were discussed. This should count all calls which included an educational discussion of AAA regardless of the fact that the call may not have been originally intended as a AAA call.	
Number of farm calls	50
Number of office calls	30
Number of telephone calls	100 est.

On page 27 also add the following concerning the SCS program:

209 (g) Number of meetings with SCS District Supervisors attended by Extension agent	0
210 (h) Number of off-area farm plans	3
211 (i) Number of Soil Conservation district farm plans in effect	0

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems).....	0	0	44-3/4
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	0	0	1
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	0	0	1
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	0	0	0

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	16-3/4	1/2	1 1/2	19-3/4	32 1/2	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	11	1	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Nevada County Clark

REPORT OF

From _____ to _____, 194__
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

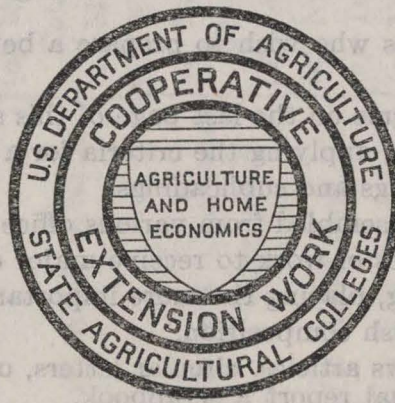
From _____ to _____, 194__
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__
4-H Club Agent.

John P. Ahern From Nov. 1, 1943 to Oct. 31, 1944
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

J. H. Wittwer From Nov. 1, 1943 to Oct. 31, 1944
Agricultural Agent.

Julius Ansiejus From May 16, to October 31, 1944
Assistant Agricultural Agent.
Veterinarian



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)		4-H Club agents (b)		Veterinarian Agent		County total (c)
	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	0	12	6	12	6	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³	0	120	159	299½	159	299½	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³	0	70½	0	3½	0	3½	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office ³	0	112	32	227	32	227	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field ³	0	78½	127	75¼	127	75¼	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	0	304	544	335	544	335	x x x x x x x x
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	0	125	160	110	160	110	x x x x x x x x
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(1) Office.....	0	250	73	250	73	1088
	(2) Telephone.....	0	236	73	2028	2407	2407
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	0	5	1	17	1	17	23
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	405	0	567	0	567	972
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total attendance of:						
	(b) Men leaders.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(c) Women leaders.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a) Number.....	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Total attendance of:						
	(b) Leaders.....	0	27	0	0	0	27
	(a) Number.....	0	11	0	4	0	15
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	30	0	84	0	114
	(a) Number.....	0	26	0	0	0	26
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	313	0	0	0	313
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	4	0	0	0	4
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	3	0	0	0	3
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	(1) Number.....	0	3	3	0	0	6
	(2) Total attendance.....	0	0	3	492	0	495
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	0	0	15	2048	0	2063
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	3	1	0	0	4
16. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number.....	0	15	5	0	0	20
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	3	0	0	0	3
	(a) Number.....	0	26	0	0	0	26
	(b) Total attendance.....	0	313	0	0	0	313
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
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	1	(1)	1
		(b) Total boys attending	0	40	(40)	40
		(c) Total girls attending	0	60	(60)	60
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(d) Total others attending	0	11	(11)	11
		(a) Number	0	29	49	78
		(b) Total attendance	0	276	644	920
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	1	0	1
		(b) Total attendance	0	15	0	15
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
		(c) Total others attending	0	110	0	110
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	998	0	998
		(b) Total attendance	0	998	0	998
		(c) Total others attending	0	0	0	0

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)		362
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	Est.	250
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time		105
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	Victory Gardens	1500
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		N.A.
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		N.A.
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		N.A.
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		N.A.
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		85
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		10
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)		165
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)		1490

16-28074-1

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):		
(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name <u>Clark County Farm Bureau</u>	(2) No. of members <u>60</u>
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name	(2) No. of members <u>0</u>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	(2) No. of members <u>0</u>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	(2) No. of members <u>0</u>
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members <u>0</u>
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):		
(a) Agricultural <u>22</u>	(b) Home demonstration <u>0</u>	(c) 4-H Club <u>0</u>
(d) Older youth <u>0</u>		
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)		<u>8</u>
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees		<u>6</u>
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work		<u>0</u>
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups		<u>0</u>
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- <u>12</u> b- <u>0</u>	x x x x x x x x x x
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system	Men <u>0</u> Women <u>0</u>	
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)		
(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>22</u> (2) Women	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men <u>5</u> (2) Women <u>10</u>
		(3) Older club boys <u>2</u> (4) Older club girls <u>1</u>

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	<u>Not active in 1944</u>		
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:			
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men <u>0</u>	(2) Women <u>0</u>	(3) Youth <u>0</u>
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men <u>0</u>	(2) Women <u>0</u>	
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)			<u>0</u>
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men <u>0</u>	(b) Women <u>0</u>	(c) Youth <u>0</u>
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes	(b) No	<u>X</u>

	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	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19</u>
(3) Agricultural agents	<u>26 1/2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26 1/2</u>
(4) State extension workers	<u>12 1/2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12 1/2</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>
(2) Community	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	<u>22</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	<u>120</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>120</u>

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

16-28074-3

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	1	0	7	1 1/2	0	0	11 1/2	1	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	1	3/4	0	0	11 3/4	1	1
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	6	0	5	2	0	0	8	2	2
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1390	15	2
(2) The use of lime.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) The use of fertilizers.....	0	0	0	70	4	0	0	1390	0	2
(4) Controlling plant diseases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	3	6
(5) Controlling injurious insects.....	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	250	3	5
(6) Controlling noxious weeds.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals.....	0	0	0	80	15	0	0	8	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.....	94 1/2	2	0	13	0	2	1
(3) Agricultural agents.....	100	1	1/4	1	20	5	0
(4) State extension workers.....	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	6	3	0	5	6	6	1
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	12	0	0	1	0	1	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.....	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.....	25	1	0	0	0	0	0
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.....	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).....	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x		x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding.....	90	0	0	0	40	10	0
(5) Controlling external parasites.....	35	0	0	0	20	3	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals.....	0	2	0	0	0	6	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	Flood Control Water Storage Irrig. & Drain. Domestic Water	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	1	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	102 1/2	14 1/2	1 1/2	0
(4) State extension workers.....	11 1/2	7 1/4	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	7	8	0
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	12	11	0	0

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	74
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	145
(c) With strip cropping.....	0
(d) In constructing terraces.....	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	Est. 200
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	Est. 200
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	0
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	Est. 100
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	0
(l) With drainage.....	Est. 200
(m) With irrigation.....	Est. 240
(n) With land clearing.....	Est. 20
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	2
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0
(c) Grazing associations.....	1

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	1
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	0
(c) With selection cutting.....	0
(d) With production of naval stores.....	0
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	0
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	0
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	10

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
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	1	0
	(4) State extension workers.....	10 Est.	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	6	2	0
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....	18		
	(b) Enterprise.....	18		
	(c) Other.....	18		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....	20		
	(b) General farm records.....	20		
	(c) Enterprise records.....	20		
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	145		
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	0		
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	20		
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	3		
	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.			
	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....			4
	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....			15 Est.
	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....			200 Est.
	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....			180 Est.
	(i) With farm-labor problems.....			70
	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....			0

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	4 1/2
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	1/2	0	6 3/4
	(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	0	0	6
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				3
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				Est. 70
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				1

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).

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
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	6 1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	1 3/4	0	39 1/2	0	0	6	0	0	0
	(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	11 3/4	0	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	6	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	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	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$506,000	\$30,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.....	0	50	0	26	3	20	0	0	0	0	0
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question.....	\$ 0	\$7,200	\$ 0	\$76,650	\$21,000	\$90,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year.....											24
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.....											1
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.....											1
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year.....											0
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ 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.....											1
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year.....											1
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify).....											1

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	4	3
(3) Agricultural agents	0	4 3/4	0	32 3/4
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	1
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	3	2	7
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	2	5

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	0
(b) Remodeling dwellings	0
(c) Installing sewage systems	6
(d) Installing water systems	207
(e) Installing heating systems	0
(f) Providing needed storage space	0
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	0
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	0
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	0
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	0
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	0
(l) Laundry arrangement	0
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	0
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	72
(o) Improving home grounds	Est. 30
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	2

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	7
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	1
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	38

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	4
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	38
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	0

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	150
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	75
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	150 Est.
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	0

10-28074-1

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	6	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	1 1/2	0	6 3/4
(4) State extension workers	0	2	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	3	5	6
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	4	5

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	0
(b) With food preparation	20
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	1,390
(1) Of vegetables	1,390
(2) Of fruits	25
(3) Of meats	0
(4) Of milk	0
(5) Of poultry and eggs	30
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	0
(e) With butter or cheese making	0
(f) With food preservation problems ¹	0
(1) Canning	30
(2) Freezing	6
(3) Drying	4
(4) Storing	0
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	0
(j) In canning according to a budget	0
(k) With child-feeding problems	0
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	0
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)	0
(n) With first-aid or home nursing	50
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards	0

115(g)

FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Gallons brined	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Pounds: Dried ^{2 5}	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Cured ^{3 5}	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5. Stored	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Frozen ⁴	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

115(h)

FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Gallons brined	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Pounds: Dried ^{2 5}	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Cured ^{3 5}	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5. Stored	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Frozen ⁴	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches

117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers

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

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

10-28074-3

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.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	6	0	0	5½
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	3½
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2	0	0	5
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	5	0	0	0
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued		
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
(a) With time-management problems.....	0	(a) Clothing-construction problems.....		
(b) With home accounts.....	0	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....		
(c) With financial planning.....	0	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....		
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	0	(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....		
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	0	Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—		
(a) Food.....	3	(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....		
(b) Clothing.....	3	(b) In improving family relationships.....		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	0	129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....		
(d) General household supplies.....	0	130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....		
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women.....		
(a) Food.....	0	131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		
(b) Clothing.....	0	Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	0	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		
(d) General household supplies.....	0	133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....		
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	0	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....		
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	0	135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—		
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	0	(a) Club or community house.....		
		(b) Permanent camp.....		
		(c) Community rest rooms.....		
		136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....		
		137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....		

