

Subject

To

1944

From

ALBRIGHT

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No.

ANNUAL REPORT
ARCHEE R. ALBRIGHT
WASHOE COUNTY
1944

AC 0089/1/87

"Made in U. S. A."

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 Washoe

REPORT OF

<u>M. Gertrude Hayes</u> (Name) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1943</u> to <u>Oct. 31, 1944</u>
<u>Madge Elder</u> <i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	From <u>June 1, 1944</u> to <u>Aug. 31, 1944</u>
<u>E. Wittwer & E. Lowrance</u> <i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	From <u>May 1, 1944</u> to <u>Aug. 31, 1944</u>
<i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Archie R. Alhright</u> <i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	From <u>Nov. 1, 1943</u> to <u>Oct. 31, 1944</u>
<i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	From _____ to _____, 194__



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified

	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	15	3	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹	218	53	259	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²	157	75	27	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office ³	83	40	194	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field ³	292	88	92	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	804	522	669	1995
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	546	171	632	1349
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	543	111	2927	3581
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	1223	367	2475	4065
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	125	16	90	231
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	5264	35	417	5716
	1	0	2	3
	9	0	7	16
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	46	0	70	74
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	12	1	1	14
	51	10	10	71
	155	0	8	163
	755	0	285	1040
	139	35	1	175
	361	200	300	861
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	553	29	0	582
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	21	0	0	21
	2635	0	0	2635
16. Tours conducted.....	0	0	4	4
	0	0	50	50
	8	11	8	27
	75	64	73	212
17. Achievement days held.....	2	0	1	3
	425	0	150	575
	2	0	5	7
	227	0	182	409

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	1	1	1	3
		(b) Total boys attending	9	9	9	27
		(c) Total girls attending	12	12	0	24
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	2	2	5	9
		(a) Number	245	4	117	366
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance	7478	100	2119	9697
		(a) Number	24	1	0	25
	(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance	544	150	0	694
		(a) Number	9	0	0	9
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance	279	0	0	279
		(a) Number	3	0	0	3
	(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance	32	0	0	32
		(a) Number				

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	516
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	410
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	15
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	20
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	423
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	5
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	576
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	250
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	76
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	21
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	516
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	2500

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):					
(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	Washoe County Farm Bureau	(2) No. of members	228	
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name	Washoe County A. C. A.	(2) No. of members	480	
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	Home & Community Department	(2) No. of members	423	
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	Washoe County 4-H Clubs	(2) No. of members	96	
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	Included in Farm Bureau	(2) No. of members	0	
34. Number of members of county extension program committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):					
(a) Agricultural	275	(b) Home demonstration	191	(c) 4-H Club	16
(d) Older youth				5	
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)				16	
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees				16	
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work				31	
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups				573	
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.)	a. 8	b. 4		x x x x x x x x x	
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system	115	Men	30	Women	85
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	70	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	0
	(2) Women	74		(3) Older club boys	5
				(2) Women	16
				(4) Older club girls	5

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service	County Agriculture Planning Committee
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:	
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men 16 (2) Women 33 (3) Youth 0
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men 0 (2) Women 0
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)	5
45. Number of members of such community planning committees:	(a) Men 16 (b) Women 33 (c) Youth 0
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year?	(a) Yes X (b) No

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	112
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	75
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	69
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	0	0	18
(2) Community	0	0	27
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	99
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	0	0	390

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

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CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	1
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	26	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	0	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	0	0	0	29	31	0	0	93	0	0
(2) The use of lime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) The use of fertilizers	0	0	0	78	23	0	0	60	0	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
(3) Agricultural agents	14	6	6	1	0	2	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	5	5	1	0	3	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	3	4	0	0	7	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	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	17	13	11	3	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	11	7	21	12	0	57	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	31	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	100	38	29	5	0	0	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

Soil Management—Continued

Forestry—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	61	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	10
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	280	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	10
(c) With strip cropping	0	(c) With selection cutting	0
(d) In constructing terraces	12	(d) With production of naval stores	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	32	(e) With production of maple-sirup products	0
(f) With contour farming of cropland	0	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	0
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	7	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	200
(h) In contouring pasture or range	0		
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	1		
(j) In summer-fallowing	3		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0		
(l) With drainage	12		
(m) With irrigation	70		
(n) With land clearing	17		
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:		69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	0
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	0		
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	0		
(c) Grazing associations	2		

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	1	0	3
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	4	0	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	3	10	0	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.....	516			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	273			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	420			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	36			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....				37
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....				0
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....				0
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....				0
(i) With farm-labor problems.....				381
(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.....	Na	Na	Na	Na
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				0

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

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	5	3	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	1	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	7	8	2
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	1	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	7	10	13
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	0	7	9	5

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....	0
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	12	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	13	(a) Obtaining electricity.....	37
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	9	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	0
(d) Installing water systems.....	41	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	0
(e) Installing heating systems.....	29		
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	212	Farm Buildings—Continued	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	10	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	6	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	87
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	125	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	120
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	12	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	11
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	325	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	0	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	0	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	29
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	0	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	73
(o) Improving home grounds.....	55	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	35
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	5	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.....	29	57	42	7
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	10	10	10
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	44	44	44	26
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
(a) In improving diets.....	750			
(b) With food preparation.....	553			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	2921			
(1) Of vegetables.....	2921	1. Quarts canned.....	61,920	38,700
(2) Of fruits.....	127	2. Gallons brined.....	0	1,548
(3) Of meats.....	550	3. Pounds: Dried ^{2 5}	344	860
(4) Of milk.....	227	4. Cured ^{3 5}	0	5,000
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....	375	5. Stored.....	103,200	154,800
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....	17	6. Frozen ⁴	3,000	1,425
(e) With butter or cheese making.....	10			
(f) With food preservation problems ¹	981	115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(1) Canning.....	600			
(2) Freezing.....	125	1. Quarts canned.....	1,413	866
(3) Drying.....	327	2. Gallons brined.....	0	3
(4) Storing.....	526	3. Pounds: Dried ^{2 5}	0	5
(i) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	353	4. Cured ^{3 5}	0	0
(j) In canning according to a budget.....	331	5. Stored.....	600	3,000
(k) With child-feeding problems.....	123	6. Frozen ⁴	100	100
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....	312			
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....				12
(n) With first-aid or home nursing.....				0
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				151
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				2
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.

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.....	15	87	7	11
(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.....	9	9	10	10
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	28	44	44	60
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued				
121. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) With time-management problems.....	186			
(b) With home accounts.....	8			
(c) With financial planning.....	183			
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	0			
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	0			
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—				
(a) Food.....	0			
(b) Clothing.....	0			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	0			
(d) General household supplies.....	0			
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—				
(a) Food.....	0			
(b) Clothing.....	0			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	0			
(d) General household supplies.....	0			
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	303			
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	125			
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	286			
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.				
Clothing and Textiles—Continued				
127. Number of families assisted this year with—				
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....				255
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....				303
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....				255
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....				48
Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued				
128. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....				183
(b) In improving family relationships.....				62
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....				21
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....				15
(b) Women.....				350
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....				430
Recreation and Community Life—Continued				
132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....				114
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....				9
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....				9
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—				
(a) Club or community house.....				0
(b) Permanent camp.....				0
(c) Community rest rooms.....				0
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....				0
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....				1

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing co-operatives, 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	Number of girls enrolled	Number of boys completing	Number of girls completing	Number of units involved in completed projects
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	June Report		Final		
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.....	48	48	48	48	7 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	6	0	300 Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
152. Beef cattle.....	6	2	5	2	11 Animals
153. Sheep.....	0	0	0	0	0 Animals
154. Swine.....	7	0	4	0	55 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).....	10	4	10	4	x x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity.....	1	0	1	0	{ 0 Articles made 10 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	12	0	12	2329 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....	48	48	0	48	x x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing.....	0	37	0	37	{ 111 Garments made 18 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.....	10	0	6	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion).....	48	48	44	48	x x x x x x x x x x x x

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

- 173. Number of 4-H Clubs..... 8
- 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys² 49 (b) Girls² 48
- 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys³ 45 (b) Girls³ 48
- 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys 48 (b) Girls 47
- 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys 1 (b) Girls 1
- 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys 38 (b) Girls 38
- 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys 11 (b) Girls 10

