

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
Agricultural Extension Division, and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

S T A T E O F N E V A D A

Fiscal year 1921-1922

-by-

CECIL W. CREEL,

Director of Agricultural Extension.

I N D E X

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
ADMINISTRATION	
Changes in Extension Organization	1
Changes in Relations	2
Sources of Extension Revenue	2
Summary Statement of Expenditures 1921-1922	3
Important Additions to Office and Equipment	4
Changes in Personnel to June 30, 1922 - Appointments -	4
Resignations -	5
Methods Used for Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers	5
Relation of Extension Specialists to County Workers	5
Supervisory Staff and County Workers Acting as Specialists	6
PUBLICATIONS	
Number and Character of Extension Publications	7
Plan for Securing, Reviewing, and Editing Material	7
Distribution of Publications	7
PROJECTS	
Continued Projects	8-9
New Projects	10-11

Subject

Page

GENERAL SUMMARY

Relationship with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture	11-12
Outlook in Plan of Work for 1923	12-13

A N N U A L R E P O R T

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922

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A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Changes in Extension Organization -- Important changes in extension organization, affecting both supervisonal staff and county workers, have been made during the past fiscal year. Upon the resignation of Mr. C. A. Morcross as Director of Extension, June 30, 1921, the positions of Director and County Agent Leader were consolidated, thereby effecting a considerable reduction in the cost of supervising extension work in the State. On June 30, 1922, a new plan of organization better adapted to Nevada conditions, which permitted discontinuing the state leader or project system of supervision, was put into effect. Two Assistant Directors now handle the supervisonal work in the field, they having authority to assist the Director in administering all branches of extension work. To conform with the new plan of organization in the central office, all County Agricultural Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, and Boys' and Girls' Club Agents, have been given the uniform title of County or District Extension Agent, with instructions to disregard the heretofore existing project divisions based on age and sex, in the future conduct of their work. Under the present plan, nine counties of the State each employ, on full or part time, one or more Extension Agents, whose function it is to develop

and execute a complete agricultural program embodying the activities of the whole farm family and rural community.

Changes in Relations -- The cooperative relations of the Agricultural Extension Division with other public service divisions of the University of Nevada, State Departments, and outside organizations engaged in similar lines of endeavor, continues to be most cordial and have involved no change during the past fiscal year.

Sources of Extension Revenue -- Revenue for the support of cooperative extension work in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was derived from the following sources:

- (a) "Federal Smith-Lever" Appropriations.
- (b) State appropriations made to the public service division of the University of Nevada for extension work, classed as "State Smith-Lever" and "College."
- (c) State Appropriations made to the Southern Nevada Agricultural Board and the Northeastern Nevada Agricultural Board which were used for extension work, classed as "State."
- (d) Printing office allowance for free printing of extension publications and stationery, classed as "State."
- (e) Farm Bureau Appropriations, raised by taxation, classed as "County."
- (f) Funds contributed by States Relations Service, for salaries of cooperative employees, classed as U. S. D. A.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK, BY ITEMS OF
EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1921-1922.

	: <u>Smith Lever</u> :						: U.S.D.A. :
	: Total :	: Federal :	: State :	: College :	: State :	: County :	
By Salaries	:50869.99:	15155.67:	1374.99:		:4408.34:	19360.99:	10570.00
Labor	: 563.76:	16.00:	75.24:			: 472.52:	
Ptg. & Dist. Pub.	: 85.21:	6.91:				: 78.30:	
Staty. & Sm. Ptg.	: 1786.01:	350.18:	183.08:	155.75:	6.15:	1090.85:	
Postage, etc.	: 1177.67:	96.39:	269.20:	6.47:	42.78:	762.83:	
Supplies.	: 527.86:	42.66:	96.40:	2.50:	4.30:	382.00:	
Library	: 183.53:	35.34:	30.72:			: 117.47:	
- Tools, etc.	: 130.85:	43.85:	15.75:		4.80:	66.45:	
Furn. & Fix.	: 1034.88:	127.42:	146.02:	43.68:		: 717.76:	
Scientific App.	: 236.48:	61.50:	143.23:			: 31.75:	
-Travel Exp.	:19744.36:	231.41:	3826.75:	149.28:	963.68:	14573.24:	
Contingent Exp.	: 1669.84:		5.95:	87.14:		: 1576.75:	
Total	:78010.44:	16167.33:	6167.33:	444.82:	5430.05:	39230.91:	10570.00

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, BY PROJECTS, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION
OF EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK.

Items of Expense	: Total :	: Ad- : Ptg. :		: & : County :	: H.D.A. : and :	: Boys : and :	: Market- : Dairy.
		: minis- : tra- : tion :	: dist. : pub. :				
Salaries	:50869.99:	5500.00:		:25678.49:	10011.67:	5479.83:	3000.00:1200.00
Labor	: 563.76:	2.40:		: 438.02:	39.84:	16.00:	67.50:
Ptg. & Dist. Pub.	: 85.21:		:85.21:				
Staty. & Sm. Ptg.	: 1786.01:	161.25:		: 1229.90:	188.64:	40.77:	145.85: 19.60
Post. Tel. etc.	: 1177.67:	153.44:		: 722.38:	151.21:	85.44:	32.84: 32.36
Supplies	: 527.86:	12.35:		: 164.44:	232.93:	104.06:	1.35: 13.63
Library	: 183.53:	6.93:		: 104.42:	49.04:	23.14:	
Tools, Mch. etc.	: 130.85:			: 71.25:	58.85:	.75:	
Furn. & Fix.	: 1034.88:	151.82:		: 602.54:	183.72:		96.80
Scientific App.	: 236.48:	36.00:		: 174.98:		25.50:	
Travel Exp.	:19744.36:	1913.83:		:10443.92:	5377.76:	1423.91:	217.33: 367.61
Contingent Exp.	: 1669.84:			: 1433.33:	144.37:	92.14:	
Total	:78010.44:	7938.02:	85.21:	41063.67:	16437.13:	7291.54:	3464.87 :1730.00

Important Additions to Office and Equipment -- The following comprises the important additions to offices and equipment for the year:

2 Sectional Bookcases (each with top, base and 3 sections)
1 Golden Oak Office Table
1 Magazine Rack
1 Picture Filing Cabinet
1 Swinging Typewriter Desk Stand
1 Underwood wide carriage typewriter
1 Corona Typewriter
1 Water Dispenser for office
1 Brief Case
1 Binocular Microscope
1 Nurse's portable scales with carrying case for nutrition work.

Changes in Personnel to June 30, 1922 -- The following changes in the personnel of the Extension Staff occurred during the fiscal year:

Appointments --

Appointment of Cecil W. Creel as Director Agricultural Extension, effective July 1st, 1921.

Appointment of Charles A. Norcross as State Marketing Specialist, effective July 1st, 1921. (Appointment for nine months period terminating March 31, 1922.)

Appointment of Thomas R. King as County Agent for White Pine County, effective July 1st, 1921.

Appointment of John H. Wittwer as County Agent for Clark County, effective August 16th, 1921.

Appointment of Mary E. Stilwell as Home Demonstration Leader, effective January 1st, 1922. (Title changed to Assistant Director, June 30th, 1922.)

Appointment of Marjorie D. Mann as District Home Demonstra-

tion Agent for Humboldt and Pershing Counties, effective March 16th, 1922

Appointment of Robert G. Foster as Assistant Director, effective June 30th, 1922. (Mr. Foster did not assume office until August 1st, 1922.)

Resignations --

Resignation of Katherine Smith as Home Demonstration Agent for Humboldt and Pershing Counties, effective February 15th, 1922.

Resignation of Merle D. Collins as State Club Leader, effective April 15th, 1922.

Methods Used for Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers-

Close supervision, through frequent visits by the Director and other administrative staff members to the county workers, has been found to be the most effective means of increasing the efficiency of extension agents. State and district conferences, at which extension problems are discussed, policies formulated, and methods of work agreed upon, have also been found to be valuable aids in increasing the efficiency of both field workers and supervisory staff.

Relation of Extension Specialists to County Workers --

Real progress in systematizing specialist work and coordinating it with county extension work has been made during the past year. Under the plan now in operation, specialists, or other extension workers acting as specialists, only visit county workers when they can render definite assistance on projects, which have previously been included in the community or county programs of work. All trips by specialists to counties are arranged by mutual agreement between the

specialists and county agents, subject to the approval of the Director of Extension. At the January, 1922, extension conference, an effort was made to schedule specialist work by counties for the entire year. It was found possible to so schedule the work in the majority of the counties and resulted in a much better distribution of specialists' time throughout the year as well as greatly increasing the efficiency of their work.

Supervisory Staff and County Workers Acting as Specialists --

With the limited state and federal funds at its disposal the Agricultural Extension Division was able to employ but two specialists, one in Marketing and one in Dairying, during the fiscal year. The Marketing Specialist, Mr. C. A. Norcross, was employed on a full time basis for the nine months period ending March 31, 1922. The Dairy Specialist, Professor V. E. Scott, gave approximately half time to extension work throughout the year. To provide subject matter assistance on other projects the following members of the extension staff acted as specialists during the year:

Director C. W. Creel, entomogological work in Clark, Elko, Pershing, and Washoe Counties.

Assistant Director Mary E. Stilwell, nutrition work in Clark, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Washoe, and White Pine Counties.

County Agent S. E. Merrill, horticultural work in Churchill, Clark, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine counties.

County Agent T. R. King, rural engineering work in Clark, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine Counties.

County Agent Thomas Buckman, potato disease control work in Churchill, Lyon, and Washoe counties.

PUBLICATIONS.

Number and Character of Extension Publications.

The following is a list of extension publications issued between July 1st, 1921, and June 30th, 1922.

No.	<u>Bulletins, Title and Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
29	Rabbit Raising, by Stephen A. Lockett and Merle D. Collins	34	1500
30	Wool Grades and Grading, by Chas. A. Norcross	11	1500

Leaflets

35-42	Home Economics Club Baking Project, Outline for Bread, by Margaret M. Johnson (Reprint)	10	4000
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Reports, Booklets, Blanks and Forms

Forms

1-9	Field Agent Note Book Record Blanks	9	8000
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Plan for Securing, Reviewing, and Editing Material--

The plan for securing, reviewing, and editing material (manuscripts and illustrations) for extension publications and distribution thereof, is the same as previously reported. All such printed and mimeograph matter is accorded the franking privilege by the post-office department.

Distribution of Publications -- During the past fiscal year several thousand agricultural publications and mimeograph circulars were mailed to separate addresses in the State and elsewhere from the Agricultural Extension Office.

P R O J E C T S

Continued Projects -- The major projects, County Agent Work, Home Demonstration Work, and Boys' and Girls' Club Work, were continued in effect without modification until June 30, 1922. A detailed account of all extension activities conducted under these projects during the calendar year 1922 will be found in the reports of Assistant Directors Foster and Stilwell, which form a part of this annual report.

The County Agent project was under the immediate supervision of the Director of Extension throughout the fiscal year. The Director also supervised Home Demonstration work until January 1, 1922, when Miss Mary E. Stilwell was appointed to take charge of the project. Boys' and Girls' Club Work continued under the able supervision of State Leader Merle D. Collins until April 15, 1922, when Mr. Collins resigned to accept a position as County Farm Adviser in California. Effective July 1, 1922, Boys' Club Work was merged into the County Agent or Agricultural Project, and Girls' Club Work into the Home Project. Under the new plan of organization club work will be included as a definite part of each county extension program and as such will be conducted by the locally employed extension agents rather than by club leaders working out of the state office.

Dairy Extension Work, under the supervision of Prof. V. E. Scott, was conducted in each of the nine organized counties during the past year. While this project was accorded a prominent place in all county extension programs, particular emphasis was placed on it in the large hay producing districts of Western Nevada, where existing and

prospective alfalfa weevil quarantines made necessary immediate plans for consuming locally the surplus hay which formerly found a ready market in California. As a result of the dairy campaign conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with the State and County Farm Bureaus, over nine hundred head of high grade cows have been brought into the state since January 1, 1922, and cow testing associations have been organized in three western Nevada counties. A complete account of all work conducted under this important project during the past twelve months will be found in Specialist Scott's report.

An extension project in marketing was inaugurated July 1, 1921, under the leadership of Mr. C. A. Norcross. Plans were furnished and direct assistance given ranchers in several counties in the formation of local marketing associations, the object being to form local units which could eventually federate into a strong state association. Failure to produce a satisfactory marketing agreement, to which a majority of the farmers in western Nevada would subscribe, made impossible the organization of a permanent state association and eventually led to the disbanding of the western Nevada locals. Local associations organized with the assistance of the Extension Division at Metropolis in Elko County, and Preston and Lund in White Pine County, continued in existence and have marketed crops successfully during the past season. Limited funds made necessary the termination of this project on March 31, 1922. A full account of all activities conducted under the project during the nine months of its existence will be found in the specialist's report attached.

New Projects -- The fact that Nevada has never produced sufficient poultry products for home consumption, led the Extension Division to include Poultry Husbandry as an important project in Boys' and Girls' Club Work over two years ago. Due to the efficient work of State Club Leader Collins, interest in the poultry industry grew rapidly throughout the state among both juniors and adults, until calls for specialists' assistance during the past year made certain the fact that a regular part time specialist would have to be employed to meet the growing demands for the work. With the understanding that Poultry Husbandry would be made an authorized project of the Extension Division at the mid-year, the State Farm Bureau at its January, 1922, meeting outlined a comprehensive state plan for poultry development covering a period of five years. Work on the project was immediately inaugurated by Mr. Collins and following his resignation the project was assigned to Prof. V. E. Scott, it being understood that after July 1, 1922, he would devote one-fourth of his time to poultry extension work. A complete outline of the state poultry program, together with an account of accomplishments since January, 1922, will be found in the specialist's report attached.

Although not carried as formal projects, mention should be made here of three important lines of work inaugurated by the Extension Service in the spring of 1922, namely, nutrition, rural engineering, and horticulture.

In the person of Assistant Director Mary E. Stilwell the Agricultural Extension Division was fortunate in securing the

services of a woman well trained in problems of human nutrition, and under her direction demonstrations in the feeding of underweight children, safe diets for adults and hot school lunches have been conducted in eight counties of the state. Because of the wide spread demand and urgent need for nutrition work in Nevada, it is planned to have Miss Stilwell devote approximately one-third of her time to this project during the year 1923.

Rural engineering demonstrations were conducted by County Agent Thomas R. King, a graduate Civil Engineer, in seven counties of the state. These demonstrations consisted of spring development, concrete weir and head gate installations in connection with the development of irrigation systems, pumping plants, farm water and lighting systems, and septic tanks installations. The rural engineering work has proven extremely popular wherever conducted and an effort will be made to secure funds for its expansion during the coming year.

Specialist assistance in horticulture has been furnished the fruit growers of eight counties by County Agent S. E. Merrill. This work consisted chiefly in pruning and spraying demonstrations and advice in the selection and planting of nursery stock. Funds for the continuation of specialist assistance in horticulture during 1923 have been provided in several of the county extension budgets.

G E N E R A L S U M M A R Y .

Relationship with Bureaus and Offices of the United States
Department of Agriculture -- The Nevada Extension Service

is greatly indebted to the Bureau of Biological Survey for the cooperation extended in rodent and predatory animal control work throughout the state during the past year. A similar indebtedness exists with respect to the work of the Office of Demonstration Work on Reclamation Projects of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Western Dairy Division and Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. All of the bureaus mentioned have had representatives in Nevada thoroughly familiar and in sympathy with Agricultural Extension Work. These representatives have, therefore, made every effort to use the cooperative extension machinery in presenting their work to the people of the state.

Outlook in Plan of Work for 1923 -- No material change in the plan of conducting extension work in Nevada is contemplated for 1923. It is assumed that any losses in state appropriations, due to a decrease in the taxable valuation of the state, will be offset by such additional federal and county appropriations as will insure the maintenance of the present field force, consisting of eight men and four women extension agents, throughout the ensuing year. The administrative staff, at present consisting of a director and two assistants, will be continued at its present size. In addition to their supervisory duties both of the assistant directors will be called upon to devote a portion of their time to specialist work. Assistant Director Foster will have charge of extension work in Farm Management and expects to inaugurate this work by holding a series of farm account

schools in the various counties, early in the new calendar year. Assistant Director Stilwell will continue her work in Nutrition, endeavoring if possible to increase the number of demonstrations next year by training the women extension agents in the local supervision of the work.

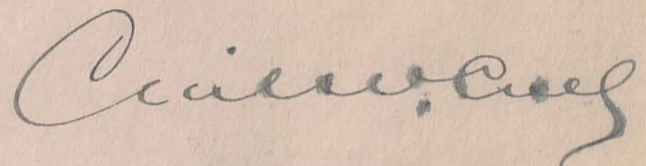
Although the demand for specialist assistance in Dairying and Poultry Husbandry is steadily increasing, it will not be possible, because of limited funds, for Professor Scott to devote more than half time to these two projects during the coming year.

The need for more Rural Engineering extension work is recognized and during 1923 an effort will be made to allot more of Extension Agent Thomas R. King's time to state wide specialist work on this important project.

In conclusion, attention should be called to the fact that the Nevada Extension Service now faces an important problem common to all of the western states, that of how to best organize its forces to meet the needs of the Range Livestock Industry. In former years the problems of the small rancher were practically the only ones presented to the Extension Service for solution. A change is now in evidence, there being a growing tendency on the part of the range stockmen to avail themselves of the services of their local extension representatives, the County Agents. At this writing it seems evident that the problem of meeting this steadily growing demand for assistance, coming as it does from Nevada's largest agricultural industry, will this year require, not only the best thought

and effort of the State Extension Service, but also the largest measure of subject matter assistance that the Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, and United States Department of Agriculture, will find it possible to furnish.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. C. C. C. C.", positioned above the typed title "Director".

Director.

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Creel,

Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL WORK

(County Agent Project)

-for-

1922

by

Robert G. Foster,

Assistant Director.

I N D E X

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES	
Change during year	1
Program development	6
SUPERVISORY PROGRAM	8
Distribution of State Leaders Time	11
Office Organization, Records and Reports	12
Maintenance and Training Personnel	13
STATE PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1922	14
Program of Eastern Conference	16
Program of Western Conference	17
Progress Analysis and Supervision	17
Subject Matter Assistance	17
ENGINEERING DEMONSTRATIONS	18
HORTICULTURE DEMONSTRATIONS	19
Publicity	21
PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS	22
Agricultural Economics	22
Agricultural Engineering	24
Agricultural Technology	28
Animal Industry	28
Cooperative Extension Work	33
Entomology	38
Farm Crops	39
Horticulture	43
Plant Diseases	45

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Predatory Animals	45
Veterinary Science	46
Weeds	46
Marketing	47
OUTLOOK	50
Suggestive Supervisory Program for 1923	52
Assistance Desired From Federal Office	53
SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK OF COUNTY AGENTS	54
SUMMARY OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK and SOILS DEMONSTRATIONS	65
PROJECTS BY COUNTIES	69
DEMONSTRATION WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS	89
STATE SUMMARY OF DEMONSTRATIONS	97

ANNUAL SUPERVISORY REPORT

OF

COUNTY EXTENSION

WORK

ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

Change during year.

The Nevada Extension Service has undergone a complete reorganization during the past year. On January 1st, 1922, the supervisory staff consisted of an extension Director, one marketing specialist, one State Club Leader and poultry specialist, one District Club Leader, one part time Dairy specialist, one State Home Demonstration Agent leader, and one District Home Demonstration Leader. This entire staff worked from the state office and supervised the work of ten county agricultural and home demonstration agents, in addition to conducting a large amount of personal work.

Director C. W. Creel, who succeeded Mr. C. A. Norcross, acted as county agent leader in addition to his duties as Director. Mr. C. A. Norcross formerly Director, was state Marketing specialist until April 1st. Mr. M. D. Collins assumed the duties of poultry specialist in addition to his work as State Club Leader, Miss Leah Barker, acting as District Club Leader, had direct charge of girls' club work in Elko, Churchill, Lyon, Washoe and White Pine Counties. Mr. V. E. Scott, professor of Dairying, acted as part time Dairy Specialist through the entire state. Miss Mary E. Stilwell was appointed as State Leader of Home Demonstration work January 1st, 1922, and was assisted by Katherine Smith as a District Agent.

The present supervisory force has been reduced to a Director and two assistants. All Agricultural and Home Demonstration agents have been made county extension agents, with the development of unified county extension

program, as the specific work of each. This change means that every county of the state, whether served by one or two extension agents, will have a program reaching the farm, farm home and community, through the men, women, boys and girls.

The Director is now administratively in charge of all extension work in the state. What was formerly county agent, home demonstration and club work, have been consolidated under the two assistant directors, one having supervision of agricultural extension work and the other of home demonstration activities. There is now one extension program for each Nevada county and for the state.

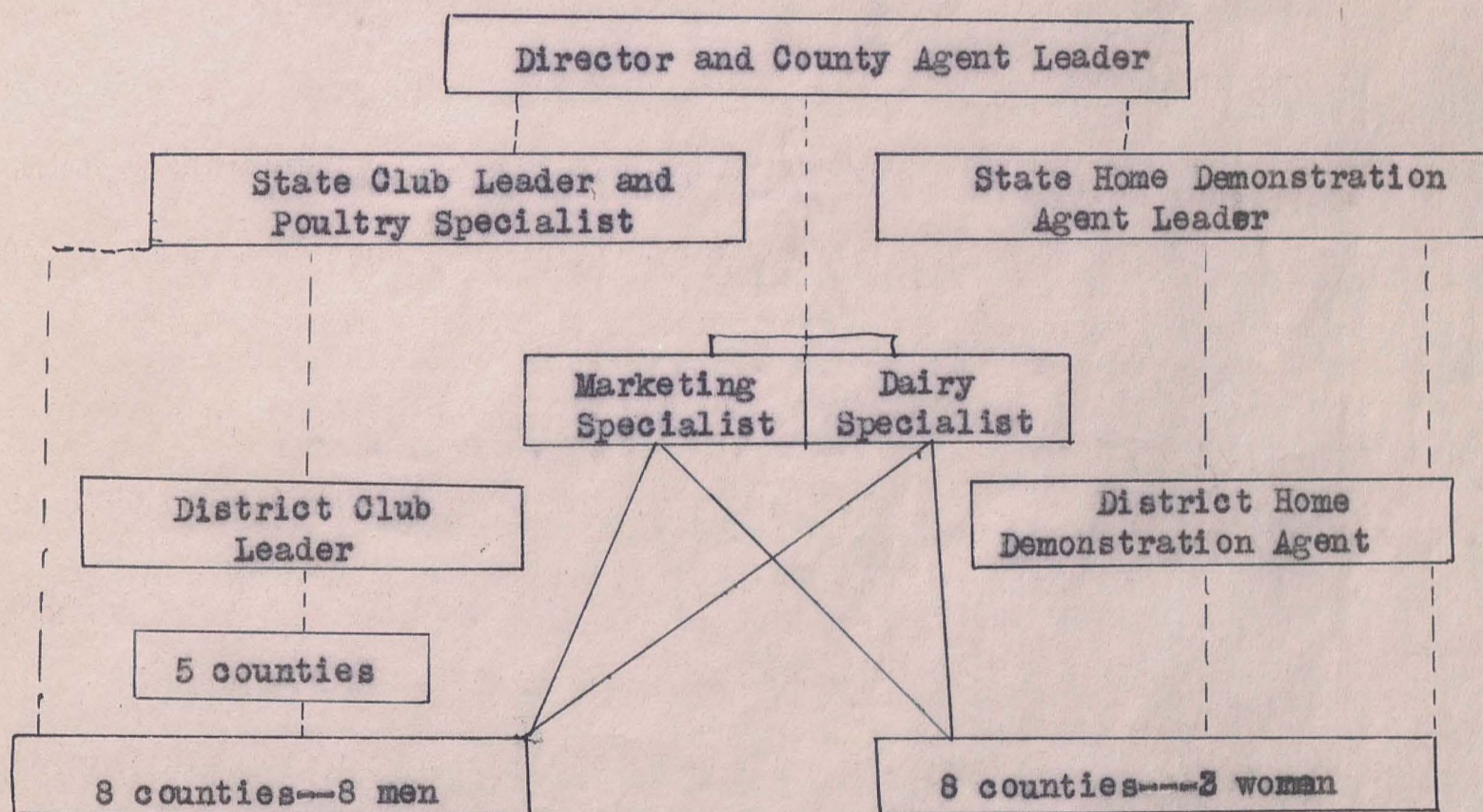
The work of the state marketing specialist was terminated in April. The State Club Leader and Poultry specialist resigned July 1, 1922. The poultry work was taken over by the dairy specialist and club work consolidated under the two assistant directors. The district home demonstration agent resigned February 15, 1922. The district club leader was transferred July 1, 1922, to southern Nevada as District Extension agent in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties.

At the present time there are eight men and four women extension agents in the field. Three of these are district agents, serving more than one county.

Another important change has been the use of county extension agents as specialists. Mr. S. E. Merrill, Washoe county agent, traveled into all the counties as Horticultural specialist contributing some excellent work along this line. Mr. Tom Buckman, Lyon county agent, gave considerable assistance on potato improvement work in several counties. Mr. Tom King did some excell-

ent work as Rural Engineering Specialist. The other agents, although designated to certain specialized lines, were not used to any extent. The coming year more specialist assistance will be given by all field workers, interchanging with different counties. Mr. V. E. Scott gave valuable assistance as dairy and poultry specialist throughout the entire year. The two assistant directors in addition to their supervisory activities, gave subject matter assistance in nutrition and farm economics.

The maps following show graphically the organization of extension work in Nevada January 1st, 1922 and December 31st, 1922:



Program Development

During 1922 seven counties have provided for Home Economics work and six for Junior extension work. In all, nine counties are organized, in which 56 communities are actively working. There are 51 acting county committees, with a total of 223 active committeemen. The past year has seen a big development in the precision with which each agent has planned the work of his county. There are yet, some few places where the work can be greatly strengthened, by closer supervision from the state office, but most counties have a definite program for each community, working committees, and definitely outlined project plans drawn up for each project under way. This fall has seen a big improvement along this line. All annual county meetings have been held, budgets adopted for the conduct of the work during 1923 and in most instances, complete programs for each community, developed for the work to be conducted during 1923. It is hoped that by another year all community programs will be developed by the time of the annual county meeting, that all county meetings will be over and county programs developed, by the middle of December. This will enable every agent to come to the annual conference in January with a complete program for the ensuing year's work in their respective counties.

During the past year Mr. Creel and Mr. Collins gave direct help in every county, on program development. The result of this assistance has proven beneficial by the results obtained this fall.

The method most commonly used this fall for community program development was as follows: The agents have all been located in their counties two or more years. The farming area of most Nevada counties is small, thus giving the agents an opportunity to study rather closely the needs of the county.

With these definite needs and a suggestive plan for work for each county, the agent usually calls a meeting of a small group or regular community center meeting, at which the local program, with committees, is chosen. The agent plays a large part in directing what the program will be. The lack of investigation is a big handicap to program development, as well as limited specialist assistance and knowledge of a demonstrational nature to extend, particularly to the range stock men of the state. A large amount of time has to be spent on field test work rather than purely demonstration work.

These county programs are brought together in composite form at the annual county meeting and make a major part of the county program. The use of county project committees, other than the board of Directors, consisting of five elected at the annual county meeting, does not at this time seem practical in this state.

A typical county program, and results obtained, are shown below. Additional programs from other counties may be seen by inspecting each individual county report.

White Pine County Program of Work
and Result 1922.