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

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
139. Other cereals.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
140. Peanuts.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
144. Cotton.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
145. Tobacco.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
146. Fruits.....	1	0	0	0	0 Acres
147. Home gardens.....	3	16	0	0	0 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
149. Other crops.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys).....	6	0	4	0	100 Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....	24	0	13	0	18 Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	2	0	2	0	2 Animals
153. Sheep.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
154. Swine.....	12	0	6	0	20 Animals
155. Horses and mules.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
156. Other livestock.....	2	0	1	0	20 Rabbits 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
159. Forestry.....	0	0	0	0	0 Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals).....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity.....	0	0	0	0	{ 0 Articles made 0 Articles repaired
162. Farm management.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
163. Food selection and preparation.....	0	38	0	17	{ Est. 100 Meals planned 0 Meals served 0 Quarts canned
164. Food preservation.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....	0	0	0	0	{ Est. 39 Garments made Est. 10 Garments remodeled
166. Clothing.....	0	23	0	13	0 Units
167. Home management.....	0	0	0	0	{ 0 Rooms 0 Articles
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	0	0	0	0	0 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....	0	0	0	0	0 Articles
170. Junior leadership.....	0	0	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others.....	2	0	2	0	x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion).....	52	77	28	30	x x x x x x x x x x x

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	12	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys ² 52	(b) Girls ² 77
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys ³ 28	(b) Girls ³ 30
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 28	(b) Girls 30
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 52	(b) Girls 55
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls 12

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	24	39	10 and under.....	14	16
2d.....	14	27	11.....	6	17
3d.....	11	8	12.....	8	19
4th.....	2	2	13.....	8	13
5th.....	0	1	14.....	7	8
6th.....	1	0	15.....	6	3
7th.....	0	0	16.....	3	1
8th.....	0	0	17.....	0	0
9th.....	0	0	18.....	0	0
10th and over.....	0	0	19.....	0	0
			20 and over.....	0	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—			
(a) Judging.....	52	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	0
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	129	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	0
(c) Recreational leadership.....	129	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	0
(d) Music appreciation.....	0	(i) Use of economic information.....	0
(e) Health.....	77		
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	100		
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	2		

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

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

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	0
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	0
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	0
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... 0
	(b) Young women..... 0
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men..... 0
	(b) Young women..... 0
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....	(a) Young men..... 0
	(b) Young women..... 0

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....	0	0	0	0
(2) Vocational guidance.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Family life and social customs.....	0	0	0	0
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	0	0	0	0
(5) Community service activities.....	0	0	0	0
(6) Technical agriculture.....	0	0	0	0
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....	0	0	0	0

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

On Page 15 add the following: Agricultural Conservation Program

203 (a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee.....	30
204 (b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent(s).....	30
205 (c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by Extension office.....	0
206 (d) Number of copies of circular postcards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension office.....	13
207 (e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or bulletins distributed by Extension office.....	200
208 (f) Approximate number of individual contacts by members of Extension office at which various phases of the AAA program were discussed. This should count all calls which included an educational discussion of AAA regardless of the fact that the call may not have been originally intended as a AAA call.	102
	Number of farm calls.....
	Number of office calls.....
	Number of telephone calls.....

On page 27 also add the following concerning the SCS program:

209 (g) Number of meetings with SCS District Supervisors attended by Extension agent.....	43
210 (h) Number of off-area farm plans.....	0
211 (i) Number of Soil Conservation district farm plans in effect.....	144

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)	Rodents General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	Deferments Salvage Boards	
			All other work (c)	(d)
195. 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	2	41 1/2	22
(4) State extension workers.....	0	3	0	0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	5	8	8
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems).....	0	175	343 3/4
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	0	0	1 1/2
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	0	0	1 1/2
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	0	0	3/4

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 de- fense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farm Security Administra- tion (g)	Rural Electri- fication Administra- tion (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Forest Service
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	4 1/2	0	1 1/2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	26 1/4	46	1 1/4	1 1/2	14	4 3/4	0	0	6
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	1 3/4	0	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	3
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	8	9	3*	7	8	6	4	3	0	0	5
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	N. A.	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	121	7	24	30	15	15	8	6	0	0	11

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

*State wide assistance was extended on Employment Service

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.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE
REPORT
1944

BY
JOHN P. AHERN, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT
FOR THE PERIOD
FROM
NOVEMBER 1, 1943 to OCTOBER 31, 1944
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1944

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

BY

JOHN P. AHERN, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD

from

NOVEMBER 1, 1943 to OCTOBER 31, 1944

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

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

During 1944 one more man was added to the Extension organization in Clark County. This man is Julius Ansiejus, D.V.M. Dr. Ansiejus was hired through a cooperative arrangement with the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association to take care of a need for educational work in Veterinary service in the Moapa and Virgin Valleys where no Veterinary services were previously available. The County Commissioners of Clark County were asked by the local people for support in hiring this man. The necessary financial support was granted, and the services are being very satisfactorily given to the farmers in the two valleys.

The writer's territory still includes Clark, Nye and Esmeralda Counties.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization, Distinctive Features

The Clark County Farm Bureau is organized under the Nevada Statutes for the purpose of improving agricultural practices through the dissemination of practical approved information on agriculture among the farmers of the county. The organization functions as both an extension organization and as a farmers organization. Membership dues are collected each year, and officers for the organization are elected from these members. The executive or governing body of the organization is composed of 5 directors elected, one from each of the five communities in the County, and two alternates elected at large. This board of directors besides executing the business of the organization also act as a board of directors in governing the activities of the Extension Service in the County. This group approves all Extension budgets, passes on claims submitted for the Extension activities, and the Farm Bureau name is used in levying the County and State tax for the support of the Extension activities in the County.

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

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

3. General Policies, including Relationships with other Organizations.

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

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

1. Factors Determining Program

Since the Extension Service is set up to serve the Rural people within each community, the conditions under which those people live have most to do with influencing the type of program carried out. In Clark County the rural population is divided into three distinct valleys and five different communities. The Valleys are widely separated, being spread over a distance of approximately 90 miles. This situation greatly affects the amount of individual contacts which can be used in carrying on the work. During 1944 the war and all its complications has caused a great deal of a different type of work than would be carried on in normal times. Although the regular procedure is definitely a war aid, many governmental programs with relation to the war have been given the Extension Service for administration. The general influx of people into the area has brought with it all of its problems, of course adding a great lead to the educational facilities of the Extension Service.

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

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

All relations with other agencies are friendly and highly cooperative.

3. Methods Used In:

(a) Development of Projects.

Projects are developed as a need arises for study and work on a particular agricultural problem. Through discussing the problem at hand with the farmers, the Farm Bureau Directors and other interested parties, the County Agent eventually decides upon a method of approach or solution. A plan is worked out and is submitted to the Farm Bureau Directors for suggestions and approval. This plan is then sent to the Extension Director for his approval.

(b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments.

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

(c) Development of Demonstrations.

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

(d) Development of Project Leaders.

Project Leaders are usually developed along with the projects, through the person who is extremely interested in the particular project becoming a leader for that project. Since this agent's main concern was with two special projects, that of Dairy Improvement and 4-H Club work, this report refers only to selection of leaders for these projects. The Dairy Improvement program started as a project of the Farm Bureau Directors, and the entire program was closely followed by them. The directors have become leaders in this project and also directors of the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association.

4-H club leaders were more difficult to obtain. In some cases the previous leaders were held over while in some cases the club members selected their own leaders. Wherever the leader was not arranged for under these two methods the agent had to go out and contact prospective leaders and select someone who was willing to give their time to the work.

4. In Dairying

(a) Buildings and Equipment.

Several new milking barns and milk houses have gone up in the county during the past year. Advice and plans for the construction of these were supplied by the Extension Service. Considerable work has been done during the year to induce some dairymen to make changes in their barn and corral arrangement to make for more sanitation.

(b) Cow Testing

The Clark County Livestock Improvement Association was organized during 1944 for the purpose of furnishing veterinary services and cow testing work to the dairymen of the county. The Extension Service and the Clark County Farm Bureau were instrumental in getting this organization set up. The association has hired a cow tester and has launched a cow testing program for the county. At present there are a few over 400 cows on test in the association with more herds ready to start testing as soon as the association is ready to handle them. The cow tester is handicapped by being crippled and is planning on leaving the job for a while to receive medical care. Until this is done the association has felt it unwise to build up the number of cows on test to such a point that the testing work could not be handled while the tester is away. After the tester is back on the job a campaign will be started to build up the cows on test, and it is felt that the number can be raised to 800 head without much trouble. No testing is being done in Virgin Valley yet, but several herds are ready to start the work.

The first tests were taken during August, 1944 so at this time there is no annual report to submit. The headquarters for the cow testing work have been set up in the same quarters occupied by the Veterinarian, and the Veterinarian oversees the cow testing program. In order to get the testing program under way the local Farm Bureau organization loaned the necessary funds for the purchase of cow testing equipment. The dairymen pay into the association at the rate of 25¢ per sample taken. The cow tester is then paid 20¢ per sample and the remaining 5¢ is used to purchase equipment and supplies and to build up a reserve for the purpose of paying off the loan from the Farm Bureau.

(c) Disease Control

As explained before in this report a Veterinarian has been hired in the county and through a cooperative arrangement with the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association, this Veterinarian handles all problems related to animal diseases and veterinary education in the county. All drugs are kept in stock by the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association. At the time of use by the Veterinarian the dairymen pays the cost of the drugs to the Association. No profit was received by the Association. The service of supplying the drugs is done as a free service for the dairymen by the Association which charges the user only the cost of drugs.

This writer's part in the disease control program consisted only of assisting in setting up the association, and securing the qualified veterinarian. Further information on the services rendered by the Extension Service in this field will be found in the report of Dr. Julius Amsiejus.

Some time was spent on Mastitis Control work. The writer attended a meeting of the San Bernardino County Farm Bureau Dairy Department at which Dr. McKay, California Extension Specialist, and Dr. Schalm, B.A.I. were present to outline a Mastitis Control program. Information obtained at this meeting was brought back to Clark County Dairymen, and it is hoped that through the Veterinary program a similar Mastitis control program can be adopted in Clark County, Nevada.

(d) Feeding

Clark County is a deficit area with regard to milk products. Even with the dairy facilities running at full capacity there would still be a demand for outside milk to the extent of about 1/3 of the total demand. The reason for this situation is the lack of feed grown within the county. The agricultural land in the county is limited, so there is small chance of developing more land under present conditions to furnish the necessary feed.

Most of the feed produced is fed to producing cows, leaving little for the development of young dairy stock for herd replacement. Practically all of the concentrates fed must be shipped in, and the local hay is of such quality as to require heavy feeding of concentrated feed supplements. The supply of dairy concentrate during the past year has been fairly constant and little trouble has been encountered in obtaining sufficient quantity. This condition is true only because of arrangements being made with a commercial feed milling concern to ship in the dairy feed in car load lots.

Now that the cow testing program is under way, the writer hopes to stress the feeding of concentrates on the basis of individual cow production.

Some studies are being made relative to the possibilities of locating a place outside of this county where young stock can be raised for herd replacements, thus avoiding the job of having to go out and buy cows to keep up the herd numbers. This will all fit in well with the cow testing program, as it will make it possible to keep the heifer calves from the high producing cows.

Two permanent type pastures established on a demonstration basis are proving out quite well, although there is evidence that Bermuda grass will eventually choke out the domestic grasses and clovers and take over the pastures.

(e) Purebred Sires

No more purebred dairy bulls were imported during 1944, however some work was done regarding the possibilities of making better use of the ones we now have in the county. There are at present time four purebred Holstein bulls in the county which are considered by the writer to be outstanding animals for use in a breeding program. However none of these bulls are proven and it appears that it will take some time before they are proven. The pedigrees however lead me to believe that these animals will be valuable in the area.

