

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 1934 - 1935

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

Introduction:

Increased precipitation and better prices for crops and livestock greatly improved the Nevada 1935 agricultural situation over that existing for several previous years. The additional rain and snowfall not only materially improved the quality and quantity of range feed, but also supplied increased irrigation water, making possible a 24% increase in total crop acreage harvested over 1934. The increased tonnage and price improvement combined to give a 31% larger value to the 1935 crops than to the 1934 crops. The value of cattle, lambs and wool marketed in 1935 also showed substantial increase over the value of equivalent numbers and tonnage sold in the normal annual marketings of the immediately previous depression years. In this connection, it should be recalled that due to the 1934 drought, cattle and sheep numbers were of necessity materially reduced, through the marketing of the older breeding stock, thus making sales that particular year, unusually large.

Nevada not only received the benefit in 1935 of the general rise in agricultural prices, but home markets for the State's agri-

cultural products also improved, from the standpoint of both price and volume. This improvement was due, in a large measure, to a revival of the mining industry and large per capita Federal public works expenditures, all of which resulted in materially increased buying power upon the part of the business, professional and laboring groups.

When it became evident, in the spring of 1935, that the accumulated precipitation would result in partially restored ranges and a nearly normal supply of water for spring and early summer irrigation, there was a very noticeable improvement in the morale of farm and ranch families throughout the state. This improvement in attitude was likewise shared by members of the Extension staff and resulted in the development of better community and county extension programs throughout the state. Both the Extension agents and the farm and ranch families with whom they were working, showed an eagerness to abandon emergency and relief activities and substitute therefor programs having long-time permanent objectives.

While the importance of securing better prices for crops and livestock and the devising of ways and means of getting out of debt as soon as possible, still occupied first place in the thinking of the average Nevada ranch family, plans for the future years, involving better family living conditions, educational advantages and economic opportunity for the boys and girls, began to again receive

consideration. The prolonged drought and agricultural depression had, however, taught Nevada farmers and stockmen certain lessons. In the efforts they were compelled to make during these trying years to save their homes and ranches, they had learned the value of organization and what could be accomplished through group effort. It had become evident to them that the best interests of themselves as individuals and of their families, could be served by devoting a material portion of their energies, to community and group welfare.

The general willingness, this past year, of Nevada stockmen to accept regulation of livestock grazing on the Public Domain, as a necessary step towards conserving and preserving the State's greatest single agricultural asset, the range forage, is a most outstanding example of this change in viewpoint. Following the passage of the Taylor-Grazing Act, the Extension Service, cooperating with the State and County Farm Bureaus, held State, Regional and County meetings, to inform stockmen of the advantages of range control to protect both their individual and community grazing rights and to acquaint them with the organization procedure, which it would be necessary to follow, in order to set up Federal Grazing Districts. As a result of these meetings, a great majority of cattle and sheep men not only expressed the desire to have grazing districts established by the Secretary of the Interior at an early date, but also took immediate steps to form themselves into associations to properly

administer such districts when established. As a result of this interest and desire, on the part of the stockmen, two districts, which include all the northern half of Nevada, have now been established; and other sections of the State suitable to grazing will be included in similar districts when Congress raises the 50,000,000 acre limitation now in effect.

Another example of group action, having for its objective the conservation of range forage on the public domain and the protection of the soil resources of individual ranch holdings, is evidenced in the formation of soil conservation associations in the agricultural communities of southern Nevada. These associations, sponsored jointly by the Federal Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service, have been actively supported by the ranchers living in the fertile irrigated valleys of Clark and Lincoln Counties. As soon as the Soil Conservation Service is able to expand its program to include other counties of the State a similar response, on the part of the local residents, is confidently expected.

In actively supporting the Federal program to create grazing districts and soil conservation districts, Nevada ranchers have fully realized that they were acting not only in their own interests, but also in the public interest to protect the heavy Federal investments in Nevada, amounting to several million dollars, for the construction of wells, spring development, stock watering facilities, flood control

structures and soil erosion checking devices all of which have been built by relief and emergency conservation labor since April, 1933. They are grateful for these improvements, which have not only added to the public wealth of the State and Nation, but will also serve in a very real sense to protect the future stability of their individual farm and range operations. They also have the satisfaction of knowing that they, themselves, in cooperation with their extension agents and specialists, planned many of these range and soil conservation improvements during the past decade and had the same ready to present to the Federal Bureaus when relief funds and relief labor became available to make possible their actual construction.

The growing tendency of Nevada farm and livestock people to abandon their old individualistic attitude and work together, has likewise been evidenced the past year, through the increased support given farm organization. The Farm Bureau is the only general farm organization now existing in Nevada and by action of the State Legislature seventeen years ago, was made the official agency through which organized extension work was to be conducted in the several counties. While splendid support has been given the Farm Bureau throughout the sixteen years of its existence by many of the leading farm and livestock men and women of the State, at no time prior to 1935, has its paid membership included over 50% of the rural families of any county. During the past year, notwithstanding the grievous loss of its leader for a decade, State President Joseph D. Yeager,

the Farm Bureau made, not only a substantial gain in its state membership, but also succeeded, in one county, in enrolling every ranch family as paid members of the organization. This outstanding achievement, in Humboldt County, has never yet been duplicated elsewhere in the United States and stands as a joint tribute, both to the county, state and national leadership of the Farm Bureau and to the extension leadership afforded by Extension Agent Paul L. Maloney.

While the great majority of Nevada ranch families have succeeded in weathering the combined setback of drought, bank failures and general agricultural depression, several hundred of such families scattered throughout the State have not been so fortunate. Some of these have lost their livestock holdings through foreclosure, and find themselves left with only isolated irrigated ranches, with no market whatever for the hay and grain produced. Others have become so hopelessly involved financially, that both the land and livestock must be surrendered to meet the outstanding debts. Still others, chiefly in the group raising cash crops, find themselves with farm units too small to produce a living for their families unless they are provided with part-time employment in the mines, on the public highways, or with some type of work relief.

The Extension Service, in cooperation with the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Resettlement Administration, private lending agencies and Farm Debt Adjustment Committees, has

assisted individual farm families wherever possible in working out a solution for their difficulties. As a result of this type of work, substantial progress was made the past year, in the scaling down of debts owed to banks and private lenders, the refinancing of existing loans and the securing of new loans to purchase range breeding stock, dairy animals and poultry, as well as for the purpose of purchasing farm equipment and making needed repairs to farm homes and farm buildings.

The Federal Agricultural Adjustment programs for wheat, corn and hogs, through benefit payments made, has served to increase the income of several hundred farmers. 296 Nevada wheat growers received benefit payments, totaling \$87,000.00 for acreage reduction, during the three-year contract period ending in 1935. 236 Corn-hog contract signers were given benefit payments of \$25,280, for complying with the terms of their 1935 contracts.

Realizing that a sound permanent program for American Agriculture must originate with the farmers themselves, if accurate information on international, national, regional, state and county conditions is placed at their disposal, the Secretary of Agriculture requested, in the early fall of 1935, that State Extension Services hold County Planning conferences in every agricultural county in the United States, as the initial step in developing a National agricultural program. The Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, undertook this assignment in November, 1935. Basic agricultural material had been

presented to committees in four of the leading agricultural counties of the State prior to December 31, 1935. The project will be continued into 1936 and will be completed through a series of conferences in all agricultural counties, from which conferences will come recommendations representing the best farmer and livestock producer judgment as to suitable permanent agricultural programs for these counties.

Improvement in economic conditions has made it possible, the past year, for all members of the Extension staff to devote the major portion of their time to regular extension projects. In the field of agriculture, basic problems of production and marketing have again received their proper share of attention. Home and community activities stressed, have included home management, child care, nutrition, clothing, home and yard improvement, rural recreation and rural organization. 4-H Club work, with boys and girls, has been emphasized and closely integrated with the adult farm home and community projects. A definite start has also been made in developing extension projects which will appeal to the young people above 4-H Club age.

O R G A N I Z A T I O N

State Office Staff

The headquarters staff of the Agricultural Extension Division consists of a Director, an Administrative Assistant, a Financial Clerk, an Extension Editor, an Assistant Director for Agriculture, an Assistant Director for Home Economics, two Agricultural Economists, an Assistant in Agricultural Adjustment Compliance and five stenographers.

The Director is in Administrative charge of all agricultural extension work in the State, both for the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Nevada. The Administrative Assistant has supervision of the clerical staff and is in general charge of correspondence and the preparation and filing of records and reports. The Financial Clerk prepares the payrolls, checks accounts and keeps the books of the Agricultural Extension Division. The Extension Editor edits all bulletins issued and is in charge of the weekly news service supplied to Nevada newspapers and agricultural publications of adjoining states which serve Nevada.

The Assistant Director for Agriculture has supervision of agricultural projects, including agricultural 4-H Club work. The Assistant Director for Home Economics has supervision of home and community projects, including girls 4-H Club work. The senior Agricultural Economist handles agricultural finance and marketing projects, while the junior Agricultural Economist is responsible for agricultural adjustment work and enterprise efficiency studies.

The Assistant in Compliance is directly responsible for checking and enforcing compliance, in connection with corn-hog and wheat contracts, entered into by Nevada farmers with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The two Agricultural Economists are jointly responsible for agricultural outlook work.