Project: Rural Engineering		Chairman: Martin Peterson
GOAL	:	RESULTS
2 water power plants	:	1 complete. 1-10%
3 irrigation pumping plants	:	2 complete 1-75% abnd. 1-85% abnd.
10 springs developed	:	19 developed
1 artesian well	:	1 complete. 1 lost at 130'
5 Weir demonstrations	:	6 complete
5 Home water demonstrations	:	3-90% complete
1 farm lighting system	:	1-50% and 1-10%

Project: Livestock and Poultry	:	Chairman: A. C. Kirkeby
2 P. B. beef bulls imported	:	5 imported, Hereford.
2 P. B. Beef heifers	:	None
50% of weaner ranger cattle to be vaccinated for black-leg	:	1437 head vaccinated with Agresin
2 P. B. dairy bulls imported	:	1 imported, Holstein
6 P. B. or dairy tested cows	:	None
10 P. B. Berkshire pigs	:	10 distributed.
1000 "Bred to Lay" chicks imported	:	2450 imported
3 chicken houses remodeled or new	:	4-3 new, 1 remodeled
5 flocks to be fed balanced rations	:	5 feeding balanced ration
10 flocks to keep egg laying records	:	1 flock keeping records
1 accredited flock	:	None
2 recommended flocks	:	None
Project: Crops	:	Chairman: D. C. Gardner
1000 Strawberry plants to be planted	:	3500 planted
1 Sulphur demonstration for potato scab	:	2 demonstrations
1 certified seed dem. potatoes	:	2 demonstrations
1 bromo grass demonstration	:	1 demonstration 3 1/2 acres
1 sedan grass demonstration	:	1 demonstration 23 acres
1 Hungarian Millet demonstration	:	1 demonstration 1 acre
1 sweet clover demonstration	:	None
1 Demonstration Fallon cantaloupes	:	1 demonstration 1/4 acre
1 demonstration watermelons	:	1 demonstration 1/4 acre
Project: Farm and Home Economics	:	Chairman: Fannie Cupid
1 Community creamery	:	1 complete
1 county Marketing Association	:	1 complete
2 community reading rooms	:	2 functioning but incomplete
1 Pittman land entry	:	2 going good
1 Mile country road	:	18 miles complete. New
1 survey for alfalfa weevil	:	1 complete
1 childrens' play ground	:	1 about 25% of equipment in use
10 milking sheds to be rebuilt, remodeled or made sanitary.	:	2 cleaned, and 1 new one 30% complete
1 town water system	:	None account finances
1 county fair	:	None account finances
1 soil survey 3000 acres	:	None

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

The resignation of the county agent and boys club leader has made it impossible to carry out all plans. The director was without assistance for nearly six months, this necessitating a lapse in county supervision.

The following is the supervisory program outlined by the county agent and Boys' Club Leader, Mr. Collins, at the beginning of the year.

PROGRAM OF WORK FOR COUNTY AGENT LEADER AND
BOYS' CLUB LEADER

- - - - -

A. Office Efficiency of the County Workers.

1. Stenographical Assistance
2. Letter Filing System.
3. Bulletin File.
4. File of farmers interested directly in the demonstrations being carried on throughout the year. Each demonstration being listed separately.
5. A system of Follow-up work to be directly connected with the demonstration file.
6. File by projects of all work done and results obtained. This is to be kept up each week so as to make a creditable annual report.
7. A system of filing club members and various projects with a direct method of follow-up work.

Results to be measured by office inspection throughout the season.

B. Project Writing.

1. To sell each County Extension Agent the idea of writing up each demonstration in a plain, simple way, giving all parties interested a copy.

Results to be measured by the number of written projects turned in to the State Leader's office in comparison with the number of demonstrations reported.

C. Tours.

1. To get each county agent to hold at least one Farmer's Tour to inspect demonstrations. The demonstrator to give details of his demonstration at each stop.

Results to be measured by the agents' reporting tours in the annual report.

D. Agricultural Club Work.

1. To place club demonstrations in the regular Program of Work in the community on the same basis as adult demonstrations.

Results to be measured by the size and results of the demonstration and the community interest shown.

2. To sell club work to each agent to the extent that he will place a goal of one club member with a real demonstration for every ten farms in the county. (One agent has passed the enrollment for this goal April 1st.)

Results to be measured by the reports at the end of the season.

The supervisional visits of all state officers is shown on the charts

which follow:

WORK OF STATE SUPERVISORY OFFICERS
1922

December 1, 1921	: Creel	: Stilwell	: Foster	: Collins	: Barker	: Total
December 30, 1922	:	:	:	:	:	:
Period worked	:	:	:	:	:	:
Days in field	: 65 1/2	: 150 1/2	: 34	: 47	: 15	: 312
Days in office	: 110 1/2	: 108 1/2	: 69	: 42	: 11	: 341
Visits to agents	:	:	:	:	:	:
Men	: 14	: 30	: 8	: 3	: 2	: 62
Women	: 3	: 28	: 5	: 3	: -----	: 39
Counties without agents visited	::	:	:	:	:	:
	: -----	: 1	: 1	: 1	: -----	: 3
Meetings with ext. committees	: 27	: 110	: 5	: 11	: 12	: 185
attendance	: 109	: 689	: 60	: 38	: 24	: 940
Other meetings	: 28	: 130	: 12	: 77	: 57	: 304
attendance	: 962	: 5392	: 493	: 523	: 474	: 7844
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Distribution of State Leaders' Time
1922.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
b	Office Organized, records, and re- ports	Maintaining & Training Per- sonell	Program Determination	Program Analysis
Creel	Churchill 1 Clark 1 Elko $\frac{1}{2}$ Humboldt $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lincoln 1 Pershing 1 White Pine 2	:	Churchill 2 Clark 2 Elko 1 Humboldt 3 Lincoln 2 Pershing 1 Washoe 1 White Pine 2	Humboldt $\frac{1}{2}$
Collins	Churchill 2	:	Churchill 2 Pershing 1 Washoe 1	:
Barker	:	:	Lyon 5	:
Stilwell	Elko 1 Humboldt 1 Washoe $\frac{1}{2}$ White Pine 3	Pershing $\frac{1}{2}$ Washoe 2 White Pine 2 at office 5	Churchill 1 Clark $6\frac{1}{2}$ Elko $5\frac{1}{2}$ Humboldt 4 Lincoln 7 Lyon 2 Pershing $2\frac{1}{2}$ Washoe 7 White Pine 7	Elko 3 Humboldt 2 Lincoln 1 Lyon $\frac{1}{2}$ Washoe 2
Foster	Elko $\frac{1}{3}$ Lyon $\frac{1}{2}$:	:	Elko $\frac{1}{3}$

	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Subject Matter Assistance	Publicity and Promotion	Miscellaneous Work	Junior Work
Creel	White Pine $\frac{1}{2}$	Churchill 1 Clark 2 Lincoln 2 Pershing 1	Churchill 1 Clark 2 Humboldt $\frac{1}{2}$ Lincoln 1 Pershing $1\frac{1}{2}$	Churchill 2
Collins	Churchill 2 Pershing $\frac{1}{2}$:	14	Churchill 2 Elko 2 Lyon 2 Washoe 1
Barker	:	:	16	Churchill 4 Lyon 2
Stilwell	Clark 6 Elko 4 Humboldt 7 Lincoln 1 Lyon $\frac{1}{2}$ Pershing Washoe $16\frac{1}{2}$ White Pine 6	Clark $1\frac{1}{2}$ Elko $3\frac{1}{2}$ Pershing $\frac{1}{2}$ Washoe 7 White Pine 5 Lyon 1	Elko 1 Mineral 1 White Pine 1 Ext. Conf. 2 California Washoe 2	:

(5)	060	(7)	(8)
Foster: Lyon $3\frac{1}{2}$	Elko $1\frac{1}{3}$	Elko 4	
:	:	Pershing 2	:
:	:	White Pine 6	:
:	:	California 6	:

Office Organization, Records and Reports.

Progress has been made during the year, in reorganizing county and state office systems. In the state office the handling and filing of correspondence has been simplified through establishing one central file for all correspondence. Heretofore each agent has had a separate file for correspondence, reports, etc. All county and state reports have a central place in the office instead of being kept in different offices. This consolidation under one person as file clerk, is proving quite beneficial in saving of time and expense of filing.

The Handling of Incoming Mail has been changed from the old plan of each person opening their own mail. All mail, no matter to whom addressed, is opened by the chief clerk and referred to the proper persons. Heretofore, it was a common practice for mail coming into the state office to pile up on different employee's desks until they returned from the field. Often important letters were not given attention. At present all mail is opened and whoever is in the office gives attention to all important letters.

New Shelves Have Been Built and all classes of bulletins and other material for distribution have been placed in one central mailing room. This includes Farmers Bulletins, U. S. D. A. bulletins, Nevada Extension Service Bulletins and circulars, club supplies, forms and Home Economics material. All requests for supplies are sent in from field agents on a uniform blank and all of these orders, together with those from other sources are handled by one person. Efficiency in handling requests of this nature has resulted.

County Agents Have all adopted the complete system of office records and filing suggested in the circular prepared by M. C. Wilson of the States Relations Service, with modifications to meet local convenience. In addition to each agent

having secured all supplies necessary for keeping up this uniform system, all have done some work on reorganizing their filing system, to make it more convenient. A large note book, divided by communities, containing programs of work, project plans, statistical information about the county and community, and sheets for follow up work done on each project in each community is kept by every agent. Some keep up their record system better than others, of course, but all are much improved as a result of this change. The whole system has been working only about three months, by all agents. The Lyon county office is perhaps the best organized office in the state.

All Agents in the State Have either full time stenographers or access to part time help. Where full time girls are employed, better office systems usually are found. It is the duty of the office help to handle all correspondence, telephone and office calls, prepare monthly reports and claims, keep follow up system in shape, handle files and act as secretary for the farm bureau.

Demonstration Equipment is lacking in most counties. Sets of wool grades are used by some agents. A movie projector and lantern slide are held in the state office for shipment and use in the different counties. This equipment is in great demand by all the agents. Mr. Collins, formerly State Leader, was an expert in handling this equipment and made more use of it than is now being made.

Maintenance and Training Personnel

The Annual State Farm Bureau and Extension Agents' Conference held January 1922 resulted in the development of a rather definite full year program. Each year there is held a meeting of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, at Reno. This meeting consists of five chosen delegates from each county farm bureau, and others who wish to attend. The Extension Agents are in at the University during the Farm Bureau conference and take part in it. Regular business,

election of committees and officers and developing of a program of work, constitute the activities of this conference. Usually the last day a tour of some kind is given. Following the Farm Bureau Conference, a three day extension conference is held. The following gives the five year program adopted by the State Farm Bureau, at its third annual meeting in January 1922.

STATE PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1922

Adopted at the Third Annual Meeting of the Nevada State
Farm Bureau, Incorporated.

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HORTICULTURE

1. To encourage the growing of enough fruit and vegetables on each farm to supply the family needs for the kinds and varieties that can be successfully grown.
2. That in furtherance of the above, the goal for the first year be: To establish one demonstration in each organized county showing the best type of home fruits and vegetables, gardens and proper care and management.
3. That the final goal to: To get a fruit and vegetable garden or home orchard established on not less than 20% of the farms in each demonstration county by the end of a five year period.

LIVESTOCK---5 year program

1. Strict cooperation with National Forest Service and livestock association.
2. Two pure bred registered beef type herds each year in each county.
3. Two pure bred registered flock of sheep in each county in 5 years.
4. To replace grade sow with large type pure bred sow on at least three farms where grain and milk are produced in each county for five years.

DAIRY---5 year program

1. Cow testing association in each dairy county.
2. 4 registered sires per year replacing grade sires, in each dairy county.
3. 40,000 dairy cows in the state.

POULTRY---5 year program

1. To adopt the accredited and the recommended flock plan with a goal of 5

such flocks in each county each year.

2. That an effort be made to place a standard bred-to-lay flock on every farm in each county where there are 25 or more chickens kept through the year.
3. That at least five poultry houses in each county be remodeled under a Farm Bureau plan each year.
4. That a goal of five persons each year be induced to feed a Farm Bureau egg-laying ration.
5. That lectures be offered in each organized community regarding the production of the infertile egg and the grading of eggs.

RURAL ENGINEERING

Fifty home water systems, five water power plants, 10 engine-operating lighting plants, 45 power washing machines, 50 septic tanks, 10 irrigation pumping plants, 25 springs developed, five storage projects to be surveyed and two artesian wells.

Nine inspection tours, one in each county, to be made on or before June 1, 1922, 25 irrigation systems to be either laid out or corrected to efficient methods of operation and one water measurement demonstration in each county by Weir method.

The distribution of 2000 questionnaires determining the actual conditions and problems of the farmers as related to rural and agricultural engineering.

A series of lectures to be given in all irrigation communities throughout the state on subjects of water usage, Weir measurements, and pumping.

MARKETING

That the week beginning Monday, March 20th, be designated as Co-operative Marketing Association Week and that during such week a systematic drive be made in all Farm Bureau counties and community centers to secure the maximum possible number of members to the local Co-operative Marketing Association and Nevada Marketing Exchange.

That the goal for the state be at least ten local cooperative marketing associations organized during 1922, aside from the Nevada Marketing Exchange, and that at least 700 members be enrolled in these organizations.

HOME WELFARE

County Goal--Ten convenient homes--save half an hour a day by labor-saving devices, sensible use of time and family cooperation.

One home beautified by inexpensive furnishings and decorations.

One community recreation through the farm bureau--games, songs, etc.

Five home industries established by women, such as poultry, cheese and

butter making, gardening, strawberry culture and marketable handiwork.

Other projects recommended without goal:

Home Recreation--Magazine and book clubs, music and games

Clothing work--Planning a useful wardrobe; sewing machine efficiency; short cuts in sewing.

Sanitation and Hygiene

County Goal--One community campaign to "prepare pre-school children for school," Right weight, and health habits.

Three Community fly control campaigns, including at least five families in each community.

State Goal--Three Community nutritional clinics, to bring seriously underweight children up to normal weight--to include 10 children in each clinic.

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During the summer, two district extension conferences were held.

The one in Eastern Nevada was held August 3-4 at Ely and in Western Nevada September 11-12 at Reno. The object of both of these conferences was to discuss plans for completing the 1922 program of work and for developing and carrying out the 1923 program. As a result of these conferences all annual meetings have been held and every county and community program of work will be completed by January 1st. The following topics were discussed at these meetings:

Program of Eastern Conference

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Records and reports | 2 1/2 hours |
| 2. Methods for Securing Cooperation for Demonstrations | 1 1/2 hours |
| 3. Specialist Assistance and Equalization of County Agent Specialist Funds | 1 hour |
| 4. Food and Gardan | 30 minutes |
| 5. Farm Management Demonstrations | 30 minutes |
| 6. Club work | 1 hour |
| 7. Program for 1923 | 1 hour |

Eastern Conference

(continued)

8. Fairs, motion pictures and extension library 45 minutes
9. Resolutions

Program of Western Conference

1. Records and Reports 1 1/2 hours
2. Dairy and Poultry Specialist work 45 minutes
3. General specialist work 45 minutes
4. Nutrition work 30 minutes
5. Farm Management Demonstrations 1 1/2 hours
6. Club work 30 minutes
7. Program Development and cooperation from demonstrations 1 hour
8. Publicity 45 minutes
8. Legislation 45 minutes
10. Farm Bureau memberships 45 minutes
11. Discussion of fairs 15 minutes
12. Annual meetings and budget 1 hour
13. General discussion 1 hour

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Progress Analysis and Supervision

Due to the resignation of the State Club Leader and District Leader's transfer, the director was without assistance for supervisory work from April first to August first. The analysis of progress of county programs of work has been neglected as a result. The agent reports, however, show that in most cases the county programs have been adhered to pretty closely, and carried to completion in a large measure.

Subject Matter Assistance

Limited funds prevented extension specialists work in Nevada. The former State Leader gave a large portion of his time to specialist work in Poultry. Upon his resignation Mr. Scott, part time Dairy specialist, took over the poultry work and is now part time Poultry and Dairy specialist. Mr. C. A. Nercross was state marketing specialist only a short time after the first of the year. The vacancy caused by this resignation has not been filled. The work of these specialists is given in a separate report from this.

The Plan of Using County Agents as part time specialists was tried this year and in the case of Mr. Merrill in Horticulture and Mr. King in Rural Engineering, a considerable amount of work was done. Included in the report from Tom King, White Pine County Extension agent, will be found his work throughout the state as Rural Engineering Specialist. The following is an extract from that report showing the nature of the work done by Mr. King and also a narrative portion from the report of S. E. Merrill, Washoe County Extension agent, giving results of the Horticulture work done by him.

ENGINEERING DEMONSTRATIONS

Kind of Demonstration	No.		D. meetings:		Results
	Started	Completed	No.	Attnd.	
Water power plant	1	1	1	10	
Pumping plants	1	1	0		
Spring development	19	19	2	18	Average increase 25% \$10000
Artesian well	2	1	0		1 House supply
Weir demonstrations	6	6	4	25	Redistribution on 3000 acres
Pittman entries	3	0	0	0	3-50% compl. and 1 abandoned
Farm roads	3	3	0	0	18 miles new and better road
Killing moss in irrigation ditches by CuSO ₄	3	3	1	6	Fair and \$500 saved
Concrete work	3	3	1	6	
Gas engine trouble	1	1	1	4	Good
Ditch cleaning machine	1	1	0	0	Good
Well by hand auger	1	1	1	7	
Well shooting (bored)	1	1	1	5	
Hydraulic Ram instll.	1	1	1	4	
Ditch dug with powder	3	3	3	11	
Pump installation	1	1	0		
Water wheel & nozzle Operation (pelton)	1	1	1	10	
Totals	54	47	17	106	\$10,500

HORTICULTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Acting as Horticultural Specialist, the County Agent started on a tour of the state on February 10th spending from two or three days to a week in each of the counties of Clark, Lincoln, White Pine, Lyon, Elko and Humboldt, returning to Reno on March 4. Later in March and April four days were spent in Churchill County, one day in Humboldt County and two days in Pershing County.

In the nine counties, including Washoe County, in which specialist work in horticulture has been done, there have been a total of ninety-six pruning and spraying demonstrations with a total attendance of six hundred and four. Nine meetings on orchard management with a total attendance of one hundred and thirty held which resulted in the establishing of ninety-two pruning demonstrations, forty-eight spraying demonstrations and eighteen small fruit garden demonstrations in these counties. Spraying outfits were introduced and started to work in Clark, Lincoln, Humboldt, Pershing and Washoe counties. In Pershing County a spray ring was started with C. A. Ernst of Union ville in charge of the outfit. In Lincoln, Clark, Humboldt and Washoe counties the spraying outfits are owned by individuals with the other fruit growers in the communities cooperating in their use.

The survey of the state by the agent brought out the fact that in every county there are wonderful undeveloped possibilities for fruit growing particularly of apples and small fruits. In Elko County a careful survey indicated that there was twelve hundred acres in a practically frost free belt near the mountains in which apples can be successfully grown. In all of the counties small plantings of berries particularly raspberries, blackberries and strawberries have proven successful indicating that a wonderful development can be made along this line. The southern part of the state, Clark, Lincoln and Nye counties, are primarily fruit growing districts.

Peaches and grapes probably being the most profitable crops for this section.

Quite a stimulus was given the strawberry growing by a couple of articles in the Farm Bureau paper and addresses at farmers' meetings in every county. As a result one strawberry plant grower in Reno sold nearly 200,000 of the Progressive Everbearing variety. Other growers also sold plants as a result of this work.

In every county a number of farmers have become interested in fruit growing and will set out orchards next spring. One grower in Clark County expects to increase the size of his orchard by planting forty acres of peaches. A grower in Churchill County will plant twenty acres of pears and another man in the same county will plant ten acres to peaches.

Considerable correspondence has come in from the various counties of the state and has been answered in regard to fruit culture.

Two days were spent by the County agent in the capacity of Horticultural Specialist at the Western Plant Quarantine Board conference at Sacramento. The County Agent now has in his office written reports of demonstrators all over the state commenting favorably on the work done in pruning and spraying demonstrations and asking that similar work be conducted next year. There were 130 acres in the orchards that were sprayed with a very conservative estimated increase of good, marketable fruit free from worms of 50 boxes per acre valued at \$1.00 per box with a resultant profit of \$7,800. There were 420 acres in the orchards pruned with an estimated increase in the value of fruit obtained of \$25 per acre. (Most demonstrators have reported a higher value than this.) This gives a total profit of \$10,500. The 18 demonstrations in small fruit culture netted a profit of \$2,250.

For the coming year provision has been made in every county budget for bringing in or exchanging work by county agents as specialists. This plan seems to be the only way to meet the need for specialist assistance, at the present time.

The former State Club Leader gave a large portion of his time as Poultry specialist. Mr. Crèel, Director, gave some time as Entomology specialist, Mr. Foster, Farm Economics and management, Miss Stillwell to nutrition.

Publicity

The Nevada Stockman and Farmer has been the official organ of the Nevada State Farm Bureau for the year. Through this agency, the extension agents were able to contribute news notes and articles on extension activities. Aside from this all agents have used the public press for a large amount of publicity, from time to time. There are no county extension news sheets published in the state. Both state and local press service is open to extension agents at all times. The agents wrote 107 agricultural articles during the year, and mailed out 18004 copies of circular letters written.

Perhaps the most effective agencies through which publicity has been obtained have been in auto tours, both inter and intra-county. In all 14 auto tours were attended by 1842 persons and 23746 persons were reached through all types of meetings. Two examples of a successful tour are given. The agents from Lyon and Washoe counties arranged for a cantaloupe tour at Fernley. There were about 25 cars of people went from Washoe to Lyon county. A program was held, cantaloupes were served and the afternoon was given to the inspection of several cantaloupe fields. The shipment from Fernley this year of 62 cars of cantaloupes was the result of a few demonstrations established by extension agents two years ago. Previous to last year no cantaloupes had been grown in the section in a commercial way. For

a detailed report of this piece of work see the 1922 annual report for Lyon county.

A second tour was held during November. A party of 30 persons came 65 miles from Lyon county, to make a dairy and poultry tour of Washoe county. A two day educational trip was staged, with the result that both the Lyon county delegation and Washoe county farmers received a great deal of valuable help. A number of sales of Pure Bred dairy stock resulted, and many new ideas are being adopted in Lyon county as a result of this trip.

As far as Nevada is concerned, the demonstration meeting and tour are the outstanding best methods of publicity. They get actual results. Where a newspaper article may stimulate thought on the part of the readers, a tour crystallizes this thought into concrete action.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The general results achieved this year have been very gratifying. All agents have paid closer attention to definite programs and definite accomplishments. A brief resume and outstanding citation of good work done follow.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

1. Library.

The establishment of the Lyon County Public Library was a farm bureau project in 1921 and was carried over in this years work. To secure funds for the library fund a carnival was held, taking two days. Every civic, fraternal, and commercial organization in the Yerington community put on various shows for the carnival and approximately \$900 was made.

2. Farm Loans.

The Lyon County National Farm Loan Association was formed on March 22,

with headquarters in Merington. On April 24th 14 applications for \$113,500 was sent to the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley. On June 1, the Federal Land Appraiser visited Mason Valley and appraised the land values on seventeen farms, but the whole proposition was thrown out by the Land Bank due to drainage conditions in Mason Valley. They stated that whenever drainage is provided for they will be glad to make loans in this territory.

3. Labor.

Humboldt county---During the haying season beginning in June forty laborers were sent out to ranchers in the Quinn River and Paradise Valleys.

Elko county---A Farm wage scale was established to improve the labor situation in the county. In previous years there was a scarcity of labor and farmers bid against each other to a great degree, thus making the laborers restless and uncertain. A brief survey was made of the situation when planting season came, and it was found that labor was comparatively plentiful, although not all of the best kind, and that there was no need of a uniform wage, so the project was dropped.

4. Hay selling Association.

White Pine county---Most of the hay consumed in the Ely Mining District has been raised in the White River Valley and has been sold on the Ely market baled for sixteen to eighteen dollars per ton. Based on the cost of production and hauling to market this hay is actually sold at a loss when the price is from sixteen to eighteen dollars. In June County Agent King called meetings of the farmers of Preston, Lund and White River and showed them the necessity of a cooperative marketing organization for the selling of their hay for 1922. Committees were appointed, membership contracts and inventory contract drawn up and a permanent organization developed on July 28th. As a result of this organization the price of hay has been raised

from eighteen to twenty-four dollars. A ware house was secured in Ely and one of the local merchants chosen as a market manager. The White Pine Marketing Association is now broadening its field of operation and has handled both grain and potatoes during the three months of its life.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

1. Drainage.

Drainage in Churchill county has been worked out to such an extent that the individual farmer's problem is being seen. Tests have been made for the moisture holding of the soil, but results have not as yet been completed.

Six petitions changing proposed drain ditches were made out and in each case the petition for extension by the District Irrigation Board showed that the changes were me/~~f~~ritorious.

Elko county---Through the cooperation of County Agent Thomas R. King, two spring development projects including drainage, creating an increased flow of water are u~~d~~er way in Lamoille and Ruby Valleys.

White Pine county---A drainage ditch was dug near the Preston Creamery which reclaimed from a tule swamp, badly alkali~~e~~d, about one acre of ground, which was leveled, seeded to crop and produced well this year.

A thousand acres on the Cleveland Ranch in Spring Valley was a swamp producing about two hundred tons of wild hay to the thousand acres. One open drain, over a mile in length, was built and intercepting drains to carry the water from the springs at the source away from the land. This drainage resulted in an increase in the past year of one thousand tons of hay.

Four hundred acres on the lower Hot Creek Ranch at Sunny Side were drained and alfalfa will be planted on most of this acre in 1923.

Twenty-five acres on the Three "C" Ranch in Steptoe Valley, on which oats was growing, was drained in order for the oats to ripen and produce a good crop this year.

2. Farm Buildings.

Five new concrete silos were built in Elko county with a capacity of from 20 to 40 tons, to be filled with sunflower and grain ensilage.

The county extension agent in Elko county has caused the construction of fifteen farm outbuildings, dairy barns, milk houses and poultry houses.

Lincoln county---three silos were constructed at Panaca during the year.

Pershing county---one silo was constructed at Lovelock, and filled with a mixture of wheat and sweet clover.

White Pine County---a six room, modern residence has been constructed at Spring Valley.

3. Irrigation.

Churchill county---Copies of the Irrigation Board minutes were taken and sent out to the farmers, thus clearing up a great many misunderstandings and giving the farmers first hand information.

Clark county---Steps taken toward locating a site for the High Line Canal; water rights cleared up.

Humboldt county---Steps taken toward the building of dams in the Humboldt river to store the surplus water that flow in the early spring and up until June. Reports good for artesian water.

Washoe county---Indications are very favorable for underground water in Washoe county.

White Pine county---Winter irrigation has been advocated for some time with the result that two ranchers have irrigated during the past winter, having better alfalfa crops, with a lack of winter killing.

At Preston and Lund redistribution of water from developed springs was necessary. The furrow, check and border systems of irrigation for alfalfa are being tested at Hot Creek. Several weir installations were made

and two or three pumping plants installed. Killing moss by using copper sulphate was tried but was not found very successful.

4. Lighting systems.

Five lighting systems were installed in Elko county, and plans, directions and advice furnished for four others which will be installed at an early date.

Lincoln county---The outlook is very good for the installation of a generator to develop electricity. Two plants were planned for families and one plan is under discussion for the town of Caliente. Bonds have been voted in Caliente and the plant will be constructed soon.

White Pine county---A lighting system is to be installed at Preston in connection with the Creamery. The power plant is now in operation but a generator for lights is not yet installed.

A lighting plant is to be installed on a ranch at Sunnyside, to be operated by the pelton type water wheel. The wheel has been secured and complete detailed plans and cost estimate submitted to the owner of the ranch.

5. Roads.

Clark county---approximately two miles of road bed, before inaccessible were worked over and greatly improved near Moapa.