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	19	17	10 and under	9	5
2d	10	13	11	8	8
3d	10	3	12	11	8
4th	2	5	13	8	12
5th	2	4	14	4	6
6th	6	6	15	5	5
7th	0	0	16	4	3
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..... 96
 - (b) Giving demonstrations..... 25
 - (c) Recreational leadership..... 25
 - (d) Music appreciation..... 96
 - (e) Health..... 96
 - (f) Fire and accident prevention..... 96
 - (g) Wildlife conservation..... 96
 - (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 96
 - (i) Use of economic information..... 96
- 183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 21
- 184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 8

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		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..... 10
- 204 (b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by Extension agent(s)..... 10
- 205 (c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by Extension office..... 24
- 206 (d) Number of copies of circular postcards and letters on AAA prepared and distributed by Extension office..... 15
- 207 (e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or bulletins distributed by Extension office..... 31
- 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..... 38
 - Number of office calls..... 389
 - Number of telephone calls..... 281

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..... 17
- 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.....	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	10	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	5	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	0	8	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).....	2	0	0
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries.....	0	0	0
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings).....	5	0	0
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material).....	2	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 de- fense agency (b)	Farm Employment service Labor (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)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	46	0	30	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	16	0	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	9	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	24	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

15

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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

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

R E P O R T

1 9 4 4

Statement of Agricultural Extension
activities in Washoe County, Nevada, with
the assistance and efforts of representa-
tives of the U. S. Department of Agricul-
ture, University of Nevada, and Washoe
County Farm Bureau Cooperating.

BY

ARCHIE R. ALBRIGHT, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1943 to OCTOBER 31, 1944

RENO, NEVADA

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Washoe County Area 6,251 square miles. Farm Area 434,877 Acres.
Irrigated Area 43,765.

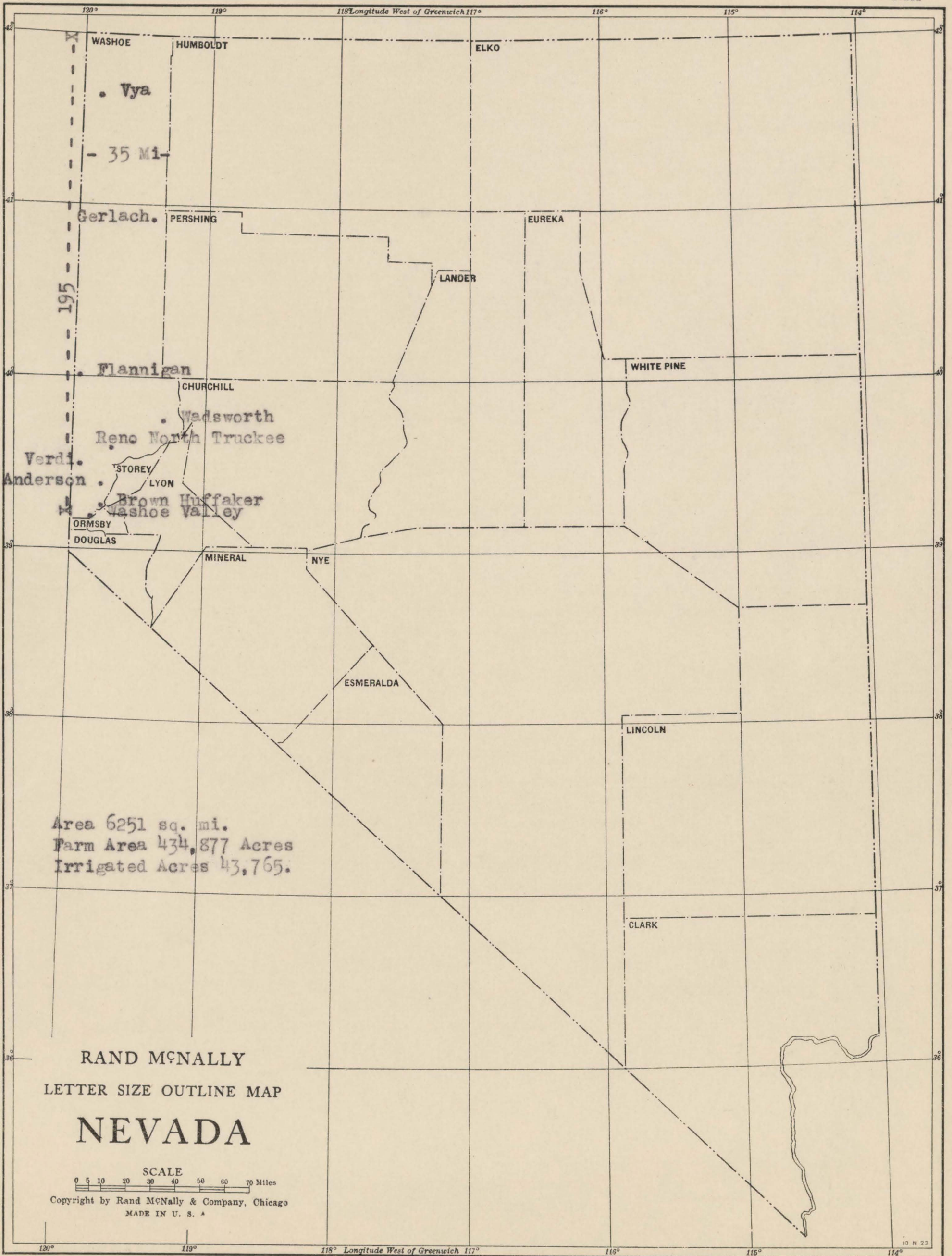
The farming area lies principally within a 30 mile radius of Reno. However there are stock ranches scattered the full length and width of the County. The outlying communities are considerable distance from Reno. Flannigan is 50 miles from Reno, 20 miles of this is very poor dirt road. Gerlach is 110 miles from Reno and has 60 miles of poor dirt road. Vya is 225 miles from Reno and has 25 miles of dirt road, via Alturas and Cedarville California.

The Agent visits North Washoe only about four times per year, because of the few farms in that area and the limited amount of travel allowed because of tires and gasoline being rationed.

Active community organizations for Extension work are located in the following districts.

Anderson-Riverside
Brown Huffaker
North Truckee-Glendale
Washoe Valley

4-H Club Work is done in Anderson, Riverside, Brown Huffaker, North Truckee, Glendale, Lockwood, Verdi, and Washoe Valley communities.



Area 6251 sq. mi.
 Farm Area 434,877 Acres
 Irrigated Acres 43,765.

RAND McNALLY
 LETTER SIZE OUTLINE MAP

NEVADA

SCALE
 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Miles

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V. STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features

Two full time Agents carried on the Extension Program of Work with three different part time Agents for three months during the Summer. The Extension Agent works on all agricultural programs while the Home Demonstration Agent works on the home and community program. The Assistant Agents work principally on 4-H Club work but assist on other work. A full time office Secretary is employed as well as a full time Farm Labor Secretary. A part time labor recruiter is employed. A full time office secretary is employed on the Agricultural Conservation Program and a full time field supervisor has been employed since July 1st. Much valuable time was lost because of a turnover of office help as well as assistant Agents.

All of the equipment in the office is furnished by the Farm Bureau with headquarters at 57 Sierra Street, Reno. The Farm Bureau pays \$125 per month rent and the Agricultural Conservation program pays \$40 per month for the very fine office quarters. The combination of these offices into one office offers a very convenient place for the farmers to secure their information.

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

The officers of the Washoe County Farm Bureau for 1944 are as follows:

Leo F. Sauer, President
R. F. D., Carson City, Nevada
Jose A. Zunini, Vice-President
Route 1, Box 165, Reno, Nevada
Mrs. Bella Capurro, Secretary
Route 1, Box 164, Reno, Nevada
J. L. Hash, Treasurer
Route 1, Box 134, Reno, Nevada
John P. Capurro, Director
Route 2, Box 144, Reno, Nevada

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

community and are called together twice a year to discuss county and community programs.

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

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

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

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

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

The farmers in the County are generally industrious and thrifty.