Some studies have been made relative to the possibilities of establishing an artificial insemination program. These investigations have not revealed any place where semen can be obtained which is near enough to Clark County to be practical, or which would even be successful. The writer feels that it would be a precarious thing to encourage the setting up of a bull stud for the purpose of collecting semen without using extreme care in selecting the bulls which would be used. High quality proven bulls would be very difficult to obtain, and unless the bulls used were of almost unquestionable quality it does not seem advisable to try such a program. Further study will be given to the project however and it is felt that eventually an artificial insemination program will be adopted.

(f) Dairy Sanitation

The dairy sanitation problem is of major importance in Clark County, since almost 100% of the milk cows in the county are producing whole milk for the Las Vegas whole milk trade. All the milk produced is now being marketed as Grade A Pasteurized milk. Considerable time has been spent during the year in working with dairymen on their milk sanitation problems. Attached to this report is a copy of a list of procedures for the production of clean milk which was prepared by the Clark County Extension Service and distributed among the Dairymen of the county.

5. In Poultry

(f) Feeding

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

6. In Agronomy

(f) Alfalfa

(1) Variety Tests

An alfalfa variety test plot, using 17 different varieties of alfalfa planted double was established on the farm of Louis Adams at Logandale in November, 1943. The primary purpose of the plot was to study the effect of root rot on the various varieties of alfalfa and determine if any variety has a tendency to be resistant to this disease. Observations are also being made on the rate of growth of the various varieties, their longevity of life and the quality or coarseness of the plants, and the effect of phosphate fertilizer. One of the plantings was given a 600# per acre application of treble super phosphate, the other was not given any fertilizer treatment. While no definite system of weighing the hay as it was harvested was instituted there is definite evidence that the plot receiving the phosphate grew much faster and larger.

The following varieties were planted in the plot:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dakota Common | 10. Southern California Common |
| 2. Grinn | 11. Modoc County Common |
| 3. Ranger | 12. Harry Peruvian |
| 4. Ladak | 13. Cossack |
| 5. Kansas Common | 14. Hegazi |
| 6. Baltic | 15. Argentine F.C.22651 |
| 7. Orestan | 16. India F.P.I.123,222 |
| 8. Utah Common | 17. Arizona Chillian F.C.22717 |
| 9. Local Common | |

While the plot has not been in existence long enough to draw any conclusions regarding longevity of life or resistance to root rot, several interesting things are showing up. One is that several varieties tend to be much faster growing than others. The Hegazi and India grow much faster than the other varieties, they being in full bloom when the other varieties are starting to bloom. Most of the common varieties have a medium rate of growth and the rest are relatively slow. All the varieties which are generally considered to be wilt resistant such as Orestan, Ladak and Ranger seem

to be slow growing. Another point of interest which has been noticed is that Bermuda grass after only one year in alfalfa is becoming a pest and it appears that it will take the plot in the course of another one or two years.

(h) Pastures

(1) Introduction

Through a cooperative program with the Soil Conservation service, two demonstration permanent type pastures were established in the fall of 1943. Included in the mixtures were the following grasses and clovers:

Alfalfa	Ladino Clover
Yellow Sweet Clover	Strawberry Clover
Burr Clover	Hubam Clover
Domestic Rye Grass	Dallas Grass
Mixed Bentz Grass	Rodes Grass
Australian or Perrenial Rye Grass	

The pastures did well and the dairymen who pastured them reported a marked increase in milk flow from these pastures over straight barley pasture. However the stands have not been in long enough to draw any definite conclusions regarding the practicability of permanent type pasture in this county. There is a decided tendency for Bermuda grass to encroach upon the other grasses and crowd it out. This tendency is already showing up in these pastures.

7. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(3) Dairy Products

A request came from several of the Dairymen for assistance in preparing a request for an adjustment in O.P.A. milk price ceilings. A study was made regarding production costs of whole milk in the area. It was found that the dairymen are literally giving away their services, or selling their home grown feed below ceiling prices to their dairy herd. The picture was presented to the O.P.A. with a request that the dairymen be informed regarding the procedure to be used in making application for an adjustment in milk ceiling prices. Advice was given by O.P.A. that first a study would have to be made of production costs during previous years as well as present, then if the increase in O.P.A. ceiling prices previously allowed plus the present subsidy payment did not increase the income of the dairymen as much as production costs had risen, the dairymen were to present their case to the

War Food Administration with a request that the subsidy payment be increased. If after the dairymen were receiving the maximum subsidy payment the increased income did not offset the increased cost of production the farmers would have a right to request an adjustment in milk price ceilings from the O.P.A. The O.P.A. also advised that an adjustment in prices was unlikely and very difficult to get. Since the Extension Agents have not had time to make further cost of production studies, the case had not been carried further.

9. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

(1) Beef Cattle

Only two 4-H club boys were enrolled in 1944 in Beef projects. Both of these boys carried their project to a successful conclusion. One project was that of a veal calf, and so the project only lasted a short time. The agent does not feel this type of a project to be very desirable. The other boy has a purebred Herford Heifer. His plans are to continue in the purebred business and eventually get into a program of selling purebred range bulls.

(3) Dairy

The Dairy 4-H club project is by far the most important club project in Clark County. While some of the dairy projects may never develop beyond just a requirement in 4-H club work, several of them are on the way to become real dairy enterprises. Several boys carry more than one calf in their club project and some of the projects are of pretty good breeding. Only one is a registered animal.

During the year a 4-H Dairy Improvement project was set up in the county through cooperative effort with Sears Roebuck Foundation. A copy of the project is attached to this report. The project calls for the selecting each year for three years, the three top Dairy club members to receive a purebred Holstein heifer calf each. In 1944 these calves were awarded to Lindsay Leavitt of Mesquite, John David Lewis of Logandale and Melvin Bowman of Logandale. These boys all had good club projects and turned in good reports on them. The calves won this year were awarded November 4th to the boys and became part of their regular 4-H club project upon being awarded. Each calf will be registered in the boys name. No State or National contests were entered this year as the club program is relatively new and no one was eligible for state awards.

It is expected that the various contests will be entered in 1945, and two boys already are preparing a dairy production demonstration as part of their club work and to enter into the contests next year. Their demonstration will be on the Production of Clean Milk.

(4) Swine

Since feed is such a scarce item in Clark County little emphasis has been placed on Hog club work. Several hog projects were carried by club members but few were outstanding. Most boys reported a minus labor income on their projects.

(5) Poultry

Most of the poultry club projects were small home flocks. While several of the projects were well cared for, as a whole the poultry projects are not very desirable for this area. All poultry feed must be shipped in, and the supply is not very certain. Eggs and poultry must be shipped to Las Vegas to market, making small flocks impractical.

(6) Rabbits

Two rabbit projects were carried on by club members but just as usual they developed more into pet projects than into a business. This type project is usually carried by a boy who has no facilities for a better type project but still desires to be a member of the club.

(11) Home Gardens

Sixteen girls and three boys enrolled in garden projects. One girls club organized at Bunkerville with 16 girls started a community garden. The garden was well started and did fairly well, with the club members doing the work on the garden as well as other project work such as sewing. For some reason no completed club reports were received from the club. The agent considers the project well done, but does not consider it complete until reports are submitted. The three boys carrying garden projects carried their projects out well also, but did not complete reports on their work.

(b) Home Economics

(5) General

Six girls cooking and sewing clubs were formed. Several of the clubs carried on very satisfactory work, while the leaders of two of the clubs moved away, leaving the clubs without leaders.

10. In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The writer worked close with the Farm Bureau Directors in organizing the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association, and starting up the activities of this organization. Such activities included Cow Testing and Veterinary Service. When possible the meetings of the Directors was attended and all project work done was discussed with the directors.

(d) Fairs and Exhibits

By cooperating with the Mesquite Town Board, the Virgin Valley Vocational Agricultural Department and a committee of farm people in Virgin Valley, a very successful Valley Fair was held in the Fall of 1944. 4-H club boys and girls were encouraged to participate, and with but one exception 4-H club boys won 1st place in all classes of Dairy stock. A 4-H club boy from Logandale exhibited the grand champion Female. The agent assisted in setting up the Fair, obtaining money for financing it, arranging the exhibit classes, and in obtaining official judges for the show. In connection with the Fair, the Sears Roebuck Foundation Dairy Awards were made to the winning 4-H club boys and a banquet was held in their honor. Plans are under way to make the Virgin Valley Fair an annual affair, and possibly extending it to a two day occasion in future years instead of trying to complete it all in one day.

(j) Recreation

The recreation part of 4-H club work was the only recreation program participated in. A four day County 4-H Club Camp was held in August at Camp Pittman in Lee Canyon in the Charleston Mountains. Practically speaking the entire camp was a recreation program as no contest work was participated in. Each member or parent attending paid \$4.00 to cover camp costs. This money was then turned over to the City Recreation Department who ran the camp, furnished meals, etc.

Transportation to camp was taken care of by the School District furnishing school busses. The gas and oil for the busses were furnished by the Clark County Farm Bureau.

11. In Horticulture

(a) Gardens and Orchards

A considerable number of inquiries for information relative to problems in growing Victory Gardens and home Orchards were received during the year. Information was given out on all cases and where necessary home visits were made.

(c) Control of Diseases and Insect Pests.

(3) Alfalfa Pests

The Alfalfa Hopper became a serious pest on the Alfalfa in Virgin Valley, causing yellowing of whole fields of alfalfa and eventual browning and drying of the leaves and stems. After some study a recommendation was made that all fields in the area be cut and harvested at the same time thus taking away the feed supply of the insect. It was advised that if this did not take care of the situation Nicodust would probably have to be resorted to. While little effort was made to see that all operators cut at the same time the normal cutting practically did this very thing. Apparently it had beneficial results for the number of Hoppers was reduced in late summer to where they were doing little or no evident damage. Whether cutting the hay was the inhibiting force or whether the infestation just ran its normal course is not known to the writer.

12. In Control of Rodents and other Pests.

Two days were spent during March, 1944 in cooperating with the Fish and Wild Life Department in putting on Gopher Control demonstrations in the Moapa and Virgin Valleys. The control measures used in the demonstrations was the use of poison gas cartridges, which are ignited by the use of a fuse, placed in the Gopher holes. This method of control met with immediate approval of the farmers and a considerable number of requests for gas cartridges were received in a few days.

It was found later in the year that the farmers were not having as good results as were expected with the use of these cartridges. It is suspected that the farmers did not limit their use to damp or wet soil as was recommended.

13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering.

(a) Housing

(4) Other

Further study was made on the building of a cooperative Feed mixing plant, but after most details regarding the construction of the mill were completed, it was decided to postpone the construction of the mill until after the war when better machinery would be more easily obtainable.