Elko county---a farm road from Lamoille to Elko has been gravelled and graded, permitting travel practically the year around. Indications for federal help for roads are favorable.

Lincoln county---six miles of very bad canyon road worked over and at present is in good shape, with only a little more work to make it an excellent road.

Humboldt county---helped to get 2438 miles of highway from Winnemucca to Paradise Hill.

White Pine county---Eighteen miles of road built in White River and Spring Valleys during past year for the farmers. A new machine for the making of country roads through sagebrush territory has been developed by Charles Stephens and found to be very satisfactory.

6. Sewage disposal.

White Pine county---detailed plan for septic tank gotten out by county agent and sent to Reno to have blue prints for distribution to the various county agents in the state made. Cost estimates and bill of materials furnished with the plans, as well as instructions for installation. One demonstration tank built in Washoe county.

7. Water systems.

Elko county---five farm water systems outlined during October. Construction started on two. In connection with water system installations, plans, advice and counsel for two septic tanks given, one of which now under construction.

Lincoln county---Mr. King from White Pine county gave Caliente very valuable advice concerning the installation of their water system, and the necessary machinery has already been purchased and one well dug.

White Pine county---A gravity line water system installed at Sunny-side, but necessary pressure not given. Supplemented in 1923 by a hydraulic ram. Water system 90% complete on a ranch in Spring Valley and one also 90% complete on another ranch in Spring Valley.

8. Telephone.

Farmers are getting their posts and plans are being made for an agreement as to the line of construction of the Pahranaagat Valley Telephone Line in Lincoln county.

9. Water Power Plant.

White Pine county---a water power plant was built at Preston to furnish power for the operation of the Preston creamery and lighting system. The pelton wheel used in this power plant was built by the county agent at a saving of over \$600.

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

1. Canning

Churchill county---a bulletin was furnished, three letters written and one farm visit made regarding the canning of farm cured meat.

Lyon county---women of South End Community Center in Mason Valley shown how to can vegetables by the cold pack method and how to use the steam pressure cooker.

2. Curing meats.

Churchill county---there is to be a program for the coming year to have the farmers raise sufficient hogs and cure the meat for the use of the family during the winter.

Elko county---a demonstration for the curing of cured meats was given and as a result three farmers covered their bacons and hams with hot paraffin. The cured meats were also covered with waxed paper.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY-

1. Beef cattle.

Churchill county---it has been planned for one of the leading owners of pure bred beef cattle to make a trip into the counties east of Churchill to open up extension work by the county agent and this field for the surplus of pure bred beef cattle produced by this county.

Elko county---two hundred and four pure bred sires were placed among stockmen, including both Shorthorn and Hereford breeds. Seventy-five pure bred Shorthorn sires were secured from local breeders for stockmen in the state of Oregon.

Lincoln county---One of the best pure bred shorthorn bulls in the west is at present in Lincoln county. This calf was imported from Iowa this year.

Humboldt county---the county agent in cooperation with the Paradise Valley Cattle Growers Protective Association secured twenty three pure-bred shorthorn bulls for breeding purposes in Paradise Valley.

White Pine county---producing baby beef carried on on the Georgetown Ranch. 50 head of high grade Hereford steers are being weighed and fed rations of alfalfa hay and corn and barley ground and mixed in equal parts. This demonstration will be completed May 1, 1923.

Five head pure bred Hereford Bulls brought into the county during the year and placed on ranch. These bulls were prize winners at the Utah State Fair; they were raised in Nebraska.

2. Dairy cattle.

Elko county---over 100 head of blooded and registered Holsteins, including 10 sires, secured through cooperation of the local farmers, to stimulate dairy industry in Elko county. Two bull clubs organized, including five dairy farmers, which, with several purchases on the part of individual farmers of new blood, proves that demonstrations were successful.

Standard feeding rations were sent to every commercial dairyman in Elko county with result that at least fifteen are using the rations recommended.

Dairy improvement association organized in Lamaille community to stimulate dairy industry, increase production and introduce modern, efficient methods of handling product. The association has been very successful to date, resulting in the construction of 5 milk houses, 3 remodeled barns, and an increase in milk.

Lincoln county---cheese making fostered and growing.

Pershing county---because of large amount of hay raised in Pershing county, this county is very well adapted for raising dairy cows. 130 head of

dairy cattle, including 7 pure bred bulls were shipped into Pershing county, thus increasing the output of the creamery. It is necessary for farmers in Pershing county to dispose of their hay by feeding it to dairy cattle on account of the low price put on hay because of the weevil, which caused the authorities to place a quarantine on Lovelock hay.

Humboldt county---10 head of high grade Holsteins and a pure-bred dairy short-horn bull brought in in one importation. In second importation 32 head of high-grade Holsteins and a pure-bred sire were brought in.

Washoe county---plans made for a dairy association and an association started, but was not very successful.

6 registered dairy bulls, 17 registered dairy cows and 8 high grade dairy cows brought into the county and placed in local dairy herds.

White Pine county---1 two year old registered Holstein Bull brought into the county during this year.

3. Butter and cheese making.

White Pine county---Preston Creamery Association started in 1921 now completed, but making of butter not yet started on account of having no cartons.

4. Cow testing.

Clark county---1 cow testing association organized. 10 farmers signed up, 9 active members, 36 cows tested.

5. Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Clark county---Boys' and Girls' Garden Club organized in the Kaolin Community Center in December 1921. Results quite satisfactory.

6. Dairy improvement association.

Elko county---a dairy improvement association was organized in Lamoille community to stimulate the dairy industry, increase the production and introduce modern, efficient methods of handling the product. Association very suc-

cessful to date, resulting in construction of 5 milk houses, 3 barns remodeled, and an increased flow of milk.

7. Goats.

Churchill county---shipment of goats made from this county to Los Angeles.

Pershing county---two goats shipped into this county for milk purposes.

8. Horses and mules.

Churchill county---attempt made to place army thoroughbred stallion in this county.

Elko county---three registered Percheron stallions were placed by the extension service, one at Pleasant Valley, one at Lamoille, and one at the Big Meadow ranch, Lovelock, to stimulate the breeding of the right type of draft horse in Nevada.

Approximately 200 colts were sired by 8 thoroughbred stallions that were placed in Elko county in 1921.

Lincoln county---eighteen months ago a government stallion was put into this county. 4 colts were foaled and these competed for a \$25 prize offered by the Remount Service.

Pershing county---a pure-bred stallion association formed by the Farm Bureau during May, resulting in the purchase of a \$1000 horse from Elko county.

A government stallion placed on a Paradise Valley ranch.

9. Livestock Shows and Exhibits.

Elko county---three successful fairs in Elko county. Community fair and livestock show at Metropolis, very successful and resulted in increased interest among the farmers of that community.

10. Poultry.

Clark county---2 community poultry shows. Necessary interest lacking for organization of poultry association. Prospects favorable for a cooperative purchase of poultry food.

Elko county---6 community centers had demonstrations and meetings for the purpose of building up farm flocks for better production. Culling demonstrations held in 5 communities.

Boys and girls played a large part in the promotion of this industry and the better stock, care, culling and handling of the poultry, as well as their exhibition, was carried out in many instances by the Junior workers.

3 up-to-date poultry houses have been constructed. Artificial lighting system and modern ventilation methods have created much interest and proved to be most successful.

Lincoln county---improvement in the herd of this county. Hens not laying were culled out.

Two lectures given on care and feeding of the hens.

Lyon county---culling demonstrations held and many slacker hens culled out. Circulars regarding chickens sent out to poultrymen in county. 2500 bred-to-lay chickens purchased. Brooder house remodeled according to plan suggested by poultry specialist, saving \$100. 1 accredited flock established this year.

Washoe county---need of bred-to-lay stock, modern poultry houses and the use of balanced rations. Three poultry flocks examined and placed on accredited list, 10 demonstrations in purchasing and growing of trapnested or bred-to-lay baby chicks, 1 caponizing demonstration and 3 poultry houses remodelled in accordance with plans furnished. 3 poultry tours made.

White Pine county---2,450 bred-to-lay chicks brought into White Pine county from California and Utah. 5 ranchers feeding balanced rations. 4 poultry houses built to take care of imported baby chicks.

11. Sheep.

Churchill county---experiment shows there is money in early lambs, and that lambs make more gain if fed silage. Attempt to interest hay producers in Moulder sheep to feed up surplus hay.

Elko county---the pure bred sheep club organized in 1921 carried through past year successfully with addition of 2 pure bred rams to profitably continue sheep clubs in Elko county.

White pine county---16 head pure bred rams brought into White Pine county during 1922. Average purchase price \$175.00.

12. Swine.

Churchill county---a small surplus of fat hogs in the county, but not a large enough surplus to warrant shipping. Several farmers raising the medium size pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs.

Elko county---6 registered boars and 3 gilts introduced into Elko county among which are Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires, Hampshires and Poland Chinas.

2 new swine clubs started for the boys and girls in 1922, completing the organization of 5 swine clubs in 5 communities, all having a great effect on the swine industry.

Lincoln county---2 boars introduced this year, one a Berkshire and the other a Poland China; 1 Spotted Poland China registered sow also brought in.

Lyon county---30 registered Poland China Pigs placed on Lyon county farms through boys' and girls' club work.

Pershing county---demonstration showing value of tankage with grain versus grain alone started. Results not yet obtained.

White Pine county---5 sows bred to pure bred boars and litters of from 8 to 13 pigs raised. 10 pure bred Berkshire pigs distributed throughout county.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK-ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. organization of boys' and girls' club work.

Boys' and girls' club work has shown a decrease since the resignation of the State Club Leader, but it is hoped that a marked improvement in the completed demonstrations, etc. will be seen for the year of 1923.

2. Supervision.

Boys' and girls' club work is under the direct supervision of the two Assistant Directors.

3. County agent work.

Outlook.

Clark county---the 1923 program of work as tentatively adopted by Community Centers and delegates in session at the Annual County Farm Bureau Meeting will emphasize specific factors in the development of: Dairying, Poultry, Hogs, Soils and Crops, Crop Pests and Predatory Animal Control, Irrigation Improvement through underground water studies, and improvement of irrigation systems, and sanitation and hygiene.

Considering the attitude of respective community centers toward failure to accomplish goals set at the beginning of the year, and the renewed determination to stick to their purpose as was exhibited at each of the community center and County Farm Bureau Meetings at the close of this year, the outlook is encouraging.

Recommendations--A better understanding of responsibility for results by each the County Agent, executive officers, project leaders, committees and co-operators. More attention to this matter on part of the county agent especially, should overcome failures of the past year. Outline more definitely each project and stick to it. More attention to record keeping and securing results from project leaders. Meet more regularly with full attendance of county directors, community center executive committees and project leaders jointly, community meetings for special occasions only. More consistent publicity. Conciseness in scope of activities and in reporting work.

Outlook.

Elko county---The outlook for the ensuing year in my estimation is better than any year I have experienced for the reason that the farmers are just realizing

the benefits of the extension service and organization and the work of the Elko county Extension office and field has tripled the past year. The many new projects with demonstrations are having their effect and the possibilities of the introduction of blooded stock, new and modern buildings and efficient methods of handling and equipping the same, will no doubt double during the year of 1923.---Taken from report of C. A. Brennen.

Publicity.

The extension service of the state maintains a Farm Bureau news which contains the progress of the county demonstrations each month. The local papers give hearty support and work much publicity. Practically every issue contains some item directly or indirectly concerning the extension service, in addition to the many articles written by the extension agents in this county.

Outlook.

Lincoln county---The future for Extension work in Lincoln county looks better today than at any time in the past. The farmers are beginning to realize the importance of the work and to give the agent more and more support, while the Farm Bureau is becoming stronger. The Home Demonstration work in the home is making the farmer realize he might get some of the same class of help in the field, where it is badly needed, and the coming year promises to be one of real achievement. The program of work for the coming year is as follows:

Disease control---burn carcasses of all animals dying of blackleg.

Herd improvement---5 pure bred beef animals imported into county, 1 car load milking short horns, and 10 pure bred hogs.

Poultry---10 flocks bred-to-lay-hens.

Community projects---3 communities to spray all fruit trees, 1 community rodent campaign, 1 demonstration garden in each community.

5 silos.

Outlook and Recommendations.

Lyon county--- the close of the year finds the farm bureau organization on a firmer basis than before and the outlook is bright for a banner year in 1923. The county agents office is rapidly becoming to be the clearing house for agricultural information. The county and farmers are becoming more responsive to extension work. The county and community programs for 1923 should pay particular attention to the development of the livestock industry as cheap feed is abundant. Lyon county should have double the number of dairy cows and hogs. Farm flocks of sheep could be established profitably on a majority of Mason and Smith Valley ranches. Poultry should be of more importance. The cantaloupe industry at Fernley should be carried out to successful completion this year. Potato growers should pay more attention to raising their own seed potatoes. There should be a fair in Smith Valley, a potato show in Mason Valley and a Cantaloupe Day and fair at Fernley. Boys' and girls' club work should be continued as during the past year. An effort should be made to secure a canning factory located at Fernley for canning tomatoes, asparagus, beans and other vegetables which would pave the way for growing a greater diversity of crops.

More specialist assistance should be provided in poultry and livestock productions. In dairying it is the belief that the specialist should be placed on full time instead of on part time as at the present. A state program of agricultural development should be worked out by every agent in the state working for agriculture. This should be done by a conference of representatives of the extension service, the college of agriculture, the experiment station, the state farm bureau, the Nevada Livestock Association, the State Bankers Association, and the Railroad Companies operating in Nevada.

Outlook.

Humboldt and Pershing counties---no program of work for 1923 has been received for either of these counties.

Program of Work.

Washoe county---most of the extension work in Washoe county during 1922 was organized under eleven projects; a twelfth group would include miscellaneous work in the county and a thirteenth group would include extension work in horticulture. The projects and lines of work follow:

1. Dairy Herd Improvement
2. Development of the Poultry Industry
3. Development of the Potato Industry
4. Improvement of Marketing Conditions
5. Underground Water Development
6. Rodent Control
7. Improvement in Garden and Orchard Culture
8. To increase Grain Production
9. Establishment of a Farm Wage Scale
10. Alfalfa Management and Alfalfa Weevil Control
11. Animal Disease Control
12. Miscellaneous Work
13. Specialist work in Horticulture in other counties in state.

County Program of Work for 1922.

White Pine County---the county agent in White Pine County had developed a large program of work for 1922, and has had some very interesting and successful results. Under his project of Rural Engineering he completed 1 water power plant, 2 pumping plants, 19 springs developed, 1 completed artesian well, 6 Weir demonstrations, 3 home water systems 90% completed and 1 farm lighting system 50% completed. All the other projects in this program of work compare with the first as to work completed.

In addition to the project of Rural Engineering, he worked on a Livestock and Poultry project, Crops, and Farm and Home Economics.

A complete copy of the goal, project, project chairman and results of the project will be found on pages seven and eight of this report, under the head of Program Development.

ENTOMOLOGY

1. Beef keeping

Churchill county---6 office calls received and 1 farm visit made regarding advertising of extracted honey in second and third parcel post zones with result that 1 bee man is selling all his surplus honey in these zones at a large saving of 3¢ per pound.

2. Cutworms.

White pine county---cut worms did considerable damage during June. 1 pound of Paris Green was purchased and given to different farmers with instructions formaking of poisonous bran mash. The farmers had very good success.

3. Grasshopper control.

Washoe county---poison bran mash made and spread along the southwestern slopes of the Truckee Meadows; reports favorable.

4. Alfalfa Weevil.

Lincoln county---in view of the fact that the introduction of the alfalfa weevil from Utah will occur very soon, efforts are made in Lincoln county to enforce rigidly the quarantine against the importation of certain crops from Utah which are apt to harbour the insect. The communities in danger require that all peddlers from Utah have a certificate of inspection from the Utah Bureau of Entomology giving their produce a clear bill of health as far as the weevil is concerned.

Lyon county---prevention of the spread of the alfalfa weevil from Washoe county into Lyon, the maintenance of an alfalfa weevil quarantine insept- or at the Washoe county line, and protestation of any quarantine or embargo against shipments of hay from this county unless the alfalfa weevil was actually discovered within the boundaries of Lyon county.

Pershing county---alfalfa weevil discovered in three fields near Lovelock and quarantine placed on importations of alfalfa hay from Lovelock district.

Washoe county---on an inspection tour made in June several badly infested fields were found. Lectures were given and inspection tours made so the farmers could study the nature, habits and ravages of the weevil.

5. Injurious Truck and Root Crop Insects.

Churchill county---roots were sent from a diseased cantaloupe plant to the University laboratory and tested for fusarian wilt. Test showed wilt present but farmer claims that the plants started growing and by end of season were in normal condition.

6. Squirrel poisoning.

Pershing county---poison grain use very effective in killing squirrels.

7. Rat poisoning.

Pershing county---grain poisoned by soaking in a strychnine sulfate solution, very effective.

8. Gopher poisoning.

Pershing county---use of poisoned carrots in the runways of the gophers very effective.

9. Coyotes.

White Pine county---strychnine used as poison and the carcasses of wild horses as bait. Results of work not yet gathered but from observations it is felt that the results have been well worth while.

FARM CROPS

1. Barley.

Elko county---3 plots of barley planted, 4 acres of Mariot drough resisting, 12 acres of spring barley and Hallus barley. Mariot barley is very drought resisting, but straw very short and harvesting difficult. Other 2 varieties yielded 2700 pounds per acre.

2. Corn.

Churchill county---4 silos filled this year and at least 15 farmers

are growing corn mostly for forage.

Elko county---2 varieties of corn, P. & W's. and North Western were tried in 3 community centers. Both varieties grew 12 feet high.

Lincoln county---corn of great importance in Pahranaagat Valley, yields very heavily and is of excellent quality.

Lyon county---demonstrations at Fernley show that an excellent yield of fine quality corn can be grown in that community. A good crop secured from Red Dent Corn, Early Yellow Dent corn and Minnesota #13.

3. Wheat

Churchill county---variety tests to be made with winter wheat and spring wheat in Churchill county.

Elko county---Turkey Red, Marconi and Marquis demonstrated this year. Marconi and Marquis yielded 1900 pounds per acre and Turkey Red 2250 pounds per acre.

Lyon county---12 acres of early Baart Wheat grown at Fernley. Yield of 7 ton or 1 and 7/10 tons per acre secured.

Seed for 250 acres treated with formaldehyde to prevent smut.

4. Oats.

Elko county---20 acres grown as demonstration to introduce this crop at North Fork. Yielded 2100 tons per acre.

5. Rye.

Elko county---seed sown in three different valleys, 100 acres grown, 50 acres of which reached a height of 5 feet and was but for hay, balance threshed.

6. Alfalfa.

Lincoln county---farmers pleased with Grimm variety of alfalfa

Humboldt county---inoculation of alfalfa seed with bacteria.

9. Clover.

Elko county---10 acres of alsike secured as dairy pasture. Crop made a wonderful growth.

10. Field pease

Elko county---sown in three different plots for demonstration purposes. Plots planted June 14th and grew 4 1/2 to 5 feet tall, with a very excellent yield.

11. Millet.

White Pine county---demonstration plot of 1 acre of Hungarian Millete planted on June 1st, 30 pounds per acre. Crop had 1 irrigation of 1 acre foot during middle of growing period. Crop harvested September 20, producing 2700 pounds of thrashed seed and 3 tons of good hay.

12. Sorghum.

Churchill county---Egyptian Corn planted by 6 farmers and yield very good.

13. Sunflowers.

Elko county---36 acres of sunflowers yielded 8 tons of ensilage per acre, and attained a height of 11 feet.

Pershing county---1 acre planted, but demonstration was unsuccessful. because of seed being planted at a late date.

14. Sweet clover

Lyon county---Hubum clover tried out by 2 farmers. Good growth but plant did not seem as hardy as the ordinary sweet clover.

15. Sudan grass---

Churchill county--- grown on 2 farms, pastured throughout season and let grow for 1 month during which time growth was 6 feet.

White Pine county---23 acres planted June 1 at rate of 25 pounds of seed per acre; crop irrigated twice, grew to from 7 to 9 feet. Total production was 6500 pounds of seed and 50 tons of hay.

16. Bromo Grass.

White Pine county---3 1/2 acres sown; winter irrigated, but demonstration

did not prove successful, probably due to too deep planting of the seed.

17. Vetch.

Churchill county---crop tried by 3 farmers and as a cover-crop seems to do well under the conditions in this county.

18. Lima beans.

Lyon county---crop successful in Mason Valley.

19. Beans.

Lyon county---6 varieties of beans grown in Mason Valley; very successful.

20. Potatoes.

Churchill county---potato crop very good and exceptionally fine seed potatoes.

Elko county---quality of potatoes at present low because no new seed has been introduced for a number of years and no special care is taken in the selection of the seed that is home grown.

Lyon county---potato growing third most important industry in Lyon county. Seed potatoes treated for prevention of scab, etc. resulted in a very fine potato crop. Netted Gems and Burbanks most grown in Nevada, and best producer and seller.

Humboldt county---trial demonstrations made with certified Netted Gem seed potatoes near Orovada, and proved quite successful.

White Pine county---3 demonstrations carried on in White Pine county in 1922. Crops not very good, due, probably, to lack of or use of wrong preventative of disease.

21. Sugar beets.

Churchill county---probably that sugar factory will start running again soon, and that quite a large crop of sugar beets will be planted next year.

Elko county---half sugar mangle beets grown on 3 farms, totaling 5 acres. Demonstration a decided success, yielding 4 1/2 to 5 tons per acre.

22. Sweet potatoes.

Lyon county---good quality of sweet potatoes raised in Smith Valley.

23. Celery.

Lyon county---1 row of celery planted at Fernley in sandy soil showed that there is a future for this crop in that community if properly cared for.

24. Tobacco.

Churchill county---Tobacco grown in a small way by two or three farmers from the south; that cured seems to be of good flavor compared to the tobacco on the market at the present time.

25. Cotton.

Churchill county---one cotton plant planted late in June; bloomed just before the frost, September 28.

HOME ECONOMICS

1. Sanitation.

Clark county---fly traps were made, fly swatters were used and homes were screened, as a result of a fly control campaign. A general clean up of yards was also effected.

Washoe county---fly control work carried on in Huffaker community, with a measure of success.

HORTICULTURE

1. Landscape gardening.

Churchill county---1 farmer's grounds greatly improved.

2. Orchard pruning.

Lincoln county---3 demonstrations given on pruning, resulting in orchards neglected for years, being pruned.

Washoe county---8 demonstrations in orchard pruning on 36 acres of orchard.

3. Orchard spraying.

Lincoln county---spraying produced good results on several farms, although this demonstration was not carried on to any great extent.

Washoe county---several spraying demonstrations brought very good results.

4. Truck and vegetable crops.

Churchill county--growers purchasing and planting strawberry plants from a California Firm.

White Pine county---pool formed and ever-bearing strawberry plants purchased. Within six weeks of planting ripe strawberries began to appear on many of the plots. About 1/2 of the demonstrations successful

Lettuce.

Lyon County--- 2 pounds of head lettuce seed distributed among 5 farmers, but results not obtainable until December.

Melons.

Lyon county---Demonstration with Persian Melons showed that while melons grew to good size, only a small percentage ripened.

White Pine county---1/4 acre Fallon cantaloupes planted, and produced and matured very well considering lack of care they received.

1/4 acre watermelons planted, but only partially successful.

Lyon county---55 cars "Heart of Gold" melons shipped from 125 acres near Fernley, thus establishing a new industry in that community.

From a 1/2 acre plot in Smith Valley the yield was 162 crates per acre.

Clark county---results not at all satisfactory.

Peas.

Churchill county---5 acres peas planted in Union District. Crop was exceptionally fine and sold well.

Tomatoes.

Lyon county---1/4 acre tomatoes at Fernley yielded between 3 and 4 tons of choice canning tomatoes, very firm and low water content. First tomatoes picked the middle of August.

White pine county---wilt resistant seed secured from Maryland and plants very strong and healthy and bore a good crop of tomatoes.

Asparagus.

Clark county---this plant raised to a small extent so far with some success, but crops for marketing to be planted next year.

PLANT DISEASES

1. Cereal and forage crops.

Elko county---4 demonstrations for smut on barley, wheat and oats given to farmers, inducing 12 farmers to use preventative with a total of 300 sacks treated.

2. Fruits.

Churchill county---12 farmers advised to use lime sulphur early in the spring for a disease of apples and branches in this county.

Elko county---5 demonstrations held for protection of fruit trees against blight, resulting in the prevention of the spread throughout other communities.

3. Truck and root crops.

Elko county---2 cars of selected seed potatoes treated with bi-chloride of mercury to prevent infection. 50 sacks treated with formaldehyde and 10 with sulphur.

PREDATORY ANIMALS.

1. Rabbits.

Churchill county---3 rabbit drives carried out with splendid results.

Lincoln county---demonstration of poisoned baited inclosures successful, but rabbit drive was not successful, due to faults in construction and location of corrals.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

1. Cattle.

Churchill county---29 head treated for blackleg immunization
2477 head treated for anthrax immunization
56 head vaccinated for contagious abortion
79 treated for tuberculin tests.

Elko county---many demonstrations for blackleg and contagious and infectious diseases, with successful results.

Lincoln county---150 head of cattle vaccinated for blackleg, and many farmers vaccinated their cattle as a result of demonstrations by State Veterinary Control Service.

219 cattle tested for tuberculosis with 3 reactors.

Humboldt county---several hundred head of cattle treated with anthrax serum which kept losses down to about 25 head in this county.

2 Elko county---demonstration for control of scabies on cattle held to prevent spread of scabie parasite to range cattle. Livestock dipped 5 times to insure safety. To date only 1 herd reported infected.

2. Swine.

Lincoln county---2 outbreaks of hog cholera occurred during the year and traced to garbage being fed. 23 head vaccinated and about 40 lost.

3. Dogs.

Churchill county---heads of 6 dogs sent in for laboratory test for rabies.

WEEDS

1. Poisonous Plants and weeds.

Churchill county---survey made of narrow leaf milk weed proving that this weed was prevalent throughout all livestock pastures in outlying districts.

2. Canada Thistle.

White Pine county---cutting and ploughing demonstrations to rid fields of canada thistle, but results cannot be determined until 1923.

3. Dandelions.

White Pine county---giving considerable trouble in lawns, and government bulletins distributed and instructions published for their elimination in local newspapers.

MARKETING

Churchill county---plans being made for a Marketing Association of Churchill, Lyon, Pershing and Washoe counties, for the purpose of disposing of the alfalfa crop this year.

Plans made last summer for a Marketing Association to form at Fernley made up of four counties, to dispose of hay.

Elko county---Through Producers' Potato Association, 2 carloads of selected potato seed purchased at saving of 50 cents per hundred.

Through cooperation of stockmen and dairymen 204 beef sires and 100 dairy cattle planned to stimulate better production of livestock at an estimated saving of \$4500 to stockmen of Elko county.

Metopolis Potato Marketing Association placed 32 carloads of commercial potatoes on coast market at \$1.10 per hundred.

Lyon county---25 cars of potatoes sold to one firm in San Francisco, total receipts being \$7,986.42, through cooperative marketing.

White Pine county---Marketing Association formed for sale of hay, resulting in price of hay being raised from sixteen to eighteen dollars per ton to twenty-four dollars a ton. This Association also handled potatoes and grain successfully.

The following letter shows a successful piece of cooperative marketing work in Nevada for 1922, being carried on at Metropolis, Elko county.

Metropolis Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc.

Metropolis, Nevada.

November 29, 1922.

Mr. Robert G. Foster, Asst. Director of Extension,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Foster:

Your letter of the 21st instant, asking for the details of our potato project is at hand, and I cheerfully supply the information. If, in the story, I leave out any important items, please write me again.