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

3. General Policies, Including Relationships with Other Organizations.

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

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

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
4-H Club Work - State #17	:Enroll 100 boys and girls in :food production projects. :Promote the production of vege- :table gardens and a home meat :supply. :Enroll 100 boys and girls in the :Victory service project. :Enroll 4-H members in the Vic- :tory Farm Volunteer program. :Teach safety, fire prevention, :salvage and savings by pur- :chasing War Stamps.	:Enrolled 98 boys and girls in :food production projects. :Every member enrolled either grew :a garden or assisted with the :family garden. :98 were enrolled in the Victory :service project. :98 were enrolled in the Victory :Farm Volunteer Program. :The safety fire prevention, salvage :and War Savings program was taught :to all enrolled. :Directed the Nevada Junior Live- :stock show.
Farm Bureau Cooperation - State #169	:Continue the encouragement of :farm center meetings and depart- :ment meetings. : : : :Provide factual information and :have it presented to farm :center group. :Use the farm center officers :to form a county planning :committee. :Maintain a complete working :relationship between farm bureau :and the County Extension Service.	:28 Farm Center meetings were act- :ively participated in, 6 department :meetings were called and 3 county :wide meetings of Farm Bureau were :attended. : : :Factual information was presented :at each meeting and speakers were :secured for the meetings. :The farm center officers were used :as the county and community planning :committee. :The close relationship of Extension :and Farm Bureau work leads people :to believe they are one and the :same organization.
Building Extension Program -	:Keep neighborhood leader system :active. :Coordinate all agencies for a :combined effort to better work :out the problem of agriculture.	:Neighborhood leaders were used to :disseminate information on rationing :Twenty-three different agencies were :coordinated into a working program :for agriculture during war time.
Livestock State #222	:Assist stockmen in securing :feed and supplies to hold their :production at 1943 levels. : :Recommend to ranchers to market :more cattle in 1944. : : :Promote the home production of :meat (poultry, beef, sheep and :swine.)	:Assisted 100 livestock men in :securing feed supplies including :CCC feed wheat, CCC proteins and :Hay. :Recommended heavier marketing of :cattle to all cattle men of the :County. Many stock men called :their herds closer in 1944. :More farmers and ranchers butchered :their own meat in 1944 than in :1943.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	:Furnish all pertinent informa- :tion to farmers and ranchers. : : :Hold Nevada Wool Show. : : :Furnish labor in all possible :instances for the production of :livestock in 1944.	:Furnished market information on :beef of all classes, grades of :meat, information on wool and :lambs and fat hogs. :Conducted Nevada Wool Show which :was larger, better quality and better :attended than ever before. :Furnished many cowboys, feeders, :shepherders and general ranch :workers to sheep and beef men. No :hardships were felt in Washoe County :because of a lack of labor.
War Board State #	:Keep the farmers applications :for materials, equipment and :supplies moving through the :office so no farmer will be :delayed in securing the nec- :essary materials or supplies :needed in his production of food: :Continue the efficient operation :of the Farm Machinery Rationing :committee, the Farm Transpor- :tation committee and the Rural :Salvage Committee. :Promote the production of Live- :stock feed and maintain live- :stock products at the 1943 level: :Promote the production of truck :crops.	:All farmers applications for equip- :ment, supplies and materials were :processed rapidly so no loss of :time or products resulted from the :rationing programs. :The machinery committee and Trans- :portation committees were called :only when necessary to avoid delay :on applications. :The production program was promoted :through the projects pertaining to :the commodity concerned. :Included in Paragraph three.
Farm Labor State #558	:Furnish labor so far as possible :for all farmers as they request :the workers. :Keep the labor supply moving in- :to the channels where most :urgently needed. :Present labor-saving methods to :farmers and ranchers. : :Demonstrate available labor- :saving machines.	:All farmers requests were filled so :far as possible. All needed workers :were secured. :Workers were placed where needed :most. :A bale loader was demonstrated this :saves much hard work as well as :man days. :Included in above paragraph.
Maintain a cooperati	:Maintain a cooperative spirit :with the U.S.E.S.	:The U.S.E.S. was contacted contin- :ually on all phases of the labor :program.
	Direct the recruitment, place- ment, transportation and train- ing of all farm workers in the County.	Boys and girls were recruited trained and placed. 90% of all labor used in the County was recruited by the Extension Office.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
Forage Crop State #346	:Continue 4 alfalfa variety test: :plots. : :Secure two new cooperators in :1944 to use Ranger alfalfa seed: :Recommend the application of :P ₂ O ₅ on alfalfa, pasture and :meadow hay land. :Get farmers to thicken meadows, :seeding ladino and alsike :clover. :Recommend careful rotation of :pastures for best utilization.	:4 alfalfa variety test plots were :checked and 3 plots remain intact :with good results. :Five farmers were influenced to :use Ranger alfalfa seed. :70 farmers used P ₂ O ₅ on meadows, :pastures and alfalfa land. :45 farmers used clovers to thicken :and improve their pasture and :meadow land. :10 farmers rotated their postures :according to recommendation.
Agriculture Conservation Program - State #484	:Inform every farmer in Washoe :and Storey Counties of the :purposes and provisions of the :A.C.A. Program for 1944. :Prepare news articles, circular: :letters and make farm visits :and office calls to assist in- :dividuals in planning for 1944. :Encourage and recommend the :application of P ₂ O ₅ to hay and :pasture land. :Secure the cooperation of water :users in the Lake Ditch Com- :pany in pooling their A.C.P. :allowance to enable the con- :struction of a concrete divir- :sion dam in the Truckee River.	:Every farmer in Washoe and Storey :Counties were informed of the :provisions of the Agriculture :Conservation Program. :380 farmers were assisted in making :farm plans for 1944. :The application of P ₂ O ₅ was em- :phasized to 170 farmers. :Three community projects were worked :out. The Orr Ditch Company, The :Lake Ditch Company, and the Last :Chance Ditch Company.
E Purebred Sires State #2	:Assist at least 10 Dairymen in :securing sires with butterfat :records on two generations of :ancestry. :Assist at least 10 ranchers in :securing purebred herd bulls. :Assist at least 10 Sheepmen in :securing first quality Rams. :Assist 5 hog raisers in securing :purebred boars. :Assist ranchers in securing :good quality stallions and :secure a cooperator to keep a :remount stallion in the county.	:15 dairymen were assisted in secur- :ing purebred sires. :Included in Paragraph one. :30 sheepmen were assisted in locat- :ing desirable Rams. :3 hog raisers secured purebred :sires. :No stallions were secured. No :remount stallion in Washoe County :at present.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
Marketing Agricultural Products State #391	: Furnish complete unbiased : market. : Assist in the marketing of the : extra production in 1944. : : Contact markets, both local and : distant to facilitate the : movement of livestock and crop : products. : Furnish information to farmers : on grades, prices (ceilings) : and supplies. This will : facilitate the movement of the : crops and livestock products.	: Market reports from Reno, South : San Francisco, Stockton, and Los : Angeles were furnished farmers. : Farmers were encouraged to pack : a graded product for government : purchase. : Contact was made with the Reno, : San Francisco, and other coast : markets on all types of Agriculture : products. : Farmers were given information on : grades of meat, potatoes, onions : wool, hay and vegetables.
Banker Farmer Cooperation -	: Continue the cooperation with : the county Key Banker in : presenting 4-H Achievement pins : the Nevada Wool Show and the : Nevada Junior Livestock Show : and Farm Bureau Activities.	: The county Key Bankers presented : achievement pins to 96 4-H Club : members in the county. The first : National Bank of Nevada Contributed : \$50 toward the Nevada Junior : Livestock Show, and donated a : cup for the best fleeces at the : Nevada Wool Show.
Farm Credit	: Assist farmers to secure : credit on a sound basis. : Urge Farmers to pay off their : mortgages as fast as possible. : : Encourage the purchase of War : Bonds for future use for re- : construction and replacements.	: No farmers sought credit through : the office. : Farmers were urged to reduce their : indebtedness as fast as conven- : iently possible. : Recommendations were made to farmers : to invest in War Bonds for future : financing of reconstruction and : repairs.
Truck Crops State #564	: Assist all farmers in securing : first quality seed of adap- : table varieties. : : Promote the high yielding crops : that have proven themselves in : this community. (Potatoes, : onions and root vegetables.) : : Recommend the application of : 10-20-0 fertilizer to potato : acreage and application of : 10-10-5 on vegetables acreage.	: Assisted 30 potato growers in : securing good quality seed. Also : assisted 20 onion growers in : securing seed. : A 10% increase on potato acreage : was recommended. However, the price : of the previous year was not at- : tractive enough to secure the increase. : An increase was secured in onions : and vegetables. : 60 potato growers used 10-20-0 : fertilizer. 10 vegetable growers used : 10-10-5, 7-5-7 and 0-43-0.