(g) Better Types of Machinery

Attempts have been made during the year to locate a field pick up hay chopper which could be brought into the Moapa Valley. It is felt that this type of equipment would improve the quality of the hay produced as well as

save labor in harvesting. Some study has also been made relative to a manure loader being made in the school shop at Bunkerville. The writer expects to get blue prints for the loader and cooperate with the Vocational Department in getting one built for use in the area and as a demonstrating unit. The loader will be the type which attaches to the rear end of a wheel tractor and scoops the manure from the corrals and dumps it into a truck, wagon or manure spreader.

14. Soils - General

Many requests came in during the year for information regarding fertilizing, counteracting alkali and handling soil. The Las Vegas Area is very Alkaline, and it has been found that generally native soil needs much preparation before it will satisfactorily grow crops. Many new homes have gone up on new land, making the job of preparing much of this desert type land for landscaping and victory gardening. It has been found that the use of blow sand and peat moss to lighten up the soil is very beneficial. It has also been found that heavy application of water will tend to wash out the Alkali present in the soil. The use of manure, and commercial fertilizers have been strongly recommended. Sulphur Gypsum and Alum have all been tried as means of neutralizing black and also white Alkali, all three treatments show good results.

15. In Publication

(a) Agricultural News Writing

A few articles of interest on 4-H club work have been published in the local papers from time to time.

(b) Bulletins

A bulletin which is attached on the production of Clean Milk was prepared during the year and distributed to the Dairymen of the County.

19. Character & Scope of Office and Field Service

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

Nye County is the next to largest county in area in the United States, but has a sparse, scattered population. Clark County is a large county also with the farming areas in three distinct valleys, two separated about 90 miles apart, the other in between the two. With such to travel much of the work must be done through leaders in the areas. Much travel is necessary to carry on any program. This year with travel hard and leaders busy with war production has been a difficult

year to get results. Considerable amount of time has necessarily been spent in the office caring for such things as priorities, permits, and administering the Department of Agriculture War Food Program.

20. Analysis and Interpretations of Tabular Summary.

The Statistical report of the writer will be found combined with other agents in two separate reports, one covering work in Nye and Esmeralda Counties, the other covering work in Clark County. The statistics for Clark County will be combined with statistics of Mr. J. H. Wittwer, senior agent for Clark County and Julius Amsiejus, Emergency War Food Assistant for Clark County. Statistics for the writer will be listed under the heading 4-H Club Agent. The statistics for Nye & Esmeralda Counties will be combined with those of Mr. C. W. Hodgson, County Agent at Ely, Nevada and Clarence E. Byrd, Emergency War Food Assistant for Nye County. All statistics in the Nye County report will be listed under Agricultural Agents.

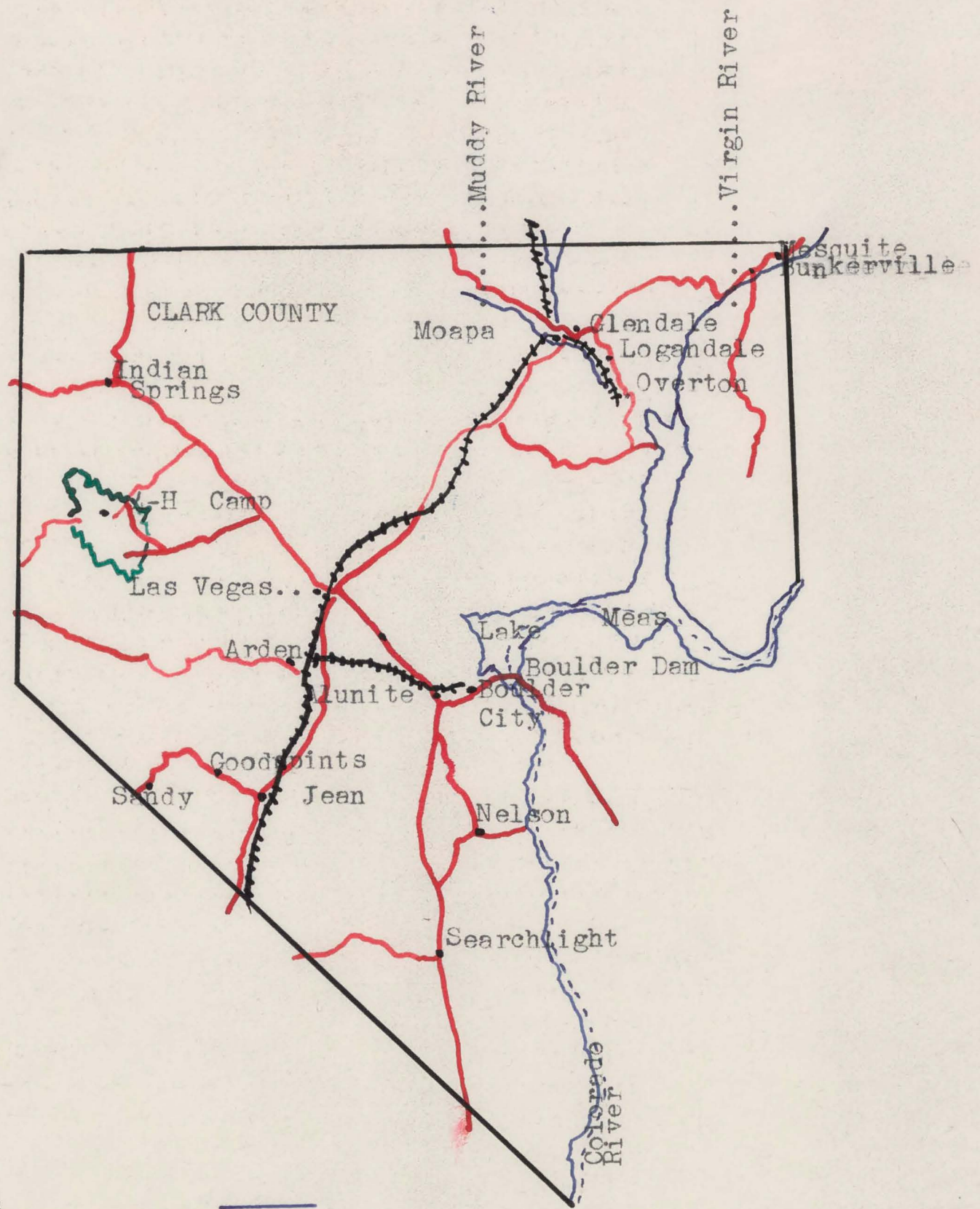
VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Under present arrangements, the job to be done in Clark, Nye and Esmeralda Counties by the writer of this report is too large a job to be satisfactorily done. The area is so large and the farms located so far from headquarters that too much travel is involved in getting what little results possible. It is recommended that a full time Agent be furnished for Nye and Esmeralda Counties with headquarters in the Extension office at Tonopah, and that the Clark County Assistant Agent's headquarters be moved from Las Vegas to Logandale. This will put him in close contact with the farmers of the county, and make it so he will be able to attend 4-H Club meetings and other functions without having to travel 65 to 90 miles each way to do it. The senior agent's headquarters are where they should be, in Las Vegas, but two agents are not needed in Las Vegas and one is badly needed located in the Valley where the farms are located.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

1. Set up the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association, and started a Cow Tester out, teaching him the entire testing procedure from collection of samples to keeping of books.
2. Assisted the Cow tester in putting over 400 cows on test during the year.
3. Through cooperation with the Senior Agent, Mr. J. H. Wittwer and the Clark County Farm Bureau, was instrumental in getting a qualified veterinarian, Dr. Julius Amsiejus into the area.
4. Assisted Dr. Amsiejus in starting his work on Mastitis control, and other diseases in the county.
5. Did preliminary study to setting up an artificial insemination program for dairymen in the county.

6. Studied and completed plans for the erection of a feed mixing plant for Moapa Valley.
7. Assisted dairymen in locating and securing dairy stock.
8. Carried on a County Club program.
9. Set up with Sears Roebuck Foundation a 4-H Club Dairy improvement contest. The first awards were made in fall of 1944.
10. Assisted in putting on the Virgin Valley Fair.
11. Conducted a 4 day County 4-H Club Camp.
12. Completed a study on milk production costs in Clark County.
13. Set up a complete Veterinary and Cow Testers Laboratory.
14. Assisted in a program of improving milk quality and lowering bacteria counts.
15. Performed many miscellaneous jobs related to the Extension program and War effort.
16. Attempted to establish an Extension program in Nye County.



- Rivers —
- Roads —
- Railroad U.P.R.R. —
- National Forest —

SEARS, ROEBUCK FOUNDATION
DAIRY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
OF
4-H CLUBS
CLARK COUNTY SECTION

1. It is recommended that a dairy improvement program be established in the Agricultural Department of Clark County.
2. This program shall be inaugurated for the purpose of:
 - a. Aiding greatly in the improvement of the dairy cattle in this area.
 - b. Offering an opportunity for the 4-H Club boys to learn more in the care, management, and selection of good dairy cattle.
 - c. Affording 4-H Club boys the opportunity of carrying on a project which will
 1. Prove valuable to him financially and educationally.
 2. Be of value to the community.
 3. Contribute to the program of Agricultural Education.
3. SUGGESTED METHOD OF CARRYING ON THIS PROGRAM:
 - a. The Sears, Roebuck Foundation to finance the purchase of three dairy animals for three consecutive years, and which shall have the following qualifications:
 1. Registered heifer (Purebred sire).
 2. Production record of dam not less than 400# (Mature basis).
 3. Breed -- Holstein.
 4. Approximately 5 to 8 months of age.
 - b. Each boy participating will receive full ownership of his heifer when he has done the following:
 1. "Presented this animal's first calf either heifer or bull (or a heifer calf with similar qualifications) to the committee in charge 4 to 6 months after the first calf is dropped. In no case shall it be more than 40 months after the first date of awarding. The calf thus returned to the committee shall in turn be awarded to a 4-H Club member on the same basis as the original award was made. If the calf returned is a bull calf, the committee may choose, if they feel the calf is not suitable for a herd sire, to sell the calf and hold the money received until sufficient amount has accumulated for the purchase of a heifer calf which shall then be awarded in like manner to the first award."

- 2 -

2. Show evidence that both the cow and heifer calf have been grown out in an approved fashion.
- c. Each boy receiving a calf award will place \$3.00 on deposit with the committee in charge. This sum will provide a type of insurance against unforeseen accidents, and will provide a replacement fund.
- d. Heifers will be awarded for the first time during the fall of 1944.
- e. Heifers to be allotted to boys on the basis of:
1. Scholarship
 2. 4-H Club Leadership
 3. Citizenship
 4. Project Accomplishments
 5. Need
 6. Opportunity to Expand
- f. Estimated Costs:
- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1944..... | 3 head @ \$200 each..... | \$600.00 |
| 1945..... | 3 head @ \$200 each..... | \$600.00 |
| 1946..... | 3 head @ \$200 each..... | <u>\$600.00</u> |
| Total | | \$1800.00 |
- g. "This project shall be in charge of a committee composed of the Clark County Farm Bureau Board of Directors and the County Extension Agents and this committee shall be further supervised by the Bureau of Agricultural Education--The Sears, Roebuck Foundation.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
University of Nevada Agri-
cultural Extension Divi-
sion Clark County Farm
Bureau Cooperating

Extension Service
County Agent Work

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
Las Vegas, Nevada

June 20, 1944

Produce Clean Milk with CLEAN:

HEALTHY COWS -- HEALTHY MILK MEN
UTENSILS -- MILK BARN S
MILK HOUSES -- PREMISES

and

PRACTICES.