In the early part of 1922 the Metropolis Farm Bureau decided that a Cooperative Marketing Association was necessary to the community. One was organized and duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. The Articles of Incorporation were made broad enough so that all kinds of business could be transacted in a cooperative way. Mr. Norcross drew up the articles and patterned them after the state plan. Our experience during the past summer and fall shows the wisdom of the organization. In transacting business of any nature, either with individuals or corporations, it is an advantage to have the Association, because people know with whom they are dealing then. In fact we could not have done anything without it.

After completing the organization and signing up the farmers as members (all farmers in the community except three joined) we entered into a five year contract with the Nevada Wholesale Company to grow two hundred acres of Netted Gem potatoes each year and sell them to the Nevada Wholesale Company at a stipulated price for the U. S. Grade No. 1.

The farmers needed seed and lacked the capital to buy it. We therefore contract with the Wholesale Company to furnish us three carloads of certified seed from Idaho, which they did.

Upon arrival of the seed, a community dipping vat was constructed and before the potatoes were apportioned out to the farmers every one was dipped properly in the Mercuric Chloride solution. We did this to protect us from the importation of any disease, most of our soil here being virgin and free from disease germs. Some farmers had seed of their own which they brought to the community vat and had dipped.

Had it not been for our Association we could not have handled this seed proposition. The Wholesale Company sold the seed to the Association and it in turn assumed the responsibility of paying for same in the fall. So to insure payment by the farmers to the Association, we took chattel mortgages and had them duly recorded. This could not have been done without the Association, for the Wholesale Company would not consider dealing directly with the farmers.

A little before and at this time, which was about the 1st of May, there had been talk by the Railroad Company of abandoning our branch line from Tulasco to Metropolis and a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission was called. The Railroad Company did later get permission to abandon the branch, but as we were dipping potatoes one day, a party of Railroad officials happened to come upon us. With the party was Eugene Grubb, the potato expert. He was so pleased

with the community vat and the spirit of the work that he promised to come again later in the season, which he did. After seeing what we were doing and the prospective tonnage to be handled in the fall, the R. R. officials decided not to abandon the branch line, at least for this year. It seems that our Marketing Association saved the day for us.

This same night that Mr. Grubb visited us we held a meeting of the farmers and Mr. Grubb instructed us as to planting, cultivating etc. It seems that this was the psychological moment to hold a meeting, for we were up on "tip toe" at the time and we therefore followed his advice. The officers of the Association also sent for bulletins on the culture of the potato and had them distributed to all. This helped in securing uniformity of proper cultural methods that were practiced later on in the season.

In order to get the planting done on time and in the proper way several groups of neighbors grouped themselves together and each group bought a planter. This saved expense for any one man.

During the growing season the fields were inspected for signs of disease by representatives of the Extension Division of the University of Nevada. They were found to be practically free. Again at digging time a representative of the University inspected the tubers and found only a very small amount of rhizoctonia.

The contract with the Nevada Wholesale Company required the local Association to provide a suitable warehouse with proper grading machinery for handling the crop at digging time. Such a place was provided and a No. 3 Boggs Potato Grader installed in connection with two Greeley Potato Field Sorters, the latter being installed in an emergency when it was found that the grader could not handle them fast enough. The No. 3 Boggs Grader was not entirely satisfactory. It seemed to have too small an engine to run it properly and there was not enough care on the part of the makers to provide proper belts and pulleys and conveyor belts and the elevator belt. The apparatus at the end of the picking table for holding the sacks was very unsatisfactory., so much so that we had to rig up sack holders of our own that we took off the Greeley sorter. These gave good service and enabled the sacks to be filled properly.

Due to these and other difficulties the cost of grading, sacking and loading on the cars was greater than it should have been, but the whole thing was new to us and we feel that we made a success of it. The farmers all feel encouraged and are planning on increasing their acreage next year.

We shipped over a million pounds of U. S. No. 1. Nevada Russet Potatoes in new branded sacks. Upon arrival at the destinations they were received very favorably--even this year when the market was flooded. We have received inquiries from different commission firms wanting the exclusive agency for our product.

Cooperation in our case is very satisfactory, this being shown by the fact that nearly all over the west the potatoes have been marketed at a loss this year, while we were able to give all the farmers very satisfactory returns even after paying for the grading machinery and extra items of expense incidental to our first years venture.

Trusting this information will meet your requirements, I am

Very truly yours,
Clarence E. Jones, President,
Metropolis cooperative marketing
association.

OUTLOOK

Forecast for year---The general outlook of extension work in Nevada for the year 1923 is fairly bright. The possibility of reduced state funds in the meeting of the legislature, which provides appropriations for the coming biennium, may cut down in a measure the funds available for extension work, although large cuts are not anticipated.

The big need that is felt for extension work in this state for the coming year is that more attention be given to the development of educational demonstrations for the range cattle and sheep men. The extension division has not given as much time to the problems concerning the range livestock interests of Nevada as should have been given. Therefore, it is possible that considerable time will be spent during the coming year working out a definite plan for giving help and assistance to these interests.

The making of county extension work purely educational both from the standpoint of production and marketing will be stressed. It is felt that continued increase in the number of agricultural demonstrations, should be kept in mind. Along with this increase in the number of agricultural demonstrations, the state office desires more complete records on the actual demonstration work being carried out and greater publicity in selling the results of these demonstrations to other people in the communities.

The supervisory program of the Extension Director, which follows, points out in a brief way most of the outstanding problems toward which the extension service in Nevada will be working during the coming year. A continued effort along the line of a unified extension program, more efficient organization of the work in the counties, the giving of greater publicity to the demonstrations, and actually going toward more and better practices is the big aim of the work for the coming year.

Boys' and girls' club work should be given more thought and attention by all extension agents in the state. During the past year there was a big decrease in the Junior extension work conducted. For 1923 each agent will be expected to spend a considerable portion of his time in organizing and conducting work with the young people in the rural districts. It is thought that all agents should have a certain amount of work with juniors and with farm women, as well as the agricultural demonstrations which they are conducting with the farmers of the county.

Aside from keeping up the many details connected with the organization and supervisory activities of the work, the Assistant Director in charge of agricultural demonstrations has two specific things in mind for the coming year.

1. Putting Junior Extension work on its feet so that by the end of 1923 there will be a well organized and efficient plan established for the conduct of this type of extension work throughout the state of Nevada. This will be the major piece of work of the Assistant Director for the coming year.

2. Conducting a few farm account schools in three or four counties as a start toward the introduction of farm bookkeeping and accounts on the farms and ranches and in the farm homes of Nevada. It is not the thought of the Assistant Director that this phase of work will be carried on to a large extent this first year. A start, however, will be made so that the continuation of this line of work may be carried out during 1924.

With these things in mind the entire state force of Nevada will work toward a more unified and efficient extension program for the state.

Supervisory Program for 1923---the supervisory program of the Assistant Director has not yet been fully worked out. The program outlined below is merely a tentative one of the outstanding things which are to be touched upon during the coming year with a thought of truing up the entire extension program in the state.

Suggestive Supervisory Program for 1923

Assistant Director Foster

1. Office Organization.

To follow up system now established in each county and help agents become more proficient in this plan for office records and files.

To complete reorganization of material in the central state office.

2. Program Analysis.

To make a mid season program analysis of progress in each county and help agents plan for strengthening work where needed.

3. Program Planning.

To assist each agent in working out definite project plans for each piece of work undertaken in each county.

4. Publicity.

To encourage the holding of more county and inter-county tours and selling results of demonstration work through field meetings at demonstrations.

5. Farm Economics.

To prepare a general farm account book and hold account schools in a maximum of five counties.

To encourage the teaching of Agricultural Economics in the University of Nevada.

6. Demonstrations.

To get more definiteness on all demonstration work through having demonstrator keep simple records of their demonstration and report on the same.

To stimulate and encourage greater effort in range livestock demonstrations. More information must be obtained from all sources on this work.

The establishment of a few new crop field tests in Pershing, Churchill and Lyon counties.

7. Agricultural Club Work.

To complete the work started in preparing suitable definite plans for the conduct of club work in this state, get out literature for the same and have more work with boys and girls conducted by all field agents during the coming year.

8. General.

To improve the general progress at the annual county Farm Bureau meeting, to draw not only community delegates, but all farm bureau members. Also to have definite concrete programs for each county consolidated into a county program and the same discussed at these annual meetings. This suggestive program has not been worked out in detail. The completed plan of work will be prepared by January 15, 1923.

Assistance Desired From Federal Office

The definite assistance desired from the federal office will be discussed in the report of the Director of Agricultural Extension. It is felt that considerable help might be given along the lines of farm management and from any persons in the federal office who have had experience in work with range livestock men in organizing and establishing demonstrations with them. Assistance other than this, however, will be requested by the Director of Extension.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK OF COUNTY AGENTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO CROPS

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Farmers planting selected seed corn	6	0	1	0	5	3	2	0	17
Farmers selecting seed corn for next year's crop	13	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	21
Bushels seed corn selected	200	0	0	0	25	0	30	0	285
Farmers testing seed corn for germination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bushels seed corn tested for germination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres planted with tested seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Other farms on which corn growing was introduced or farm practice relative to corn culture improved	441	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	444
Acres involved in above	401	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	431
Farmers treating seed wheat for smut	0	0	10	0	10	10	10	0	40
Bushels seed wheat treated	0	0	335	0	115	325	400	0	1175
Acres sown with treated seed	0	0	200	0	75	250	350	0	875
Other farms on which corn growing was introduced or farm practice relative to oat culture improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Acres involved in above	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
Farmers treating seed oats for smut	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	10
Bushels seed oats treated for smut	0	0	521	0	0	0	26	0	546
Acres oats sown with treated seed	0	0	210	0	0	0	20	0	230

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO CROPS (Con-)

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Wasoe	White Pine	Total
Farms on which alfalfa growing was introduced or farm practice relative to alfalfa culture improved	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	3	13
Aeres involved in above	0	0	55	180	0	0	60	159	454
Farms on which sweet clover growing was introduced or farm practice relative to sweet clover culture improved	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	9
Aeres involved in above	5	0	0	0	0	1/8	10	0	15 1/8
Farms on which red, alsike, or white clover was introduced or farm practice relative to clover culture improved	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Aeres involved in above	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	12	32
Farms on which soy bean growing was introduced or farm practice relative to soy-bean culture improved	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aeres involved in above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farms on which sorghum, milo, kafir, or feterita growing was introduced or farm practice relative to their culture improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aeres involved in above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farms on which redent-control methods were followed:	24	Unf.	280	22	20	0	22	0	388
Aeres involved in above	1250	unf.	29600	10528	250	0	300	0	41928
Pounds of poisoned bait involved in above	80 Oz.	unf.	7000	2000	unf.	0	806	0	0911

151

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO CROPS (Con--)

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Farms on which insect-control methods were followed	0	unf.	4	0	unf.	25	3	10	42
Acres involved in above	0	unf.	30	0	unf.	3	175	5	224
Pounds of poisoned bait involved in above	0	unf.	150	0	unf.	0	850	40	1040
Farms on which orchards were planted (apples, peaches, pears, citrus fruits, etc.)	0	unf.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Acres involved in above	0	unf.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Farms on which fruit trees were pruned	15	3	5	7	6	11	8	7	62
Acres involved in above	23	unf.	2	28	7	10	36	26	132
Farms on which fruit trees were sprayed	0	2	0	2	6	4	28	1	43
Acres involved in above	0	0	0	15	7	4	95	10	131
Farms on which bush fruits were planted or farm practice relative to bush-fruit culture improved	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	4	27
Number of acres involved	0	0	0	0	0	1/3	20	2	22.3
Boys' and girls' clubs incidents to crop production agent assisted in organizing in 1922:	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Members enrolled in above club:	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	15
Members in above clubs completing work	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	7

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK OF COUNTY AGENTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO CROPS (ConD)

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Other farms on which oat grow- ing was introduced or farm prac- tice relative to oat culture improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres involved in above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farms on which barley growing was introduced or farm practice relative to barley culture improved	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Acres involved in above	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
Farms on which rye growing was introduced or farm practice re- lative to rye culture improved	2	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	16
Acres involved in above	21	0	8	0	0	0	120	0	149
Farms on which bean growing was introduced or farm practice re- lative to bean culture improved	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Acres involved in above	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
Farmers treating seed potatoes for disease	0	0	40	0	10	2	17	2	71
Acres involved in above	0	0	300	0	56	34	17	8	415
Farmers spraying for disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres involved in above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other farms on which potato growing was introduced or fam practice relative to potato culture improved	62	0	5	3	0	4	0	2	76
Acres involved in above	610	0	8	1	0	100	0	8	727

SUMMARY OF COUNTY AGENT WORK--CONTINUED

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO SOILS, FERTILIZERS, and FERTILITY

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	White Pine	Washoe	Total
Drainage systems planned and adopted	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	7
Acres involved in above quest.	40	0	0	0	0	1025	1425	360	1825
Irrigation systems planned and adopted	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	5	16
Acres involved in above quest.	0	0	300	120	0	0	3410	720	4550
Farmers consulting agent regarding use of fertilizers	10	0	14	2	0	4	0	0	30
Tons of commercial fertilizer included in above question	0	0	0	1/4	0	0	0	0	1/4
Acres of clover or other legumes turned under for soil improvement	200	0	560	0	50	0	0	480	1290
Farms on which soil was tested for acidity	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	5
Farms on which lime or limestone was used	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tons of lime or limestone included in above question									

-58-

SUMMARY OF COUNTY AGENT WORK-CONTINUED

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Registered stallions and mares secured									
Stallions	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	6	11
Mares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registered bulls secured									
Dairy	0	2	10	7	0	0	6	1	26
Beef	0	0	206	24	1	0	0	4	235
Registered cows secured									
Dairy	0	3	4	3	0	9	17	0	36
Beef	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High-grade cows secured									
Dairy	0	7	100	177	0	20	8	0	312
Beef	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registered sheep secured									
Rams	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	16	20
Ewes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registered hogs secured									
Boars	0	0	6	0	2	4	0	0	12
Sows	0	0	3	0	1	26	0	0	30
Cow-testing organizations organized in 1922	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cow-testing associations in county (including Question above and those previously organized	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Number of members in above associations	0	9	0	0	0	0	25	0	34
Cows tested or under test in 1922 for milk production through all such ass'ns. organized in 1922 or previously	0	36	0	0	0	0	600	0	636
Cows tested for milk production by individuals	0	0	3	0	unf.	260	0	0	263
Cows discarded as result of test	0	0	0	0	unf.	0	24	0	24

Work Done in Relation to Livestock

	Chuchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Farmers assisted in figuring balanced rations (all animals)	0	0	60	3	0	4	32	0	99
Silos constructed	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	8
Farms on which poultry practice was improved	0	0	15	0	4	25	28	7	79
Animals tested for tuberculosis	0	condt	180	0	219	0	692	4	1025
Animals treated for blackleg	0	"	500	150	0	0	2642	1437	4579
Hogs vaccinated for cholera	0	control	0	0	23	0	633	24	680
Hots treated for hemorrhagic septicemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers using self-feeders for hogs	0	--	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Farmers assisted in controlling contagious abortion	0	--	1	0	0	0	162	1	164
Farms on which beekeeping was introduced or the handling of bees improved	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of hives in above quest.	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	1200
Boys' and girls' clubs incident to live-stock production agent assisted in organizing	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	5
From 1922									
Members enrolled in club	0	0	22	0	0	30	6	0	58
Members in above clubs completing work	0	0	15	0	0	27	6	0	48

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO FARM-ECONOMICS PROJECTS

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Farm account books, distributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers keeping records in such account books through the year:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts	0	0	0	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Other farmers adopting cropping live-stock or complete farming systems according to recommendations	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26
Farms on which buildings other than homes were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished	3	0	15	0	5	4	5	0	32
Farm leases drawn or modified	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Farm management and farm account schools held	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records	14	0	0	6	0	15	25	0	60
Farm laborers supplied thru county extension service	275	N.F.	150	33	0	40	8	0	506
Farmers assisted in securing tractors, sprayers, ditching machines, or other machinery to economize labor	0	N.F.	10	6	0	2	24	1	43
Farm Loan Assns. agent assisted in organizing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Other credit assns. agent assisted in organizing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers involved in above	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO MARKETING PROJECTS

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Number of other cooperative associations organized by the agent or his predecessors previous to 1922 with which the county agent has cooperated during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
The value of business done	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savings or profits made by ass'ns.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of farmers assisted by agent in buying or selling thru' other channels than cooperative associations	0	N.F.	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Value of business done by farmers in connection with above questions	0	N.F.	0	26000	0	0	0	0	2600
Savings of profits made by farmers in connection with above questions	0	N.F.	0	Unk.	0	0	0	0	0

WORK DONE IN RELATION TO FARM-HOME PROJECTS

	W	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Water supply systems planned and installed	: 0	: unf.:	5	: unf.	: unf.	: 0	: 0	: 21 unf:	26 unf.	
Sewage-disposal systems planned and installed	: 0	: "	1	: " 0	: "	: 0	: 3	: 4	:	
Lighting systems planned and installed	: 0	: "	5	: "	: "	0 0	: 0	: 2 unf:	7	
Farm homes constructed or re-modeled according to plans furnished	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	0 0	: 10	: 1	: 11	
Home grounds improved according to plans furnished	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	
Homes in which labor-saving machinery or equipment were introduced	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 6	: 0	: 0	: 26	: 0	: 32	
Household improving practice relative to gardening	: 0	: 0	: 24	: 20	: 0	0 0	: 0	: 50	: 94	
Household laborers supplied thru' agent or farm bureau	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 6	: 0	: 0	: 28	: 0	: 34	
Boys' and girls' clubs incident to home making and gardening agent assisted in organizing in 1922	: 0	: 0	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 2	
Members enrolled in clubs	: 0	: 0	: 8	: 6	: 6	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 8	
Members in above clubs completing work	: 0	: 0	: 3	: 0	: 0	0 0	: 0	: 0	: 3	

163-

CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF OFFICE AND FIELD SERVICE

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Different farmers visited on their farms	0	712	963	200	160	175	200	142	2552
Total number of farm visits made	0	712	2837	256	1161	535	567	342	6310
Office consultations relating to extension work (not including telephone calls)	0	270	1774	0	2022	870	137	235	5308
Days in field	0	229½	311½	129	213	232	158	241	1514
Days in office	0	104½	92	32	78	74	169	77	626½
Farmers' institutes held	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	7
Attendance at meetings	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	168	398
Extension schools or short courses held	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attendance at meetings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extension auto tours	0	3	1	2	0	3	5	0	14
Attendance at meetings	0	402	180	800	0	150	310	0	1842
Other agricultural meetings attended by agents not previously reported	0	200	245	27	4	3	6	55	515
Attendance at meetings	0	4364	5031	1700	165	150	300	1000	12710
Grand total all meetings held during year, including organization, etc.	0	287	364	2500	138	176	364	96	3925
Grand total attendance all meetings above.	0	5155	6402	3566	1240	3842	2134	1407	23746
Agricultural articles written by agent and published in local papers (not including notices of meetings or similar brief news items)	0	21	36	29	3	35	12	10	146
Agricultural articles written by agent and published in county extension news or similar publication	0	21	16	12	12	24	10	12	107
Individual letters written and mailed	0	2357	32	608	240	2446	664	818	8445

CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF OFFICE AND FIELD SERVICE

	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt and Pershing	Lincoln	Lyon	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Circular letters written	0	0	14	15	3	148	9170	8	9358
Total number of copies of circular letters mailed	0	0	240	750	51	5155	52	1716	8004
Number of questionnaires or other requests for information handled by agent for U.S.D.A. or other Federal agencies	0	0	5	no record	15	12	0	3	35
Number of questionnaires or other requests for information handled by agent for agricultural college or other State institution or official	0	unf.	16	3	29	4	0	2	54

SUMMARY

Crops, Livestock and Soils Demonstrations

1922

Crops	No. of demon- strations 1922	No. of meetings at demonstrations	Total atten- dance at meetings	Total units in demon- strations	Resultant profit per acre or other mea- surements	Total pro- fit due to increase given in column 5
1. Orchard Improvement						
Clark	6	0	0	0	0	0
Elko	5	2	10	2 acres	0	0
Lincoln	8	8	128	8 orchards	Unf.	Unf.
Lyon	11	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe	57	40	164	147 acres	110.00	6750.00
White Pine	14	13	121	36 acres	0	0
Humboldt and Pershing	8	7	49	17 acres	0	0
2. Selected Seed						
Churchill	25	8	60	4	32%	1484.00
Humboldt and Pershing	3	1	5	3	0	Unf.
3. Rodent Control						
Elko	10	9	80	400000 acre	1.00 per a	40000.00
4. Farm Crops						
Churchill	112	232	2857	412 acres	100 crates	-----
Clark	9	0	0	0	0	0
Elko	15	7	265	544 acres	25%	
Lyon	17	0	0	900 plants	\$1 per cwt	
Washoe	25	6	120	8 1/8 acres	0	Unf.
White Pine	4	2	10	119 acres	9100 #seed	
Humboldt and Pershing	1	0	0		87 Tons hay	
					24.00	1625.00
				171 acres	1 Ton	1590.00
				0	0	0

SUMMARY (continued)
Crops, Livestock and Soils Demonstrations
1922

	:No. of demon- strations 1922:	:No. of meetings at demonstrations:	:Total attend- ance at demon- strations	:Total units in demon- strations	:Resultant increase per acre or other measure	:Total profit due to increase
5. Insect and Plant Disease Control						
Elko	38	6	258	290 acres	10 sacks 40 %	2750.00
Lyon	17	0	0	33 acres	0	Unf.
Washoe	36	42	120	562 acres	40.00	3940.00
White Pine	3	0	0	12 acres	20 %	320.00
6. Livestock Animal Disease Control						
Elko	8	5	40	500 head	5%	300.00
Clark	3	0	0	0	0%	0
Lincoln	17	17	48	173	Unf	Unf
Washoe	2642	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine	8	2	15	12 cows 1461	Unf.	Unf.
Humboldt and Pershing	1	0	0	23	0	0
7. Herd Improvement						
Churchill	19	6	105	614	182%	1484.00
Clark	24	0	0	0	0	0
Elko	46	15	645	900 birds 159 head	20% head 85%	1176.00
Lincoln	9	7	78	214	Unf.	Unf.
Lyon	45	32	176	100 he rs 1737	0	170.00
Washoe	34	14	214	7500	2.20	8900.00
White Pine	9	0	0	50	Unf.	Unf.
Humboldt and Pershing	1	0	0	23	0	0

SUMMARY (continued)
Crops, Livestock and Soils Demonstrations
1922

		No. of demon- strations 1922	No. of meetings at demonstrations	Total attend- ance at demon- strations	Total units in demon- strations	Resultant increase per acre or other measure	Total profit due to increas
<u>Soils</u>							
8.	Drainage Churchill	1	6	35	1	0	0
	Elko	2	0	0	200	Unf	Unf
	Washoe	2	0	0	0	0	0
	White Pine	4	2	11	1505 a	7800	0
9.	Soil Improvement						
	Clark	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Elko	4	5	16	17 a	10%	225.00
	Lyon	6	0	0	3 a	0	0
10.	Irrigation						
	Washoe	4	5	26	320 a	10.00	3200.00

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dem.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit du to increase
Churchill County (Al. Reed)	1	1	6	35	1	0	0
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	Unf.	0	0	200	Unf.	Unf.
White Pine County (T. R. King)	4	3	2	11	1505	7800	0

Soils - Green Manure

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	3	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
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Soils - Fertilizer

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	4	12	15 a	10%	\$225.00
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Soils - Sulphur for Alfalfa

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	1	4	2	0	0
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Soils - Sulphur for Belworm

Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	6	6	0	0	3a	0	0
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit due to increase
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	4	2	5	26	32a	\$10.00	\$3200.00

Crops - Cantaloupe

Churchill County (Al. Reed)	96	78	273	2730	400a	100 crts.	?
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	35	35	0	0	135a	0	0

-70-

Crops - Pasture seeding

Churchill County (Al. Reed)	3	2	6	31	3	0	0
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	1	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	1	0	0	0	30 a	0	0

Crops - Orchard Spraying

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt & Pershing Counties (J. W. Wilson)	28	28	26	115	95a	60.00	570.00

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	4	4	0	0	4a	0	Unf.
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	4	4	4	64	4 orchards	Unf.	Unf.
White Pine County (T. R. King)	1	1	0	0	10a	90%	1000.00
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	28	28	26	115	95a	60.00	5700.00

-11-

Crops - Orchard Pruning

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	5	5	2	10	2a	0	0
Humboldt and Pershing Counties (J. W. Wilson)	7	7	6	34	15	0	0
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	4	4	4	64	4 orchards	Unf.	Unf

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
White Pine County (T. R. King)	13	13	13	121	26a	0	0
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	8	8	8	30	36a	\$25.00	\$900.00
Crops - Burr Clover							
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	3	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Crops - Canadian Field Peas							
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	3	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Crops - Alfalfa							
Churchill County (A. L. Reed)	10	6	4	75	6	0	0
Elko County (C. A. Brennen) 66666	1	Unf.	2	40	80	Unf.	Unf.
White Pine County (T. R. King)	3	3	2	10	159	1T.	1590.00
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	3	3	0	0	60 a	10.00	600.00

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	1	7	26a	25%	\$50.00
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	1	1	0	0	1/8a	0	Unf.
White Pine County (T. R. King)	1	1	0	0	12	0	0

-72-

Crops - Oat Smut Control

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	5	4	2	28	40a	40%	250.00
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	3	3	0	0	20a	5.00	100.00

Crops - Oat varieties

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	4	4	2	28	40a	0	0
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Crops - Potato Disease Control

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	30	25	4	230	250a	10\$ks.	2500.00
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit.	Resultant profit due to increase
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	7	7	0	0	33a	0	Unf.
White Pine County (T. R. King)	3	3	0	0	12	20%	320.00
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	17	17	9	83	17a	20.00	345.00

Crops - Rye Varieties

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	1	0	0	0	9a	0	0
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Crops - Rodent Control

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	22	22	22	236	29600	50¢ per a	14800.00
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	1	1	2	56	4 pens	Unf.	Unf.
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	22	22	1	8	300	20	6000.00

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit.	Resultant profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	3	3	1	180	25	0	0
Humboldt and Pershing Counties (J. W. Wilson)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	1	1	1	25	2a	0	0

-75-

Crops - Wheat Smut

Elko County (S. A. Brennen)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	10	10	0	0	0	0	Unf.
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	10	10	2	20	350a	5.00	1750.00

Crops - What varieties

Churchill County (A. J. Reed)	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Humboldt and Pershing Counties (J. W. Wilson)							

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dem.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	1	10	12	\$1 per crt.	240.00
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	1	1	0	0	0	0	Unf.
Washoe County (S.E. Merrill)	1	1	2	20	1a	0	0

-76-

Crops - Sugar Beets

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	0	0	2a	Unf.	Unf.
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Crops - Rodent Range Demonstration

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	9	9	9	80	40500	\$1 per a.	40,000
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Crops - Corn Varieties

Churchill County (AL. Reed)	3	3	5	52	3	0	0
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Crops - Corn Seed Selection

Churchill County (AL. Reed)	25	15	8	60	4	32%	1484.00
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dem.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit.	Resultant profit due to increase
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	1	Unf.	0	0	7a	0	Unf.