VII. Project Activities and Results

1. Farm Bureau Cooperation

Four organized Farm Center Communities were given assistance in planning their programs and activities. These communities are Anderson-Riverside, Brown-Huffaker, North Truckee-Glendale, and Washoe Valley. These Community center meetings were attended and speakers and movies were taken to the meetings. The County Agents explained the latest information on various programs pertinent to the farmer. The Farm Center meeting has been used as a means of keeping the farmers informed on better methods and practices to increase production and to market efficiently. Many farmer contacts were made through attendance at these Center meetings. The Farm Center meetings were used to present 4-H enrollment and achievement programs. The Farm Center officers and Homemakers Clubs sponsored 4-H Clubs in each Community and helped to carry on the whole 4-H program.

The county Farm Bureau Board of Directors were assisted in carrying out their program of work. Their program was devoted to activities which would assist the farmers of the County in making better farms and better farm homes. An effort was made to keep the Farm Bureau Program closely related with other organized programs in the County. The Farm Bureau is the only organization holding Community meetings and therefore offers the Extension Agent an opportunity to bring topics of interest to the farmers.

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

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

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

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

The County Agent furnished speakers for the following subjects. Rationing of machinery, copper wire, gasoline engines, lumber, trucks and gasoline. Office of price Administration policy, Fire Protection and Prevention, Selective Service with its relation to the War Boards, results of fertilizer tests on alfalfa and pasture.

The 1944 AAA program, market information, Labor information, all related programs.

Movies were shown at all farm center program and the County Wide meetings. The Agent participated in all the farm bureau meetings of the County. Sometimes is needed in assisting Farm Bureau Committees in development of their program.

The Extension and Farm Bureau program is so closely tied that farm bureau committees are used to promote the Extension program. This close relationship makes a convenient working organization to reach every farmer in the County. The Farm Bureau has 228 memberships which represents all sections of Washoe County.

The Agents followed the County plan of work in working with the farmers of the County. The program was instituted and carried on through farm visits, office calls, telephone calls, meetings letters and news articles.

County wide meetings of the Farm Centers were encouraged to create a better feeling of cooperation on a county basis.

Special guests, friends, and members of the Farm Bureau we welcome you to our 24th Annual Farm Bureau Meeting to enjoy our dinner and hear of our activities during the past year. Each year we come together and report the past years activities and attempt to build a stronger spirit among our farm bureau people. Each year we secure additional new supporters and our relationship with other agencies is maintained on a friendly basis.

The Farm Bureau Office at 57 Sierra Street was maintained for service to all farmers of the county, whether Farm Bureau Members or not. The office was headquarters for the Farm Bureau, County Extension Service, Agriculture Conservation Association, War Board, and Farm Labor programs. This arrangement proves very satisfactory for farmers because of the convenience it affords. It was necessary for the Farm Bureau to pay rent from July 1st on the office quarters, but this rent seems justified because more farmers use the facilities of the office since it has been at the present location.

Twelve Board meetings were held, four organized community farm centers were sponsored which held 30 meetings; two county-wide meetings were conducted and two regional meetings were sponsored. The County program of work was carried on through these rural groups and farmers and homemakers presented their views on the many programs that were on the work calendar for the year. These meetings were attended by Extension Agents who brought their education programs to the farmers and homemakers.

The County Farm Bureau supported the 4-H Club and FFA activities by supporting the Nevada Junior Livestock Show, the local Clubs and chapters, and their rural scrap drive. The 4-H program is also supported by the Harvest Ball. These funds are turned into the 4-H Club fund to purchase awards for all members in the County. The local farm centers also sponsor community club activities by helping them to get local leaders and giving their October meetings to the 4-H Clubs for their Achievement programs. The board assisted in getting the race track grounds repaired for the Junior Livestock Show. The 4-H Club news magazine was subscribed for local leaders to use in their 4-H program. Assistance was given on the 4-H camp at Lake Tahoe. We feel the youth program very important because many of them will be the future farmers and homemakers of Washoe County.

The County Homemakers Clubs were supported by giving prizes for their live-at-home and membership programs. Their activities were coordinated with the farm bureau functions whenever possible. The Homemakers play a vital part in keeping the farm centers alive by their preparing refreshments for the center meetings and getting the men folks to go to the meetings. The Homemakers also have charge of the membership parties and play a big part in securing Farm Bureau memberships each year. Our best farm centers are those where the Homemakers and 4-H Club programs are made a definite part of the farm center activities.

Memberships were maintained in the California Wool Growers Association to keep informed on the sheep and wool situation and to hold a contact with Nevada and California sheep conditions.

Activities of the Washoe Dairymen Association and the Nevada Potato Marketing Association were supported by letters, wires, and personal influence in helping them secure equitable prices on fluid milk, potatoes, and onions. Both associations have headquarters at the Farm Bureau office and the office staff

is used to assist the operation of the two organizations. The County Farm Bureau also cooperated with the Nevada Poultry Producers Association.

A meeting was held with the State Highway Department to determine why Farm to Market road money should not be spent on gravel surface construction. It was found that Federal Government regulations specify that farm to market road money be spent on class one paved surface roads. We feel the regulations should be more flexible so that the money could be used on county roads in areas where the counties cannot build the roads themselves with their limited funds. In many of our isolated areas a good gravelled road is sufficient for the amount of travel. For instance the Gerlach people are 110 miles from a doctor. It's a three hour drive in any direction.

The Reno City Council and the Reno Rendering Works were contacted to determine why the Rendering Works could not pick up dead animals. It was found that improper sewage facilities exist at the plant for such a rendering plant and also that the owner of the plant is short of help. The rendering plant is continuing on a limited basis.

The Roll back subsidy program was opposed and the congressional delegation were notified of the Farm Bureau opposition to the bill. The Murray-Kilgore Reconversion Bill was also opposed by wires to the Congressional delegation. The George Reconversion Bill was supported. Other legislation was supported or opposed through the State and National Farm Bureau Federation.

The first locker freezer facilities for Reno on any sizeable scale were offered to Farm Bureau members before the general public were given an opportunity to rent them.

The Intercoast Hospitalization insurance was sponsored in the County with savings to Farm Bureau members and their families.

Farmers were offered the facilities of the State Camp grounds at Lake Tahoe and tentative plans have been made for a County Building at the camp to offer them comfortable quarters in any type of weather. Several farm families stayed at the camp for a few days this summer.

The County Board has continued its building fund program by regular investments in the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association. All available money has been used for this fund and to date \$400.09 is invested for future construction.

The Nevada Wool Show was supported and participated in by the County organization. The show is small but has a definite place in Washoe County because it affords our sheepmen a chance to come together and hear sheep and wool specialists that could not be brought to this county without an organized group to support the trip here from other states.

The County Farm Bureau has cooperated with many agencies during the year also community clubs and organizations in an effort to make life pleasanter in these stressing times. Scrap Drives, Bond Drives, Community Chest Drives, Red Cross and other activities of this nature were supported.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Farm Bureau memberships were secured in 1944. This membership is composed of 183 farm families. This is the largest

farmer membership we have ever secured. This 183 farmer membership is 48% of our farmers of Washoe County when we do not count the Indian farms at Nixon. Each year we gain in percentage of farmers in our total. This is a very favorable trend and it is our duty as individual Farm Bureau people to help encourage more farmers to join in our cooperative work. The 1944 membership was secured without a complete canvass of the County and so we have an opportunity to put on a real drive in 1945. So let's pledge ourselves to each get a new member in 1945.

I wish to congratulate the Farm Centers for their continued efforts to keep Farm Bureau active in each community. I offer special mention to the North Truckee-Glendale center who have done such a fine job of securing memberships and keeping the members interested during the past year. John P. Capurro their chairman is doing a fine job. His center doubled the membership this year over 1943.

I wish to thank all those who have supported the Farm Bureau for the past year and all who have assisted the Board of Directors in making our 24th year in Washoe County a very successful one.

We wish to express our appreciation for the fine cooperation given by the County Agricultural Extension Service and hope our cooperative agreement with the Extension Service can be continued to help build a better Washoe County.