Subject matter in this pamphlet:

- I. Market Milk Production on Clark County Farms.
- II. Veterinary Service, its importance, schedules and programs.
- III. Milk Sanitation and practices necessary for production of Clean Milk.

Prepared by
The Clark County Extension Service
in cooperation with
The Clark County Health Department

TO
DAIRYMEN
CLARK COUNTY
NEVADA

I. MARKET MILK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ON CLARK COUNTY FARMS:

Production of market milk for the Las Vegas Trade Area is the most important line of production on farms of Clark County. It not only maintains the highest monthly gross cash return to the farmers of the County, but it also provides the means whereby there is maintained the most consistent cropping program and by far the most substantial means whereby Soil Fertility is maintained. The \$500,000 or more as a gross annual cash return to the 72 dairy farmers of the County in addition to providing the foundation for soil maintenance are items to be carefully guarded.

And from the producers standpoint, the one item of major importance toward protecting this industry from inroads of competition is that of quality of milk which no dairyman can ignore, and which the consumer may rightfully expect.

To meet this situation and as well to provide the public with a high priority food product of unexcelled quality, the State and Clark County Extension Service Agencies, the Clark County Farm Bureau and the Clark County Commissioners in cooperation with the Federal War Food Administration have seen fit to provide especially the dairymen of Clark County with a type of Educational Service that is most unique and exceptional in that its purpose is (1) to raise the standards of market milk production to the highest plane possible; and (2) to conserve within reasonable limits all other classes of livestock that have a bearing upon the economic interests of farmers and stockmen of the County.

II. VETERINARY SERVICE--IMPORTANCE, SCHEDULES, PROGRAMS:

To follow through with foregoing objectives, the services of a well trained and qualified Veterinarian, Julius Amsiejus, D.V.M. have been secured. Dr. Amsiejus' headquarters will be temporarily at the basement of the Relief Society hall, Logandale, Nevada, Phone No. 4-JR11, and Residence Phone at the home of Robert Chadburn, Logandale.

In order that the greatest service possible might be rendered, every farm owner or operator should acquaint himself with this program which follows:

1. Types of Service:

All forms of service will be taken into consideration. Any form of emergency will be given preference to all others. Such minor injuries as cuts, burns, bruises, and bare areas will be attended to on days prescribed for community visits.

2. Charges:

There will be no charges for services rendered in instances where no drugs or biologics are employed. Where drugs and biologics are used, the cost of those products will be the deciding factor of charges.

3. Billing — Payments and Collections:

Prompt payment for all drugs or biologics used in any type of service rendered, will be required at time of service to insure maintenance of constant stock. The only deviation from this practice will be that of making provision for payment of the account by assignment through such organization, company, or cooperative with whom the one receiving the service might be doing business.

4. Respective Service Days to Community:

Periodic days of visits will be prescribed for each valley. On such days the minor cases will be taken in hand, but only if emergency cases have been first taken care of. Additional changes will be made to satisfy needs. The following schedule and location centers for the months of July, August and September will maintain unless it is found that experience will modify present schedules in order to conserve valuable time of the veterinarian. Hence, the following schedules and respective places of business will be temporarily maintained. Anyone having problems, leave word with anyone of these places.

1. Granger Auto Court, Mesquite, Nevada
2. Roy Waite, Store, Bunkerville, Nevada
3. Chadburn Residence, Logandale, Nevada. Phone No. 22-R-11 for all Moapa Valley.

5. Schedule of Community Clinics and Visits:

Dr. Amsiejus will be in respective community areas in accordance with schedules indicated below. It should be understood that the 10:00 o'clock A.M. Clinics held at the most convenient center in the community should be utilized by way of demonstration. Educational meetings during which such ailments as can be handled at such center meetings will be treated. Some major operations and treatments might of necessity have to be done on farms. Afternoon farm visits have been provided for such as indicated for each community. Hence, it is important that farmers become thoroughly informed regarding the following schedule:

- (1) Logandale - 10 A. M. Clinic

First Tuesday of each month at the Relief Society grounds.

P.M. Farm Visits.

Then in addition, Dr. Amsiejus will also be in the vicinity of Logandale on the Third Tuesday of each month. Anyone having need for service, be sure to leave word at the Relief Society Hall Basement, or Telephone 4-J11, or 22-R11 Residence.

(2) Mesquite - 10 A.M. Clinic

First Wednesday of each month at the Mesquite Dairy yards.

P.M. Farm Visits.

In addition, Dr. Amsiejus will also be in the vicinity of Mesquite on the Third Wednesday of each month. Anyone having need for service should leave word regarding the case at the Granger Auto Court, Mesquite.

(3) Bunkerville - 10 A.M. Clinic

First Thursday of each month at the Bunkerville Dairy yards.

P.M. Farm Visits.

In addition, Dr. Amsiejus will also be in the vicinity of Bunkerville on the Third Thursday of each month. Anyone having need for service should leave word regarding the case at Roy Waito's Store, Bunkerville.

(4) Overton - 10 A.M. Clinic

First Friday of each month (Place of clinic to be designated each month.)

P.M. Farm Visits.

In addition, Dr. Amsiejus will also be in the vicinity of Overton on the Third Friday of each month. Anyone having need for service should leave word regarding the case at the Relief Society Hall Basement Logandale Office, Phone 4-JR11 or Residence Phone 22-R11.

It must be understood that in instances where calls are taken, such as indicated in foregoing, the person taking the call is doing so as a neighborly service. Every precaution should be taken by each cooperating agency to make sure of message being delivered to the veterinarian.

(It must also be understood that the veterinarian may be in each of the respective communities on days other than those indicated above when necessity requires. But dates above indicated will be strictly adhered to regularly except for extremely exceptional conditions. When such becomes necessary community area will be notified of change.)

6. Emergencies:

Emergencies will have primary attention. Such cases will be attended to first depending on where the veterinarian may be and

the degree of emergency, and its importance to the welfare of the whole community.

7. Ailments common to July, August, and September:

In horses - colic and collar and saddle sores.

In cows - such troubles as bloating, impactions, bruises, ticks, mastitis, and denuded areas due to lice and flies. Also excessive loose bowels are encountered when placed entirely on good pasture and allowed to consume at will.

Treatment:

In cases of emergency call the veterinarian. The calling of the veterinarian is always indicated and no treatment should be employed without first discussing it with him. In instances where veterinarian cannot be located, utilize common sense in treatment and be extremely sanitary. Should case warrant, discuss with the veterinarian when available.

III: PRACTICES NECESSARY FOR PRODUCTION OF HIGH QUALITY MARKET MILK -- WILL BE FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING FOUR PAGES. THESE PRACTICES HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. IT IS URGED THAT EVERY DAIRYMAN THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND ALL DETAILS OF THESE FOLLOWING PAGES.

MILK SANITATION PRACTICES

A. THE BARN:

1. Have all feed corrals, poultry houses, hog pens, residence facilities, etc., at least 100 ft. from milking barn and milk house.
2. Keep barns free from dirt and flies. Wash down floors and walls after each milking. Sprinkle floors with air slacked lime or chlorinated lime (if available) after it is washed with barn brush and plenty of water. Leave this on floor until next milking.
3. Provide concrete runway or vamp into barn 30 ft. long. The runway should have concrete sides to facilitate washing and keep manure from splashing over edges, where it will attract flies and be difficult to clean up. This runway should be washed after each milking, and may have water running in it during milking time.
4. Barn walls should be made smooth and of material which will be impervious to water, such as plaster which can be washed.
5. Do not allow any manure to pile up near barn or milk room. Manure from barn should be carried away from barn after each milking, to at least 100 feet from barn. A wheelbarrow would be a convenient tool for this use.
6. Lawn grass and shrub plantings around barn would make the area attractive and would help hold down dust.
7. Store no feed in milk barn.
8. Feed troughs should be cleaned after each milking.

B. THE COW:

1. Keep cows free from:
 - Tuberculosis
 - Bangs Disease
 - Mastitis (milk cows with mastitis at end of string)
 - Other diseases and injuries to the udder and teats.

2. Clip long hair from udder, flanks, belly and hind legs.
3. Clean cows udder and teats and flank before milking, with chlorine solution 200 parts per million, using separate cloth for each cow. Do not wash flanks, legs and belly with water from hose unless the cow has manure, mud or other material adhered to her, then be sure to dry cow thoroughly to eliminate dripping before milking.

C. THE MILKER:

1. Only the milker and necessary help should be allowed in the barn during milking hours. All other persons including men, women and children should be kept out of barn and milk house.
2. The man milking the cows should be clean in dress and in habit, and must be free from disease. Keep hands always clean.
3. The milker should work in a quiet manner to avoid disturbing the cows. Excited cows in tramping, running and kicking, stir up dust and dirt particles and excite other cows; also they will not properly "let down" their milk. This is conducive to mastitis flare ups.
4. A dairy cow should never be hit or beaten in any manner. Loud talking should be avoided.
5. No smoking should be allowed in the dairy.

D. MILKING THE COW:

1. All utensils should be absolutely clean and sterilized.
2. Clean cows udder and teats with chlorine solution 200 parts per million immediately before placing the machine on the cow. A separate cloth should be used for each cow.
3. Use strip cup on each cow before placing machine. Any cow with garget milk or swollen quarters should be milked at the end of the string.
4. Remove milker as soon as cow is milked.
5. Allow teat cups to hang in chlorine solution 200 parts per million

for one minute before putting them on the next cow. It is suggested that a separate set of teat cups be kept in a solution in the receiving room, thus when changing machine the operator only need to change teat cups.

6. No machine should be opened in the barn, and milk should be poured from machine only in the passage way or receiving room.
7. Cow should be stripped into covered pail, or if the operator of the machine strips with the machine no hand stripping need be done. With the exception of few cows this method is satisfactory and is more sanitary.
8. Never strip any milk onto the barn floor, especially that from a cow infected with mastitis.
9. Provide a bucket to be used only on cows infected with mastitis.
10. Allow no wet hand milking.

E. THE ALLEY BETWEEN BARN AND MILK ROOM:

1. Keep this room closed and free from flies.
2. A screen door should be installed between barn and alley to keep flies from going into the alley where milk is poured. A swinging door would be handy for use but not so effective against flies as a door which swings only into the barn. End door of alley should be solid with glass window for light.
3. Have walls, ceilings and floors coated with plaster or concrete to facilitate washing and keep out dust. Particular attention should be given to the plaster finish behind receiving tank. This should be a very smooth finish at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each direction from pipe leading to aerator, to make for ease in keeping it clean.
4. Receiving can or receptacle should be kept covered, however, if the passage room is clean and free from dust and flies, this will not be

necessary.