Crops - Tomatoes

Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	1	1	0	0	800 plts	0	Unf.
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-77-

Crops - Persian Melons

Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	1	1	0	0	800 plts	0	Unf.
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Crops - Sweet Clover

Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	10	10	0	0	1a	0	Unf.
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Crops - Grasshopper Poisoning

Washoe County (S.E. Merrill)	3	3	31	17	175a	10.00	100.00
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Crops - Small Fruit Culture

Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	21	21	6	19	16a	25.00	150.00
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dem.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit.	Resultant profit due to increase
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	1	1	0	0	1	2700# seed 37 hay	205.00

Crops - Bedan Grass

Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	1	1	0	0	23	6400# seed 507 hay	820.00
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Crops - Strawberries

Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	11	11	0	0	1/2	0	0
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Crops - Bromo Inermis

Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	1	7	0	0	1	4	0
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Crops - Melons

Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	2	2	0	0	1/2 a	good	0
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Crops - Potato Seed

Humboldt and Pershing Counties (J. W. Wilson)	3	3	1	5	3	0	Unf.
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	3	75	7 head	20 head	140.00
Humboldt and Pershing Counties (J.W. Wilson)	1	Unf.	0	0	50	Unf.	Unf.
Lincoln County (G.L. Chism)	2	Unf.	Unf.	Unf.	Unf.	Unf.	Unf.

Livestock - Blackleg Control

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	8	8	5	40	500 head	5%	300.00
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	15	15	15	42	150	Unf.	Unf.
White Pine County (T. K. King)	4	4	1	10	1437	0	0
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	2642	2642	0	0	0	0	0

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
Churchill County (AL. Reed)	1	1	3	60	7	132%	1484.00
Clark County (J.H. Wittwer)	Unf.	Unf.					
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	5	4	8	160	80 head	10%	280.00

180

Livestock - Hog Cholera Control

Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	2	2	2	6	23	Unf.	Unf.
White Pine County (T. R. King)	2	2	1	6	24	0	0

Livestock - Hog Feeding

Churchill County (AL. Reed)	6	6	1	5	7	0	0
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	Unf.	Unf.					
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	4	3	4	24	8 head	10%	16.00

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
White Pine County (T. R. King)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Livestock - Poultry Culling

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	23	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	75	15	10	75	600 birds	10%	120.00
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	16	16	16	88	1710	0	150.00
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	4	4	4	31	85	Unf.	Unf.
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	12	12	11	139	500	1.00	500.00

Livestock - Poultry Feeding

Churchill County (Al. Reed)	12	7	2	40	600	50%	0
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	1	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0

Livestock - Poultry Feeding (Continued)

1922

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. At Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	10	Unf.	5	120	300 birds	Unf.	Unf.
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	2	2	16	88	100 hens	0	20.00
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	2	2	2	37	125	Unf.	Unf.
Washoe County (S.E. Merrill)	22	22	3	75	7000	1.20	8400.00

100

Livestock - Beef Cattle Breeding

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	3	3	2	140	20 head	25%	300.00
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Livestock - Dairy Cattle Breeding

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	7	5	3	160	30 head	Unf.	Unf.
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Livestock - Horse Breeding

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	2	150	14 head	30%	420.00
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit d due to increase
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	1	1	1	10	4	Unf.	Unf.

Livestock--Pure Bred Hogs

Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	27	27	0	0	27	0	0
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183

Livestock--Poultry Housing

White Pine County (T. R. King)	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
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Livestock--Miscellaneous

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	3	Unf.					
White Pine County (T. R. King)	2	1	0	0	12 Cows	0	0

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	1	1	1	30	20	0	1 Course in F. M.

Marketing--Purchasing and Marketing

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	1	1	3	35	100	0	25000
White Pine County (T. R. King)	1	1	1	50	0	0	0

Farm Home Demonstrations--Clothing

1922

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dem.	Att. At Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit due to increase
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	23	21	23	127	8	0	100%

Farm Home Demonstrations--Food Preservations

Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
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Farm Home Demonstrations--Home Gardens

White Pine County (T. R. King)	11	11	0	0	1a	0	50/50
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	3	3	0	0	5	0	375.00

Farm Home Demonstrations--Home Ground Improvement

Churchill County (Al. Redd)	1						
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	Unf.	Unf.					
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	10	10	0	0	10	0	Good

	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit due to increase
Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	2	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine County (T. R. King)	2	1	1	7	1	0	0

Farm Home Demonstrations--Labor Saving Equipment

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	5	Unf.	5	95	5	0	5.00
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	46	46	15	110	3	0	100%

Farm Home Demonstrations--Milk Feeding

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	2	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County (G. L. Chism)	42	6	3	262	0	0	0
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	3	3	1	20	0	0	0

Farm Home Demonstrations--Septic Tank

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	1	Unf.	1	4	1	0	Unf.
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-86-

County	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dem. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit due to increase
Churchill County (Al. Reed.)	8	7	0	0	1	0	61.00
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	7	5	6	55	0	0	190.00
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	27	24	1	20	0	0	430.00
Washoe County (S. E. Merrill)	6	6	0	0	0	0	0

Junior Demonstrations--Garden

Clark County (J. H. Wittwer)	6	4	3	30	0	0	20
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Junior Demonstrations--Dairy Calf

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	9	2	0	0	0	0	18.00
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Junior Demonstrations--Beef Calf

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	2	2	0	0	0	0	75.00
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	No. Dem. est.	No. Dem. Com.	Meetings at Dems.	Att. at Dems. Meetings	Units in Dem.	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant Profit due to increase
Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	7	3	0	0	0	0	107.00
Lyon County (Thos. Buckman)	3	2	0	0	0	0	\$55.00

Junior Demonstrations--Sheep

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	4	3	0	0	0	0	\$160.00
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Junior Demonstrations--Potatoes

Elko County (C. A. Brennen)	7	5	0	0	0	0	\$28.00
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Demonstration Work of Al Reed, County Extension Agent, Churchill County - 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	: Dem. : : estab- : : lished :	: Dem. : : comp- : : lete :	: No. of : : meetings : : at demon- : : stration :	: Attend. : : at demon- : : stration : : meetings :	: Units in : : demon- : : stration :	: Increase : : per acre : : or other : : unit :	: Resultant : : profit due : : to in- : : crease :
SOILS							
Drainage	: 1	: 1	: 6	: 35	: 1	: 0	: 0
Total	: 1	: 1	: 6	: 35	: 1	: 0	: 0
CROPS							
Cantaloupe	: 96	: 78	: 273	: 2730	: 400 A	: 100 crates	
Pasture seeding	: 3	: 2	: 6	: 31	: 3		
Alfalfa	: 10	: 6	: 4	: 75	: 6		
Wheat Varieties	: 3	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 3		
Corn Varieties	: 3	: 3	: 5	: 52	: 3		
Corn seed selection	: 25	: 15	: 8	: 60	: 4	: 32%	: 1484.00
Total -----	: 140	: 107	: 296	: 2948	: 419	: 100 crates	
						: 32%	: 1484.00
LIVESTOCK							
Dairy feeding	: 1	: 1	: 3	: 60	: 7	: 132%	: 1484.00
Hog feeding	: 1	: 6	: 1	: 5	: 7		
Poultry feeding	: 12	: 7	: 2	: 40	: 600	: 50%	
Total -----	: 17	: 14	: 6	: 105	: 614	: 182%	: 1484.00
JUNIOR DEMONSTRATION							
Swine	: 7	: 7	: 0	: 0	: 1	: 0	: 61.00
Total -----	: 7	: 7	: 0	: 0	: 1	: 0	: 61.00

Demonstration Work of J. H. Wittmer, County Extension Agent, Clark County - 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	Dem. : estab- lished	Dem. : com- plete	No. of : meet- ings at demon- stration	Attend. : at demon- stration	Units in : demon- stration	Increase : per acre or other unit	Resultant : profit due to in- crease
<u>SOILS</u>							
Green Manure	3	unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total -----	3	unf.	0	0	0	0	0
<u>CROPS</u>							
Pasture seeding	1	unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Orchard spraying	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Orchard pruning	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vetches	3	unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Burr clover	3	unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Canadian field peas	3	unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total -----	16	6	0	0	0	0	0
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>							
Poultry culling	23	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry feeding	1	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	3	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total -----	27	Unf.	0	0	0	0	0
<u>HOME FARM DEMONSTRATION</u>							
Home water systems	2	Unf.					
Milk feeding	2	Unf.					
Total -----	4	Unf.					
<u>JUNIOR DEMONSTRATIONS</u>							
Garden	6	4	3	30	0	0	20.35
Total -----	6	4	3	30	0	0	20.35

Demonstration Work of C. A. Brennen, County Extension Agent, Elko County - 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	Dem. established	Dem. complete	No. of meetings at demonstration	Attend. at demonstration meetings	Units in demonstration	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
SOILS							
Drainage	2	Unf.	0	0	200 A	Unf.	Unf.
Fertilizer	2	2	4	12	15 A	10%	\$225
Sulphur for Alfalfa	2	2	1	4	2	0	0
Total -----	6	4	5	16	217 A	10%	225.00
CROPS							
Orchard pruning	5	5	2	10	2 A	0	0
Alfalfa	1	Unf.	2	40	80	Unf.	Unf.
Clover	2	2	1	7	26	25%	\$50
Oat smut control	5	4	2	28	40	40%	250.00
Oat varieties	4	4	2	28	40	0	0
Potato disease control	30	25	4	230	250	10 sacks	2500.00
Rye varieties	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Rodent control	22	22	22	236	29600	50¢ per A	14800.00
Sunflower	3	3	1	180	25	0	0
Wheat smut	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat varieties	2	2	1	10	12	1 per cwt	240.00
Sugar beets	2	2	0	0	2	Unf.	Unf.
Rodent range dem.	9	9	9	80	40500	\$1 per A	40,000.00
Total -----	89	81	40	849	70687 A	65%	57,840.00
MARKETING							
Farm Management school	1	1	1	30	20	0	1 course
Purchasing & Marketing	1	1	3	35	100	0	25,000.00
Total -----	2	2	4	65	120	0	1 course 25,000.00
FARM HOME DEMONSTRATIONS							
Labor saving equipment	5	Unf.	5	95	5	0	5.00
Septic tanks	1	Unf.	1	4	1	0	Unf.
Total -----	6	Unf.	6	99	6	0	5.00 Unf.
JUNIOR DEMONSTRATIONS							
Swine	7	5	6	55	0	0	190.00
Dairy calf	9	2	0	0	0	0	180.00
Beef calf	2	2	0	0	0	0	75.00
Poultry	7	3	0	0	0	0	107.00
Sheep	4	3	0	0	0	0	160.00
Potato	7	5	0	0	0	0	28.00
Total -----	36	20	6	55	0	0	740.00

Demonstration Work of J.W. Wilson, District Extension Agent, Humboldt & Pershing Counties -19:

Kind of Demonstration	: Dem. : : estab- : lished :	: Dem. : : com- : plete :	: No. of : : meetings : : at demon- : stration :	: Attend. : : at demon- : stration : : meetings :	: Units in : : demon- : stration :	: Increase : : per acre : : or other : : unit :	: Resultant : : profit due : : to in- : crease :
<u>CROPS</u>							
Orchard spraying	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 15	: 2	: 70%	: 410.00
Orchard pruning	: 7	: 7	: 6	: 34	: 15	: 0	: 0
Sunflowers	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Potato Seed	: 3	: 3	: 1	: 5	: 3	: 0	: Unf.
Total - - - - -	: 12	: 11	: 8	: 54	: 20	: 70%	: Unf. 410.00
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>							
Hay feeding	: 1	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 23	: 0	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 1	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 23	: 0	: 0
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :

Demonstration Work of G. L. Chism, County Extension Agent, Lincoln County - 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	: Dem. : : estab- : : lished :	: Dem. : : com- : : plete :	: No. of : : meetings : : at demon- : : stration :	: Attend. : : at demon- : : stration :	: Units in : : demon- : : stration :	: Increase : : per acre : : or other : : unit :	: Resultant : : profit due : : to increase :
CROPS							
Orchard spraying	: 4	: 4	: 4	: 64	: 4 orchard	: Unf.	: Unf.
Orchard pruning	: 4	: 4	: 4	: 64	: 4 "	: "	: "
Rodent control	: 1	: 1	: 2	: 56	: 4 pens	: "	: "
Total - - - - -	: 9	: 9	: 10	: 184	: 8 orchard : 4 pens	: Unf.	: Unf.
LIVESTOCK							
Beef cattle feeding	: 2	: Unf.	: Unf.	: Unf.	: Unf.	: Unf.	: Unf.
Black leg control	: 15	: 15	: 15	: 42	: 150	: "	: "
Hog cholera control	: 2	: 2	: 2	: 6	: 23	: "	: "
Poultry culling	: 4	: 4	: 4	: 31	: 85	: "	: "
Poultry feeding	: 2	: 2	: 2	: 37	: 125	: "	: "
Cold judging	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 10	: 4	: "	: "
Total - - - - -	: 26	: Unf.	: 24	: 126	: 387	: Unf.	: Unf.
FARM HOME DEMONSTRATIONS							
Clothing	: 23	: 21	: 23	: 127	: 8	: 0	: 100%
Food preservation	: 30	: 30	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Labor saving equipment	: 46	: 46	: 15	: 110	: 3	: 0	: 100%
Milk feeding	: 42	: 6	: 3	: 262	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 141	: 103	: 41	: 499	: 11	: 0	: 200%

Demonstration Work of Tom Buckman, County Extension Agent, Lyon County - 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	:Dem. : :estab- :lished	:Dem. : :com- :pleted	:No. of : :meetings : :at demon- :stration	:Attend. : :at demon- :stration	:Units in : :demon- :stration	:Increase : :per acre : :or other	:Resultant : :profit due : :to in- :crease
SOILS							
Fertilizer	: 2	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 2 A	: 0	: 0
Sulphur for eelworm	: 6	: 6	: 0	: 0	: 3 A	: 0	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 8	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 5 A	: 0	: 0
		: 6					
CROPS							
Cantaloupes	: 35	: 35	: 0	: 0	: 135 A	: 0	: 0
Pasture seeding	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 30 A	: 0	: 0
Orchard spraying	: 4	: 4	: 0	: 0	: 4 A	: 0	: Unf.
Orchard pruning	: 11	: 11	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Clover	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 1/8	: 0	: Unf.
Potato disease control	: 7	: 7	: 0	: 0	: 33 A	: 0	: Unf.
Wheat smut	: 10	: 10	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: Unf.
Wheat varieties	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: Unf.
Celery	: 1	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 100 plants	: 0	: Unf.
Tomatoes	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 800 "	: 0	: Unf.
Persian melons	: 10	: 10	: 0	: 0	: 1 A	: 0	: Unf.
Corn varieties	: 3	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 7 A	: 0	: Unf.
Total - - - - -	: 85	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 900 plants		
		: 83			: 1010 1/8 A	: 0	: Unf.
LIVESTOCK							
Poultry culling	: 16	: 16	: 16	: 88	: 1710	: 0	: 150.00
Poultry feeding	: 2	: 2	: 16	: 88	: 100 hens	: 0	: 20.00
Pure bred hogs	: 27	: 27	: 0	: 0	: 27	: 0	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 45	: 45	: 32	: 176	: 100 hens	: 0	: 170.00
					: 1737		
JUNIOR DEMONSTRATION							
Swine	: 27	: 24	: 1	: 20	: 0	: 0	: 430.00
Poultry	: 3	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 55.00
Total - - - - -	: 30	: 26	: 1	: 20	: 0	: 0	: 485.00

Work of S. E. Merrill, County Extension Agent, Washoe County, 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	Dems. : estab- : lish- : ed.	Dems. : com- : pleted	No. of : meetings : at demon- : strations	: Attend. : at dem- : onstra- : tion : meetings	: Units in : demonstra- : tion	: Increase : per acre : or other : unit	: Resultant : profit due : to increase
SOILS							
Drainage	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Irrigation	: 4	: 2	: 5	: 26	: 320 acres	: 10.00	: 3200.00
Total -----	: 6	: 2	: 5	: 26	: 320 acres	: 10.00	: 3200.00
CROPS							
Orchard spraying	: 28	: 28	: 26	: 115	: 95 acres	: 60.00	: 5700.00
Orchard pruning	: 8	: 8	: 8	: 30	: 36 acres	: 25.00	: 900.00
Alfalfa	: 3	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 60 acres	: 10.00	: 600.00
Oat smut control	: 3	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 20 acres	: 5.00	: 100.00
Potato Disease control	: 17	: 17	: 9	: 83	: 17 acres	: 20.00	: 340.00
Rodent control	: 22	: 22	: 1	: 8	: 300 acres	: 20.00	: 6000.00
Sunflowers	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 25	: 2 acres	: 0	: 0
Wheat smut	: 10	: 10	: 2	: 20	: 350 acres	: 5.00	: 1750.00
Wheat varieties	: 1	: 1	: 2	: 20	: 1 acre	: 0	: 0
Corn varieties	: 2	: 2	: 3	: 75	: 20 acres	: 0	: 0
Sweet clover	: 2	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 10 acres	: 10.00	: 100.00
Grasshopper poisoning	: 3	: 3	: 3	: 17	: 175 acres	: 10.00	: 1750.00
Small Fruit Culture	: 21	: 21	: 6	: 19	: 16 acres	: 25.00	: 150.00
Hungarian Millet	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 1 acre	: 2700#	: 205.00
						: seed 3T	
						: hay	
Sedan Grass	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 23 acres	: 6400 #	: 820.00
						: seed 50T	
						: hay	
Bromo Inermis	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 1 acre	: 4.00	: 0
Strawberries	: 11	: 11	: 0	: 0	: 1/2 acre	: 0	: 0
Melons	: 2	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 1/2 acre	: Good	: 0
Total -----	: 137	: 137	: 89	: 382	: 1128 acres	: 6100#	: 12615.00
						: seed 53T	
						: hay	
						: 194.00	
LIVESTOCK							
Black leg control	: 2642	: 2642	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Poultry culling	: 12	: 12	: 11	: 139	: 500	: 1.00	: 500.00
Poultry feeding	: 22	: 22	: 3	: 75	: 7000	: 1.20	: 8400.00
Total -----	: 2676	: 2676	: 14	: 213	: 7500	: 2.20	: 8900.00
FARM HOME DEMONSTRATIONS							
Home Gardens	: 3	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 3	: 0	: 375.00
Home Ground Improvement	: 10	: 10	: 0	: 0	: 10	: 0	: Good
Milk feeding	: 3	: 3	: 1	: 20	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total -----	: 16	: 16	: 1	: 20	: 13	: 0	: 375.00
JUNIOR DEMONSTRATIONS							
Swine	: 6	: 6	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total -----	: 6	: 6	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0

Demonstration work of T. R. King, County Extension Agent, White Pine County -1922.

Kind of Demonstration	: Dem. : : estab- : : lished :	: Dem. : : com- : : plete :	: No. of : : meetings : : at demon- : : stration :	: Attend. : : at demon- : : stration : : meetings :	: Units in : : demon- : : stration :	: Increase : : per acre : : or other : : unit :	: Resultant : : profit due : : to in- : : crease :
SOILS							
Drainage	: 4	: 3	: 2	: 11	: 1505	: 7800	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 4	: 3	: 2	: 11	: 1505	: 7800	: 0
CROPS							
Orchard spraying	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 10 A	: 90%	: 1000.00
Orchard pruning	: 13	: 13	: 13	: 121	: 26A	: 0	: 0
Alfalfa	: 3	: 3	: 2	: 10	: 159 A	: 1T	: 1590.00
Clover	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 12 A	: 0	: 0
Potato disease control	: 3	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 12 A	: 20%	: 320.00
Total - - - - -	: 21	: 21	: 15	: 131	: 209	: 110% - 1T	: 2910.00
LIVESTOCK							
Beef cattle feeding	: 1	: Unf.	: 0	: 0	: 50	: Unf.	: Unf.
Black leg control	: 4	: 4	: 1	: 10	: 1437	: 0	: 0
Hog Cholera control	: 2	: 2	: 1	: 6	: 24	: 0	: 0
Hog breeding	: 4	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Poultry housing	: 4	: 4	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Miscellaneous	: 2	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 12 cows	: 0	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 17	: 11	: 2	: 16	: 1511	: 0	: 0
FARM HOME DEMONSTRATION:							
Home gardens	: 11	: 11	: 0	: 0	: 1 A	: 0	: 50/50
Home water supply	: 2	: 1	: 1	: 7	: 1	: 0	: 0
Total - - - - -	: 13	: 12	: 1	: 7	: 1A - 1H.W.	: 0	: 50/50

State Summary of Demonstrations 1922

Kind of Demonstration	Dem. established	dem. complete	No. of meetings at demonstration	Attend. at demonstration meetings	Units in demonstration	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
SOILS							
Drainage	9	4	8	46	1706	7800	0
Green Manure	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer	4	2	4	12	17	10%	225.00
Sulphur for Alfalfa	2	2	1	4	2	-	-
" " eelworm	6	6	-	-	3	-	-
Irrigation	4	2	5	26	320	10.00	3200.00
CROPS							
Cantaloupes	131	113	273	2730	535	100 crate	?
Pasture seeding	5	2	6	31	33 A		
Orchard spraying	41	41	31	194	111 A 4 orchards	-	7110.00
" pruning	51	51	33	259	79 A 4 orchards	25.00	900.00
Betches	3						
Burr Clover	3						
Canadian field peas	3						
Alfalfa	17	12	8	125	305 A	10.00	2190.00
Clover A	4	4	1	7	38-1/8 A	25%	50.00
Oat smut control	8	7	2	28	60 A	?	350.00
Oat varieties	4	4	2	28	40 A	-	-
Potato disease con.	57	52	13	513	312 A	-	3160.00
Rye varieties	1			300	9 A 4 pen		
Rodent control	45	45	25	205	29900 A	-	20800.00
Sunflowers	5	4	2	30	27 A	-	-
Wheat smut	23	23	3	-	350 A	5.00	1750.00
Sugar beets	2	2	-	80	2 A	-	-
Rodent range dem.	9	9	9	80	40000 A	100	40000
Corn varieties	8	8	8	127	30 A		
Corn seed selection	25	15	8	60	4	32%	1484.00
Celery	1	-	-	-	100 plants		

State Summary of Demonstrations 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	Dem. estab-lished	Dem. com-plete	No. of m: meetings at demon-stration	Attend. at demon-stration meetings	Units in demon-stration	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
<u>CROPS (continued)</u>							
Tomatoes	1	1		?	800 plants		
Persian melons	10	10			1 A		
Sweet clover	2	2			10 A	10.00	100.00
Grasshopper poisoning	3	3	31	17	175 A	10.00	1750.00
Small fruit culture	21	21	6	19	16 A	25.00	150.00
Hungarian millet	1	1			1		205.00
Sedan grass	1	1			23		820.00
Pyomo inermis	1	1			1	4	
Strawberries	11	11			$\frac{1}{2}$		
Melons	2	2			$\frac{1}{2}$		
Potato seed	3	3	1	5	3 1/8		81059.00
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>							
Beef cattle feeding	5	2	3	75	57		140.00
Black leg control	2669	2669	21	92	2087		300.00
Dairy feeding	6	5	112	220	87	132%	1764.00
Hog cholera control	4	4	3	12	47		
Hog feeding	15	9	5	29	38		16.00
Poultry culling	70	47	41	333	2895		770.00
Poultry feeding	49	33	28	360	13525	50%	8420.00
Beef cattle feeding	3	3	2	140	20		300.00
Dairy cattle feeding	7	5	3	160	30		
Horse breeding	2	2	2	150	14		420.00
Holt judging	1	1	1	10	4		
Pure bred hogs	27	27			27		
Poultry housing	4	4					
Miscellaneous	5	1		12			
<u>MARKETING</u>							
Farm Management school	1	1	1	30	20		1 course in Farm management
Purchasing and marketing	2	2	4	85	100		25000.00

State Summary of Demonstrations 1922.

Kind of Demonstration	Dem. estab-lished	Dem. com-plete	No. of meetings at demon-stration	Attend. at demon-stration meetings	Units in demon-stration	Increase per acre or other unit	Resultant profit due to increase
FARM HOME DEMONSTRATION							
Clothing	23	21	23	127	8 garments		100%
Food preservation	30	30	0	0			
Home gardens	14	14	0	0	4 A	0	375.00
Home ground improvement	10	10	0	0	10 imp.	0	?
Home water systems	4	1	1	7	1 home water sys.	0	?
Labor saving equipment	51	46	20	205	8 labor sav. equip		5.00 100%
Milk feeding	47	9	4	282			
Septic tanks	1	Unf.	1	4	1 septic tank	0	Unf.
WATER DEMONSTRATIONS							
Wells	47	42	17	75	1		681.00
Orchard	6	4	3	30			20.35
Dairy Calf	9	2					180.00
Beef calf	2	2					75.00
Poultry	10	5					162.00
Sheep	4	3					160.00
Potato	75						28.00

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Creel,

Director.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

-of-

--- BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK for 1922.

Narrative Report of Boys' and Girls' Club Work for 1922.

1. The Organization of Club Work.

A. The State Supervisory Force and Activities.

Boys' and girls' club work in Nevada during the past year has slumped a great deal on account of the large turnover and reorganization of the extension staff. In previous years club work in this state has been conducted largely by the State Leader and his assistants, very little responsibility being placed upon the county extension workers for the organization, supervision and conduct of Junior Extension work. At the beginning of 1922 Mr. M. D. Collins was State Club Leader and Miss Leah Barker Assistant State Club Leader. Practically all of the work in the state with the exception of that done by the Home Demonstration agents in Elko and Washoe counties was conducted by these state club workers. The county agents heretofore have done little or no work in Junior Extension.

After having started a considerable amount of work at the beginning of the present year, the State Leader, Mr. Collins, resigned to accept a position as Farm Advisor in California. The general reorganization of the extension work in the States Relations Service was responsible for a change in the organization of extension work in the state of Nevada. This change shifted Miss Barker, formerly Assistant State Club Leader, to the southern part of the state as a District Home Demonstration agent. This left the work which had been started without any supervision. These openings created in the organization and the resignation of the state club leader were not filled for several months. The lapse in time was responsible largely for the mortality in the work this year.

The present state supervisory force consists of a Director of Agricultural Extension, who is administratively in charge of all extension work in the state. There are working under the Director two assistant directors,

who have divided equally between them the supervision of the work of the field agents throughout the state, the conduct of Junior Extension work and specialist work.

The two summer conferences held in August and September of this year were the starting point for a new plan of conduct for Junior Extension work. The present organization proposes the direct conduct of club work in the counties by the men and women agents, all of whom are expected to devote a considerable portion of their time in the stimulation of more work among the farm boys and girls. The Assistant Directors will have supervision of this work and will not conduct the detailed activities of each club as was heretofore done in a large measure by the State Club workers. The assistance rendered by the state supervisory force will consist largely in furnishing plans and information to the county workers and giving them direct assistance in organization, conducting follow up activities and carrying to a successful completion such Junior Extension work as they may undertake in their respective counties.