Leo F. Sauer, President
Washoe County Farm Bureau

1945 PLAN OF WORK
WASHOE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

1. Assist and support all agencies that are designed to help farmers secure the necessary labor, equipment, materials, supplies, machinery, and information that will aid the farmers in the production and conservation of food in 1945.
2. Support the 4-H Club Work and FFA activities in the County, support the Nevada Junior Livestock Show and cooperate with the Extension Service in promoting a program for out of school youth.
3. Work for fair prices to the farmers on livestock and crops and their products.
4. Maintain the County Farm Bureau office as headquarters for the farmers of Washoe County to secure information and assistance on all agricultural problems.
5. Continue the Farm Center meetings in the four communities now organized. Continue Regional meetings with other counties of Nevada and support the Homemakers Clubs to give all farmers and Homemakers a chance to help plan the Agriculture of Washoe County.
6. Promote a county-wide fire protection and prevention program by encouraging the construction of water supply ponds, and the further organization of rural fire fighting crews to assist the county fire truck crew.
7. Sponsor the Intercoast Hospitalization Insurance with financial savings to members of the Farm Bureau.
8. Support the activities of the Washoe dairymens association and the Nevada Potato Marketing Association.
9. Support the American Farm Bureau Federation on its entire program to make agriculture a more profitable and pleasant occupation.
10. Exert every effort to secure more flexible regulations on the use of Farm to Market road money to make it possible to use this money on roads in areas where the paved surface roads are not possible.
11. Secure a farm family membership of ¹⁷⁵200 in 1945.
12. Help returning veterans to find employment, to secure farms, ranches or homes.
13. Continue the recreational program with the County Picnic, Harvest Ball, and Summer Camp at Lake Tahoe.
14. Prepare post-war plans for the farmers and ranches of Washoe County and present these plans to the organized planning committees.

LIVESTOCK

a. Beef

Livestock men were given assistance in securing breeding animals of high quality. The prospective buyers were sent to the purebred breeders of the County to purchase their herd bulls. Breeders of purebred herefords in this area are A. W. Nichols, Kimlick Ranch, Rancho San Rafael, C. A. Wellesley, E. Hill Smith, George Leonard, R. F. I. Raymond, Leslie Faretto, James Stead, Forrest Eccles, and Mr. Rose Ranching Company. These breeders were given assistance in securing concentrates. These breeders offer some very fine herd bulls and the livestock men of Washoe County are taking advantage of these local offerings.

Farmers of the Truckee meadows were given instructions on the use of Blue Stone in the irrigation ditches to kill the snails which carry liver flukes.

One livestock man was assisted in designing a cattle dip which he is going to offer to the public for their use.

Livestock men were given instructions on the Construction of dams for water storage for limited irrigation and stock water. Pictured is a dam constructed under the agents supervision. This dam will store water for irrigation of 60 acres of land and furnish water for 250 head of cattle for seven months of the year. Picture No. 2 shows the spillway of the 40,000 yard dam. This dam is a permanent structure and has created interest in three other livestock men in the area northeast of Reno.

A news article on wild parsnips with a photograph was published in the Nevada State Journal to remind farmers that the plant should be controlled to avoid losses of cattle and horses.

Five reservoirs for irrigation were constructed during the year according to recommendations by the County Agent.

Beef men were given information on the markets, grading, and production. The livestock men are more conscious of the grades of beef than they have ever been. There are more cattle in Washoe County than there has been for many years. Some of this number are ranchers who changed from sheep to cattle, the other is from accumulation of breeding stock. There are about 2,000 cattle on feed in the Reno area this year. This is more than in 1943.

Mr. L. E. Wilbur of Reno was assisted in securing six head of fine quality purebred angus cattle. They are pictured at his small farm west of Reno. The small farms near Reno have possibilities for this breed of cattle.

b. Sheep

Sheepmen were assisted in securing fine quality rams by locating the rams and recommending the purchase of rams at the Southern Oregon sale at Lakeview and the Nevada Sale at Elko as well as purchases from breeders at their farms.

The Nevada Wool show was held at Reno. The services of a wool grader from the Pacific wool growers. Arlan Schantal the Warehouse Representative from San Francisco graded the fine quality fleeces that were exhibited. A report of the grading is enclosed. A very representative group of sheep men were present at the show and banquet. W. P. Wing Secretary of the California Wool growers Association gave the latest information on the Government wool purchase program and the County Key Banker presented a trophy to the owner of the best fleece of the show.

C. Swine

Three hog raisers were assisted on how to construct hog houses. Others were assisted in marketing. O.P.A. ceiling regulations were set to all hog raisers and explanations of prices and grades were given at Farm Center meetings by a representative of the O.P.A.

The largest hog feeders in this area purchase the feeder hogs in Lyon and Douglas Counties. They feed garbage and grain.

d. Dairy

Three meetings of the Washoe Dairymens Association were held during the year. The annual meeting held in February was for the election of officers to keep the association intact. The committees of the Association were assisted in securing detailed information on the dairy problems of feeding, marketing, and sanitation. Headquarters for the dairymens association is at the Extension Office.

Dairymen were assisted in securing purebred sires with performance records. They were assisted in working out rations for milking cows and dairy calves. The dairymen are nearly all feeding grain to supplement the alfalfa hay. Eight pounds of grain per cow per day is the largest amount fed. The County Agent has recommended one pound grain per gallon of milk. This is an economical procedure because the dairymen have not the facilities to feed heavier. Two dairymen are feeding silage to supplement their hay. While two dairymen feed four pounds of carrots per cow each day.

The city board of health was given cooperation on their program to improve sanitary conditions among the dairies of Washoe County. Dairy men who wanted plans for new barns were shown the plans that are acceptable to the City of Reno and the State Board of Health. Farmers were assisted in securing priority to construct new facilities to care for their milk.

Several dairymen were furnished milkers and dairy workers. They also were assisted in presenting their operations to the selective service boards. Methods of culling dairies were discussed with dairymen who wished to reduce their herds. The subsidy program was explained to all dairymen and news articles as well as circulars were sent to all dairymen offering them the opportunity to apply for the feed subsidy payments. 105 dairymen are taking advantage of the 70¢ per cwt. of milk payment. The subsidy is definitely assisting some dairymen to stay in business.

There has been sufficient milk for Reno and Sparks, produced locally. However, some local milk is shipped to Winnemucca, Hawthorne, and Gabbs. Therefore, Reno must use milk from Minden to compensate for that amount shipped to these areas. The dispersal of dairy cows has been offset by a similar number purchased to expand established herds.

The shortage of milkers has threatened five large dairies but they are still intact unless the dairyman finally gives up in despair. One of the largest dairies comprising 150 cows regularly milked has had a complete labor turnover and has had 25 different men on the job during the year. He is threatened

again by the selective service boards classification of his son who is 20 years old.

The Washoe Dairymens association consults with the Agent on all their business and have received much information from the office which assists their membership. This also makes a good contact with the dairymen because all dairymen in Washoe County are invited to participate in their activities.

In 1945 a concerted effort will be made to create a better feeling between the milk producers and the city and state boards of health.

6. Forage Crops

ALFALFA

The alfalfa variety test plots were continued in 1944. One plot was lost due to stem nematode on the Canepa farm. The three plots remaining were not weighed but were checked each crop for any general observations. The general observations showed Ladak best on Oppios and Christensen but only fair on Ginocchios. Turkestan showed almost equal to Ladak. Orestan and common showed definitely poor on all three plots. These differences were so obvious that weights were not necessary for determination on an estimated basis.

Five plots of Ranger alfalfa were started but no crops have been harvested. These plots are all planted so comparisons can be made under field conditions.

Oliver Smith conducted some seed production tests which were observed. These plots showed some interesting facts however farmer conditions differ so widely that trials will necessarily be conducted by the County Agent in the adaptable areas in the next two years.

Hay production in Washoe County dropped last year because of the acreage used for row crops and grain. Also some diversion for pasture. It is being found that much of our land that has been used for hay has a soil depth of 18 inches. This land should not be in hay or cultivated crops but in pasture.

The yield of alfalfa hay on 70 farms has been definitely increased by the use of P_2O_5 at a rate from 250 pounds to 350 pounds per acre. The yield has been doubled in a few cases where actual acreage and measured tonnage was known. When stripping the fields show definite observable increases in yield the farmers are convinced of the actual benefit to the land. One farmer out of the 70 farmers using P_2O_5 as directed saw no results. He was a good farmer who used barnyard manure regularly. The quality of the hay was definitely shown by the deep green color and extra leafiness. All these observations were very similar from all of the farmers reporting. The supply of treble super phosphate was inadequate in 1944.

Farmers were warned that irrigation is important in holding alfalfa stands. Many farmers in this area irrigate too frequently for alfalfa because the green undergrowth shows dryness. This problem is continually being presented to farmers.