Field Staff

The field staff of the Agricultural Extension Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, consisted of ten full-time men extension agents, three full-time men assistant extension agents, and four full-time women extension agents. These agents conducted their regular extension activities in the twelve counties of the state having legally organized County Farm Bureaus. Certain emergency work was also carried on by these agents in the other five counties of the state, which were not regularly organized to conduct Extension work. Headquarters for the Extension Agents, eight of whom worked in more than one county, were maintained in the eight county seats best located from the standpoint of proximity and highway connections to the agricultural communities to be served. Ten of these Extension agents were very satisfactorily officed in Federal buildings, while the remaining seven had more or less adequate quarters in county Court Houses.

Changes in Organization of Work

No changes occurred in the organization of Extension work, either in the State office or the field, with the exception of the appointment of an Assistant in Compliance, thereby relieving the

Director of Extension and the Extension Economist of any enforcement duties necessary in connection with the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment program.

Relationships With Other Divisions of the University of Nevada

The Agricultural Extension Division is a definite administrative unit of the University of Nevada, coordinate in rank with the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Relationships with College and Station have continued to be mutually helpful during the past fiscal year. Members of the Extension staff have given occasional instructional work to senior students in agriculture contemplating entering Extension work as a professional career. The College of Agriculture, in turn, supplies the agricultural graduates from which the Extension Division recruits its workers. The Agricultural Experiment Station has continued to cooperate closely with the Agricultural Extension Division in program planning, agricultural economics and outlook activities.

Relationships With State Regulatory Agencies

Relationships with the newly created State Department of Agriculture and the regulatory departments of the Public Service Division of the University of Nevada continue satisfactory.

Relationships with Farm Organizations

The County and State Farm Bureaus are designated by the Nevada Legislature as the official agencies through which the

University of Nevada must carry on its agricultural extension work. The Extension Division must therefore of necessity, work in close cooperation with the officers and directors of the County and State Farm Bureaus. Relationships, during the past fiscal year, have continued cordial and mutually helpful throughout the state, except in one county, where some slight friction between the two organizations developed. Steps have been taken to improve this situation. Several members of the Extension staff have devoted considerable time the past year to assisting County Farm Bureaus in reorganizing their constitutions and by-laws so that they would be in better shape to receive the full benefits of Extension work.

Relationships with Agricultural Committees, Nevada Bankers' Association.

The Extension Division has continued to cooperate with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association in supporting the Banker-Farmer program sponsored by the American Bankers' Association. Key-bankers have been appointed in every agricultural county of the state now having banks and the Extension agents are working with these bankers and the local farmers on Banker-Farmer projects.

Relationships with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture

The Agricultural Extension Division, as in past years, has maintained close contacts with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Similar contacts have been

maintained with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in connection with the drought purchase of livestock and the crop control programs applicable to Nevada. Cordial relationships exist with all bureaus of the Department, particularly with those having a considerable field personnel in this state such as the Forest Service, the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Soil Conservation Service.

Members of the Federal Extension staff who have given special assistance on Nevada Extension problems the past year include Director G. W. Warburton, Assistant Director C. B. Smith and Field Agents William A. Lloyd and Madge J. Reese.

Changes in Relationships of Extension Specialists and County and District Extension Agents.

No changes have occurred in the above mentioned relationships during the past fiscal year.

Sources of Extension Revenue

Revenue for the support of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, including the Cooperative Extension work carried on in several counties in the State, was derived from the following sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

A. Federal Appropriations.

(1) Federal Smith-Lever Fund (Act of Congress May 8, 1914)	\$ 15,966.24	- 15,966.24
(2) Federal Capper-Ketchum Fund (Act of Congress May 22, 1928)	\$ 20,523.71	- 20,523.71
(3) Federal Additional Cooperative Fund (Act of Congress March 26, 1934)	\$ 10,000.00	- 10,000.00
(4) Bankhead-Jones Fund (Act of Congress, June 29, 1935)		- 23,770.94

(4) Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Fund. (Paid directly from Washington, D. C. as salaries to Cooperative employees.)	\$ 2,887.50	- 2800.00
(5) Agricultural Adjustment Administration Fund (Paid directly from Washington, D. C. as salaries to <u>Cooperative</u> employees.)	12,942.54	- 10389.76
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Total Federal Funds.....	\$62,319.99	- 83450.65

B. State Appropriations.

(1) Agricultural Extension Division allocation of University of Nevada Public Service Division Tax Levy		
(a) For State Offset to Federal Funds	\$ 6,489.95	- 6489.95
(b) State Cooperative Fund	1,300.99	- 2476.16
(2) State Appropriations made directly by the Legislature from the General Fund for Agricultural Extension work in the several counties.	\$ 6,500.00	- 6500.00
(3) The Farm Bureau 1¢ State Tax Levy approximately 9/10 of which is used for support of Extension work in the participating counties. (The remaining 1/10 of this levy is allotted by law to the Nevada State Farm Bureau for the support of that organization.)	\$ 13,823.13	- 15212.17
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Total State Funds.....	\$ 28,114.07	30,678.28

C. County Appropriations.

(1) Appropriations by Boards of County Commissioners. (These vary from 1¢ to 3¢ of the County Tax Levies.)	\$ 28,603.97	32,320.85
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Total County Appropriations	\$ 28,603.97	32,320.85

Grand Total all public funds available
for support of Extension work during
the fiscal year.....\$119,038.03

Important Additions to Offices and Equipment

The following items of furniture and equipment were purchased from Federal Extension Funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935:

- 4 - 4-Drawer Steel Letter files - Legal
- 2 - 12" Electric Fans
- 3 - Royal Typewriters - 14"
- 2 - "Sit-Well" Typists' Chairs
- 4 - Line-a-Times
- 1 - Cine Kodak, Model 60, with case
- 1 - Kadoscope - Model 60
- 1 - Aerial #990 Fire Gun

The following items of furniture and equipment were purchased from State Offset Funds during the year ending June 30, 1935:

- 1 - Model KVB-#41 - Daylight Baloptican
- 1 - Model 118 B Philco Radio
- 1 - Western Electric Exposure Meter
- 1 - 4 x 5 Graflex Cut Film Magazine
- 1 - Model 7190-5 Remington Adding Machine
- 1 - 14" L. C. Smith Typewriter
- 2 - Remington Noiseless Typewriters
- 1 - Royal Typewriter - 14"
- 1 - Underwood Typewriter - 14"
- 4 - Aluminum Swivel Arm Chairs.
- 1 - Steel Desk Companion
- 2 - 4-Drawer Oak Steel Legal Files
- 1 - 4-section Walnut Bookcase

Changes in Personnel, July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935

Appointments:

Harold I. Baynton, Assistant in Compliance, Agricultural
Adjustment Administration, January 16, 1935.

Extension Staff as of June 30, 1935.

Administration

Cecil W. Greel, Director of Agricultural Extension.

C. W. Stark, Administrative Assistant.

M. Juanita Lovelock, Financial Clerk,

Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor.

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

Specialists

Lewis E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist.

Verner E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist.

County Extension Agents. (Agricultural)

Mark W. Menke Elko County

Albert J. Reed Pershing County

Edward C. Reed Washoe County

Otto R. Schulz Lyon County

Assistant County Extension Agents (Agricultural)

H. Elwood Boerlin Washoe County

Edmond B. Recanzone Lyon County

District Extension Agents (Agricultural)

Royal D. Crook	Churchill and N. Lyon Counties
Paul L. Maloney	Humboldt and N. Lander Counties
Wilbur H. Stodieck	Douglas and Ormsby Counties
Claude R. Townsend	Southern Eureka, Southern Lander, Nye and White Pine Counties.
Joseph W. Wilson	Elko and Northern Eureka Counties
John H. Wittwer	Clark and Lincoln Counties

Assistant District Extension Agent (Agricultural)

Louie A. Gardella	Clark and Lincoln Counties
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County Extension Agents (Home Economics)

Lena Hauke	Churchill County
M. Gertrude Hayes	Washoe County
Helen S. Tremewan	Elko County

District Extension Agent (Home Economics)

Hellen M. Gillette	Eureka, Northern Nye and White Pine Counties.
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Methods Used for Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers

The State Extension conference and individual conferences, between the Director, the Assistant Directors and Extension Agents in the field, were the two principle means used for increasing the efficiency of extension agents, during the past fiscal year. The first

two sessions of the Annual Extension Conference held in late January and early February, 1935, were conducted jointly with the staff of the State Division of Rural Rehabilitation. This joint conference was held for the purpose of working out cooperative relationships and the proper division of responsibility in dealing with under privileged farm families. Other sessions of the conference were devoted to training extension agents on special project work necessary for them to conduct in their counties or districts and for which specialist assistance was not available from the State office.

P U B L I C A T I O N S

Number and Character of Publications.

The following bulletins and circulars were issued by the Agricultural Extension Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Number</u>
None	1935 4-H Club Camp Folder	4	750
76	The Taylor Grazing Act in Nevada	75	2500
Circ. 4	The 1935 Agricultural Outlook	30	750

Plans for Securing, Revising and Editing Material

All bulletins and circulars are prepared by members of the Extension Staff, covering subjects in which they have had advanced training, or have devoted special attention in connection with their

regular project work. Manuscripts of bulletins and circulars so prepared are edited by the Director or Assistant Directors jointly with the Extension Editor. The active assistance of the Extension Editor in this work has resulted in a noticeable improvement in readability, style, and general attractiveness of all our recent extension publications.