The following charts show graphically the present organization of extension work in the state of Nevada as it affects boys' and girls' club work.

b. Relation of Club Work to the County Extension Organization as to:

1. Demonstrations
2. Leadership

With the present organization in the state office, Junior Extension work is being handled as a direct part of the county extension program, both as to demonstrations and leadership. It is the thought of the Assistant Directors that club work should be regarded as a fundamental part of each county and community program of work from the time such programs are planned until they are carried to completion. Junior Extension work is really another method of helping to solve community problems and interest rural young people in agriculture rather than a

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Cecil W. Creel

Director of Agricultural Extension

Robert G. Foster

Assistant Director

Mary E. Stillwell

Assistant Director

Supervision of
Agricultural Extension
Work
With men, women, boys
and girls.
Specialist work in Agr.
and Home Economics

COUNTY AND DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENTS

Livestock

Farm, range

Farm and
community
economics

Home and
community
welfare

Sanitation
and hygiene

The Farm
The Farm Home
The Rural Community

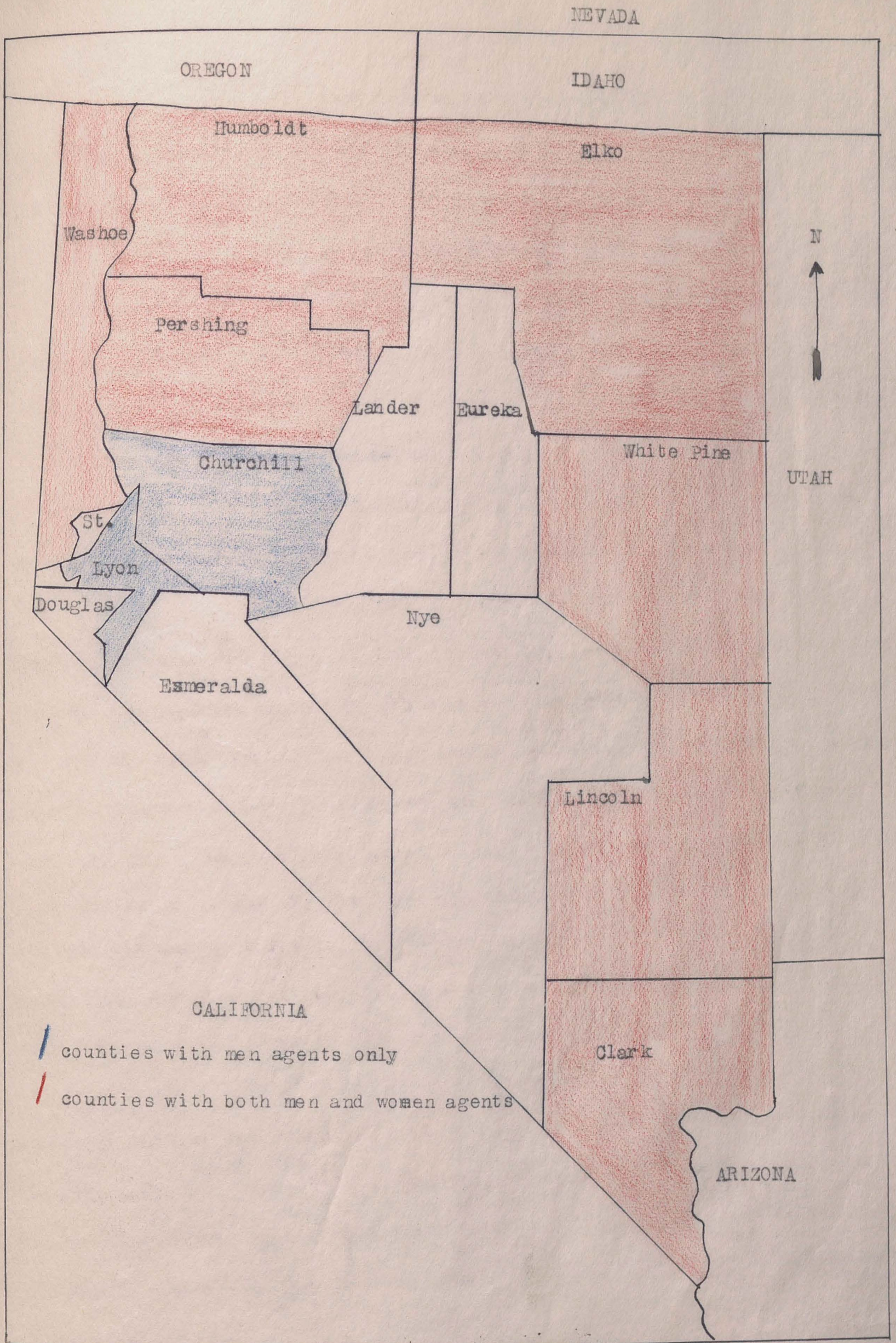
(Men
(Women
(boys
(girls

separate piece of extension work. There are phases of many problems which can be solved more effectively by boys and girls in their club demonstration work than by any other means. Therefore it is urged that some definite part of a rural life problems be selected as the particular job for the young people in each rural community, and their interest and pride aroused by their sense of responsibility in carrying out this particular piece of work. It is hoped that able leadership will be furnished by the community from among the older club members or adults who are actually engaged in other phases of agricultural demonstration work; and the helpful relationship between the adult and club member kept constantly in mind.

It is the general plan of the state office that the organization procedure should be carried out somewhat in the following manner:

1. The selection of specific demonstrations in which club work can be most helpful. This should be done at meetings of the community committee or community center at the time of the development of the program of work for the coming year. It is desirable to have boys and girls represented at this program development meeting so that they may obtain some idea regarding the problems in their community.

2. The selection of an able club leader or advisor who will act as a leader for the young people in their club activities. This person should be someone well versed in the problem undertaken by the young people for demonstration; interested in young people; and thoroughly reliable as to attending meetings and giving real leadership and advice.



- / counties with men agents only
- / counties with both men and women agents

3. In order to make more effective the Junior demonstrations a plan of work is drawn up between the community or local leader and county extension agent covering the major points in the conduct of the work.

4. After the kind of work to be done has been decided upon, and a reliable leader selected, the preliminary organization of a club may be undertaken, by arranging a group meeting of the boys, girls, and parents, preferably held at once, at a community center meeting. At this meeting the requirements of the work will be discussed, enrollment cards will be used for obtaining the names of the Junior demonstrators and these cards, after being signed by the parents of each member, will be returned to the office of the county extension agents.

Due to the great distance which club members have to travel in order to get to a meeting in Nevada, it has been found desirable to hold as few meetings as possible in getting the work actually organized. In reality between the time of the determination of the kind of clubs and the selection of a leader, when the program of work is developed and the time set for the organization of the club, the local leader will be asked to make a survey of the community and determine what young people are available and interested in club work. All young people are then invited to a meeting in conjunction with a Farm Center meeting, at which time the whole proposition is discussed with the parents and the boys and girls and the actual organization of the club is effected.

The club members will generally at this meeting meet as a separate group and perform such work as is generally done in other states, at the second meeting. At this time all members will be organized into a club, officers elected, specific demonstration work outlines, records given out and plans for the work thoroughly discussed, so all members may start work immediately. It is hardly

possible to expect the young people to meet together more than once for their preliminary organization work.

In all cases where club work is conducted it is desirable to have a written plan of work show specifically what is to be done by all cooperating agents, such as the community center organization, the local leader, the county extension agent, specialists and state extension officers. A copy of such a plan, which is in force at the present time follows. Although all plans of work are not as long as the one attached, we attempt to show the essential points, viz., Goal set, method, cooperation, and list of demonstrators.

Follow up work of various kinds, including personal visits to the homes of members by the local leaders and county extension agents, the holding of regular meetings and of meetings at the demonstration plots, tours, demonstration and judging teams, press articles, posters, fair exhibits, and achievement programs are encouraged in connection with the work.

There is a particular need in this state for a greater amount of social recreation among the people in outlying rural districts. It is the plan to have club work meet in a large measure this need for rural recreation and social life.

c. Comparison of reports submitted December 1, 1922.

In comparing the report of work done in the year 1922 with that for the year 1921, Nevada shows a decrease in completed work of 279 members. There has been a decrease of members reporting for every enterprise except swine. A large part of this decrease has been explained previously in this report. Mr. Collins, former State Leader, who spent a large portion of his time as poultry specialist, conducted personally large amounts of livestock work, while the Assistant State Leader was able to conduct considerable more work with the girls than was possible this year with the changing of the Assistant State Leader to District Extension Agent in the southern part of the state. Although working in this southern district,

the former Assistant State Leader has conducted a very creditable piece of club work. The following charts present graphically and in tabular form the comparison of the results of club work in this state for the years of 1921 and 1922.

d. Special methods.

Due to the widely scattered population and weather conditions which make inaccessible a large part of the communities for periods of three and four months during the winter, it is necessary to do intensive work with groups of local leaders, training them sufficiently both in subject matter and method that they may carry out the program during the period of three or four months when the extension agent cannot get into the different communities. This is quite a problem in particularly the eastern and southeastern sections of the state.

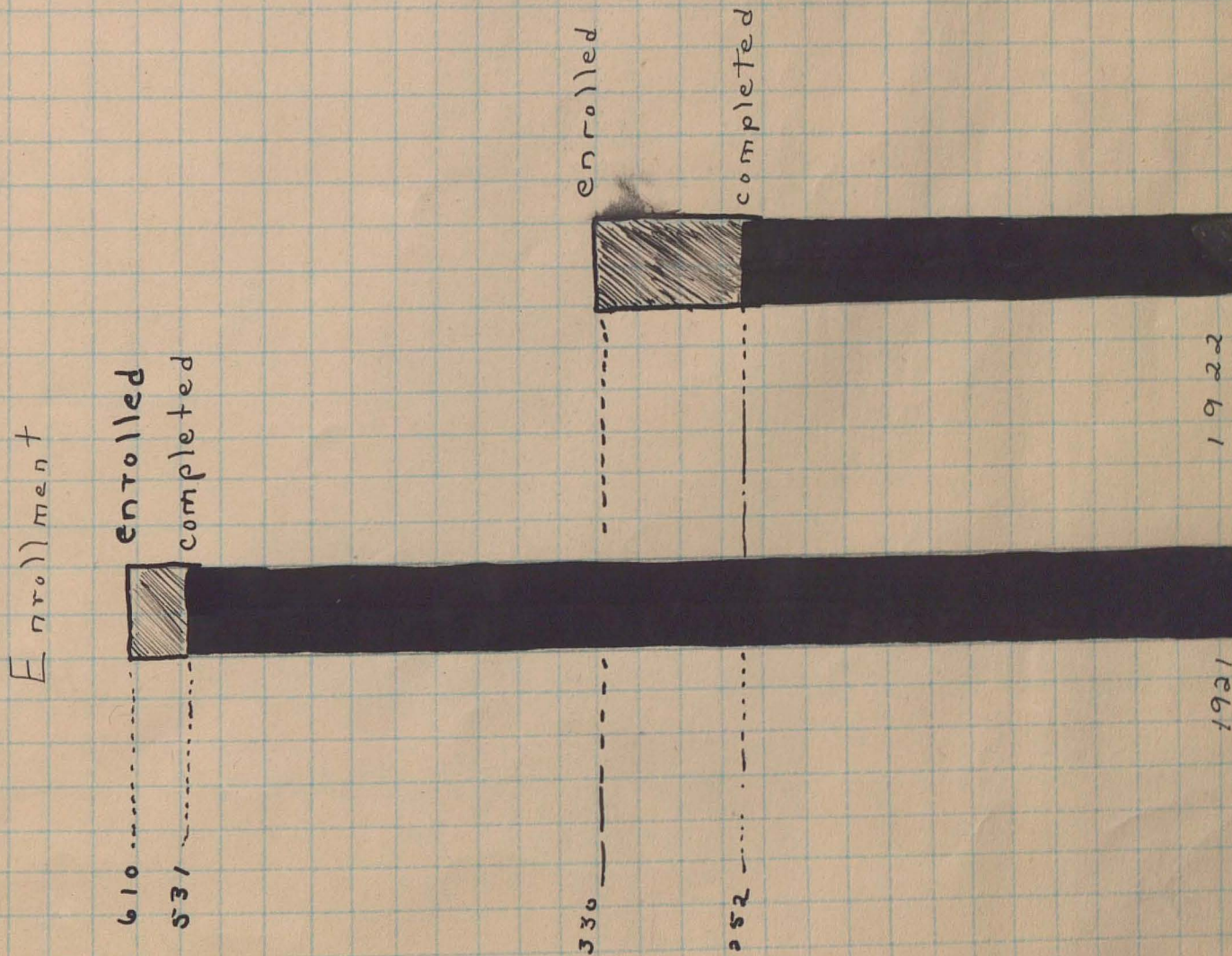
11. Demonstrations.

a. Distribution over the state.

In all, there were ten different types of club demonstrations conducted in the state during the past year. Of the twelve extension agents, four conducted no Junior work whatsoever. Two other agents conducted only a total of eleven demonstrations with boys and girls, leaving the bulk of the entire work completed distributed among the remaining six agents of the state. Had all agents contributed their proportionate share toward Junior work the number of completed demonstrations for 1922 would have nearly reached the mark set during the year 1921.

The following map of the state shows in a graphic way the distribution of the different kinds of demonstrations among the different counties of the state. It will be noted that although the county extension agents in Lincoln and White Pine counties conducted no extension work whatsoever, Miss Barker, the District Extension Agent completed quite a large amount of clothing work among the girls. This work was distributed over the three counties.

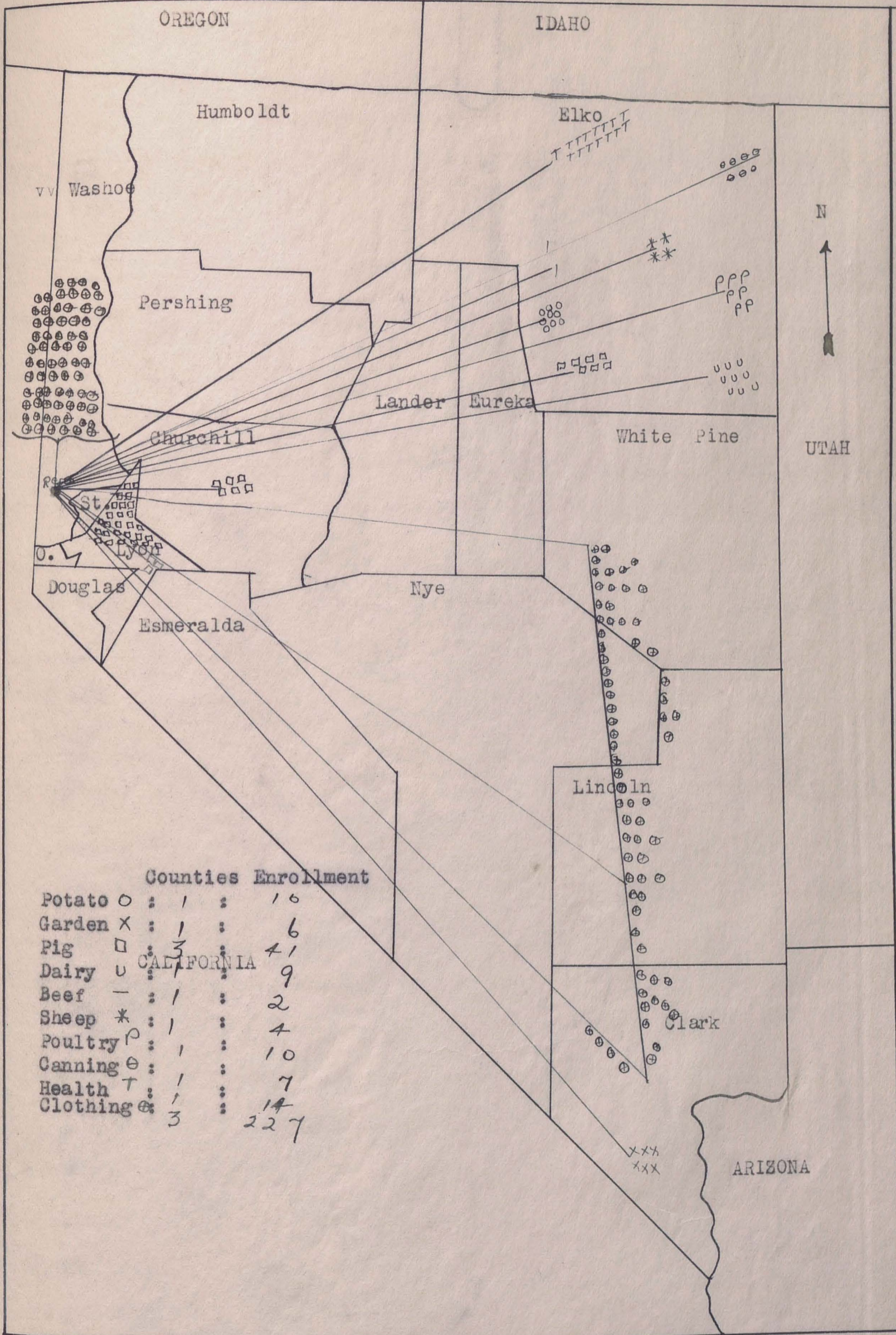
Club Work Completed 1921-1922.



NEVADA

OREGON

IDAHO



Counties Enrollment

Potato	○	:	1	:	16
Garden	×	:	1	:	6
Pig	□	:	3	:	41
Dairy	U	:	1	:	9
Beef	-	:	1	:	2
Sheep	*	:	1	:	4
Poultry	P	:	1	:	10
Canning	⊖	:	1	:	7
Health	T	:	1	:	14
Clothing	⊗	:	3	:	227

CALIFORNIA

22935.78

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

N E V A D A

1921-----1922

Demonstration	: Enrolled	: Completed	: Per cent	: Increase	: Reported	Report-	Reported
	:	:	: Comp.	: or	: value	ed cost	: value
	:	:	:	: decrease	: of	: of	: above
	:	:	:	: in	: work	: work	: costs
	:	:	:	: demonstration:	:	:	:
Potato club	:21: 6	: 4	: 66 2/3%	: Decrease 2	: 1400.00	430.00	: 970.00
	:22: 10	: 5	: 50 %	: Decrease 5	: 400.00	: 372.00	: 28.00
Garden club	:21: 10	: 3	: 30 %	: Decrease 7	: 210.19	: 62.15	: 148.04
	:22: 6	: 3	: 50 %	: Decrease 3	: -----	: 13.55	: -----
Pig club	:21: 39	: 36	: 92 %	: Decrease 3	: 2078.50	,1114.47	: 964.03
	: 41	: 36	: 87 %	: Decrease 5	: 1799.00	: 1104.15	: 694.85
Dairy Calf	:21: 38	: 37	: 97 %	: Decrease 1	: 5123.00	: 3647.00	: 1476.00
	:22: 9	: 4	: 44 %	: Decrease 5	: 450.00	: 270.00	: 180.00
Baby Beef	:21: 3	: 1	: 33 1/3 %	: Decrease 2	: 30.00	: 30.00	: -----
	:22: 2	: -----	: -----	: -----	: 200.00	: 125.00	: 75.00
Sheep club	:21: 17	: 8	: 47 %	: Decrease 9	: 175.00	: 138.00	: 37.00
	:22: 4	: 3	: 75 %	: Decrease 1	: 300.00	: 150.00	: 150.00
Poultry club	:21: 29	: 24	: 42 %	: Decrease 5	: 2430.95	: 1270.08	: 1160.87
	:22: 10	: 6	: 60 %	: Decrease 4	: 362.00	: 50.00	: 312.00
Canning club	:21: 18	: 16	: 88 %	: Decrease 2	: 850.70	: 54.04	: 796.66
	:22: 7	: 7	: 100%	: None	: No rec.	: No rec.	: No rec.
Bred club	:21: 20	: 11	: 55 %	: Decrease 9	: 313.07	: 140.26	: 172.81
	:22: ---	: ---	: ---	: ---	: ---	: ---	: ---
Clothing club	:21: 401	: 362	: 90 %	: Decrease 39	: 4961.05	: 1588.90	: 3362.15
	:22: 227	: 172	: 75 %	: Decrease 55	: 516.65	: 84.60	: 432.05
Health club	:22: 14	: 14	: 100 %	: None	: ---	: ---	: ---
Rabbit club	: 21: 5	: 5	: 100 %	: None	: 81/25	: 66.75	: 14.50
Crops club	: 21: 5	: 5	: 100 %	: None	: 1130.00	: 420.00	: 710.00
Millinery	: 21: 7	: 7	: 100 %	: None	: 135.00	: 2150	: 113.50

b. Nature of the demonstrations.

There were demonstrations conducted along the following lines:

Potato Production
Gardening
Swine Raising
Beef Cattle Raising
Sheep Raising
Poultry Raising
Canning
Clothing
Health

Most of the demonstrations conducted with boys during the past year failed to demonstrate conclusively any particular practice other than the introduction of bred-to-lay chicks and eggs from trap nested stock. Practically no records were kept in the boys' work. The girls carrying out canning, clothing and health demonstrations, kept the usual type of record, this being sent to the county extension agents, summarized, and the result forwarded to the state office.

c. Kind and quality of leadership.

Leadership for practically all the club work in the state consisted of able farmers and farm women who, in addition to club leadership, were otherwise actually engaged in extension work in cooperation with the various agents. This type of leadership has always proved the most successful and the importance of the selection of good leaders for the Junior Extension work seems to be growing. For the coming year all counties are looking forward to the development of more leadership for their Junior work and the extension of this kind of work along all lines of demonstration activities.

3. Use of Specialists.

In the conduct of club work throughout the entire state Mr. V. E. Scott, Poultry and Dairy Specialist, Mr. M. D. Collins, former State Club Leader and Poultry Specialist for the state, and Miss Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director and Specialist in Nutrition, gave invaluable assistance in the stimulation of interest in junior demonstrations, helping to organize clubs and giving subject

matter demonstrations throughout the year, at which demonstrations a great many club members were given the opportunity of being present.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Collins did considerable work in poultry culling, and the introduction of standard bred poultry, and gave many suggestions for feeding, care and management of the poultry flocks owned by the club members.

Miss Stilwell, in all of her visits over the state, made it a specific point to meet with groups of young people organized in clubs, giving them special assistance in social activities and along lines of food, nutrition and clothing.

4. Exhibits, club camps, achievement programs, etc.

During the past year there was no state fair held in the state and the annual boys' and girls' club round-up, which is held in the fall of each year, was postponed and will not be held until May 15, 1923.

None of the counties held club encampments or other forms of club activities, with the exception of the regular club exhibit in the fall. One county, namely, Elko, provided premiums and special booths in which boys and girls, club members in that county, exhibited at the Elko county fair. At this exhibit there were eighteen club members who made exhibits, receiving a total of \$291.25 in prizes.

Although the contests of this kind have been very few during the past year, it is the desire of the state office that in at least three of the sections of the state, for the coming year, a summer encampment will be held, at which all actively working club members will be permitted to attend for a period of four or five days work. These camps will be a combination of instruction and recreation.

5. Special Demonstration.

It is the plan during the coming year to stimulate the organization of a number of groups of young people into nutrition clubs. The name of this demonstration will be a "Keep Growing Demonstration." It is not expected that there will be any financial income to the boys and girls from this kind of work whatsoever, the main object being the creation of a demonstration in the community in which all boys and girls of any age are grouped into a social club organization in the regular manner as are other boys and girls clubs, with officers, regular meetings, etc. The fundamental object of this club is for each boys and girls to keep growing normally by right habits of eating, sleeping and bodily care. It is expected that an achievement day will be held in the fall, at which time charts showing the initial weight, height, and habits of each particular demonstrator will be made and a comparison card showing the final weight, height and habits of the demonstrator, the thought being in the actual demonstration that it is equally as essential that we produce healthy, normal children in our rural districts, through the means of a contest or demonstration, as it is advisable to demonstrate economic production of livestock, crops, home conveniences and other measures which produce a monetary income as a result of the demonstrations.

The premise is taken that a club demonstration in order to be successful must first be an economically sound undertaking; second it must be a demonstration; third, it must be of such a nature as to warrant success to the individual carrying out the work, and fourth, in the case of livestock, crops and other demonstrations, should show a financial gain at the end of the year.

The premise is taken in the "Keep Growing Demonstration" that it is not necessary to show a monetary increase to the individual demonstrators as a result of this work. If, through proper habits of eating, sleeping and living, farm boys and girls can be made more efficient and better able to carry out their daily tasks, that they themselves will in turn reap a financial reward as a result of this

bodily efficiency.

In accordance with the definition set forth in the annual report for the county agricultural agents a demonstration is an effort to show by example the practical application of an established fact. These demonstrations may be of either methods or results. This definition does not contemplate that the demonstration need show a financial profit, although it should be a demonstration of practice, which has been proven through experiment to be a financially successful undertaking when carried out in a commercial way. The "Keep Growing Demonstration" does show by experiment the practical application of an established fact, namely the value of proper eating, sleeping and bodily care, and in the long run, if practiced in a commercial way by the majority of rural people, will increase their efficiency and as a result be the means of increasing their income.

Pig Club

Plan of work

Mason Valley

Yerington, Nevada.

Project: Poland China Pig Club.

Leader: R. J. Hill

1. The value of keeping pure-bred sows over the mongrel.
2. The value of caring for hogs over letting them run at large without care in the number of pigs raised to the age of three months and the size of the pigs at seven months of age.
3. The raising of the best possible barrow at six months of age from the farrowing time of the first litter.
4. The raising of a boar pig to be in the best possible breeding condition.

Cooperators: R. J. Hill, Committeeman
M. D. Collins, State Club Leader
T. Buckman, County Agent
Geo. Willis, Cashier Lyon County Bank

WHAT WILL BE DONE BY EACH COOPERATOR:

County Agent Buckman:

WILL notify committeeman Hill at what time the pigs arrive.

WILL notify all boys and girls who are to get pigs of the arrival of the pigs and where they will be weighed and delivered. December 15 (tentative)

WILL assist in the drawing for pigs. Dec. 15 (tentative)

WILL get the marking on each pig and send these to the former owner for papers to be made out to the club members. Dec. 15.

WILL arrange for express charges at bank.

WILL see about additional prizes.

WILL visit the members at least four times during the year (12 months).

WILL collect record books on October 15, 1922.

WILL talk raising 1 acre of hog feed to each club member. March.

WILL assist Mr. Hill in lecture or data on hog raising for High School Class work.

WILL arrange a tour to all successful projects at a convenient time. August

Committeeman Mr. Hill:

WILL have full charge of the drawing for pigs among the club members. December 18.

WILL arrange to have each pig weighted upon arrival. December 18.

WILL visit the club members at least twice during the year (12 months).

WILL give talk to boys and girls at the time of drawing regarding the care of their pigs. December 18 (tentative)

WILL get club members together at the time of drawing and elect a club president and secretary. December 18 (tentative)

WILL collect record books of members in High School on October 15, 1922.

WILL encourage each boy to raise one acre of hog feed. March.

WILL assist in arranging a tour to all members projects. August.

WILL arrange for an exhibit at the end of the year October 1.

State Club Leader Collins:

WILL see to the purchase of the pigs. November 25

WILL send record books to each member. November 18.

WILL visit each club member at least once during the year (12 months.)

WILL see that each pig is scored at end of season September 1, 1922.

WILL send at least 6 letters containing information on raising the pig for breed sow. December, March, April, May, July, September.

WILL encourage each boy to raise one acre of hog feed. March 1, 1922.

WILL assist in arranging a tour to all successful projects. August.

Committeeman Willis:

WILL finance boys or girls who have not money to purchase a pig.