75% of the hay fed to dairy cows is purchased this can be changed somewhat. However, our dairies are located in the less favorable areas for hay. The best hay land is in the row crop area where only a few dairies exist.

Oat hay is used as a supplement to alfalfa where possible. This proves satisfactory when the land needs to be broken for reseeding.

b. Pasture

The Truckee Meadows area are very fortunate in having a very fine quality natural pasture, however, P_2O_5 has proven very profitable on the best pastures. Blue grass has a tendency to crowd other grasses and clovers. The P_2O_5 stimulates the clovers which also grow natural and therefore the application of phosphate is the main method recommended to increase yields and quality of pasture. Rotation

of pastures is recommended to all farmers and definite results have been secured by those who have followed the recommendations.

Renovation of pastures is recommended. This is done by using a scarifier or similar machine that breaks up the sod and stimulates new growth. Also mowing pastures during August helps to control weeds. Dragging the pastures in the spring to break up the manure piles. Seeding established pastures with Dutch white and Ladino Clovers at the time of renovation is recommended by the Agent.

TRUCK CROPS

Potatoes

The potato acreage decreased in 1944 because of the unattractive prices of 1943. The acreage reduced was diverted into onions and grain crops. 90% of the potato growers are using commercial fertilizer and are producing a better quality potato. The Agent recommends 300# of 10-20-0 per acre with first quality seed. It was very difficult to get the growers to purchase certified seed because of the very high price in proportion to the price of market potatoes. However seed supplies were located for many farmers.

The potato growers were given labor to plant and harvest their crop. The Mexican nationals were used to harvest 75% of the county's crop. Two farmers were contacted to assist them in building a machine to sack the potatoes directly behind the potato digger. One farmer completed his but needs to improve it next year.

The growing season was fair and yields were only fair.

Observations were made on varieties. The melted gems hold the spotlight. However, for a home garden or for early potatoes the Kataden and the Pierson do very well. Very few Burbanks are grown locally any more.

The market was strong during the fall of 1944. Prices are at the ceiling on all grades and supplies are moving without delay. The Agent furnished market information to all growers.

A meeting was held for the potato growers of the County to determine if they needed any Government Assistance in moving their 1943 crop. This meeting resulted in buyers committing themselves to purchase all the potatoes without the government assistance.

Sufficient machinery and transportation has been on hand to handle the 1944 crop without loss. The attractive price of potatoes this fall will stimulate farmers to increase their acreage and encourage speculators so a larger acreage is anticipated in 1945.

Onions

The acreage of onions in Washoe County jumped appreciable due to the high price on them during the winter of 1943, 44. The speculation in onions resulted in a very heavy production. The growing season was only fair and although some farmers produced very high yields of yellow sweet Spanish the quality of the onions was not good.

The wet weather during late September and early October, caused considerable loss. The yellow Spanish onions did not cure properly and the white variety were smutty. On the Cassinelli farm a 5.1 acre field yielded 27 ton per acre. This is a very good yield and was secured by good seed, clean cultivation and the application of 10-20-0 fertilizer at the rate of 300# per acre.

Louis Cordone also secured a very good yield of sweet Spanish onions. His 4.5 acre field yielded 27.5 tons per acre. He used 5-7-5 fertilizer, and Agricultural lime.

One new variety of onions was observed at the Cassinelli farm. This variety known as prizetaker yielded heavy and cired well. This variety is known to be a good dehydrating variety but does not keep as well as the white globe. It is a white meated onion with a mild flavor. It will be tested further for yields keeping quality.

Three growers burned the weeds in their onion fields on the first weeding. The burning if done properly seems to have a definite place in our labor saving plans. Burning kills the small broad leafed weeds however the burning will kill onions as well if the heat is not carefully controlled. The onion seed must be planted deeper also if burning is to be practiced regularly.

Sinox and commercial spray was used on two fields and proved fairly effective on one field but ineffective on a field where the weeds were large.

A field trial was directed on the use of calomel applied with the onion seed to prevent maggots. The calomel certainly proved effective however the cost runs so high that it is not economically sound. The acre treated cost thirty-seven dollars for material alone. It was mixed with the seed in powder form in the regular seed drill.

A real effort was made to determine an economical method of controlling the onion thrip only those insecticides recommended by the U.S.D.A. were used.

Insecticide used	Results	Cost per acre
Tartar Emetic	fair	3.50
Nicotine Sulfate	Very good	5.50
Lethane B-72	fair	3.50

The black leaf 40 which is a concentrated form of Nicotine sulfate proved very effective but costs 5.50 per acre for each spraying. It requires three sprayings to control the Thrips therefore the cost is too high unless the crop is seriously affected by the infestation.

The greatest damage done by the thrip is the depletion of the leaf juices to a point where the bulb must send up new leaves. When the new leaves shoot up this enlarges the neck of the onion. When the onions cure these large necks do not dry thoroughly and make a second quality onion.

The Salinas County Agent gave some good information on their work with DDT. This new spray will be tried in 1945 if any can be secured.

The onion market is weaker than last year. Whites are moving good but yellows slow at \$39 per ton. Some of the onions being held will be spoiled also because of their being immature.

Many boys and girls were recruited to weed the onions during the Spring. High School and junior high school students were used to do the weeding. This method proved effective.

CEREALS

Variety observations were made on wheat, barley, oats, and rye but no actual yields were secured on particular varieties. 1944 was a good crop year for the grains and the quality of the cereals was very good. Farmers continue to plant the following varieties.

Wheat

White Federation
 Federation 38
 Galgalo (Ariz. 24)
 White Australian (Blue Stem)
 Bart 38
 Turkey Red
 Marquis
 Bunyip

Barley

Trebi
 Common
 Missouri winter

Rye

Common

Oats

Kanota
 Victory

Corn

Minnesota 13

Winter varieties of wheat are proving very good in the area South of Reno.

Missouri winter barley was planted three years in secession in the Washoe Valley area. Yields were very good but it was found that the grain shatters so much when ripe that it is very difficult to harvest it.

Two test plots of field corn were conducted for use as silage. Both plots yielded good.

Four acres on the S. J. Carano farm yielded 65 ton of silage which was stored in a pit silo for winter use.

Eight acres of the corn on the Gillespie ranch yielded 100 tons of silage which was stored in the concrete silo.

Minnesota 13 variety was used. In 1945 the Agent is going to supply these growers with some Hybrid seed to compare with their Minnesota 13. Grain yields show increases on fields where fertilizer was applied to the potato crop. Where 10-20-0 was used the carryover shows in appreciable increases in yield to grains of all kinds.

VICTORY GARDENS

The Extension Agents helped to plan the County Victory Garden program from beginning to end. Both full time Agents and the temporary assistant agent prepared lectures, news articles and radio programs for the general public in carrying on the Victory Garden program in 1944.

The Garden Committee was a dividend, the Victory Garden school at Reno and Sparks was assisted by demonstrations, Home Visits, Office Calls and Telephone Calls were used in giving all those wanting information the answers to their questions.

Community, Church Groups, civic organizations and individuals were given detailed information on how to plan, grow, harvest, store and preserve vegetables gardens, small fruit gardens and orchards.

Much information was given on insects and diseases. Bulletins, circulars and pamphlets were given to all those interested in any phase of the garden program.

There were fewer gardens in 1944 but the actual food produced from the fewer gardens was higher. Probably due to more knowledge of growing the gardens. The number of farm gardens were about the same as 1943.

Commercial vegetable growers were contacted on marketing, grading, insects, seed varieties and fertilizer. All vegetables moved in the local markets without delay. A few growers packed vegetables for army and navy use. This helped clear the vegetables during the peak of the season. Several producers were instructed on grades and packing for out of town markets. Improved varieties of seed were recommended. The application of commercial fertilizer was recommended. Treble Super Phosphate for tomatoes. 5-7-5, 10-20-0 and 6-30-0 were tried on several types of vegetables. Only general observations were made, however.

No large increase in commercial vegetables occurred in 1944. This situation made a very favorable market for the truck gardener. Truck gardeners use family labor in most cases and have overcome their labor shortage by using tractors for planting, furrowing, cultivating and harvesting.

These truck gardeners have small farms and so are facing the loss of their single sons to the armed services. This may reduce the 1945 acreage.