Methods Used in Distributing Publications

Distribution of bulletins, circulars, including mimeographed circulars, is made to interested persons, resident in Nevada, chiefly through the extension agents. A supply is sent to each county or district office and from there either mailed out or personally delivered by the agents to interested persons. The state extension office retains sufficient copies of all publications to supply direct requests for the same from citizens of Nevada, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, other state extension offices, and reasonable demands from citizens of other states.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

For the report of work accomplished on projects, reference is made to the reports of the project leaders, attached hereto, and which are a part of this general report of the Agricultural Extension Division. The project reports referred to are as follows:

- (1) Publications, Extension Editor, A. L. Higginbotham.
- (2) Agricultural projects, including 4-H Club activities,
Assistant Director, Thomas E. Buckman.
- (3) Home and Community Work, including 4-H Club activities,
Assistant Director Mary S. Buol.
- (4) Agricultural Economics and Marketing, including the
administration of agricultural adjustment work
in Nevada, Extension Economists, Lewis E. Cline
and Verner E. Scott, and Assistant in Compliance
Harold I. Baynton.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1936

It became evident early in 1935, that the Nevada Legislature, while friendly to Extension work, would not be able to restore the drastic cuts in State Extension appropriations which were made in 1933. Adverse economic conditions and the knowledge that the Legislature must make large relief appropriations, made it inadvisable at the time for the friends of Extension work to press the issue of having these appropriations restored before 1937. Decline in the value of taxable property in practically all counties, during the years 1934 and 1935, likewise combined to reduce Extension income from the special state and county tax levies. In a few instances, in addition to the loss in valuations, the county levies were also reduced from 25 to 50 per cent by Boards of County Commissioners. These various factors all combined to reduce Extension revenues from state and county sources at least \$13,000.00 be-

low the amount annually received for several years up to June 30, 1933.

In view of the financial situation confronting the Agricultural Extension Division, it became evident early in 1935, that reductions in the staff would become necessary by mid-summer unless additional Federal funds could be secured. To accomplish this purpose, both for Nevada and the other western states facing similar situations, the Director, as the western Member of the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, spent approximately two and one-half months in Washington, D. C., in the spring and summer of 1935, presenting the need for additional appropriations to Members of Congress. The presentation of the need for additional funds, both by Land-Grant College officials and leaders of farm organizations, convinced both the Congress and the President of the necessity for the new appropriations. The Bankhead-Jones Act, approved by the President June 29, 1935, authorized the appropriation of eight million dollars for Agricultural Extension work in the forty-eight states and the Territory of Hawaii for the fiscal year 1935-1936. Of this amount, \$20,000 was allotted to each state and the Territory of Hawaii in a lump sum and the balance upon the basis of farm population. Subsequent grants at the rate of an additional one million dollars a year for four years, were also authorized by the Act, the same to be distributed on farm population basis. Of the forty-eight states and one territory receiving the benefits of the new Act, Nevada secures the smallest grant, \$23,770.94 for the fiscal year 1935-1936 and \$537.17 additional each year, for the following four years. Since it was understood both by Members of Congress and the Department of Agriculture, that

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

for

1 9 3 5

by

A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year, 1935.
(Ten months only - January through October)

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Emergency activities in connection with the depression, which has made so acute the agricultural situation, not only in Nevada but throughout the country, again dominated the news service of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service during the year 1935.

And, as best it could, the news service met the challenge of getting to Nevada farmers and farm housewives, information which would aid them in combatting the depression.

Emergency Activities Dominate

In every emergency activity in which the University of Nevada extension service had a part, the news service was active, probably more than half of the extension editor's time going to these abnormal duties.

As a result, plans were abandoned and the problems of the moment met as best they could be, but without regard, in a large degree, to unity or coherence, to planning and co-ordination. As with all emergency pieces of work, the methods and stress may be temporary, and

adjustment to a more stabilized program should be made again as soon as the crisis is over.

In previous years, the extension editor's report has been written to cover the calendar year. Since all other Nevada extension workers prepare their reports for the year ending October 31st, this year the editor has written his report to coincide with theirs; it covers, therefore, but ten months, January through October. This should be borne in mind in reading all figures.

Part-time Arrangement Explained

In 1935 the news service was conducted on the basis of the arrangement made in 1929, by which A. L. Higginbotham, Professor of English in the University of Nevada and in charge of the Courses of Journalism in the institution, spends one-fifth of his time during the University year and eight weeks of the summer vacation as Extension Editor.

In view of the emergency, the extension editor worked a week and a half overtime during the pressure months of the summer of 1935. Through the entire emergency, the extension editor has given up part of his vacation to the extension work.

The news service of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service was inaugurated under A. L. Higginbotham in 1927 on a very small scale. In 1928 it was slightly expended and in 1929 the present plan was adopted.

THE NEWS SERVICE

The news service itself is the backbone of the news service activities of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service.

For the time and money expended, the newspaper is the most effective by far of all extension methods. Naturally, therefore, the preparation of newspaper copy should be given the greatest stress and should occupy the major portion of the extension editor's time and energy.

Other Duties Encroach

Notwithstanding that the news service itself is the most important of all the editor's activities, it is continually being encroached upon by other matters which, logically enough, fall to the editor's desk, be they ghost writing, the writing of reports, the taking of photographs, general visual aids, and other duties, the value of which is not to be denied.

This tendency began in the extension service a few years ago, and has been intensified by the depression, when everyone has much more than he can do.

It has been further complicated by the fact that so much of the editor's time must be given to attempts to understand all of the new federal and local steps being taken to help the farmer in his plight. This has involved an enormous amount of time, since the extension editor, in order to write intelligent stories, must understand all the fundamentals of each one of the programs.

It is hoped that in the future the efforts of the extension editor may be given chiefly to the news service, together with the other fundamental activities which go with it - radio, bulletin, and agent education - instead of being spread so thinly over so many things, not fundamental to the job.

Neglect is Reflected

This tendency is reflected in the news service figures for the ten months of 1935 which constitute the basis of this report.

During the ten month period from January through October, 29,600 words were written by the extension editor in eighty-four news stories which were mimeographed and released to the papers in Nevada, papers adjacent the State but in other commonwealths, to the news services, radio stations, farm magazines, and to individuals who are interested. Because the figures are for only ten months, they cannot be compared exactly with previous years on an average basis of approximately three thousand words a month, however, the weighted annual total for a year would return 36,000 words. This figure is about a third under the figure for 1935 the second highest reached during the incumbency of the extension editor. In addition, however, the extension editor wrote 15,000 words of special stories, which is far in excess of the number of this type produced in 1934.

It is obvious, however, that the news service suffered severely in 1935, and it is hoped that future years will see this deficiency by the elimination of the activities which take the time which should go into the preparation of news copy.

AAA Copy Leads All

Of the 84 state-wide stories prepared during the ten months, 23 or approximately one-fourth dealt solely with activities in the state under the agricultural adjustment administration, while many others had a bearing on these production adjustment programs which are so important a factor in national recovery in agriculture. The percentage of Triple A

stories in the ten months is under that of the year previous, largely because the task of making clear these programs to Nevada farmers fell in that year, while 1935 meant largely only keeping the ranchers informed of new developments.

As would be expected in a year of economic depression and stress, stories involving agricultural economics lead in number, followed by those about animal husbandry and agronomy. Home economics stories and those of 4-H club work, normally among the leaders fell far behind in the effort to keep farmers informed of the latest development in the production control programs and other economic matters so pressing these days. As normal times return, so will come back the stress on women's work and on work with farm boys and girls.

The exact distribution of stories according to projects is shown in the exhibit section of this report.

SPECIAL STORIES SHOW BIG GAIN

Special stories -- those going to five or fewer papers -- increased enormously over 1934, and account, in part, for the decline in volume of state-wide copy.

For ten months, January to October, the volume of these special stories, the most valuable issued by the service, rose to 26, compared with only 7 the year before. The 1935 special story production is somewhat near normal for this type of extension work.

Total number of words in special stories jumped to 15,025, or about two solid newspaper pages, minus headlines and advertisements. Of this total, 9,800 words were written in one week in coverage of the Nevada 4-H Club Camp at Lake Tahoe for the Reno daily papers.

To accomplish this camp coverage, the editor had to make the trip from Reno to Tahoe and return every day, an entire week of the summer was given to this activity.

Special stories, stressing, as they do, the local angle, are ideal news copy and should be covered as often as possible. When, however, it is possible to write a story which may be used by nearly all the papers in the state, instead of a few, the local angle must be sacrificed in favor of greater coverage.

Again, the whole problem of special stories resolves itself into a time proposition. Other duties are crowding out this valuable extension method.

Nevada Papers Do Well

Again Nevada papers came through a difficult year successfully.

Advertising, and consequently space for news and features, increased during the year. But at all times, in practically every paper in the state, there was room for all the news stories issued by the agricultural extension service.

The total number of papers in the state increased by one during the year.

Relations with Editors Cordial

The contacts of the extension editor with the newspapermen of the state continued to be cordial.

The annual meeting of the Nevada State Press Association was held, as is the custom, as the guest of the Courses in Journalism at the University of Nevada, of which the extension editor is in charge. Visits

were made to many of the editors living in the western part of the state during the year. The number of graduates of the University of Nevada's Courses in Journalism on the newspapers in the state increased during the year.

As a result of these activities, the extension editor is now personally acquainted with at least one member of the staff of practically every newspaper in the state. Nearly all cases of these contacts are close and cordial.

Nevada Papers Read

One of the most important parts of the extension editor's work is connection with the news service which has been the regular reading of practically every newspaper published in this state. All but a few of the Nevada newspapers are sent direct to the extension editor as a gracious compliment in return for the agricultural news stories. From one-sixth to one-fifth of the total time of the extension editor is spent reading and scanning these papers in an effort to keep him informed as to:

- (1) The use of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service copy;
- (2) News stories originating with the various extension agents;
- (3) Agricultural news stories originating with the staff of the paper itself;
- (4) Editorial comment concerning Nevada's agriculture;
- (5) Changes in journalistic technique and the personnel of the various papers;
- (6) Other matters involving a sound conduct of an agricultural news service in this state.