5. Be sure receiving room is well lighted, preferably with window in each end, one of which should be with a screen so window may be opened for ventilation.
6. Provide wash basin for washing hands, and clean towels; paper towels suggested in convenient place in receiving room.
7. Nothing except receiving tank, wash basin and chlorine solution for teat cups should be in receiving room.
8. Room should be cleaned thoroughly after each milking.

F. COOLING THE MILK:

1. Keep aerator clean and in milk house which is clean and free from dust and flies.
2. Rinse aerator with chlorine solution before using. This can best be done by passing the solution over the aerator from receiving tank as in aerating milk, letting the solution run for at least one minute.
3. Milk should be aerated immediately after it is milked. This operation should lower the milk temperatures to at least 45° F. Check temperatures daily to see that the milk is actually being cooled to that temperature. Aerator may become ineffective through deposition of mineral from water on inside of pipes. This should be removed often with water softener.
4. Store cans of milk in cold box immediately to maintain the low temperatures. Check temperatures daily in the cold box.

G. CLEANING THE UTENSILS:

1. Keep wash room free from flies and dust.
2. Rinse all utensils, milk hoses and teat cups with cold water immediately after use. This removes excess milk. Do not use hot water, as hot water tends to cook the milk solids, causing them to adhere to the utensils. This hardened material then becomes what is commonly known

as milk stone.

3. After rinsing, scrub all utensils thoroughly in warm water using washing powder, and brushes made for the various utensils.
4. Rinse all utensils, after scrubbing, in 200 parts per million chlorine solution or if steam sterilization is to be used in clear water, then sterilize with steam. (See inspector for information.)
5. After proper cleansing and rinsing, hang all utensils on rack where there is no dust or flies such that said utensils will drain thoroughly. (See Inspector about further details.)
6. Rinse all utensils including milk cans in chlorine solution 200 parts per million, and be sure to drain thoroughly thereafter just before using.
7. Milk cans when brought from the dairy should be put on a rack in a place protected from flies and dust. Remove the lids from the cans and turn cans upside down on metal racks to permit good drainage. Cleaned cans ready for use may be stored in milk rooms, but should be inverted on rack.
8. Open seams and other cracks in utensils should be soldered when possible. If the utensil cannot be repaired to eliminate such cracks, pits or rough places, they should not be used in the dairy.
9. When milk stone is found, such as on utensils, washing vats, steaming vats, etc., it should be removed with milk stone remover.

Notations:

- Note 1. Item 4 under A - "The Barns" - second line should read: Such as cement plaster which can be washed.
- Note 2. Item 3 under B - "The Cow" but on top Page 2; cloths used for cleaning cows as indicated: Cloths should be washed and boiled or thoroughly rinsed in a clean fresh chlorine solution of 200 parts per million after each milking and dried in sunlight.
- Note 3. Item 3 under D - "Milking the Cow" under community group and individual milking shed conditions: Cows with swollen udders or cows known to produce "gargety" milk, should be milked by hand; or hold such cows until the very last, if they are to be milked with milking machines. In either case, if more than one cow is affected, both hands, and the teat cups should be thoroughly washed, then rinsed in a clean fresh chlorine solution of 200 parts per million after each cow is milked.
- Note 4. Item 4 under F, "Cooling the Milk": Especially when milk is not aerated, and when placing cans with milk into the cold water tank, BE SURE TO CONFER WITH THE INSPECTOR.
- Note 5. A standard latrine should be provided for at each dairy constructed and located as directed by the Inspector.

Acknowledgement is extended C.E. Zehner, University of Wisconsin, Successful Farming, and Better Milking by De LaVal Separator Company for the incentive for the illustrated design on cover page.

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E
R E P O R T
1944

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

BY

JOHN P. AHERN, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1943 to OCTOBER 31, 1944

—oOo—

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

No changes were made in the Extension organization during the year, except that effective September 1, Mr. Clarence E. Byrd was appointed as Emergency War Food Assistant with headquarters at Tonopah, in the Extension office. The county agent has headquarters at Las Vegas from which he does work in both Clark and Nye Counties. Plans are underway for the hiring of a full time resident agent for Nye County. A copy of Mr. Byrd's narrative report is attached to the back of this report.

V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features

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

The 1944 Board of Directors of the Nye County Farm Bureau is composed of the following persons.

Chairman	-	James G. Sharp
Vice Chairman	-	H. B. Ott
Sect. & Treas.	-	Joe Clifford Jr.
Member	-	J. T. Williams
Member	-	H. N. Sharp

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

The Board of Directors act as a governing body for approving the type project and activities carried on by the county agent. All projects and the yearly program of work are written up by the agent and presented to the Board of Directors for approval before they are submitted to the State Extension Director for his approval.

3. General Policies, including relationships with other organizations.

The policy of the Nye County Farm Bureau is to cooperate fully with all organizations working for the betterment of Agriculture. It is the policy of the organization to not enter political or other pressure questions and to keep its activities

confined to educational work or promotional work directly affecting the improvement of agricultural methods and the farm homes in the county.

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

1. Factors Determining Program

Many factors enter into and influence the Extension program carried on in any county. The Extension Service is set up to serve the rural people by giving out reliable information and assisting with the organization of the rural people into a prosperous, well educated cooperative group. Nye County is next in size to the largest county in the United States, but is very sparsely populated, there being 143 ranch homes in the county. By adding to this, Esmeralda County, which is included in the report, there are 155 ranch homes. This situation greatly affects the kind of program used and the results of the program. The scattered ranches makes community life and neighbor relations difficult, and also the possibilities of group meetings and effective group contacts by the agent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Methods Used in:

(a) Development of Projects:

Projects are developed as a need arises for work on a particular problem. Through study by the County Agent

a general plan is worked out and presented to the Farm Bureau Directors. The Farm Bureau Directors, discuss and make recommendations and finally approve a plan for the particular project. These projects are then submitted to the Director of Extension for approval. The development of most projects is gradual, advancing with the need and information available on the problem at hand. Some projects of an emergency nature come into being in a hurry, and are worked immediately. These projects usually are temporary and are abandoned when the emergency is over.

(b) Development of Farm Bureau Departments.

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

(c) Development of Demonstrations:

Demonstrations are used as a teaching device for a specific problem or practice which can be demonstrated. Some demonstrations are more in the form of a test or experiment than a real demonstration because the Agent does not always know the result which will be achieved. The method used in setting up a demonstration is to determine a need in studying the various projects and methods of teaching. After it has been determined that a demonstration is needed or can help, the Agent discusses the plan with the Farm Bureau Board of Directors and with their approval, contacts the farm or ranch operator who is interested and solicits his help in staging the demonstration. Attention is then called to the demonstration by letters and news articles. When practical, study tours of the farmers in the county are conducted.

(d) Development of Project Leaders:

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

4. In Dairying - General.

Since the dairy industry is of minor importance in Nye and Esmeralda counties little consideration is given to its

A small strip of rangeland was planted thin for the purpose of observation in connection with the setting of seed.

(4) Seed Production

Considerable study has been given to the possibility of the ranchers in the county raising alfalfa seed on a commercial basis. It appears that the production of certified seed could be a very remunerative enterprise in the area, since most ranches are isolated and are relatively free from weeds. During the last year a crop of alfalfa which was let seed produced very few seeds. The pods formed, but most of the pods were empty. The county agent expects to further study alfalfa seed production during the next year and hopes to be able to find the reason for such small yields of seeds.

(g) Sweet Clover

Sweet clover has been strongly recommended as a green manure crop and in all cases where it has been used it has materially improved the soil. Its use in this area is particularly good since it is fairly tolerant to alkali.

(h) Pastures

Range is the chief agricultural resource of Nye County. Thousands of acres of public domain supply feed for the sheep and cattle in the county. Many of the cattle rely wholly upon the range pastures for their feed both in summer and winter. Since the annual rainfall is very slight, artificial reseeding has been unsuccessful, except in limited sections in canyons where snow accumulates and where water runoff lasts throughout the summer. Some thought and study has been given to the possibility of reseeding some of the native grasses and brouse plants which seem to be well adapted to the area. Through the help of Mr. C. E. Byrd several small seedings of Indian Rice grass and White Sage have been made. It is hoped that an artificial reseeding program might be practical for these two plants.

Some work has also been done in relation to the improvement of meadow land for pastures by the use of improved grasses and clovers. At the present, plots have been established over various parts of the county, using some 25 different grasses and clovers, in hopes of finding which ones will be most useful in restoring the pasture value of much swampy and wet, rather alkaline meadow land in the county.

(j) Potatoes

Potatoes are taking their place among the important crops

problems. One rather large dairy of about 90 head of milking cows all registered Guernseys and Holsteins operates in the Fish Lake Valley. All the milk from this dairy is sold at the Tonopah Army airfield. Some advice on feeding and management was given the operator. The bloat problem has been of prime importance, and the use of corn silage or rolled concentrates either one will reduce this problem to a minimum. Some study has been given to the proper curing of the alfalfa hay. There seems to be evidence that hay which is stacked too dry, without having a chance to go through the normal sweat or curing process will have a greater tendency to bloat than properly cured hay. For this reason the stacking of hay while yet slightly damp and tough has been recommended.

5. In Poultry - General.

Like dairying, the poultry business in Nye and Esmeralda Counties is of minor importance, however, two commercial producers operate in the Fish Lake Valley. These poultrymen sell their eggs in Tonopah. Little time or thought was given to this enterprise during the year by the county agent.

6. In Agronomy.

(a) Corn - General.

Some study has been made on the possibilities of raising corn in the area. It has been found that corn grows very well, but due to the lack of labor supply and to the fact that little livestock is fed out in the area, corn has not become an important crop. A large field of U.S.-52 was planted at the Patterson place in Esmeralda County and the yield was good. Corn has been recommended by the agent as a row crop to fit into a rotation program, and to supply both grain and ensilage.

(f) Alfalfa

During the year an alfalfa variety test plot was established at J. T. Williams place for the purpose of studying the adaptability of the various varieties to the area. The following varieties were planted:

Ranger	Grimm
Dakota Common	Orestan
Utah Common	California Common
Cossack	Kansas Common
Argentine FC22651	Hardigan
Ladak	Oregon Creeper
Modoc Common	Nevada Common
Nemaastan	

It is expected that this plot will be observed for resistance to wilt, longevity of life, rate of growth, and quality of hay.

in the county. While little actual work and study has been done by the county agent in the production of potatoes, some help was given by way of cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture in getting some of the potatoes grown in the county graded for sale to the Army. Few potato diseases prevalent in the area, and some consideration has been given to the prospect of producing certified seed potatoes.