FARM LABOR

The labor program in the County was organized by the Extension Agent with the help of a farm labor committee. There was a part time office Secretary and a part time labor recruiter employed to recruit and place farm workers.

All types of people were recruited to work on farms these included indians, transients, boys and girls, women and a few townspeople.

In April transient workers were recruited in Sacramento and brought to Reno to clean the canals and ditches. For the current needs there was enough secured from Reno. During the onion weeding season boys and girls from the Sparks Junior High School and the Billingshurst Junior High School were recruited. The girls and boys were good when kept separate while working.

The Haying season was finished on time with the use of transient workers.

Onion and Potato harvesting was done principally by Mexican nationals. The 50 Mexicans that were employed for the peak of the seasons harvest were rotated in such a manner that all were kept busy and the crops harvested with a minimum of time spent by farmers looking for workers.

The labor program was satisfactory to the farmers and they expressed their desire to have the program continue in 1945.

Labor saving machinery demonstrated included the bale-loader built by the University of Nevada Extension engineer. The following pictures show the loader at work on local farms.

3. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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

It is estimated that 200 farmers will actively participate in the Conservation program by completing practices for payment. The Agricultural Conservation Program and the War Board Program was tied closely together to accomplish a maximum of participation with a minimum of labor.

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

The annual meeting of the Washoe County Agricultural Conservation Association was held in the Chamber of Commerce room, County Library Building, Reno, Nevada, November 15, 1944 with Chairman J. L. Hash, Presiding.

The program was as follows: Call to order by J. L. Hash, Mr. Hash also reported the Washoe County Agricultural Conservation Association in Washoe County carried out the Program for 1943 with headquarters at 57 Sierra Street, Reno. One full time Office Secretary and one part time Field Supervisor were employed to assist farmers in submitting their application for payment. The County Agent acted as Secretary of the Association and three regular Committeemen supervised the activities of the Association.

There are 380 A.C.P. Farms in Washoe County and 177 Farmers received \$16,181.00 on A.C.P. and \$16,145.00 on potatoes and truck crops for a total of \$32,326.00 for all payments. There are eight A.C.P. Farms in Storey County and six farms received payments of \$351.00 on A.C.P. and \$482.00 on potatoes and truck crops for a total of \$833.00 on all payments. There are 64 Indian Farms that are not included in these figures. The Indians had no compliance except on the Range Program which was one application for the Pyramid Cattlemen's Association and it is counted in the Washoe County totals.

Compliance was done principally by the farmers calling at the office and as a result the 1943 Program was very slow and in many cases incomplete. It was very difficult to secure Field Supervisors in 1943 so an attempt was made to hire a full time Supervisor. Mr. Carney was hired in June and has been doing all the field work this year. The Program is 61% complete at the present time.

The A.C.A. Committee has been processing applications for lumber, for gasoline engines, Constructio, Trucks, Dairy feed Subsidy and other Programs under

War Services.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read by Archie R. Albright, Secretary. A report on the progress of the 1944 ACA Program was given by Mr. Paul Carney, Field Supervisor and the Treasurer's Report given by Jessie Barnes.

A general discussion was held on eligibility of Farmers for payment on clearing brush on non-irrigated land and other ACA Projects, also reimbursing Community projects on concrete work and excavation by making payment to one person or Board of Directors rather than each individual Farmer.

The 1945 Program plans were discussed by Mr. Edward Reed. The payments will be about the same as in 1944 with very little changes in the practices. He also stated that the County Agent was spending too much time on AAA and that it was the work of the County Committee to take more responsibility in AAA and inspect some projects for approval.

The election of Officers resulted as follows:

J. L. Hash	Chairman
Andrew Hanson	Vice-Chairman
L. A. Dickinson	Regular Member
J. J. Dieringer	First Alternate
John Christensen	Second Alternate

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H Club Work was conducted by the Home Demonstration Agent and an Assistant Agent who began work in April. The program was organized in nine communities and the teaching of agricultural methods was done through community meetings. The food production and preservation program was carried as the principal phase of the program.

96 boys and girls were enrolled. This number represents over 75% of the eligible rural boys and girls.

A leaders conference was held in the spring to give them some information and inspiration to carry on the program. Twelve leaders were present as well as the County Agents and the State 4-H Club leader.

Tours were conducted in all communities when projects were judged by the club members. Club members were scored according to their condition of project, condition of record book, knowledge of project and interest in club work. Every member receives a ribbon under our Danish system of awards and the blue ribbon winners receive an extra prize. An achievement day is held in conjunction with the Farm Bureau Fall Round-up.

Summary of the past six years program.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Members enrolled	48	61	53	65	48	97
Members completing	48	61	53	65	42	93
Percent completing	100	100	100	100	87	96
Number clubs	9	7	8	9	9	8
Number projects	8	10	10	8	7	10
Number leaders	9	9	12	11	10	11
Leader members	4	6	4	4	5	10
Days spent on 4-H	121	104	101	80	55	27
Farm and Home Visits	446	550	734	342	173	43
Method demonstrations	70	63	86	64	1	4

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

Community	Leader	Agricultural Enrollment
South Virginia	Mrs. Helen McKinnell	
	Mrs. G. B. Shaber	
Anderson-Riverside	Mrs. Robert Vulgamore	
	Mrs. D. Plumb	
Brown-Huffaker	Mrs. Jose Zunini	
	Mrs. Louis Capurro	
Glendale	Mrs. John Pezzi	
Lockwood	None	
North-Truckee	Mrs. C. H. Melendy	
	Mary D'Andrea	
Verdi	Mrs. Rose Nicholas	
Washoe Valley	Mrs. Fred Cliff	

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

NEVADA JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW

The Junior Livestock Show plans were made and executed by the County Agent. The other County Agents and vocational Agriculture Instructors Assisted after they arrived at the opening of the show.

The Show was held at the Reno Race Track grounds April 15, 16, and 17 with boys and girls from six counties exhibiting one hundred head of sheep, lambs, and hogs. All exhibits were of good quality and sold for attractive prices. The boys were housed at the University of Nevada dormitory and the girls were guests of the Hotel Golden.

The annual banquet was held at the Hotel Golden where individual trophies were presented. The Nevada Hereford Ranch trophy for the beef showmanship contest, Sanford Tractor and Equipment Company for the Hog showmanship and the Cremer Erikson trophy for the lamb showmanship.

The award of merit trophy of the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association a \$25 War Bond for the champion steer and the Nevada Livestock sales yard trophy for the best beef carcass. A complete report of the exhibits, their quality according to government grade, their placings and sales prices.

Lambs

NO. OF ENTRY	SELLING WEIGHT	PRICE PER. LB.	TOTAL PRICE	DRESSING PERCNTG.*	U.S. GOV'T GRADE	PLACING			
						B	R	W	S
112	75	1.30	97.50	56.6	Choice	X			
46	75	.75	56.25	56.0	Choice	X			
111	82	.625	51.25	48.0	Good	X			
107	68	.60	40.80	59.3	Choice	X			
141	73	.50	36.50	51.3	Choice	X			
145	85	.50	42.50	50.0	Choice	X			
67	93	.50	46.50	53.0	Choice	X			
76	90	.50	45.00	46.2	Choice	X			
56	71	.45	31.95	50.7	Choice	X			
146	78	.40	31.20	52.6	Choice	X			
115	84	.40	33.60	53.6	Choice	X			
147	82	.35	28.70	51.8	Choice	X			
68	69	.55	37.95	51.4	Choice		X		
120	90	.50	45.00	48.0	Good		X		
80	70	.50	35.00	53.5	Choice		X		
48	74	.50	37.00	51.3	Choice		X		
80	74	.50	37.00		Choice		X		
136	72	.45	32.40	50.0	Choice		X		
149	72	.45	32.40	47.0	Choice		X		
131	68	.45	30.60	50.7	Choice		X		
145	76	.45	34.20	56.0	Choice		X		
78	80	.45	36.00	56.2	Choice		X		
144	80	.40	32.00		Good		X		
38	79	.40	31.60		Good		X		
121	88	.40	35.20	53.0	Choice		X		
93	88	.40	35.20	51.1	Choice		X		
34	64	.50	32.00	53.1	Choice			X	
81	76	.40	30.40	50.0	Choice			X	
77	72	.40	28.80	50.0	Good			X	
43	67	.40	26.80	53.7	Choice			X	
104	60	.40	24.00		good			X	
140	50	.375	18.75	50.0	Commercial			X	
79	59	.375	22.13	50.0	Good			X	
91	73	.375	27.38	50.0	Good			X	
62	60	.35	21.00		Good			X	
130	54	.30	16.20		Good			X	
143	63	.30	18.90		Good			X	
26	58	.40	23.20	50.0	Good			X	
52	58	No	Sale					X	

Twenty-five Choice Lambs, twelve Good Lambs, One Commercial Lamb.