MASON VALLEY

Poland China Pig Club.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Price</u>		<u>Shipped to</u>
1.	Eugene Hyatt	Yerington	sow	\$30.00		Yerington
2.	Iva Mae Hanson	Mason	sow	20.00	Note	Mason
3.	Joe Carney	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
4.	Arthur Remeyers	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
5.	Wendel Snyder	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
6.	Donole Snyder	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
7.	Stephen Shirtz	Mason	sow	20.00	Note	Mason
8.	Donald Perry	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
9.	Ernest Perry	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
10.	Ralph Perry	Yerington	sow	20.00	Note	Yerington
11.	Jack McGowan	Yerington	sow	20.00		Yerington
12.	Howard McGowan	Yerington	sow	20.00		Yerington
13.	Charles Altman	Yerington	sow	20.00		Yerington
14.	Earl Springer	Yerington	boar	20.00		Yerington
15.	Claude Keema	Mason	sow	20.00		Yerington
16.	Claire Hillbun	Yerington	sow	20.00		Yerington
17.	Mabel Batchelder	Yerington	sow	20.00		Yerington
18.	Julius Menesini	Yerington	boar	20.00		Yerington
19.	John Wilslef	Yerington	boar	20.00	Note	Yerington
20.	John Nagel	Yerington	sow	20.00		Yerington
			Total	\$410.00		

MASON VALLEY

PIG CLUB

BREEDER	ADDRESS	NUMBER	COST	EXPRESS
V. A. Morley	Bakersfield R.F.D.#2	2 gilts 1 boar	\$ 20.00	\$15.82
J. N. Cook	Orland, Calif.	8 gilts 1 boar	16.03	20.75
J. Glusing	Winton, Calif.	4 gilts	16.03	14.58
P. E. Michell	Atwater, Calif.	3 gilts 1 boar	16.03	8.67

DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS

CLUB MEMBERS	BREEDER	WEIGHT	SEX	COST	EXPRESS	TOTAL COST
1. Chas. Altman	Mitchell	53	:gilt	\$16.03	\$ 3.41	\$ 19.44
2. Donald Snyder	Cook	52	:gilt #32	16.03	3.41	19.44
3. Wendel Snyder	Cook	32	:gilt #37	16.03	3.41	19.44
4. Mabel Batchelder	Morley	54	:gilt	20.00	3.41	23.41
5. Claude Keema	Cook	54	:gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
6. John Wilslef	Cook	74	:boar	16.03	3.41	19.44
7. Earl Springer	Mitchell	50	:boar	16.03	3.41	19.44
8. Jack McGowan	Glusing	47	:gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
9. Howard McGowan	Cook	57	:gilt # 35	16.03	3.41	19.44

CLUB MEMBER	BREEDER	WEIGHT	SEX	COST	EXPRESS	TOTAL COST
10. Joe Carney	Morley	61	gilt	\$20.00	\$3.41	\$23.41
11. Donald Perry	Mitchell	41	gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
12. Claire Hillbun	Glusing	62	gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
13. Ralph Perry	Cook	56	gilt #31	16.03	3.41	19.44
14. Ernest Perry	Cook	57	gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
15. Henry Nagel	Cook	54½	gilt #36	16.03	3.41	19.44
16. Stephen Shirtz	Cook	59½	gilt #29	16.03	3.41	19.44
17. Eugo Mesesini	Morley	71	boar	20.00	3.41	23.41
18. Arthur Remeysers	Mitchell	47½	gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
19. Iva Hanson	Glusing	54	gilt	16.03	3.41	19.44
20. Gene Hyatt	Glusing	125	gilt	30.00	5.25	35.25

*Note. The pig shipped by J. N. Cook of Orland, ear tag No.30 and drawn by Calude Keema was in unsound condition, when received. The pig is apparently ruptured, is able to move around fast enough, but is not the kind of an animal Calude paid for and his money should be refunded or animal replaced by Mr. Cook.

The express charges were totaled and the average charged each club member with the exception of Gene Hyatt's pig which weighed 190# crated.

The drawing was held at the Farm Bureau office. Each club member was notified to come to the Farm Bureau office where numbers were drawn from a box corresponding to numbers given each pig. In this manner each number had an equal chance in selecting the pigs.

The pigs arrived Thursday afternoon and were quartered in the county stables. Each pig was weighed when delivered to the club member, ear marks recorded and express charges collected.

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Creel,

Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOME AND COMMUNITY WORK

(Home Demonstration Projects)

-for-

1 9 2 2

by

Mary E. Stilwell,

Assistant Director.

I N D E X

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
GROWTH OF ORGANIZATION	1
UNIFIED PLAN OF WORK ADOPTED	6
ASSISTANCE RENDERED IN ORGANIZATION WORK	7
PROJECT WORK	9
Program Development	10
Nutrition	11
Planning and Remodeling Farm Homes	15
Household Efficiency	15
Clothing	16
Community and Family Recreation	17
Home Industries	17
Sanitation and Hygiene	18
STATE PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1923	25
SUPERVISORY PLANS FOR 1923	26
CONCLUSION	26

GROWTH OF ORGANIZATION.

The year of 1922 has been a period of reorganization and slow but steady growth for Nevada Extension work along the lines of home and community problems.

Conditions at beginning of the year: During the last half of 1921 there had been no State Home Demonstration Leader to direct and unify effort and as a natural result this side of the work slowed down a bit. The only two counties successfully weathering this depression were Washoe and Elko counties, where unusually forceful and well trained Home Demonstration Agents kept the work in a fairly vigorous condition. These were the only two sections of the state that were really organized for home demonstration work at the beginning of 1922. A third agent who had been doing emergency work all over the state was also on the force; but was in such wretched health that a prolonged leave of absence was given, which later resulted in her resignation to take up another, less strenuous, type of work.

More intensive work needed: Up to this time a large part of the home and community work had been carried on by state wide workers from the main office. The big drawback to this method of work in a state the immense size of Nevada is the impossibility of adequate follow-up work, particularly home visits which are so essential in helping the isolated ranch women we have in this part of the country. There was a strong feeling that effective work required that each agent concentrate her efforts on a definite district and emphasize home visits as a method of securing concrete results.

Two new districts formed: On looking over the field with a view to adopting this method of work a very serious problem was presented,-- how to adequately cover the sixth largest state in the union with the funds allotted to the smallest rural population found in the United States. Six agents and one specialist were really needed to adequately cover the field, but funds were only available for four agents, and no specialist. After a careful study of geographical conditions and transportation routes it was decided to divide the northern and eastern sections of the state into two districts; a northwestern district embracing Pershing and Humboldt counties, with an area of 15,000 square miles; and a southeastern district comprising Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties with an area of 27,350 square miles. Both of these districts are too large. In fact we believe this southeastern district to be the largest area in the United States that is under the charge of a single agent, it being as large as the combined area of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland and Vermont.

Southeastern District: For the southeastern district we were very fortunate in securing the services of Miss Leah Barker who was thoroughly conversant with conditions in Nevada through four years of club work, both as a county worker and as assistant state club leader. This district is over 360 miles in length north and south, with an altitude variation of about 3000 feet in the habitable areas. The resulting wide range of climatic conditions make a seasonal distribution of the woman agent's time advisable. The winter months are spent in Clark County where the intense heat of their desert summers make any summer meetings or extra home work difficult for the

local women. The spring and fall months are spent in moderate Lincoln County. The summer months are devoted to White Pine County, where the rural communities are completely snowed in for the three or four winter months.

In each county of this district there is a man agent, and community centers were already organized, although some were in a rather comatose state; for it is hard to carry on community organizations when only men are interested. There had been little home work done in this district and that was of a very temporary character. However, there was a real hunger for help and results have surpassed our expectations, considering that work was not started until April. There has been a decided general awakening throughout the district, a spirit of cooperation is developing and the renewed interest in both the community and county organizations is quite marked. There are now two women members on each county board of directors, and local responsibility for project work is slowly but surely being developed. We feel that the work among women and children has been a large factor in this growth, and that extension work is now quite firmly established in this district.

Northwestern District: A new agent, Miss Marjorie Mann, was placed in the northwestern district in the middle of March and since then has assisted in organizing three community centers and has three more about ready to organize. Her time has been divided approximately one-third in Humboldt County and two-thirds in Pershing County; while the man agent who covers the same field reverses his distribution of time. Each agent assumes responsibility for organization work such

as programs of work, community meetings, etc., in the county where a majority of time is spent.

As both organization work and the women's work in this district are new, progress has been quite slow. The grave economic problems of this distinctly pioneer range section have also slowed down the rate of progress. However, we hope that the time spent this year will bear fruit another year. This district will need to receive a large amount of supervisory and subject matter assistance during the coming year. While the area is very large, the population is quite small and by hard travel we believe it is possible to cover this district with the present force.

Vast territory a real problem: We frankly acknowledge that both these districts present severe problems in the immense distances to be covered, the scattered population, the extremely inadequate transportation facilities, and greatest of all,--more work crying to be done than one human being can possibly accomplish. These factors hold true to a slightly less degree in even Elko and Washoe counties. Therefore, field agents in Nevada must of necessity possess an unusual degree of physical endurance and courage to face the long, hard trips across our lonely deserts; must have a high degree of executive ability in order to conserve energy and effectively spread their limited time over these vast areas; and finally and fundamentally, they must be possessed of that missionary spirit that just naturally likes folks no matter how "ornery" they may be acting at the present moment.

More Women Agents Needed: After trying out this method of distributing the women agents' time, we still feel that the present

is entirely inadequate for the needs of the state. It is folly to ask any woman agent to cover the territory of three men agents and expect satisfactory results. The serious problems of Clark County are in urgent need of a full time woman agent. But the funds are not available so we will try our best to handle this big territory with the one agent supplemented by a liberal amount of subject matter assistance from the assistant director who has charge of this side of the work. However, by the end of 1923, if the present rate of growth continues, it will be humanly impossible for one woman agent to continue the work of these three counties.

Two Counties entirely neglected: Another woman agent is also needed for Lyon and Churchill Counties to carry on home work and girls' club work. There are a number of quite active Homemakers clubs in this district, struggling along by themselves, anxious for a woman agent's help. With the present force, occasional correspondence and bulletins is all the help the state office can possibly give them. The men agents in these counties can help through poultry and garden work but are unable to assist in the other home problems. Again it is a matter of lack of funds. The tax valuation is too low to make further county appropriation possible. But the need is urgent, and some way ought to be found to obtain supplementary state or federal funds to meet this need. This territory is one of the most promising in the state. But whether the number of farm families is increased, or even maintained at the present level is largely dependent on their ability to establish satisfactory home and community conditions. The help of a woman agent is urgently needed right now.

More time needed for supervision: The demand for field work is so great that the assistant director who has charge of this work has to devote a large part of her time to subject matter assistance. This is a detriment to the supervisory work. As new communities are constantly being organized for extension work more and more time must be devoted to building up community organization and to program development. This can only be done when more field workers are obtained so as to leave the supervisory force sufficient time for their real work.

UNIFIED PLAN OF WORK ADOPTED.

Farm family the basis: At the beginning of this year Nevada's extension program was reorganized on the basis of the farm family; and a unified plan of work adopted embracing work with men, women, and children. The three old divisions of Agricultural work, Home Demonstration work, and Club work were discarded in favor of five fundamental projects which will be given with their subdivisions a little later. The men and women agents have been made jointly responsible for the success of this entire program of work; to carry it out through the best means available whether that be men, women, or children. For example our poultry, dairy, garden, rural engineering, sanitation, and nutrition project groups now frequently contain both men and women, and sometimes children (although club work usually has its own project groups because of the different methods needed.) There are other project groups that just naturally contain only men or only women.

Work unified: Later in the spring the boys and girls club

department was consolidated with the rest of the extension division; boys and girls club work becoming a method of solving project problems rather than a separate project as heretofore. The terms "County Agricultural Agent," "Home Demonstration Agent" and "Club Agent" were dropped in favor of the general term "Extension Agent", applied alike to men and women. This change is, we believe, a happy one, as the long, cumbersome title "Home Demonstration Agent" was never a popular one with most rural folk.

Following the same plan in the state office the titles "County Agent Leader" and "Home Demonstration Leader" were dropped for the uniform term "Assistant Director". The two Assistant Directors, a man and a woman, share together the problems and responsibilities of field supervision. Now, when either one goes into a county, subject matter assistance or problems of supervision are taken up with either or both the man and woman agent as the need may arise. This method is establishing closer contacts, and is steadily eliminating much of the duplication and antagonism that was unconsciously fostered by the old division. The change has been brought about slowly and tactfully; but Nevada folks are quite open minded, and after giving the plan a year's trial most of the extension force seem to appreciate the added efficiency that this unified plan of work is developing.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED IN ORGANIZATION WORK.

Preliminary Work: Before each new agent entered a field one of the assistant directors went into the district and took up with the county board or the community center representatives a rough outline of the work to be carried on; what constituted extension work, the particular local problems, and the mutual responsibilities for the

success of the program. The agents later reported that this preliminary work was a real help in eradicating many false impressions, and arousing a spirit of real local responsibility.

Joint Responsibility: Due to the new unified plan of organization, and the joint responsibility of the men and women agents for the whole program of work, very real and effective cooperation was secured from most of the men agents in the districts involved. Where this was the case a great deal of time and effort was saved and actual project work was immediately under way.

Adjustments necessary: Failing to realize the grave problems arising from the vast size of the southeastern district we all made the mistake of allowing Miss Barker to attempt too much work at one time. The project leaders were all totally unused to this method of work, and the time available was too short to complete the work or to develop and train leaders thoroughly enough to carry on in her absence. This lowered the effectiveness of the work during the first few weeks in Clark County. Since then we have steadily reduced the volume of work attempted. Now we insist that in this district, where only seasonal work is possible, each community be limited strictly to one small, clear-cut problem so that an intensive campaign will bring a major part of the project to completion during the time the agent is in the district. A few exceptionally able Home Demonstrators can be depended on to carry on demonstrations after the agent leaves, without the encouragement of her frequent visits and advice. But at the present time these are exceptions. Generally the short intensive campaign gives the best results. This method is also necessary and being adopted in the northern part of Elko and Humboldt Counties where the

communities are entirely cut off by mud and snow for three to five months in winter.

Methods Vary with Locality: Nevada is still a pioneer state with rather distinct problems to solve. We have found that the most direct methods of instruction bring the best results. Small project groups under the direct supervision of the agent, supplemented by many home visits seem to bring the best results. A number of good home demonstrations have been established. In most of the state it is too early to expect to use project leaders effectively, and in some very sparsely settled districts I doubt if they are ever effective. Another drawback to the project leader method of work is that Nevada ranch women are very busy just keeping up their end of the ranch-home industry and have not the leisure to devote to this form of community work, much as they would like to. The project leaders method has given excellent results in the southern part of Washoe County, and in parts of Elko County, where the country is more thickly settled.

PROJECT WORK.

Vital Home Problems: Up to the beginning of the year the two major projects recently carried on in the state were millinery and clothing. Because of the pressure of popular demand these two projects had been allowed to assume an entirely exaggerated importance judged in the light of their influence on the real home problems of the state. Upon a survey of actual conditions within the state it soon was quite evident that the two vital problems affecting home life in this region are first, nutrition, especially in regard to underweight children; and second, conservation of the time and strength of our ranch mothers in order that they may carry on their very heavy end of the ranch-home

industry for which practically no hired help is available.

Program Development: At the annual Farm Bureau and Extension Conferences held the last of January a very frank discussion of actual conditions and real needs was indulged in by both the community delegates and the extension force. The problem of conserving the strength and lessening the hours of work for our ranch mothers was freely acknowledged by both men and women. As a result Rural Engineering (covering water systems, septic tanks, power machinery, etc.) and Home Efficiency (including household equipment and home management) were readily adopted as major projects.

When it came to a consideration of Nutrition no such unanimity of opinion prevailed. A few women vaguely realized that something was wrong with many of their children; but many of the women and practically all of the men were frankly opposed to the very idea that any criticism could logically be passed on their food habits. A considerable part of the state leader's time was spent in trying to sell this idea, but very little interest was awakened.

The projects and their goals finally adopted are listed below, with results accomplished up to Nov. 1st:

Projects, Goals and Results for 1922.

<u>Project IV.</u>	<u>State Goal</u>	<u>Results</u>
Nutrition	3 community demonstrations	21
Convenient Homes	100 homes	126
Farmstead Beautification	10 demonstrations	12
Community Recreation..	10 demonstrations	10

	State Goal	Results
Libraries & Magazine Clubs.....	10 community demonstrations	10
Home Industries	50 demonstrations	46
Clothing	No goal	Reported value... \$13,670.00

Project V.

Home Water Systems	50	9
Water power plants	5	1
Lighting plants	10	5
Septic tanks	50	4
Power washing machines..	45	14
Fly control.....	30 community demonstrations	11

Project IV. Home and Community Welfare --

Nutrition: As previously stated there was little interest, and some active antagonism toward the Nutrition Project at the beginning of the year.

Progress is slow: During the first three months of the year a large amount of the Assistant Director's time was spent in trying to prove to various communities that a serious nutrition condition existed in this state. At first it seemed certain that even the small state goal of three community nutrition projects would not be realized. But by persistently stating the facts as we found them, a slow change in attitude was brought about and by late spring three community projects were under way.

General interest has steadily grown till now we are simply swamped with requests for this work. Right at the present time we could

keep a full time nutrition specialist more than busy carrying out the project applications now on file in this office.

Specialist's Service: About one half of the assistant director's time has been devoted to nutrition work, i. e., preparation of project material, actual field work and much publicity.

Publicity: Nevada is still emphatically a man's state and public opinion is almost entirely a matter of what our men folks think. Therefore, a rather large amount of time has been devoted to selling our nutrition idea to men,--at stock meetings, Farm Bureaus, Commercial Clubs, etc. Now, men folks just won't listen to academic discussions of nutrition and they are mortally afraid of having their thick, juicy steaks and hot biscuits taken away from them and of being put on some severe diet. Just a little while ago at a men's meeting I was introduced as "This woman who thinks a head of lettuce and a glass of milk make a man's sized meal." The situation has called for considerable tact to awaken interest and inspire confidence.

Basis of attack: Our only point of contact seems to be the fact that both our cattle men and dairy farmers are already sold to the need of a safe ration in live stock feeding, in order to secure maximum growth, normal increase, and vigorous stock. We have based our whole nutrition appeal on the fact that human live stock is exactly like other livestock and deserves equally good care. The logic has seemed to appeal to their common sense.

Nevada Diet: Nevada is still living on the old mining camp, cattle range diet of meat, potatoes, pastry and coffee. Fresh milk and green vegetables are the rare exception over a majority of the state.

Canned milk, salt meat, potatoes, dried legumes, sweet desserts and coffee compose the usual diet. Sweetened condensed milk is the popular infant food. Long, cold rides to school and our nervously stimulating high altitude all conspire to make it no wonder that over fifty per cent of our rural children are underweight and that thirty per cent are ten per cent or more underweight.

Nutrition Projects: Our nutrition work has been confined to the three projects:

1. Twelve nutrition classes for underweight children.
2. Six nutrition project groups for adults, supplemented by home demonstrations in child feeding. Weight reduction and weight increase for adults. Constipation; diet for expectant and nursing mothers, etc.
3. Hot school lunch work.

Method of Work: The Elko County Agent who is exceptionally well trained in nutrition has carried on the work in her county with only occasional specialist help and has secured excellent results. Because the other agents were not so well trained, it was necessary in the rest of the state to carry on practically all the nutrition work from the state office. This has meant monthly or bimonthly followup visits, except in Clark County which was sadly neglected because of the long distance.

Results: Considering the short length of time this work has been under way very encouraging results have been secured. Twenty-seven children have been brought back to normal weight, and the average rate of weight increase is nearly 200% over the average growth rate. Local

leaders have secured considerable training and are valuable assistants in keeping the work constantly before the public. One community in which we started the work last spring is carrying on the work in the whole school system with only supervision from the resident agent and state office. We hope this will be the result in most of the other communities,-- that after one year's training the local leader and Parent-Teachers Association, Farm Bureau or school can carry on the work with only supervision from the Extension Department. This will leave us free to extend the work to the other communities. By next year our other agents will be thoroughly capable of carrying on the follow-up work, and leave the assistant director more time for nutrition project work with the adults.

We are planning to incorporate nutrition work into our boys and girls club work by means of "Keep Growing Demonstrations."

Hot School Lunches: A few school lunches have helped in furthering our child nutrition work. We are equipped to do much more of this work as soon as there is a public demand for it. The state school system is taking more and more interest in health work and will, we hope, later on realize the benefit that the hot school lunch project could be to them.

Adult Nutrition work: The lecture courses supplemented by Home Demonstrations have not only given good results in improved food habits but have brought about an encouraging change in public opinion. At least four communities in the state now seem to realize the acute need of vegetables and milk. Local dairy men report an increased milk demand that there are neither cows nor pastures to meet; there is also a decided increase of interest in the family vegetable gardens.

Milk and Vegetables Needed: Lack of an adequate supply of milk and vegetables is the biggest single factor in our nutrition problem. We are closely cooperating with the Dairy division to secure more family cows and to encourage more dairies. Next year we are planning to rapidly extend our garden demonstration work so as to have at least one demonstration family vegetable garden in each section of each agricultural county. All agents, men and women, will concentrate on this particular demonstration early in the spring.

Simplicity Absolutely Essential: Every bit of our nutrition project material as originally planned was found to be entirely too complicated for the conditions in this state. We are constantly revising and as we simplify we get better results. It is useless to attempt to cover the whole field of needs. One or two fundamental needs are all that we can hope to obtain results from at any one time. During the early part of 1923 we hope to print a small amount of project material that has now reached a satisfactory form.

Planning and Remodeling Farm Homes:

This project made a slight beginning, mostly in the form of home demonstrations. One project group in Washoe County made a real study of this problem. Growth will be slow along this line and depends largely on general economic conditions.

Farmstead Beautification:

This is in its very infancy, only a few isolated demonstrations being attempted. These, however, gave very good results.

Household Efficiency:

This project made just a bare beginning, mostly through

home demonstrations and some project group work in Washoe County. Much project material has been collected and tried out in Washoe County. The woman agent in this county is specializing in this project and early this coming year will formulate definite project outlines and illustrative material for use throughout the state.

Clothing:

As previously stated, clothing work had been greatly over emphasized in the past, and this year every effort was made to relegate it to its proper minor position. However, the deep seated desire of our ranch women to express their starved sense of beauty through this medium makes them ask for clothing work the very first thing. Clothing a ranch family is a real problem, if not the greatest one, and therefore should be founded on the sound basis of practical and truthful subject matter. On reviewing the work so far done it was found that a wide discrepancy existed in the type of clothing work done throughout the state. So during this year every effort has been made to unify this project work, eliminate faulty and impractical technique, and concentrate effort on the really vital problems of clothing selection, the clothing budget, modification of commercial patterns, the making and use of guide patterns, paper dress forms, fitting problems, the care and use of sewing machine and other time and labor saving methods.

This revision has been well worth while for the joy and satisfaction it has brought to our ranch mothers. It is really of economic as well as social importance that ranch women and children should be dressed in sufficient good taste to avoid being conspicuous in town, and to sustain their self confidence when meeting their social, business and school associates.

However, the clothing cost records turned in this year raise the grave question whether or not it pays the average Nevada ranch mother to do much of the every day family sewing. When no hired help is available for inside work the mother must do practically all of the work connected with feeding and caring for not only the family but a number of ranch hands. Every possible means of help must be utilized. Factory made house dresses, rompers and underwear of fair quality can be purchased so cheap that it rarely pays such busy women to make them. The clothing help our women need is along the line of suitable selection, re-fitting problems, and clothing budget work.

Community and Family Recreation:

This is the first year that an effort has been made to assist in this serious community problem. Game demonstrations, festival programs, song sheets have been prepared and demonstrated; children's parties have been particularly successful. The assistance of the state and university library services have been secured in establishing six community libraries which are indeed cherished in our isolated rural districts. Magazine clubs have also proved feasible in the more populous districts.

The whole recreation project has been a big help in breaking down the barriers of personal diffidence that tends to grow up in the country and has worked wonders in developing the power to cooperate along many other lines. You can't help but like and cooperate with those with whom you have learned to play.

Home Industries:

There is a real need and hunger for home industries

whereby our ranch women and children can have a source of personal income and thereby realize a few of their long cherished dreams. Lack of pin money is one of the foundations for discontent with rural life. A small number of home demonstrations were established in such industries as poultry, cheese, butter and gardens. This work is sure to grow steadily and is one in which the men agents can render valuable assistance.

Project V. Sanitation and Hygiene: Water supplies, Sewage disposal, etc.

Results not up to expectations: The rural engineering project was an entirely new one this year, and several factors combined to retard the work and reduce the amount of actual results.

Subject matter assistance: The only subject matter assistance available for this highly technical project was about half the time of one of the county agents who is a trained civil and irrigation engineer. This agent went into a number of the counties to give technical help but a large part of even this time was taken up with irrigation problems. However, some project material (including blue prints of septic tank) was prepared and considerable technical assistance rendered in establishing home demonstrations of water systems, power plants, septic tanks, etc. Even this limited technical assistance was a very real help.

Spread of influence was not as great as we had hoped. This was due to two factors, we believe; first, the stringent financial conditions existing throughout the cattle range districts, and second, the awful inertia of long years of doing without. To have gone with-

so long that all desire to improve has died away is sometimes the pitiful result of our hard pioneering days. Slow, persistent work and keen publicity methods, particularly tours, are the only remedy.

Fly Control:

The common house fly is so very common in Nevada that it is not only a dreadful pest but a constant health menace. We feel that the real reason for much of our summer sickness among infants and young children is due to the infection carried by flies from our open outdoor toilets to our food. Again public opinion is against us. Nevada always has had swarms of flies bred in her corrals and cattle feeding yards; and most folks seem to feel that nothing can be done about it. An intensive campaign of prevention and eradication was mapped out and earnestly pushed by three agents. We confess that only very limited concrete results were obtained, but are not greatly disheartened. A few groups of people have been sufficiently awakened to the habits of the house fly to be uncomfortable when they get too thick. Fly traps and poison, screened windows and toilets are now appearing in a few neighborhoods. Three communities made real progress with Spring Clean Up days and other preventive measures. The coming year we shall try to have one comparatively fly free neighborhood in each county and use these as demonstration communities. We are just starting on a ten year campaign against the common house fly.

Home Nursing:

In Elko County the Agent, who is also a trained nurse, is carefully working up a home nursing course, which is giving good

results. We are going rather slowly in order to see how this work takes and to avoid a duplication of the work of other agencies.

Child Welfare:

Under this head come many phases of personal service work. We feel that all extension agents should be constantly on the outlook for cases involving needy children and help in securing assistance of some kind through some community, county, or state agency, school, church, lodge, health organization, or County Commissioners. For every such case there is help if they only knew where to apply. It is the duty of Extension Agents to be able to help them utilize these welfare organizations. A number of such cases have been handled with quiet courtesy and no publicity.

A statistical summary of the year's work in these projects is included in order to show concrete material results.

However, the biggest results are the awakening the encouragement that comes through community effort and the rebuilding of wholesome, old fashioned neighborhood life. These things statistics can never show nor can their value be expressed in dollars and cents.

HOME AND COMMUNITY WELFARE

- 1922

Purpose -- To improve the efficiency, convenience, comfort, and attractiveness of farm homes; to provide social recreation, and to make the community a better place in which to live.

No. communities adopting work.....	133
Demonstrations established	1,436
Demonstrations completed	1,661
Lectures and demonstrations	439
Attendance at same	9,055
No. home visits	889
No. families adopting suggestions	1,578

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223
1539

Nutrition --

No. child feeding demonstrations	265
Children involved	213
Child care demonstrations	151
Children involved	158
Schools adopting school lunches.....	6
Children attending same	244
Children increasing use of milk	42
Children giving up tea and coffee.....	108
Children showing other health improvements.	135
Children weighed and measured	539
Children found to be underweight	336
Underweight child demonstrations started...	215
Children gaining.....	149
Total amount gained	607 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
No. children gaining back to normal.....	27
Adults weighed and measured	76
Number found to be abnormal	44
Adult weight reduction demonstrations showing improvement	27
Adult underweight demonstrations showing improvement.....	11
Adult constipation demonstrations showing improvement.....	26
Misc. corrective feeding demonstrations showing improvement	28
Family feeding demonstrations established..	40
Families changing general food habits.....	170

Food Preservation --

Qts. fruit	20,265	
Qts. jelly	2,619	
Qts. vegetables	9,248	
Qts. meat	547	
Qts. brining	1,202	
Lbs. dried food	100	
Reported value		\$22,686.40

Junior Extension Work --

Qts. fruit	47	
Qts. jelly	5	
Reported value		33.50

Planning and Remodeling Farm Homes --

Houses remodeled	7	
Single rooms remodeled	15	
Single rooms redecorated	11	

Farm and Community Beautification --

Communities improved	13	
Farms improved	12	
Hedges	1,735	ft.
Trees planted	455	
Shrubs planted	142	
Lawn	12,140	sq. ft.