Particularly in a year of economic depression in which agriculture is deeply involved, the reading of these papers has been taking more and more of the editor's time. It is felt, however, that this activity, together with a careful planning of releases, is responsible to a great

degree for the success of the service.

Federal Offices Cooperate

Cooperation with the Salt Lake City office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture continued throughout 1935 with an increased number of stories over 1934.

Special advance copies of reports on crops and agriculture in this state are mailed to the Nevada extension office several days before their general release. They are then written into news story form and sent to the papers of the state. The result has been that, even during 1935, the percentage of use of such stories by the publications of the state has shown an enormous increase. From the extension service point of view it is felt that getting such information to farmers is vital if they are to make proper plans for crop production. Frank Andrews of the Bureau office conferred with the extension editor personally about the service during the year and an increased facility of operation has resulted from these visits.

The pooling of interest of two federal agencies is, the editor believes, a move in the right direction, since without such a service the crop and livestock estimates would not reach as many people.

Farm Paper Co-operation Offered

Since it has the largest circulation of any agricultural magazine in Nevada, the Pacific Rural Press of San Francisco is the most potent farm publication read in the state. In view of this fact, the editor has made it a policy to co-operate closely, when time permitted, with the editors of this publication.

In 1935, one day was spent with the editors of the magazine in San Francisco working out methods of co-operation in getting to the farmers

of the state, important agricultural information. The editor found the Pacific Rural Press men willing to offer every facility, and plans were worked out to encourage co-operation, but none have been completed on account of the pressure of emergency work which has prevented anything but the most fundamental activities.

New Ideas Obtained

A slant on how the University of California news service, which includes extension news, is handled was obtained during the summer, when the editor spent half a day with Harold Ellis, California editor, and his staff in Berkeley. Many ideas which are applicable to the Nevada situation were obtained and a general stimulus gained. Such contacts as these, the editor feels, are most needed in a state which is as isolated as is Nevada.

Co-operative arrangements with the regional contact office of the Triple A were also worked out in conferences with R. L. Burgess, in charge of the information work at the San Francisco office of this adjustment organization.

THE RADIO SERVICE

The growing importance of radio as a means of reaching people interested in agricultural and homemaker activities was reflected in the work of the extension editor during the ten months covered by this report. In no year of the editor's service with the Nevada extension forces has radio taken so much time or been so widely used.

It is for this reason, in part, that the news service itself has been somewhat slighted. Important as the radio is, it is always secondary to the newspaper as a means of disseminating extension

information, and should be so judged in the allocation of the editor's time and energies.

Two Main Activities

Radio activities of the ten month year fell into two categories-- those dealing with the co-operation with the Western Farm and Home hour of the U. S. department of agriculture, in which the Nevada extension service has taken a leading part since its beginning, and those in connection with broadcasts over Radio Station KOH, Reno, the only broadcasting station in the state.

Since this report covers but ten months, complete figures of our co-operation in the Western Farm and Home hour, which goes to ten stations in the far western states over a National Broadcasting company hookup, are not available.

The report of Wallace Kadderly, the hour's director, for the year from July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, however, indicates the part taken by the Nevada extension service during this full year period, and will be used in this report and in all future ones.

Nevada Ranks Second

During this period, the Nevada extension service contributed nine agricultural features to the Western Farm and Home hour program, despite the small size of our service ranking second among all the western extension service. The University of California, which is just across the bay from San Francisco, program headquarters and site of the key station, led, of course, but Nevada ranked second, exceeding Hawaii, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington in number of appearances, number of speakers, and number of minutes on the air.

Reaches Entire State

Although there is no NBC station in Nevada, farmers in this state with efficient radios may receive the program from KFI, Los Angeles, KPO, San Francisco, or KDYL Salt Lake City. Since KOH, Reno, is much weaker in power than these stations, the Western Farm and Home hour is the only way the extension service has of reaching all the farmers in Nevada. For this reason, stress has been put upon co-operation in it.

Nevada's talks come largely from extension workers, but included also were some agricultural experiment station workers, for whose appearance by proxy before the San Francisco microphone arrangements were made by the Nevada extension editor.

Requests are Many

In response to many of these talks, requests for printed material or other information was received in considerable volume. As a test of the efficacy of these talks, comparisons were made with similar talks from other states, and it was found that the Nevada presentations had excellent audiences among farm and farm home folk.

The program for the year was planned at conferences in San Francisco and in Reno with Wallace Kadderly, director of the program. In all cases, an attempt was made to fit the work of Nevada into the general program of the hour for the year.

A threat to the existence of the Western Farm and Home hour came during the summer, when NBC decided to change their program to three-quarters of an hour earlier and begin at 11:30 a.m. instead of 12:15 p.m. The Nevada extension service lent its energies to helping the broadcasting company to understand that it is useless to put on programs for farmers when they are walking behind a plow in the field.

Hour Change is Opposed

Conferences with Kadderly, and Jennings Pierce, NBC agricultural director in the West, were held by the extension editor, while Director Greel, who is the western member of the committee on extension organization and the policy of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, lent his efforts through conferences with western extension directors and officials in Washington.

The change was made by the NBC, but, at this writing, the editor understands that the time of the hour will be shifted back to 12:55 p.m., a time when farmers all over the west are at home for dinner and can be reached.

The Nevada extension service is glad if its efforts were effective in helping keep this valuable extension method operating efficiently at a time when farmers in Nevada, and other states, can listen in.

Farm Flashes Edited

Farm Flashes, prepared by the radio service of the United States Department of Agriculture, were broadcast throughout the year, everyday but Sunday, over Radio Station KOH, Reno.

Again during 1935, all of these talks cleared through the extension editor and were edited by him. Talks not suited to this territory were rejected, local touches, where possible, were included, and the Farm Flashes, day in and day out, were adapted by the extension editor to local conditions and interests. With six of these talks handled each week, the extension editor was responsible for the editing during the year of more than three hundred Farm Flashes, which occupied a good portion of the time devoted not only to radio information but to extension work. Since each talk averages about a thousand words, during the year approximately three-

hundred thousand words, equivalent of four average length novels, was handled by the extension editor.

Through these talks the production control programs of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration were made more understandable to Nevada farmers and farm homemakers. In addition, many other matters connected with combatting the depression through planning were made available to the rural people of the state, as well as much data about farming and homemaking in general.

Radio Station is Enthusiastic

Station KOH, which was rather dubious about using the Farm Flashes when they were first presented by the extension editor, is now enthusiastic about them, not only as concerns the subject, but as concerns the splendid way in which they are written. The talks go on the air at 1:15 p. m., a time when many Nevada farmers are still in the house after dinner. During the noon hour itself, would be more suitable, but that time is not available.

New Program Added

For several years the Nevada extension editor has tried to persuade Radio Station KOH, Reno, to add to its program the Housekeepers' Chats, a Homemakers' program from the U. S. Department of agriculture, but without success.

The summer of 1935, however, saw the fruit of these efforts harvested, when Mr. Ralph Freese, KOH program director, tried out several of the talks from Washington and decided that he would like to use them regularly. The extension editor then made arrangements for him to receive them from the U.S. Department of Agriculture direct.

Now carrying Farm Flashes daily and Housekeepers' Chats, KOH is co-operating splendidly in agricultural and home program features.

KOH Used Many Times

In addition, KOH was utilized by the extension service at many other times.

Two radio dialogues promoting interest in the wheat control sign-up, prepared in Washington, were edited to fit local conditions and time, and presented with Nevada persons taking the parts.

Many times during the year, members of the extension staff spoke during the regular Nevada State Farm Bureau hour, which goes on the air at 12 noon every Wednesday during the year.

All in all, KOH has been of great service to the extension service, and the talks and dialogues put on through the extension workers have been a listener interest help to the station.

That the radio is a valuable extension method cannot be denied. That, if permitted, it could absorb all the time of the extension editor, who is on a part time basis, also cannot be denied. In view of these facts, it appears that the time and energy spent on radio in this year reached its maximum emphasis, by the Nevada extension service.

THE BULLETIN SERVICE

When time is scarce and energy limited, the county agent has to lean heavily upon printed assistance.

Both time and energy were scarce in 1935, in Nevada, with every agent carrying a maximum of emergency activities, and the state office began the attempt to make up this deficiency with more and better bulletins. Time and energy will probably be even more at premium in 1936, and it is

planned to issue still more bulletins for the county agents assistance.

Probably the most widely and thoroughly read bulletin which has been put out by the Nevada extension service in years was issued in 1935. Titled, "The Taylor Grazing Act in Nevada", 76 pages contained all the information available at the time about this new program of great interest to Nevada ranchers in all parts of the state.

Unofficial Minutes Included

Included in the booklet, which ran to an issue of 1,500 copies, were the unofficial minutes of the meeting of Nevada stockmen with F. R. Carpenter, director of grazing, at which potent questions about the application of the act in the state were raised and answered.

The text of the act, its purpose and history, samples of the application for use of the range and the grazing permit, leases, Nevada public land statistics, and Nevada grazing districts are included in the publication, which was compiled by Thomas E. Buckman, assistant director for agriculture.

Five illustrations, maps and charts, made the booklet more clear to the readers, whether they were bucaroos in isolated mountain valleys of the state, owners of the big outfits, or a variety of persons in other states who heard of the bulletin and asked for copies. Before the end of the year, the edition was exhausted.