* Percentage

HOGS

NO. OF ENTRY	SELLING WEIGHT	PRICE PER. LB.	TOTAL PRICE	PLACING			
				B	R	W	S
112	247	.24	59.28	X			
113	236	.21	49.56	X			
116	215	.19	40.85	X			
119	214	.185	39.59	X			
144	182	.185	33.67	X			
122	190	.185	35.15	X			
102	191	.18	34.38	X			
109	233	.18	41.94	X			
123	237	.18	42.66	X			
108	212	.18	38.16	X			
149	200	.18	36.00	X			
141	208	.175	36.46	X			
143	189	.175	33.08	X			
146	179	.175	31.33	X			
148	247	.185	45.70		X		
140	253	.175	44.28		X		
137	238	.175	41.65		X		
135	234	.175	40.95		X		
132	263	.175	46.03		X		
134	183	.175	32.03		X		
126	279	.175	48.83		X		
124	234	.175	35.05		X		
121	184	.175	32.30		X		
117	271	.175	47.43		X		
115	247	.175	43.23		X		
103	190	.175	33.25		X		
101	281	.16	44.96			X	
110	187	.16	29.92			X	
125	227	.16	36.32			X	
127	260	.16	41.60			X	
130	265	.16	42.40			X	
138	240	.16	38.40			X	
150	236	.16	37.76			X	

BEEF

NO. OF ENTRY	SELLING WEIGHT	PRICE PER LB.	TOTAL PRICE	DRESSING PERCNTG.*	U.S.GOV'T GRADE	PLACING			
						B	R	W	S
921	750	.60	450.00	59.0	Good	x			
917	910	.51	464.10	65.0	Choice	x			
909	1015	.42	426.30	60.0	Choice	x			
902	780	.41	319.80	56.4	Choice	x			
900	940	.40	376.00	61.3	Choice	x			
911	775	.35	271.25	55.3	Choice	x			
920	1090	.325	354.25	61.4	Choice	x			
915	825	.22	181.50	61.0	Choice		x		
901	780	.40	312.00	58.0	Good		x		
912	800	.40	320.00	61.2	Good		x		
913	935	.37	345.95	61.9	Choice		x		
897	956	.365	348.94	61.6	Good		x		
904	860	.35	301.00	61.0	Good		x		
903	880	.35	308.00	60.0	Good		x		
914	865	.32	276.80	61.1	Choice		x		
916	860	.275	236.50	60.6	Good		x		
908	823	.25	205.75	58.3	Good			x	
910	660	.25	165.00	56.0	Good			x	
922	860	.20	172.00	58.0	Good			x	
919	900	.20	180.00	61.8	Good			x	
905	890	.20	178.00		Good			x	
918	720	.20	144.00	61.0	Good			x	
907	853	.15	127.95		Commercial			x	
907	515	.20	103.00	59.0	Good				x

Nine Choice, fourteen Good, one Commercial.

* Percentage

POULTRY

Poultrymen were given latest market information. They were given the O.P.A. regulations on turkeys, and all other poultry products. Many calls were received on poultry diseases from small flock owners. These calls were answered promptly.

Entomology

Spraying of fruit trees and onion thrips was the main activity. As a result of the fruit spraying program a very large crop of apples was harvested in 1944. There was no sale for some of the crop. The onion thrip work has been covered in the report on truck crops under onions.

Several news articles were prepared on slugs, snails, earwigs, onion maggot, sow bugs, tomato and cabbage worms and codling moth. A small amount of bran was distributed for grasshopper bait and cut worms.

Rural Electrification

Many farmers were assisted in securing power line extensions. These extensions were made to farms for the purpose of allowing farmers to install labor saving machines or for machinery to better preserve or process food. There are two community projects still pending which should be installed in 1945 if materials are available.

The line from Bowers Mansion to Washoe City is needed to allow these farmers a chance to use more electrical machinery.

Farm Forestry.

Recommendations were made to several farmers on planting windbreakers. These windbreaks to be planted on the South and West and North of cattle feeding corrals and farm stead where possible. The Agent recommends that all trees secured from the Utah Agricultural College be planted in garden rows until they are large enough to survive the rigors of fence lines and trampling. Many plantings have been lost in the past because of the seedlings being planted in their permanent locations.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Two hundred-fifty registrants were investigated in the early part of the year. In the latter part of the year half of these cases were again presented for additional information and for presentation to the U.S.D.A. War Board for their recommendation to the Selective Service boards.

The County Agent was placed in a very awkward and unpleasant position when he was given the job of presenting the information on these registrants to the War Board. This developed into a position where the Agent had to tell the registrant he could do nothing for him or else use his influence with the board to help the registrant secure deferment.

Actual farm visits were made on all investigations. Many other visits to homes and business houses were required to secure all the necessary information requested by the U. S. D. A. War Board.

Selective Service Boards give registrants the impression that the War Board determines their fate. This is very bad because the County Agent then has to explain the whole program to the registrant.

The stronger the demand for men the more difficult the Agents position become. The agent preaches more production, heavier marketing and on the other hand is on a committee that may not ask for deferment on an individual who is in the production of food products. It is impossible to be on both sides of this situation therefore the Agent is placed in a position where it takes longer to explain why things are done than it does to actually complete the job itself.

Up to the present time a large percentage of the farm boys have been held on the farms. The action on the current cases will have a very definite affect on the labor requirements of Washoe County in 1945.

WAR BOARD

The Agent acted as secretary of the Washoe County U. S. D. A. War Board. This activity required much detailed work and much undesirable work because the investigation of registrants for selective service was the largest portion of the work. The subcommittees of the Board which were Farm Transportation and Farm Machinery required some time because there was no one employed to secure the necessary information for the committees.

Many applications for building construction, gasoline engines, copper wire, lumber, gasoline, crawler tractors, trucks and many miscellaneous types of machinery and tools were processed and recommended during the year to assist farmers in saving time and confusion.

The greater activity however, was the assembling and presenting factual information on over 250 registrants in Washoe County. This information as gathered was presented to the War Board and the reports of the War Board were sent to the selective service board.

There were many cases questionable so the individual registrants appeared before the War Board to present their cases in person.

The Action of the War Board resulted in a very few farm boys being drafted. However, the cases under 26 years of age are being reviewed at present and the first meeting of the War Board on these cases indicate that very few 26 year olds will receive a recommendation from the U. S. D. A. War Board.

On each registrant where the War Board does not make a definite recommendation the registrants come into the office to see the County Agent to discuss their cases further. This requires much time. Then the registrant requests a meeting with the War Board. This procedure requires more special meetings of the War Board.

The Agent has to be very cautious on information given out because of the many conditions of the program. Farmers cannot understand why the Agent cannot help them more. They feel we have more authority and influence than we actually have on any selective service case.

All of the farm truck fuel allotments were reviewed and recommendations were made to the local ration boards. Considerable extra information was needed because many trucks registered as farm trucks were actually not farm trucks. There have been many appeals on gasoline allotments that were considered by the board. New truck applications were processed as rapidly as possible.

The War Board activities were organized to proceed with as much efficiency as possible. The Agent had to coordinate all of the boards activities because no one else would take on any of the responsibilities.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

The extension Program was carried on by two full time Agents and two Assistant Agents for three months of the summer.

The Extension Office was headquarters for all the farm programs and we feel was very convenient for farmers. Activities carried on from the office were:

- Extension Service Program of work
- Farm Bureau
- 4-H Club work
- U. S. D. A. War Board
- Agricultural Conservation Program
- Farm Machinery Rationing
- Farm Transportation
- Farm Labor
- Rural Salvage

These Agencies were coordinated into a working program to save time and confusion for farmers. A clearing house for farm problems.

The office at 57 Sierra Street have proven to be more convenient for farmers. Any farm problem can be brought to the office and cleared promptly if conditions permit. This is a real service to farm people.

It has been a pleasure to work for andwith the people of Washoe County. I shall continue to do my best to serve in my present position as long as those concerned permit this arrangement.

Respectfully submitted,

Archie R. Albright
County Extension Agent
Washoe County, Nevada