(1) Weeds - General

Weeds are not a serious menace in the county, as each ranch in the county has its own water system. However, for several years some of the ranches have carried on intensive weed control work in connection with White Top. This year, however, due to labor shortage and shortages of chemicals and supplies, little has been done along this line.

Study was made of a poisonous weed doing considerable damage on the sheep ranges in the county. It has been quite conclusively decided that the plant causing the trouble is (Halogeton) but to date no practical method of controlling it has been found. This problem will need a great amount of attention in the near future as it is causing many hundred dollars in sheep losses each year.

(m) Ladino Clover

Ladino Clover is being tried in the meadows in test plots to determine its adaptability to the area.

(o) Meadows

(1) Improvement

Meadow hay is probably next only to range pasture in importance in Nye County. Several thousands of acres are devoted to the production of wild hay. The plants growing in the meadows consist mainly of sedges and other native grasses with little clover. The County agent has recommended the seeding of Alsike and Red clovers, Domestic and Perennial Rye grasses and Brome grass. It is felt that all other grasses and clovers will need further trials before they can be strongly recommended for use in the area. The plots which are set up as mentioned in this report under pastures, as well as those which will be established in the spring of 1945 should be very useful in determining which of the many grasses and clovers can be recommended. The dry summers make the use of most domestic grasses precarious.

(p) Alsike Clover

Observations have shown that Alsike Clover is fairly well adapted to the meadows in the county and its use as a meadow hay plant has been recommended.

7. In Agricultural Economics

(a) Marketing

(11) Potatoes

Through the assistance of C. E. Byrd, help was given to Chas. D. Keough in marketing a large potato and apple crop to the army. The marketing of these crops necessitated the grading of the crops to meet army regulations.

(13) Cattle

A plan has been developed to assist ranchers in marketing their cattle and sheep, but to date little has been done since a full time Extension Service representative has not been in the county to do the necessary work in connection with it. It is expected that Mr. Byrd will do some work along this line during the 1945 season.

Most cattle sold out of Nye County go out as feeders, however, in recent years there has been a decided tendency for several ranchers to market fat cattle off of pastures and grain in the fall of the year. With the development of better meadow pastures it is expected that this practice may become quite general.

(16) Use of current market information

Ranchers have been advised to cull heavily and hold cattle numbers down to a safe level, disposing of cull cows while prices are good and avoiding the possibility of getting caught in a slump with the ranches over stocked.

(b) Credit

(2) Intermediate Credit Associations

Acting in cooperation with the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Corporation as an appraiser, an appraisal was made of one of the larger ranches in the county for the purpose of a loan.

(d) Farm Management - General

Conferences and individual farm visits were used in working with ranchers in relation with their farm management problems. Some of the problems arising were regarding proper use of water, water storage, development of water supply, land leveling, crop rotations, drainage, balancing feed supply and livestock numbers, and developing cash crops.

One large meadow which is alkaline, and useful only as a rather poor pasture is being reclaimed by drainage ditches, use of water to wash out the excess alkali and planting of adaptable grasses and clevers. This meadow covers 700 acres. Several other smaller meadows are under similar programs. Ranchers are being encouraged into the use of summer irrigated pasture for the development of young cattle, which will be marketed in the fall. Thus the cattle will be of maximum weight and condition when going to market. The greater use of the farm in producing livestock feed and less reliance on the public domain is being encouraged.

Many ranches are located on small creeks which dry up in mid-summer. Investigations are being made to determine where reservoirs are practical for the storage of the winter and spring runoff for late summer irrigation. One farmer near Tonopah has developed water in wells about 5 miles from and 500 feet higher in elevation than his ranch. One well has been tapped by the siphon method and is flowing a sizeable stream of water. The other wells will be tapped in like manner and the water will be piped to his farm for raising vegetables, alfalfa and fruit.

(g) Land Utilization

Much good land in Nye County is not being used for lack of proper methods of distributing water. Through better irrigation systems more of this land is becoming of value for farming each year. Some land is rendered relatively useless by too much water while other is useless because of insufficient water. Attempts are being made through better irrigation systems to correct this situation.

(k) Agricultural Adjustment

(1) Soil Conservation & Domestic Allotment Act

The Nye County Agricultural Conservation Association held an annual meeting November 5, 1943 and elected the following committeemen to serve during 1944:

Chairman	- C. A. Perrine
Vice-Chairman	- James G. Sharp
Regular Member	- Wesley Blair
1st Alternate	- Joe T. Williams
2nd Alternate	- H. B. Ott

At a meeting of this committee, John P. Ahern was elected Secretary and Leo Funk was elected Treasurer for the committee. This committee held regular meetings the first week in each month. The writer was present at all but two of these meetings. The County Agent's part in the program was to act as Secretary, and advise with the committee regarding procedures and practices recommended.

Throughout most of the year Mr. Funk was hired as field supervisor and clerk. During a four month period while Mr. Funk was not available on a full time basis Mrs. Marguerite Boscovich was hired as an office clerk. The program was well carried out through the year, and it is now estimated that the 1944 payments in the county will amount to about \$30,000. The construction of irrigation and drainage ditches and reorganization of irrigation systems were by far the most popular practices during the year.

8. In Animal Husbandry

(a) Beef Cattle

(1) Range Improvement

Little has been accomplished in range improvement work; however, the paragraph written under Pastures in this report will give some information regarding the Extension program in this regard. Through the A. C. A. some attempts have been made to defer grazing, but with little results.

(2) Range Management

There is a tendency in the area to shift from the purely range operation and sale of feeders to the greater use of farm grown pasture and other feeds as a supplement to the range. This change in procedure is being strongly recommended by the Extension Service, since it will give the local ranchers the benefit of marketing better finished livestock, with greater weights, and also gives a chance to more easily control breeding and get larger and more uniform calf crops.

(3) Purebred Sires

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

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

(4) Culling

Ranchers have been advised to cull heavily now while prices are high, getting rid of non-producing cows, and holding numbers down to be in a safe position when prices level off again.

(5) Control Breeding

This practice works in well with a pasture program, as the cows can be bred while on pasture under controlled conditions. It tends toward larger, more uniform calf crops, and makes culling of the non-producing cows much easier. This practice is being highly recommended and is being tried with good success by some producers.

(7) Disease Control

In working with Doctor Anderson, a veterinarian in Ely, Nevada, a program has been worked out by C. E. Byrd whereby this veterinarian's services can be had by the ranchers of Nye County. In order to make it possible for him to make a visit into the county or a certain area, work is accumulated and reported to Mr. Byrd so that when the need for veterinary services in a particular area will make a trip practical, Mr. Byrd will notify the veterinarian. Trips in on individual cases would not be practical.

(b) Sheep

Little has been done in the county on sheep production. Sheep numbers are dropping and their ranges are being taken up by cattle. Some study has been given to sheep losses on the range. Further word on this can be found in this report under Weeds 6 (1).

(d) Hogs

(4) Disease Control

During the year a severe case of hog Cholera broke out in the herd of Victor Lambertucci, who is raising hogs on garbage obtained from the Tonopah Air base. In this outbreak over 500 head of hogs were lost within a period of 10 days. Advice had been given by the County Agent some 12 months previous that the hogs on the place be vaccinated for Hog Cholera. However, the advise was not accepted until the damage had already been done. The State

Department of Agriculture supervised the job of cleaning up the mess created by the outbreak and the operator has now built his hog numbers back up to where he now keeps regularly about 700 head of hogs. He now vaccinates every hog brought to his premises.

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

(3) Taylor Grazing Act

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

(i) Meat

The releasing of the slaughter permit program, and also the decision of the War Department (army) to allow local meat to be sold in Tonopah without Federal inspection has relieved the tight meat situation greatly. Prior to this action by the Army, local ranchers could not sell in the area because of the lack of Federal inspection facilities. This favorable action was brought about through efforts of the local Extension office and the Nye County Farm Bureau.

9. In Club Work

(a) Agricultural

Investigations have been made regarding starting club work in Nye County. It is expected that a beef club be organized in the eastern side of the county in November or December 1944.

10. In Community Activities

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation

The Farm Bureau in Nye County is not set up on a membership fee basis, since it is strictly an Extension organization. The County Agent has cooperated with the Farm Bureau Directors in attempting to work out details for the hire of a full time resident agent in the county. The directors and the agent attended the Annual Nevada Farm Bureau meeting.

11. In Horticulture

(a) Gardens and Orchards

Most farms raise adequate gardens, and little has needed

to be done in this project among the farm people. Victory gardens in the towns are impractical due to lack of sufficient water on an economical basis.

12. Control of Rodents and other pests.

Some use of Rodent Control cartridges was made in the county for gopher control, but their unavailability has limited their use greatly. Two method demonstrations on their use were given.

13. In Rural Agricultural Engineering

(a) Irrigation

Advice was given in relation to reorganization of farm irrigation systems on several farms in the county. One farm under the ACA program put in a complete underground irrigation system, using steel pipe and concrete diversion boxes. Other farms have had work done on water storage reservoirs. The proper leveling of land for maximum use of water supply and effective irrigation has been stressed in discussions with ranchers. Some study was made of the siphon method of taking water from the head ditches into the corrugated fields. This practice is common in the Pahrump Valley area, but has not been used in other parts of the county yet. The County agent expects this practice to become the standard method of irrigating new land just seeded.

(i) Drainage

The proper drainage of much of the meadow land in the county is an important problem. In cooperation with the S.C.S. in an off area farm plan, a survey was made of a large 700 acre meadow in Fish Lake Valley. A plan was drawn up for drainage ditches to drain the excess water from the meadow. The ditches were put in and the job of reclaiming the meadow is now underway. The results of the job will not be available for at least one more year, but it is expected that much of the meadow may be made useful as pasture. If this project is successful more work of this nature will be recommended.

14. Soils

(a) Green Manures

The use of green manures have been recommended for general use in the county. In most cases White Sweet Clover or Hubam Clover has been recommended. In cases where the recommendations

have been tried, the results were extremely satisfactory. It has been found to be the easiest way to reclaim land.

(b) Neutralization of Black Alkali

Native alum was tried as a treatment on slick spots in a meadow. It was found that the spots were caused by an accumulation of alkali. Beneficial results were observed on the treated spots, and it is expected that further tests will be made in the future with this treatment.

(c) Commercial Fertilizers

(1) Phosphate

The application of Treble Superphosphate to alfalfa was tried in experimental plots in the county by the County Agent. In no case was there any method of measuring results except by observation. Observation did not show any beneficial effect of the application. However, the tests are not conclusive enough to make any assumptions from, and it is hoped that further tests will be made during the next year on the use of phosphate as well as nitrates and potash.

15. In Publication

(a) Agricultural News Writing

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

19. Character and Scope of Office and Field Service

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

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

20. Analysis and Interpretation of Tabular Summary

The Statistical report includes work done by the writer, as well as some work done in the eastern side of the county, by C. W. Hodgson, county agent stationed at Ely, Nevada, and work done by Clarence E. Byrd, Emergency War Food Assistant during September and October 1944. All statistics are grouped under the heading Agricultural Agent. Days in the office include the days spent in the Tonopah office as well as those spent in the Las Vegas office doing work related to the Extension program in Nye County.