Second Bulletin Stated

As the application of the act in the state continued, a beginning was made on another bulletin of much the same nature to bring the story up to date. Confusion resulting from the delay of legislation in Congress to increase the acreage over the 30 million acre limitation, and the

subsequent veto of the act when it was passed, caused such a delay that it was decided to wait until early in 1936 to put out the bulletin.

About half of the copy, for the second bulletin, was assembled during the summer and fall of 1935, and was set in type, where it is now awaiting the assemblage of the final material and the publication of the bulletin in early 1936. It is anticipated that this bulletin, as was the other, will help in the solution of one of the most important of Nevada's agricultural problems -- the wise and efficient use of the public domain by the livestock industry.

Outlook Bulletin Improved

For years, the extension editor, and most of the agricultural agents in the state, have been dissatisfied with the handling of the agricultural outlook material, which has been confined largely to one annual bulletin and news stories at seasonal intervals.

The news stories, it was felt, being timely and printed where most farmers do the majority of their reading -- in their local papers -- were a realistic approach to the problem. The bulletin, however, appeared to be dry, academic information of more interest and importance to an economist than to a dirt farmer or range-riding stockman.

An attempt was made in 1935 to solve the bulletin problem. It was successful only in part, but it proved to be a step in the right direction, and an impetus to proposed changes in 1936 which, it is felt, will lead gradually along the line of getting to the rural people of the state in terms they can understand and will appreciate the fundamental current economic facts bearing on their jobs.

Two Innovations Included

The 1935 innovation consisted in two things. First, improving the quality of the writing in the annual outlook bulletin, which comes out each January, so that complex problems were simplified and the entire thing made so clear and appealing that farmers could understand it. This attempt was not as successful as it could have been.

The other innovation consisted of trying to give the bulletin reader appear --to make it so interesting, through picture and chart, that it would reach out and seize the spare time of the farmer and get him into the more difficult reading matter.

To accomplish this, a picture of a Nevada farming scene was made on the front cover, thus inviting the way to what was inside. In the midst of the text were inserted some eight pictures representing the primary agricultural industries in the state. These were included not to illustrate the text, but merely to lighten and make appear more interesting the otherwise dull pages.

Charts are Used

In addition, primarily to make the text understandable, some thirteen charts making graphic agricultural trends were inserted. These livened up the pages, of course, but they also made more clear the text material.

The typography was improved, large type being used together with attractive heads and captions.

Nevada extension agents felt that the new bulletin was in improvement over the old one, reporting that more farmers came into the office, saw the bulletin, picked it up and read some of it, then took it home. This is considered a good text.

Several extension editors throughout the country were asked their opinions and were unanimous in feeling that we are on the right track.

The new type bulletin, with its many cuts and 32 pages, ran into considerable more money and work, of course, but apparently was worth it all.

It is not, however, a solution of the problem, and in 1936 another attempt is being made to get to farmers, information simply stated and at seasonal intervals so that it will attract the greatest reading.

While the importance of this method cannot be denied, the feeling is current among practically all the members of the staff, both state office and field, that the newspaper is the most effective means of conveying outlook information to Nevada farmers.

Not infrequently, such outlook stories make the major play on page one of the daily papers of the state.

4-H Camp Leaflet Put Out

With no state 4-H club camp held in Nevada in 1934, because of the infantile paralysis epidemic in California and Utah, it was felt that some printed information should be available for the farm children and their parents about the 1935 camp and its activities.

A four-page leaflet was written by the extension editor and served to help make the 1935 camp the largest attended in the history of Nevada 4-H club work. The entire front page was made up of pictures showing the camp and its attractions.

It is the feeling that such an announcement of the camp ought to precede every camp in the future, as it did for many years when the outing was held at the University of Nevada.

These bulletins and leaflets were edited by the extension editor. He also made all arrangements for printing, including the asking and

awarding of bids if printed locally, the determination of format and type, the arrangement for cuts, and other details of getting them ready for the reader.

4-H Bulletin Program Outlined

Under the revised plan, worked out by Assistant Directors, Thomas Buckman and Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, practically all the bulletins relating to 4-H club work will be revised, new ones will be added, and other changes will be made until Nevada will have as fine a course in 4-H club instruction and promotion as any service in the country.

All told, about fifty new bulletins will be published and the program in its entirety is expected to extend over a period of several years. When it is completed, it is expected that no new bulletins will be needed for a good many years.

First Bulletin Issued in 1931

First of the new bulletins, the Nevada 4-H club handbook, promotional in nature, was issued in 1931. The second bulletin, an instruction book for first year 4-H clubbers, was put out in 1932, while in 1933 the third, the text book for the second year work, was issued. Third year requirements will comprise the subjects for the next volume, which it is hoped, may materialize in 1936. The illustrations, cuts, and much of the planning are already completed for this pamphlet.

1936 to be Big Year

An extensive program of bulletin writing, printing, and revision will be undertaken in 1936, when, it is expected, at least ten bulletins will be put out. Some of these will be reprintings of old bulletins, others will put into print bulletins now mimeographed, while still others will be brand new or revisions of old material. When this program is completed, all

important Nevada bulletin material will have been printed and a sufficient supply to last the next five years will be on hand.

Work on first of these, "The Spic and Span Girl", was begun in 1935, and it is expected that it will be printed early in 1936.

The University of Nevada agricultural extension service is stress on bulletins is based on the studies made by the federal extension service which show that bulletins, next to news stories, are the most economical extension practice in terms of the results obtained.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

News increases in inverse ratio to the distance from the place at which it is published.

It is natural, and desirable, therefore, that the agricultural and home demonstration agent should prepare and write for publication in the newspapers in his community most of the news about agricultural work in Nevada. A state wide service should be maintained, of course, but the purely local news should be handled by the agents.

On the basis of this idea, one of the chief jobs of the extension editor has been that of encouraging and helping the agents in Nevada, old and new, in writing news for their papers.

Stories Increase in Number

The job began in 1927, and, almost without cessation, the number of stories produced and the average by the agents has increased year by year. At first some agents were antagonistic, but now all but one or two are convinced of the effectiveness of the news story as an extension method.

All know that for the time and money expended, more returns in terms of adopted practices are to be found as a result of the news story than for any other extension method.

In 1927, when the work was begun, each agent was responsible for an average of but 31.5 stories. By 1928, the number had grown to 42,

but in 1929 it dropped to 41.2, the result of two new agents on the staff. A large gain occurred in 1930 with 50.3 stories per agent, and in 1931, with 66.1. In 1932, the gain continued, the average story production being 7613. A slight drop occurred in 1933, no figures were available in 1934, but in 1935 the figure dropped still further to about 57.6 stories. The 1935 figure is for eleven months -- December 1934 to October 1935 inclusive -- adjusted to a twelve month basis for purposes of comparison, but it shows the unmistakable downward trend.

Reasons Given

What is the reason for this decline?

It appears to be twofold.

1. Addition to the staff of two agents.
2. The great burden of activities in connection with government efforts to alleviate the effects of the economic and precipitation depression on Nevada farmers.

A study of the figures reveals that every time new agents, who need time to learn their jobs and their ways about, are added to the staff, the average news story production declines. The year 1935 has been no exception. One of the new agents, for example, produced no news stories, excepting that his superior agent would take care of that for him. This misunderstanding will be corrected. The other new agent produced the third smallest number of stories, but is learning the ropes and will soon be in a position to take advantage of this method.

News Stories Neglected

But the great reason for the decline lies in the added burden of work, with the result that the agent is literally running a three-ring circus, so busy is he with pressing demands on his time. In such a situation, it is

inevitable that writing news stories, which, for an agent, means apparently to collect his thought and facts and put them on paper, will be largely neglected.

While the editor regrets to see this decline, he recognizes that it comes about not because the agents in a general, are not doing the best they can, but because something must be neglected in an emergency.

It may even be that the saturation point has been reached, though the editor thinks not.

The gain in production, which rose practically without interruption for six years, cannot continue indefinitely. As in economics, a period of diminishing returns will set in.

Newspapers cannot turn themselves into purely agricultural sheets. The agents cannot devote all their time to news writing. The time of farmers to read about their vocations is limited.

Maximum Not Reached

These, and other factors, will combine to establish the desirable maximum production under Nevada conditions. When that time will arrive, it is impossible to predict, but that is nor here, is evident through the fact that some agents do little along this line and others a great deal. It would seem that the average might well approximate the present maximum.

That this may be so is given stress by the record of the four women agents.

Home economics news is much harder to handle than that of agriculture, as any newspaper man knows. Notwithstanding this initial handicap, the four home demonstrations the women introduced half as many stories as the fourteen men agents, and one of the women rose to the second highest figure attained by

any member of the staff. The second high woman agent exceeded all but two of the men agents.

The answer is obvious.

Talks are Given

Though busier than usual, the editor continued through 1935 to counsel with the agents in their attempt to increase their production and to improve their news writing. This was accomplished through talks at the annual extension conference, through correspondence, by individual conference, by conversations with the state's editors, and in various other ways.

Photographs Important

The news photograph, always welcomed by newspapers, in recent years has been especially sought by such publications. Developments of telephoto, improvements in engraving and matting, better cameras and films, and competition from the radio have combined to make the picture an integral part of modern journalism.

Agricultural photographs, of course, are sought as well as pictures of other subjects. Knowing this, the news service has tried to prepare and make available to the newspapers of the state as many pictures as possible. Since the editor and the other members of the state staff cannot be in the field often enough to get the right pictures, the job has resolved itself into making a photographer of the agent.

Photographer Gives Advice

Each Nevada agricultural agent has been supplied with a good camera, a Graflex in most cases, and been encouraged to take as many news pictures as possible.