Household Efficiency --

Equipment installed:

Power washing machines	14
Fireless cookers	25
Pressure cookers	46
Fruit-vegetable driers	1
Power machines	12
Lighting systems	5
Heating systems	4
Sewing machine motors	4
Vacuum sweepers	6
Mop wringers	12
Dish washers	15
Iceless Refrigerators	6
Other Equipment	237
Kitchens rearranged	30
Families making budgets	18
Families keeping expense accts ...	7

Improved methods of work 28

Clothing --

New garments made	477	Saving	\$2,870.00
Garments remodeled	143	"	1,198.00
Patterns cut or altered	271		171.00
Dress forms made	399		3,035.00
New hats made	223		2,840.00
Hats remodeled	281		949.00
Misc. hand work	1151		1,884.30
Garments dry cleaned	166		206.00
Reported value			<u>13,153.70</u>

Junior Extension Work ---

New garments made	227		
Misc. articles made	137		
Garments mended	25		
Reported value			516.65

Community and Family Recreation --

Recreation centers established	7		
Libraries and reading rooms	6		
Communities installing playground equipment.....	3		

Home Industries for Women and Girls --

Home garden industries assisted ...	22	Value	6,087.00
Poultry industries	24		
Chickens raised	19,192		18,936.00
Dozs. eggs produced	9,000		3,600.00
Flocks culled	23		
Poultry houses built	3		
Poultry houses remodeled	16		
Total reported value			<u>28,623.00</u>

Sanitation and Hygiene

Purpose - To improve the public health by the maintenance of sanitary conditions and the observance of hygienic regulations in home, farm and community.

No. communities adopting work	16
Demonstrations established	103
Demonstrations completed	95
Lectures and Demonstrations	40
Attendance at same	963
No. home visits	202
No. families adopting suggestions ...	467

Sanitation and Health -

Rural water systems.....	9
Sinks	9
Plumbing remodeled	7
Septic tanks	4
Fly traps	84
Fly hangers	26
Screens	169
Sanitary toilets	4
Rats and mice killed	181
Community clean up campaigns	11
Health Habits	152

State Program of Work for 1923: This is really the first year that a comprehensive program of work has been developed on a state wide basis. At the annual meeting in January the county delegates and extension force made a survey of conditions affecting the state as a whole. Using this as a guide, a five year program of work was mapped out. Then, taking a year's share, each county delegation went home and sought to enlist their various communities in carrying out their share of the work. The results were really quite good and the state program has been a big help in emphasizing vital problems and eliminating nonessential ones. However, experience has shown that this rather superimposed program requires some revision in the light of actual local experience.

The 1923 program of work is being built up from a community basis. For this purpose community programs of work for the next year were started in November. The extension agents met with each community program committee and mapped out the plan of community work for next year. These were brought in by the community delegates to the county annual meeting in November and built up into a county program. Practically all the county programs are now completed. These county programs will be brought into the State Annual Meeting in January and from these a revision of the state five years program will be made.

This method of working out community and county programs of work in the fall has put the work forward at least two months this year over last year's method and should be a great help in getting an early start in actual field work in 1923.

SUPERVISORY PLANS FOR 1923.

As the state program of work will not be made up until the annual meeting in January it is impossible to give definite plans for next year. Beyond saying that about one-third of the supervisor's time will be given to nutrition specialist work; about one-third time to analysis of project progress in each county and giving assistance to weak spots, i.e., training of personnel or additional subject matter assistance; about one-third time to office records and reports and general publicity.

As practically all of next year's community and county programs of work are completely planned, much less time will be needed for this work next year. The time saved on program development will be devoted by the supervisory force to program analysis and increased subject matter assistance where weakness is apparent.

C O N C L U S I O N .

Definitely Planned Project Work --

We feel that the biggest improvement made in Nevada Extension Work this year has been brought about through the adoption of definitely planned project work. A majority of the home and community work is now carefully planned out, by the community committee and the agent. A definite project outline is drawn up and signed, stating clearly the object, goal, method of work and just exactly what each of the cooperating agencies will do to further the work. The results have already demonstrated the value of this careful planning.

in increased local cooperation and in eliminating much of the casual, unimportant work that otherwise takes up so much of an agent's time.

Another big improvement was the thereby unification of work on the family basis, eliminating duplication of effort, and securing much better cooperation all over the field.

Finally we wish to reemphasize the fact that Nevada is really the last pioneer state in the union; that it is still a missionary field, with great possibilities for future home building. We need more workers than our local funds can possibly provide. Some special provision should be made to meet this unusual condition and provide us with at least two more women agents.

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Greel,

Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAIRY AND POULTRY WORK

-for-

1 9 2 2

by

Verner E. Scott

Dairy and Poultry Specialist.

INDEX

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ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIALIST IN DAIRYING AND POULTRY, 1922.

I. Dairying:-

	<u>Page</u>
Organization-----	1
Relation to teaching and Experimental work-----	1
Programme of work-----	1
Subproject A-Herd Records, B-Herd Improvements-----	1-2
Subproject C-Silos and Dairy Buildings, D-Dairy Management, E-Sanitation-----	2-3
Subproject F-Home Buttermaking and Cheesemaking, G-Creamery Improvement -----	3
State Goals-----	3-4
Methods-----	4-5
Cooperating Extension Agencies-----	5-6
Results-----	6-7
Miscellaneous and Emergency Work-----	7
Map Attached-----	8
Outlook of Coming Year-----	8
Assistance that Could be Used-----	8
Division of Time-----	8-9
Map of Nevada-----	10

II. Poultry:-

Organization-----	11
Work after June 15-----	11
Programme of Work-----	11
State Goal-----	11-12
Methods-----	12
Cooperating Extension Agencies-----	12
Results-----	12-13
Miscellaneous and Emergency Work-----	13
Outlook of Coming Year-----	13
Plan of work for Coming Year-----	13

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIALIST IN DAIRYING, 1922.

1. Organization. The Specialist in Dairying is employed jointly between the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Division. Approximately one half time is given to supervision of the college herd and instruction, one fourth time to specialist work in dairying, and one fourth time to specialist work in poultry. Specialist work in dairying is also done in one county, Churchill, by the federal Agriculturist, Mr. Cline.
2. About the same relationship exists to the teaching and experimental work as in the past. The Specialist in Dairying is also consulting specialist in the Station.
3. 1922 Programme of Work,- Work in Dairying has been taken up under the following Subprojects;

A. Herd Record Work, consisting of organization of Cowtesting associations, Encouraging private herd records, supervision of Official testing.

Nevada is essentially a meat producing state and farmers who have dairy cows should have some figures on production and cost whereby to compare their dairy cows with beef and sheep. In most states the official testing is a self maintaining department, the fees for testing covering the cost of supervision, but since there are so few registered herds in the state this work is still in the educational stage. When there are a larger number of official tests made the work can be made self supporting. The state goal in this project is to have a cowtesting association in each dairy county within the next five years.

B. Herd Improvement, consisting of, organization of Bull associations, elimination of scrubs, assistance in selection of better dairy stock, issuing of certificates of merit for high producing cows.

No new bull associations have been organized but the two associations now in operation have received help which prevented their dissolution. Six scrub bulls have been replaced by registered animals. Assistance has been given in selecting 12 registered dairy bulls, 24 registered dairy cows and 148 grade cows.

The state goal is to increase the dairy cattle in the state to 44,000, an increase of 22,000 in the next five years. This year in addition to the natural increase, about 900 cows have been purchased from outside the state. 54 certificates have been issued for high producing cows, 10 of which were for two year olds, 16 for three year olds, and 28 for mature animals.

C. Silos and Dairy Buildings. State goal, one demonstration silo in each dairy county, one model dairy barn in each county where dairying is a major industry.

Two silos have been constructed, one in Elko county and one in Pershing county. On account of the lack of experience in silo filling, the State Specialist spent three days in Pershing county demonstrating how to fill a silo. Plans were sent out for six dairy barns, four of which are now nearly completed. Two milk houses have been constructed.

D. Dairy Management. Assistance has been given in planing the management of one herd and in feeding four herds. No state goal was made, the work arising out of the needs of the people as shown in subprojects A and B.

E. Sanitation. No work has been done on this project since there would not be time to do the work justice. The plan as started two years ago was to visit each creamery once a month, score the cream as it came to the creamery and visit the farmers who produced poor cream.

This would take a week at each creamery and even if a person were putting all his time on the one project he could not make the rounds of all of the creameries oftener than once every two months. I think good work could be done along this line when there is large enough force to permit the work being done efficiently.

F. Home Buttermaking and Cheesemaking. There being no cheese factories in the state, home cheesemaking is a very important part of the farm labor. Demonstrations have been given in four communities. In every case it was the farm women who were interested and who did the manufacturing. I think this is a piece of work that should be emphasized during the coming year.

G. Creamery Improvement. There are eight creameries in the State, two of which are centralizers. Any programme for improvement and standardizing of butter should be given sufficient time to follow up any suggestions made, hence since the Dairy specialist has taken over the work of the Poultry specialist the work with creameries has been reduced to assistance upon request. At the request of the Minden Butter Company, Mr. Chris Johnson, Creamery specialist for The Western Dairy Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, spent three days at the plant and in visiting dairymen. Mr. Johnson also conducts butter-scoring contests at which Nevada creameries are represented. No report has been received showing the extent of the work or the quality of the butter.

(b) State Goals.

Subproject A. A cow testing association in each county where dairying is a major industry, five counties, Douglas, Washoe, Lyon, Churchill, and Clark; official testing in at least four purebred herds; private herd records in Lyon county.

Subproject B. To increase the dairy cattle 22,000 in five years; to eliminate scrub bulls.

Subproject C. One demonstration silo in each dairy county, one model dairy barn in each dairy county.

Subproject D. To induce feeding of a proper ration in at least four herds.

Subproject E. To score cream at each creamery in the state during the summer months and visit farmers who were supplying poor cream.

Subproject F. To give cheesemaking and buttermaking demonstrations upon request of county agents.

Subproject G. To assist creameries upon request.

(c) Methods.

The teaching has been done by demonstration, personal assistance, and lectures. In case of demonstrations and lectures, the county agents or home demonstration agents have arranged for the meetings and the Specialist has given the demonstration or lecture. The Washoe cow testing Association was organized by means of a drive in which there were five captains each assisted by an organizer. The drive was completed in three days but about two weeks was taken before the drive to enthuse the captains and plan the drive. In selecting cattle, the buyer usually accompanied the specialist but when this was impossible a representative of the farmers was present. The dairy tour has been a very effective means of stimulating farmers to better methods. This year visits were made to dairies which had some good phase of dairying to demonstrate, some of the subjects covered were

; effect of using Registered bulls, results of herd

(c) cont.

records, milking machines, milking three times a day, a purebred herd, results of feeding balanced rations. In conducting a cheesemaking demonstration the people present were asked to take part in the work. This impressed the methods on their minds. After the demonstration, printed directions were left for their use in their future efforts. In judging demonstrations, farmers were asked to take part and make selections. Cows of known production were used and the farmers asked to select the best and poorest, after which there was a discussion of the production compared with conformation.

(d) Cooperating Extension Agencies.

(1) County Agents. Specialist work was done only at the request of county agents. When requests came to the office from other sources they were referred to the county agent who arranged to have the work done. All demonstrations, tours, and meetings were arranged for by either the county agent or the home demonstration agent.

(2) Home Demonstration Agents. The Home Demonstration Agents have assisted in making the tours and meetings a success and have cooperated with the county agents in arranging for the various undertakings.

(3) Other extension agencies. Mr. L. E. Cline, Agriculturist in charge at Newlands Irrigation project has organized and is looking after the Churchill County Cow Testing Association. Mr. Cline does practically all of the dairy specialist work in Churchill County since he is stationed in the project for that purpose. He is doing very effective work, assisting in selection of stock and preventing as far as possible the importation of any poor dairy stock. His advice to the farmers on care and handling of dairy cows is very valuable. Mr. Chris Johnson, of the Western Dairy Division, has assisted one creamery with manufacturing troubles, and has conducted scoring contests

(d) cont.

at Salt Lake at which Nevada butter was scored.

(4) Other agencies. Mr. Ben Cardinal, Manager of the Minden Butter Company, has imported two carloads of improved dairy cows, and has assisted the Douglas County Dairy Improvement Association in the selection of six registered dairy bulls. The Smith Valley Dairy-men's Association has conducted a tour through Douglas and Washoe Counties inspecting creameries and dairies, which cannot help but result in better methods in Smith Valley. The Nevada Holstein Association has sent out literature boosting for more and better dairy cows.

(e) Results.

A. Cow testing associations have been organized in three of the five counties in which it was planned to do so. Private herd records have been started on five dairy farms in Lyon County. Official testing has been conducted on five farms, yearly tests being made on 40 cows, and short time tests on six cows.

B. Six scrub bulls eliminated, and replaced by registered bulls.

12 registered bulls selected.

24 registered cows selected.

148 high grade cows selected.

900 dairy cows purchased in the State.

54 certificates of merit for high producing cows issued.

C. Two silos erected,

Four dairy barns built.

Two milk houses built.

D. Four herds feeding balanced rations.

E. No work.

F. Four cheesemaking demonstrations.

About 250 pounds of cheese made as a result of the demonstrations.

(e) cont.

G, Butter scoring contests conducted by Western Dairy Division U.S. Department of Agriculture.

One visit by butter specialist, Western Dairy Division.

Four visits to creameries by State specialist.

4. Miscellaneous and Emergency Work.

Assistance has been given in tracing pedigrees and in registering purebred cattle for those who have recently started the purebred business. The University maintains a complete set of herd books and advanced registry books of the four leading dairy breeds and upon request from any resident of the State extended pedigrees are made out. This work can be continued for a few years probably but when a breeder gets to the point where he is selling stock he is referred to commercial agencies for pedigree work.

Assistance has been given to dairymen seeking a location and to milkers seeking work whenever the opportunity offered. The Dairy specialist took part in four dairy tours in which about 400 people were met.

Assistance was given in judging dairy stock at the Elko and Pershing County Fairs and at the Metropolis Winter Show. Plans were drawn and assistance given in arranging one creamery.

Attended and addressed State Farm Bureau Meeting, State County Agents' Conference, Eastern District County Agents' Conference and Western District Agents' Conference.

Statistics,

Meetings,	5,	Attendance	418
Demonstrations	3	"	350
Conferences	9	"	40
Miles by rail	(1) in the state		2,400
	(2) outside State		6,000
Miles by auto	-----		1,000

5, (a) Map attached.

(b) Certificate of Merit attached.

6, The outlook for the coming year is encouraging. A modern creamery is under construction at Yerington, Lovelock has again started her creamery, the Ice cream factory at Reno is doubling its capacity, and one creamery at Reno is doubling its capacity. There is a general tendency toward dairying in the remote valleys which have heretofore imported all their dairy foods.

Suggested changes. As explained on page 2, par. E, it will probably be best to omit this project until a greater amount of help is available. Creamery work will probably be continued only as in the past year upon request of individual creameries, and then not as a definite project but as emergency work.

7, Since both dairying and poultry are handles by the same person, a great deal of assistance can be given by specialists from the Department of Agriculture, especially the manufacturing specialists from the Western Dairy Division.

8, Division of time by counties.

The following division of ~~time~~ includes the work both in Dairying and Poultry.

Churchill,	4 days
Elko	10
Clark	4
Humbolt	6
Lyon	15
Lincoln	10
Pershing	18
Washoe	25
White Pine	4
	<u>96</u>

8, cont.

Assistance in selecting cows for Humbolt, Elko, Washoe, Pershing
counties, 25

Travel 20 days in State

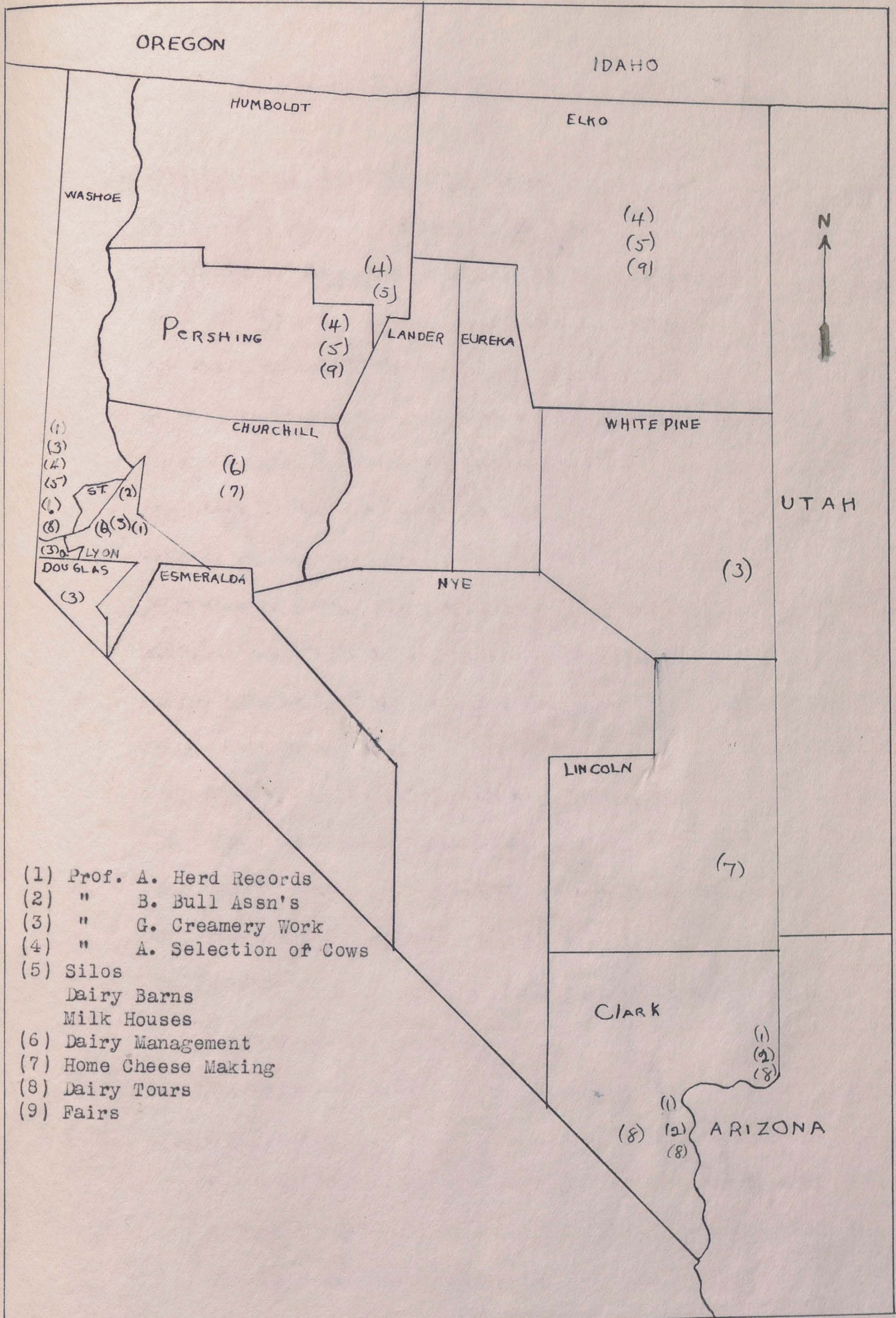
Conferences 8 days in

Office 40

Teaching 108

U of N herd 14

Total 311



OREGON

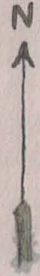
IDAHO

HUMBOLDT

ELKO

WASHOE

(4)
(5)
(9)



(4)
(5)

PERSHING

(4)
(5)
(9)

LANDER EUREKA

WHITE PINE

CHURCHILL

(6)
(7)

UTAH

(1)
(3)
(4)
(5)

ST (2)
(8) (3) (1)

LYON
DOUGLAS

(3)

ESMERALDA

NYE

(3)

LINCOLN

(7)

- (1) Prof. A. Herd Records
- (2) " B. Bull Assn's
- (3) " G. Creamery Work
- (4) " A. Selection of Cows
- (5) Silos
Dairy Barns
Milk Houses
- (6) Dairy Management
- (7) Home Cheese Making
- (8) Dairy Tours
- (9) Fairs

CLARK

(1)
(2)
(8)

(1)
(8) (2)
(8)

ARIZONA

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIALIST IN POULTRY. 1922.

1. Organization. The Specialist in poultry is employed jointly between the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Division. Approximately one half time is given to supervision of the college herd and instruction, one fourth time to specialist work in dairying and one fourth time to specialist work in Poultry.
- 2, Up to June 15 of this year the specialist work in Poultry was handled by M. D. Collins, after his resignation this phase of extension work was added to that of the Dairy Specialist since the instructional work in college was also handled by the same person.
- 3, Programme of work. The programme of work was outlined by Mr. Collins and practically all of the introductory work, as well as all of the spring work on baby chicks and spring feeding and culling demonstrations, was done by him.
- A, The accredited and recommended flock plan.
 - B, Securing standard bred-to-lay flocks.
 - C, Construction and remodelling of poultry houses.
 - D, Feeding and management of poultry.
 - E, Lectures to be offered on production of infertile eggs.
Demonstrations on grading.
 - F, Assistance in securing baby chick.

(b) State Goal.

5 accredited or recommended flocks in each county each year.
A bred-to-lay flock on every farm where there are 25 or more hens kept throughout the year.

(b) cont.

5 poultry houses remodelled in each county each year.

5 persons each year in each county to be induced to feed a balanced ration.

(c) Methods.

Teaching has been done by demonstration, lectures, personal talks, farm visits, poultry tours, circular letters, and poultry shows.

(d) Cooperating Extension Agencies.

- (1) County Agents. Demonstrations, meetings and tours were arranged for by county agents. Letters, pricelists and pamphlets were sent from the Specialists office to the county Agents who had them mimeographed and sent out to those interested.
- (2) Home demonstration Agents. Miss McElhinney and Miss Mann, Home Demonstration agents in Elko and Pershing counties took a very active part in the poultry extension work. Nearly all of the poultry work in their respective counties was directed by them and they were present at all demonstrations and lectures.
- (3) Other Extension agencies. The Smith Hughes teacher at Metropolis assisted in making the Metropolis Winter Poultry Show a success, and was influential in introducing better baby chicks.

(e) Results.

8 accredited flocks established.

310 eggs from bred-to-lay hens imported.

5 cockerels from trapnested 250 egg hens imported.

4 balanced rations fed.

2 electric incubators purchased.

1 18000 egg incubator fumigated.

8 poultry shows judged attendance 738.

2 houses remodelled.

(e) cont.

4 poultry houses built

1125 bred-to-lay baby chicks imported.

60 bred-to-lay cockerels purchased for 1923 breeding.

5050 standard chicks imported.

4. Miscellaneous and Emergency Work.

69 farm visits at which 260 people were met.

22 personal letters regarding poultry management.

217 price lists of recommended dealers in baby chicks sent out.

1005 feeding rations sent out.

Statistics.

Meetings,	44 - attendance	1001
Culling demonstrations	79 - "	749
Egg grading demonstration	1 - "	150
Caponizing demonstrations	4 - "	33

5. Outlook for coming year.

The outlook for next year is better than ever before. The largest hatchery in the state which puts out about 60,000 baby chicks is heading its breeding flocks with cockerels from 250 egg hens. Much interest is being taken in more and better poultry in all parts of the state.

6. The plan of work for the coming year will be much as for 1922, modified only to fit the time allowed for this work.

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Creel,

Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MARKETING WORK

-for-

1921 - 1922

by

Chas. A. Norcross,

Marketing Specialist.

R E P O R T

STATE SPECIALIST IN MARKETING - 1921-1922.

EXTENSION WORK IN MARKETING was undertaken July 1, 1921, under a time-limited arrangement, the period of salary of the specialist to terminate April 1, 1922. This understanding was carried out with the exception that the specialist continued in that capacity until about September 1, 1922, serving in the work at intervals during the latter period.

A brief survey of the work and situation in respect to the project in 1921 will clarify the work and situation resulting in 1922. During the early part of 1921 the specialist led a discussion in the press of the state, chiefly in the Nevada Farm Bureau publication, relative to the marketing problem of Nevada farmers. A membership agreement was adopted and the specialist with the aid of the County Agents of Western Nevada secured the requisite number of signatures of farmers to indicate the success of the movement. At the meeting of delegates held in Reno on August 26, 1921, for the purpose of perfecting the form of organization, Mr. G. W. Felts, General Manager of the California Alfalfa Growers Association, persuaded the delegates to discard the membership agreement adopted and substitute an iron-clad legal contract between the grower and the association, with heavy penalties for its breach and under which the grower assigned to the association the sole and exclusive right to market his alfalfa or any other crop taken over. The

specialist opposed this on the ground that in his opinion the larger Nevada growers would not sign it; on the further ground that in practice the penalties could not be enforced and lastly that to change the membership agreement would necessitate a new canvass of the growers on the very eve of crop marketing, which at the best would delay marketing action too late in the season to accomplish anything. As the delegates were overwhelmingly for the Felts plan, the specialist acquiesced. All of September, October and November was spent in the field with County Agents Reed, Buckman and Merrill in membership drives to secure signatures under the Felts plan. The precious time when the Association could have been marketing the crop was wasted in the unsuccessful effort of attempting to substitute the new plan. After three months' effort less than 300 farmers had signed, as against 700 under the first plan, and none of the larger farmers in Churchill County would execute the new membership agreement. In December it was decided to let the matter of organizing the alfalfa growers go over until next season.

The specialist in January, 1922, supplied the plan and details of the Metropolis Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc., which adopted and incorporated under the plan. During the early part of the year he prepared and published the Extension Bulletin on the grading and classing of wool.

In July the specialist called a meeting of delegates from the Western counties to meet at Reno for the purpose of going over the subject of marketing. At this meeting it was unanimously decided to modify the Membership Agreement to a form which would meet the

objections of the larger alfalfa growers, and permit all who had executed the more drastic agreement to sign the former as a substitute. A resolution was adopted embodying the proposed changes and calling a general meeting to be held at Fernley two weeks later for its discussion and ratification.

The Fernley meeting was well attended and seemed very enthusiastic. Senator Pitt of Lovelock, one of the largest growers who had previously opposed the association, was present under a special invitation by the specialist, and endorsed the movement. Likewise Mr. I. H. Kent, of Fallon, whose opposition the year before had been effective.

Under the revised plan an Alfalfa Price-Fixing Board was to be created which would meet not later than September 10th of each year and establish minimum prices of different grades of alfalfa, graduated according to the marketing conditions in each locality affecting prices. The Fernley meeting decided to issue a call for a meeting of a tentative board chosen from each district on the first Saturday in September in advance of the completion of the membership drives. This meeting was held at Reno on the date mentioned. It adopted grades for Nevada alfalfa and minimum prices for the different localities, the effect of which was to standardize alfalfa prices for the time being throughout the state.

It was understood that the delegates when they returned home would energetically get behind a movement in their respective localities to secure the additional membership necessary to enable

the local associations to organize and the State Exchange, in which all were to be federated, to function.

The specialist prepared and sent out the forms, tendered his services free to any locality that would evidence a reasonable spirit of activity and wrote letters to scores of farmers. County Agents Reed and Buckman put forth earnest efforts to put the work over in their counties, but all in vain. The specialist became convinced that for the present, at least, it would be a waste of effort to attempt to put over a marketing association in Nevada of sufficient strength in productive membership to give any reasonable hope of its success. And after contributing a thousand dollars worth of his own time to the cause is satisfied.

My judgment is that the leaven of cooperative marketing has been sown, however, and that if too many half-baked local sporadic associations are not started meantime to die after a few months of ineffectual existence, but two or three years are permitted to go by, a real association can be organized here in Nevada, but not sooner.

C. A. Norcross

State Marketing Specialist.