VII. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

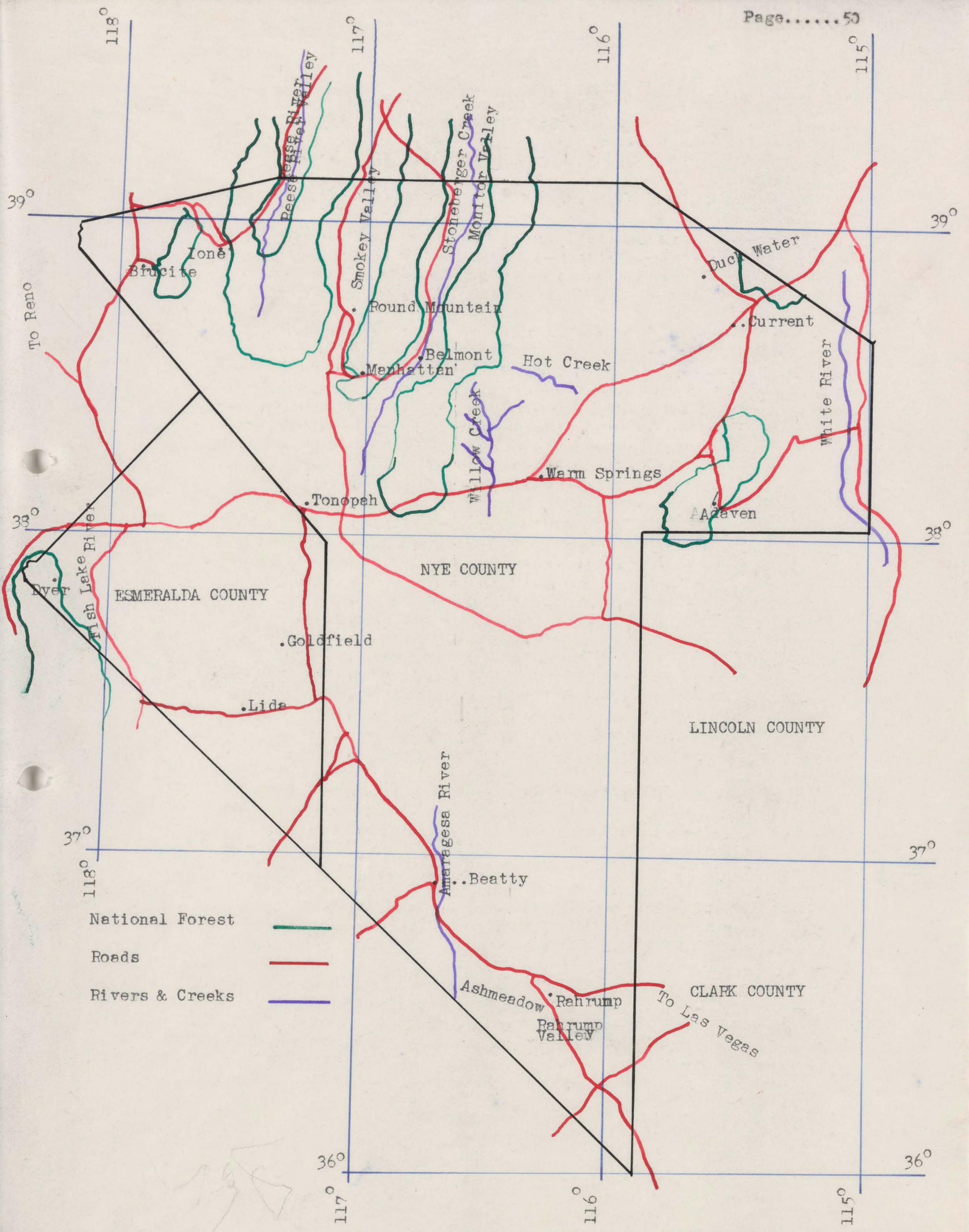
The present arrangement with regard to the Extension organization in Nye County is not satisfactory. Nye County is in bad need of a full time resident agent. The projects for the county have had considerable amount of preliminary work completed on them. It is now necessary for a county agent to follow them up closely. Among the problems which the writer feels are important are:

1. Pasture and Meadow Improvement.
2. Range Improvement.
3. Livestock Improvement and Management.
4. Alfalfa production study to include variety tests, seed production study, and harvest methods.
5. Soil and fertilizer tests.
6. 4-H club work.
7. Small grain crop studies.
8. General Farm Management.
9. Water development and utilization.
10. Work on cash crop programs.
11. Community life, road construction, rural electrification, home improvement.
12. Farm Machinery and Labor saving devices.

It is strongly recommended that a full time county agent be hired as soon as possible.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The activities of the county agent to date have been largely a process of doing preliminary study and farmer relationship work to make ready for a real Extension program when one is made possible. The county agent assists the ACA program, administers the war programs for the county, gives advice on farm or ranch problems when it is requested and has assisted the Nye County Farm Bureau in getting completed the necessary things in making the services of a county agent available. Guidance has been given to the Farm Labor and War Food assistant, but little actual work has been done on a real Extension program.



- National Forest —
- Roads —
- Rivers & Creeks —

ESMERALDA COUNTY

NYE COUNTY

LINCOLN COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY

To Reno

To Las Vegas

Lone Bruceite

Smokey Valley

Stoneberger Creek
Monitor Valley

Duck Water

Round Mountain

Current

Belmont

Hot Creek

Manhattan

Willow Creek

Warm Springs

Tonopah

Adaven

White River

Ever

Fish Lake River

Goldfield

Lida

Amaragesa River

Beatty

Ashmeadow

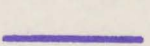
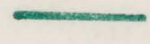
Rahrump

Rahrump Valley

National Forest

Roads

Rivers & Creeks



118°

117°

116°

115°

39°

39°

38°

38°

37°

37°

118°

36°

36°

117°

116°

115°

November 25, 1944

Mr. Cecil W. Creel, Director
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Dear Director Creel:

As you requested in our telephone conversation earlier this week I am summarizing briefly my activities carried on in Nye and Esmeralda Counties through the Extension Service office here in Tonopah and under the supervision of John P. Ahern, District Extension Agent in Las Vegas, from September 1st to October 31st, 1944.

By way of background, there are about 160 individual ranches, large and small, in these two counties. Of this total, there are 12 ranches operated in Esmeralda County while the remaining 148 are managed by 121 operators in Nye County. My service to these ranchers has been principally on the Farm Labor Front until entering upon the War Food Program September 1st. Even before the period of which this narrative report is made my work has covered many of the services performed by a county agent.

Of the fifty-two days in September and October, which I worked on the program, approximately 41 were devoted to Emergency War Food services. Thirty of these days were spent in the office receiving 189 office calls and 67 telephone calls. Days in the field totalled 11, and 26 farms and homes were visited. One news article on marketing and production of fine apples and potatoes on one of our ranches was published after I brought in a State Inspector and he issued a certificate indicating the highest rating to that date in the State. Numerous photos were taken of products, ranch operations of all types, homes, irrigation systems, machinery, meadows, ranges, and other subjects to stimulate improvements in practices, further production and wise use of prevalent products, machinery and systems. Extension Service activities carried out in the various communities can be listed as follows:

CROP PRODUCTION; 12 advisements through office calls, visits to fruit, vegetables, ranches, etc. Exhibits were made public.

RESEEDING PASTURES, MEADOWS, RANGES:

10 advisements and information given through office calls and visits to ranches. Sowed 1 seed plot on range and 12 experimental cases for specimens to be mounted. Inspections and work on Halogeton (poison plant to sheep) and other poisonous range plants.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:

Beef: - 12 advisements & information via office calls, ranch visits
 article prepared, pictures taken.
 Sheep:- 3 advisements & information via office calls, ranch visits
 article prepared, pictures taken.
 Hogs: - 4 " " " " " " " " "
 Waste Fats -2 " " " " " " " " "
 Poultry 5 " " " " " " " " "
 Dairy 5 " " " " " " " " "

RATIONING FOODS & SLAUGHTERING: - 12 advisements & information via office
 calls, ranch visits, article prepared, pictures taken.

CONSERVATION NATURAL RESOURCES:

Water Development - 18 advisements & information via office calls,
 ranch visits, article prepared, pictures taken.
 Soil Management - 22 " " " " " " "
 Forestry - 2 " " " " " " "
 Wildlife - 2 " " " " " " "
 New Land Cleared - 11 " " " " " " "

FARM MANAGEMENT: - 4 advisements & information via office calls, ranch
 visits, article prepared, pictures taken.

MARKETING: Contacted buyers and trucking companies - State
 officials aided survey.

Grain & Hay - 12 advisements & information via office calls, ranch
 visits, article prepared, pictures taken.
 Livestock - 20 " " " " " " "
 Dairy Products 6 " " " " " " "
 Poultry Products 10 " " " " " " "
 Fruits & Vegetables - 9 " " " " " " "
 Farm Supplies &
 equipment - 15 " " " " " " "

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, EQUIPMENT: 11 advisements via office
 calls, ranch visits, article prepared, pictures taken.

NUTRITION & HEALTH:

Home Production, Food supply - 29 advisements & information via office
 calls, ranch visits, article prepared,
 pictures taken.
 Food Selection & Preparation - 10 " " " " " "
 Food Preservation & Storage - 16 " " " " " "
 Health & Safety - 12 " " " " " "

ECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON AGRICULTURE:

Control of Predatory Animals - 12 advisements, & information via office calls, ranch visits, article prepared, pictures taken.

Aid from Fish & Wild Life

Control of Plant Diseases - 8 " " "

Aid from State Agricultural Department

Veterinary Service provided 11 " " "

Veterinarian from Ely to come in when needed.

4-H CLUB BOYS' & GIRLS' PROJECT:

Preliminary work and literature sent out on "Beef Club" at Current Creek. 25 boys and girls contacted - Adult leader chosen.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES: - Such as Farm Bureau, AAA, Farm Labor, Fish & Wild Life, Forest Service, Tonopah Army Air Base, Public Schools, Red Cross, Defense Councils, County Improvement Associations, USO, War Fund & Bond Drives, Economic Post War Planning Board, etc., has been entered into wherever feasible and proper.

We have already outlined Extension Service projects for next year on such vital phases of endeavor as, Marketing, Meadow Improvement, Water Development, Beef Production, 4-H Club, and others which will, if approved, carry forward many of the past activities stated above, and include innovations of importance to the war effort and regional development. If the fine cooperation we have received in the past year, from the ranch and urban populations of this area is indicative of the future, we hope to improve the services throughout the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Clarence E. Byrd
Clarence E. Byrd, Emergency
War Food Assistant, Nye County
& Esmeralda County