Results have not been comparable with the efforts.

From a technical point of view, many of the photographs are poor.

From a news point of view, nearly all of them are deficient in human interest and story telling qualities.

To remedy the latter, the agent has spoken several times at annual conferences on news pictures.

And to help avert the first fault, a Reno photographer who handles much of the developing and printing of Nevada extension agents was invited to speak to the men and women at the annual 1935 conference.

A great deal of interest was evinced, which, it is hoped, will result in more and better pictures.

THE ADVERTISING SERVICE

Because of the condition of the ranches of the state, as well as of the banks, the cooperative banker-farmer advertising project, a regular activity of the service, was abandoned in 1935, as it was in the three years previous.

Operated with great success in the years 1930 and 1931, the plan included the preparation by the extension editor of a series of advertisements promoting approved agricultural practices, which are placed in the newspapers of the state by the local banks over their names and carrying their recommendations.

The proposal, in the two years of its operation, was sponsored by the Nevada State Bankers' Association as one of the chief projects of its agricultural committee.

Half of the Banks Close

In the latter part of 1932, approximately one-half of the banks of the state, most of them agricultural sections of the state, closed their

doors and remained closed through all of 1933. Many of them are now open, but are in no position to undertake the project. Under such conditions, no such cooperative advertising program could be carried on.

Likewise, the farmers and ranchers of the state were in economic straits, being hard pressed to make ends meet rather than to attempt the adoption of new agricultural practices. In addition, they have not recovered from the effects of a series of very dry years.

The project is only held in abeyance, however, until such time as conditions permit its re-establishment. With 1936 getting under way, with some improvement in banking and farming, prospects for the next year are that an opportunity to reinstate the work will not be available until 1937 at least.

MISCELLANEOUS

The best photographs illustrating agriculture and extension activities in Nevada taken in recent years were provided during 1935.

Through the courtesy of Lester Schlup, acting editorial visual instruction specialist of the federal extension service, George Ackerman, United States department of agriculture photographer, was assigned the Nevada extension editor for a few days in October.

Pictures Taken in Four Counties

Arrangements were made to have Mr. Ackerman taken to potential photographic material in Washoe., Douglas, Churchill, Lyon, and Humboldt counties, where all told, 62 successful exposures were made.

A very useful set of extraordinary photographs, showing Keep Growing work, range scenes, general farm scenes, livestock raising, vegetable storage, tree pruning, rural housing, harvesting, dairying, and

other things agricultural, are now in the photographic morgue of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service.

Four prints of each negative were provided by the federal service, two for the state office, one for the county agent who helped, and one for the farmer on whose property the picture was taken.

So useful have the photographs of womens' work been that a special set has been provided for each Nevada demonstration agent.

It is hoped that Mr. Ackerman may be assigned to Nevada again some time during the summer.

Tree Distribution Gains

Because he was a convenient and interested person, the extension editor has been assigned the job of handling the distribution of trees in Nevada under the Clark-McNary act through the co-operation of the Utah state extension service forestry department.

The editor handled all arrangements, including the news service along this line, with the result that 8,072 trees, an increase of 1,238 over the previous years, were bought by Nevada farmers and planted on their ranches.

Trees are greatly needed on Nevada farms, and this movement, which is gaining momentum each year, will be pushed, with illustrated stories to all newspapers, during 1936.

Is Ghost Writer

Again in 1935, the editor was cast in the role of a ghost writer, a part he does not particularly care to play, when he wrote the annual address of the president of the Nevada State Farm Bureau. It is hoped that in the future this may be avoided, since the editor is not adequately equipped for such a job.

Articles Printed

Co-operation with the Extension Service Review, monthly publication of the extension service, state and federal, was stressed by the editor during the year, with the result that two contributions, both through the same agent, were prepared for that publication during the ten month period.

Other Tasks Accomplished

Many other editorial activities too numerous to mention individually were carried on by the editor during the year.

- - - - NEWS SERVICE EXHIBITS - - -

1. 1935 Nevada Agricultural Extension Service Bulletins.
2. Tables Showing Number of Stories Written by Men and Women Agents 1927-35.
3. Table Showing Classification of State-wide Stories as to Project.
4. Representative State-Wide stories of 1935.

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 - 1935

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL AGENTS</u>	<u>NO. NEWS STORIES</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. NEWS STORIES</u>	<u>AVERAGE NO. NEWS STORIES PER AGENT</u>
1927	8 men 3 women	11	308 39	347	31.5
1928	8 men 3 women	11	384 79	463	42.0
1929	11 men 5 women	16	309 351	660	41.2
1930	11 men 5	16	556 250	806	50.3
1931	12 men 5 women	17	633 492	1125	66.1
1932	12 men 5 women	17	763 537	1300	76.3
1933	12 men 5 women	17	707 535	1242	73.0
1935	14 4	18	702* 336*	1038*	57.6*

* Figures for eleven months only (December 1934 - October 1935 inclusive)
Adjusted to twelve month basis for comparison

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES PUBLISHED BY EACH AGENT

1931 - 1932 - 1933 - 1935

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>*1935</u>
H. E. Boerlin	27	20	28	60
Royal D. Crook	31	66	29	31
Louie A. Gardella	0	0	0	0
Paul L. Maloney	32	70	55	40
Mark W. Menke	49	113	70	59
D. H. Propps	93	135	113	
E. B. Recanzone				38
A. J. Reed	186	99	110	59
E. C. Reed	52	49	108	78
Otto R. Schulz	45	63	47	24
Wilbur H. Stodieck	38	56	58	44
C. R. Townsend	23	55	28	163
Joseph W. Wilson	15	24	54	48
J. H. Wittwer	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u> </u>
Total Men Agents	633	763	707	644
<hr/>				
Margaret Brenner	51	72	84	
Hellen M. Gillette	30	40	54	73
Lena Hauke	190	242	201	130
M. Gertrude Hayes	140	169	184	65
Grace H. Schmidlein	81	14	12	
Helen S. Tremewan	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>39</u>
Total Women Agents	492	537	535	307
<hr/>				
Total All Agents	1125	1300	1242	951

11 months only -- December 1934 - October 1935

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE-WIDE NEWS STORIES

as to

PROJECT - 1935

(10 months only, January through October)

PROJECT		NUMBER		A.A.A.	NO. WORDS		TOTAL
		STORIES			A. A. A.		
I	Administration	1	: 1			600	: 600
			:				:
III	Dairying		: 2				: 800
	g. Production Reduc-	2	:	2	800	800	:
	tion A.A.A.		:				:
			:				:
IV	Poultry		: 1				: 350
	e. Turkeys	1	:			350	:
			:				:
V	Agronomy	1	: 14			500	: 4950
	b. Wheat	13	:	13	4450	4450	:
			:				:
VI	Agricultural Economics		: 26				: 8850
	a. Marketing	14	:			4800	:
	c. Agr. Outlook	9	:			3000	:
	h. Economics Surveys	2	:			550	:
	j. Rural Rehabilitation	1	:			500	:
			:				:
VII	Animal Husbandry	2	: 19			500	: 7150
	a. Marketing	1	:	1	300	300	:
	b. Sheep	1	:			450	:
	d. Hogs	7	:	7	2600	2600	:
	h. Public Domain	8	:			3300	:
			:				:
VIII	Club Work	2	: 2			800	: 800
			:				:
IX	Community Activities		: 4				:
	a. Farm Bureau Coop.	4	:			1200	: 1200
			:				:
X	Horticulture		: 3				: 1050
	a. Gardens	2	:			800	:
	d. Home Beautification	1	:			250	:
			:				:
XII	Rural Agri. Engineering		: 1				: 450
	d. Irrigation	1	:			450	:
			:				:
XV	Nutrition		: 2				: 400
	a. Keep Growing	2	:			400	:
			:				:
XVII	Forestry		: 5				: 1750
	c. Distribution of trees	5	:			1750	:
			:				:
	Miscellaneous	4	: 4			1250	: 1250
			:				:
	Totals	84	: 84	23	8150	29600	: 29600

1935 ANNUAL REPORT

- EXHIBIT SECTION -

STATE STOCKMEN TO HOLD
MEETING ON TAYLOR ACT

A CALL TO THE LIVESTOCK MEN OF NEVADA TO ATTEND THE MEETING CALLED FOR RENO, JANUARY 24 BY THE U.S. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR FURTHER ACTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT IN THIS STATE WAS ISSUED THIS WEEK BY J. D. YEAGER, PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STOCKMEN TO ADVISE WITH THE FEDERAL GRAZING ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS IN THE OPERATION OF THE ACT IN NEVADA WILL BE CHOSEN AT THE MEETING, YEAGER SAID.

TWO COMMITTEES OF NEVADA STOCKGROWERS WILL BE CHOSEN BY THE CATTLE AND SHEEPMEN, ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCEMENT. BOTH WILL BE FOURTEEN IN NUMBER UNDER PRESENT PLANS, ONE COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF SHEEPMEN, THE OTHER SOLELY OF CATTLEMEN.

MEMBERSHIP IN EACH COMMITTEE, YEAGER STATED, WILL BE ELECTED SO THAT EACH COUNTY OR GROUP OF COUNTIES WILL BE REPRESENTED. FOR THIS REASON, HE STATED, IT IS VITAL THAT EVERY COUNTY HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP AT THE SESSIONS, IN ORDER THE DIRECTOR OF GRAZING MAY KNOW THEY ARE INTERESTED AND ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION.

THE COMMITTEES WILL BE PURELY ADVISORY IN NATURE AND ARE NOT TO ADMINISTER GRAZING DISTRICTS, YEAGER SAID.

ONE OF THEIR FIRST JOBS WILL CONCERN THE FIXING OF BOUNDARY LINES OF PROPOSED TAYLOR GRAZING DISTRICTS.

OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S LAND CLASSIFIERS IN DRAWING THE LINES FOR THE LANDS WHICH PROPERLY BE INCLUDED IN GRAZING DISTRICTS AND EXCLUDING THOSE PUBLIC LANDS, WHICH, BECAUSE OF THEIR CHARACTER OR ISOLATION SHOULD PROPERLY BE LEFT OUT OF GRAZING DISTRICTS, LEASED, SOLD OR EXCHANGED.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH RANGE PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED WILL BE EXPLAINED TO THE ASSEMBLED STOCKMEN BY F. R. CARPENTER, DIRECTOR OF GRAZING, WHO WILL PRESIDE AT THE MEETING, ACCORDING TO WORD REACHING NEVADA.

FOREST TREES ARE READY
FOR RANCHERS OF NEVADA

SMALL FOREST TREES FOR FARM PLANTING WILL AGAIN BE AVAILABLE TO THE RANCHERS OF NEVADA THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, CECIL W. CREEL, ITS DIRECTOR, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

THE TREES ARE MADE AVAILABLE HERE AS THE RESULT OF AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WHICH RAISES THEM IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CLARK-McNARY LAW, AND THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. THEY SELL FOR A FEW CENTS EACH.

LOWER PRICES PREVAIL THIS YEAR, CREEL SAID, AND REQUESTS REACHING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE STATE, THROUGH WHOM APPLICATION IS BEING MADE, INDICATE THAT IN EXCESS OF THE 7,000 ORDERED LAST YEAR WILL BE PLANTED ON NEVADA RANCHES THIS SPRING.

SOFTWOODS AVAILABLE THIS YEAR, HE SAID, INCLUDE PONDEROSA PINE, AND BLUE SPRUCE, WHILE, AS TO HARDWOODS, THE NEVADA RANCHERS MAY CHOOSE FROM GREEN ASH, HARDY CATALPA, BLACK WALNUT, SIBERIAN ELM, HONEY LOCUST, BLACK LOCUST, SIBERIAN PEA TREE, RUSSIAN OLIVE, AND GOLDEN WILLOW.

ALL TREES MUST BE PLANTED ON FARM LAND IN NEVADA FOR WOODLOT, WINDBREAK, SHELTERBELT PURPOSES, CREEL SAID HE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY PAUL M. DUNN, UTAH EXTENSION FORESTER.

THEY MUST BE PROTECTED FROM FIRE, GRAZING, TRESPASS, AND OTHER INJURIOUS AGENCIES, IN SO FAR AS POSSIBLE, AND MUST BE CULTIVATED AND IRRIGATED FOR THE FIRST FOUR YEARS AFTER PLANTING.

(MORE)

TREES

-2-

NONE OF THE TREES MAY BE SOLD, THE REGULATION STATE, AND FARMERS RECEIVING THEM MUST FURNISH A REPORT ON THEIR CONDITION ON REQUEST AND OPEN THEM TO INSPECTION OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA IF IT IS DESIRED.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS, CREEL SAID, HAVE CIRCULARS TELLING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS AND INCLUDING APPLICATION BLANKS.

-30-

1935 CORN-HOG DEADLINE
IS SET FOR APRIL FIRST

NEVADA FARMERS WHO PLAN TO SIGN UP WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM FOR 1935 HAVE ONLY UNTIL APRIL 1 TO HAVE THEIR CONTRACTS ACCEPTED.

THIS IS THE WORD JUST RECEIVED IN THE STATE FROM CORN-HOG OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON, H. I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT NEVADA COMPLIANCE AGENT, HAS ANNOUNCED, AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO TAKE CARE OF ALL APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY.

ALREADY, HE SAID, MANY RANCHERS IN THE STATE WHO RAISE SWINE OR CORN HAVE MADE OUT THEIR 1935 CONTRACTS, AND A SLIGHT INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR IS EXPECTED BY PRESENT INDICATIONS.

PORK AND CORN PRODUCERS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES ARE NOW HOLDING THEIR COMMUNITY MEETINGS AT WHICH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR THIS YEAR ARE BEING CHOSEN.

APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON, AT THE OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, THROUGH WHICH THE CORN-HOG CONTRACTS CLEAR.

ALL ELIGIBLE NEVADA PRODUCERS OF CORN AND HOGS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SIGN THE 1935 CORN-HOG CONTRACT, WHETHER THEY TOOK PART IN THE 1934 CORN-HOG PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM OR NOT, THE COMPLIANCE AGENT SAID.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO SIGN THE 1935 CONTRACT INCLUDE PERSONS OWNING AND OPERATING THEIR OWN FARMS, AND TENANTS OPERATING FARMS ON A CASH RENT OR A FIXED SHARE AGREEMENT, HE EXPLAINED. IN THE
(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. GREEL, DIRECTOR A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

CASE OF FARMS RENTED ON A CROP OR STOCK SHARE LEASE OR AGREEMENT, THE CONTRACT IS SIGNED BY BOTH THE TENANT AND THE LANDLORD.

THE ELIGIBILITY IN ALL CASES IS DETERMINED BY THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. THE NEVADA/^{COUNTY}ALLOTMENT COMMITTEES DETERMINE WHETHER THE APPLICANT FOR A 1935 CONTRACT IS A BONA FIDE PRODUCER AND QUALIFIED TO SIGN AND TO RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS.

BASE PERIOD FOR THE 1935 CONTRACT IS THE SAME AS FOR THE 1934 CONTRACT, THE TWO YEARS 1932 AND 1933.

THE CONTRACT REQUIRES HOG ADJUSTMENTS TO 10 PERCENT BELOW THE BASE-PERIOD PRODUCTION, WITH BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF \$15 PER HEAD ON THE NUMBER REPRESENTED BY THE 10 PERCENT ADJUSTMENT. NOT MORE THAN 10 PERCENT REDUCTION IN CORN ACREAGE BELOW THE 1932-33 BASE WILL BE REQUIRED IN THE 1935 CONTRACT BUT OPTIONAL ADJUSTMENTS OF AS MUCH AS 30 PERCENT WILL BE ALLOWED AND ON THESE ADJUSTMENTS BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF 35 CENTS PER BUSHEL WILL BE PAID.

THE CORN YIELD TO BE USED IN FIGURING BENEFIT PAYMENTS IS THE ADJUSTED ESTIMATED YIELD FOR ALL LAND IN THE FARM WHICH HAS BEEN PLANTED TO CORN AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE
FOR POULTRY PRODUCERS

EFFICIENT NEVADA POULTRY RAISERS WILL BE IN AS GOOD POSITION AS ANY OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IN THE STATE DURING THE NEXT EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

THE INCREASINGLY FAVORABLE FUTURE SHOULD BE AN INDUCEMENT FOR NEVADA POULTRYMEN TO GET BACK INTO THE BUSINESS ON A SCALE SIMILAR TO THAT OF A FEW YEARS AGO.

THIS IS THE NEVADA POULTRY AND EGG OUTLOOK FOR 1935, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE, ECONOMIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

AT PRESENT, HE SAYS, NEVADA IS ON AN IMPORTING BASIS FOR EGGS AND ALL CLASSES OF POULTRY. SUCH A SITUATION IS COMMON IN NEVADA, BUT HAS BEEN MADE MORE SERIOUS BY RECENT REDUCTIONS IN POULTRY FLOCKS.

AS A RESULT, EVERYTHING ELSE REMAINING EQUAL, HIGHER PRICES ARE NOW PREVAILING IN NEVADA AND ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.

THE ONLY POULTRY PRODUCTS NOT SHOWING AN INCREASE IN PRICE OVER LAST YEAR, ACCORDING TO CLINE, ARE BROILERS AND FRYERS. BOTH ARE IDENTICAL IN PRICE WITH A YEAR AGO, WHILE PRODUCTION COSTS ARE HIGHER.

"HIGH PRICES FOR PRODUCTS COMPETING WITH POULTRY AND EGGS," CLINE SAYS, "ARE EXPECTED TO PREVAIL THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, AND POSSIBLY THROUGH 1936, AND ARE EXPECTED TO SUSTAIN POULTRY PRODUCTS PRICES."

(MORE)

HIGH FEED PRICES, EXPECTED BY MANY TO REDUCE THE NEVADA POULTRYMAN'S PROFIT, HAVE NOT DONE SO BECAUSE POULTRY PRODUCTS PRICES HAVE ADVANCED FASTER THAN FEED PRICES. WHILE FEED HAS NOW INCREASED TO ABOUT 12 PERCENT IN PRICE ABOVE LAST YEAR, THE PRICE OF EGGS HAS JUMPED 40 PERCENT.

PRESENT OUTPUT OF THE NEVADA POULTRY INDUSTRY IS ESTIMATED BY CLINE TO BE 30 PERCENT UNDER ITS PAST HIGHEST PRODUCTION OF A FEW YEARS AGO, AND IT IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE NEW LAYING FLOCKS OF CHICKENS COME INTO PRODUCTION THIS FALL, WHEN THERE MAY BE ^ASMALL INCREASE OVER PRESENT NUMBERS.

NEVADA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY HAS SUFFERED A GREATER REDUCTION THAN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE, WHICH IS ABOUT 14 PERCENT UNDER THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

NEVADA WHEAT OUTLOOK
FOR 1935 IS OUTLINED

NEVADA FARMERS, NOW PUTTING IN THEIR SPRING WHEAT, NEED NOT BOTHER ABOUT THE WORLD OR NATIONAL PRICE OF THAT GRAIN DURING 1935 IF THEY DO NOT PLANT TOO MUCH, IN THE OPINION OF PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT, ECONOMIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

AS FAR AS WHEAT IS CONCERNED, NEVADA ON THE WHOLE IS AN IMPORTING AREA AND PRODUCERS IN MOST VALLEYS OF THE STATE, HE SAYS, RECEIVE FROM SIX TO EIGHT DOLLARS A TON OVER THE NATIONAL MARKET PRICE.

IN A FEW AREAS OF NEVADA, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, ESPECIALLY CARSON VALLEY AND THE NEWLANDS PROJECT, THE PRICE IS LOWER THAN IN THE REST OF THE STATE, BECAUSE FARMERS THERE PRODUCED, IN 1934, MORE THAN THEY COULD USE LOCALLY.

AN INCREASE OF 5 TO 6 PERCENT OVER THAT OF 1934 IS LOOKED FOR IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE THIS YEAR, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS. THIS INCREASE, WITH NORMAL YIELDS, WOULD PRODUCE ABOUT 165,000,000 BUSHEL IN EXCESS OF DOMESTIC DEMAND, AND IS EXPECTED TO REDUCE WHEAT PRICES TO AN EXPORT BASIS UNLESS THERE IS GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE IN MARKETING.

"WHEAT PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES," SCOTT SAYS, "HAVE BEEN ABOVE WORLD PRICES AND THOSE WHO HAVE CO-OPERATED IN THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM HAVE RECEIVED A PRICE COMPARABLE WITH THAT OF 1910 TO 1914 DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

(MORE)

"WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE DECLINED ABOUT 14 PERCENT FROM 1931 TO 1934. THIS REDUCTION WAS MADE PRIMARILY IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA. IMPORTING COUNTRIES INCREASED THEIR PRODUCTION AND SOUTH AMERICA FAILED TO DECREASE AS WAS AGREED."

SENTIMENT IS DIVIDED
AT DAIRY CODE HEARING

DIVIDED SENTIMENT WAS EXPRESSED BY NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA CREAMERY MEN AND CREAM AND BUTTER DISTRIBUTORS WHEN THEY GATHERED IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST WEEK TO DISCUSS THE BUTTER MARKETING AGREEMENT PROPOSED BY THE A.A.A. FOR THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, ACCORDING TO WORD REACHING THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

WHILE MANY BELIEVED THAT A CODE WOULD BE A GOOD THING FOR THE INDUSTRY, OBSERVERS SAY, OTHERS HELD THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GET TOGETHER ON AN AGREEMENT AS COMPLICATED AS THE ONE DISCUSSED.

PURCHASE OF CREAM ON A GRADED BASIS AND CORRESPONDING LABELLING OF BUTTER SOLD AT RETAIL ARE THE UNDERLYING POINTS IN THE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM SOUGHT BY THE AGREEMENT.

BECAUSE MUCH OF NEVADA'S BUTTERFAT GOES INTO INTERSTATE TRADE, ANY CODE DECIDED UPON WOULD VITALLY AFFECT THE MARKETING OF BUTTER AND CREAM PRODUCED IN THIS STATE.

CHIEF OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSAL, ACCORDING TO OBSERVERS, WERE THAT THE NUMBER OF GRADES WOULD BE TOO LARGE, THAT GRADES SHOULD BE IN NUMBERS RATHER THAN IN LETTERS, AND THAT AN EXACT SCORE FOR CREAM AND BUTTER DID NOT PERMIT ENOUGH LEEWAY FOR PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING.

NOT MORE THAN THREE GRADES, INSTEAD OF THE FOUR PROPOSED BY THE A.A.A., ARE FEASIBLE, IT WAS HELD.

(MORE)

THE PRESENT PRACTICE OF USING FIGURES RATHER THAN LETTERS, CURRENT IN BOTH STATES, MANY FELT SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN THE INTERESTS OF EFFICIENCY.

BRAND GRADES ARE PREFERRED BY MANY TO MORE EXACT LABELLING. BRIEFS MAY BE FILED WITH THE A.A.A. OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON BY THOSE IN NEVADA UNABLE TO ATTEND THE HEARING, THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE HAS BEEN INFORMED, FOLLOWING THE CONSIDERATION OF WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION WILL DECIDE WHETHER TO PROPOSE AN ACTUAL CODE FOR THE VOTE OF THE INDUSTRY.

IF A CODE IS ADOPTED, NEVADA WILL BE COUPLED WITH CALIFORNIA IN ONE DISTRICT, INSTEAD OF WITH UTAH AND WYOMING, AS PLANNED.

WHEAT FARMERS IN NEVADA
TO VOTE ON CONTROL PLAN

A REFERENDUM ON THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM WILL BE HELD IN NEVADA MAY 25, AS IN ALL THE OTHER STATES, PROFESSOR VERNER E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, HAS ANNOUNCED.

AT THAT TIME, HE SAYS, ALL NEVADA FARMERS WHO RAISE WHEAT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY SIGNED CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, WILL BE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION OF A SIMILAR PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE.

CONSIDERED BY THE RANCHERS, ACCORDING TO PLANS, WILL BE NOT ONLY THE FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAM, BUT CHANGES FOR THE YEARS AHEAD.

AMONG THESE FEATURES, SCOTT SAYS, WILL BE VOLUNTARY CONTRACTS CALLING FOR ADJUSTMENT TO MEET CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND EXPORT POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CROP YEARS 1936 THROUGH 1939.

PROVISION FOR MINOR ADJUSTMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL FARMS TO TAKE CARE OF CROP ROTATION, WITH THE CONDITION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO BE DETERMINED EACH YEAR, BUT THE ADJUSTMENT NOT TO INVOLVE REDUCTION OF MORE THAN 25 PER CENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S BASE ACREAGE, ARE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSALS ON WHICH THE FARMERS' OPINION WILL BE SOUGHT BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

BASE PERIODS, THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES, WILL REMAIN THE SAME AS IN THE PRESENT PROGRAM, WHILE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION THROUGH COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.

(MORE)

TOTAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO NEVADA FARMERS WHO SIGNED UP IN THE WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM HAVE REACHED \$47,268 ON FEBRUARY 28, THE LAST DATE FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, SCOTT SAYS.

GREATEST PART OF THIS SUM WENT TO CHURCHILL COUNTY, FARMERS OF WHICH RECEIVED \$11,895. LYON COUNTY RANCHERS CAME IN NEXT, WITH \$9,422, WITH DOUGLAS IN THIRD PLACE AT \$6,177. FARMERS IN CLARK, ELKO, EUREKA, HUMBOLDT, NYE, ORMSBY, PERSHING, WASHOE, AND WHITE PINE COUNTIES ALSO RECEIVED BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

NEVADA'S WINTER WHEAT ON APRIL 1, HAD A CONDITION OF 94 PER CENT OF NORMAL, COMPARED TO 96 A YEAR AGO, ACCORDING TO THE U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. THE CROP IS NOW FORECAST AT ABOUT 2,070 TONS OR 69,000 BUSHEL, COMPARED TO 1,800 TONS IN 1934, 1,440 IN 1933 AND AN AVERAGE FOR 1928-1932 OF 2,070 TONS. THE ACREAGE LAST YEAR WAS MUCH REDUCED ON ACCOUNT OF DROUGHT LAST FALL AT PLANTING TIME. THE SPRING WHEAT CROP OF NEVADA IN 1934 WAS 8,280 TONS.

A FORECAST OF THE PRODUCTION OF SPRING WHEAT PLANTED WILL BE MADE EARLY IN JULY, WHEN THE PLANTING WILL BE FAR ENOUGH ADVANCED TO AFFORD A BASIS FOR SUCH A FORECAST.

NEVADA SHEEPMEN WARNED
ABOUT POISONOUS PLANT

WARNING TO NEVADA SHEEPMEN TO KEEP THEIR FLOCKS AWAY FROM SPRING RABBIT BRUSH FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS WAS ISSUED THIS WEEK BY SPECIALISTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

AGGREGATE DEATH LOSSES AS A RESULT OF GRAZING ON THIS PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF RENO ALONE DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN OR TWENTY YEARS REPRESENTS MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO SHEEP MEN, THE EXPERIMENT STATION MEN SAY. LOSSES VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR, DEPENDING UPON FORAGE CONDITIONS AND OTHER FACTORS. MANY SHEEP DIED IN THE VICINITY OF RENO LAST YEAR.

SPRING RABBIT BRUSH IS JUST NOW BEGINNING TO BUD IN SOME LOCALITIES AND ENTERING THE DANGEROUS STAGE.

THE PLANT, WHICH IS A SHRUB FROM ONE TO THREE FEET HIGH, IS DANGEROUS ONLY DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE. THEN IT BECOMES GREEN AND PRODUCES SILVERY GREEN BUDS, WHICH ARE READILY EATEN BY HUNGRY SHEEP ON THE TRAIL, OR THOSE TURNED OUT FROM SHEARING CORRALS.

THE PLANT DROPS ITS LEAVES IN EARLY SUMMER AND APPEARS AS A WOODY LEAFLESS SHRUB FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR.

THREE POUNDS OF BUDS WILL PROVE FATAL TO A MATURE EWE, EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES AT THE NEVADA STATION HAVE SHOWN. SMALLER AMOUNTS CONSUMED DAILY WILL ALSO PROVE FATAL, SINCE THE BUDS CONTAIN A POISONOUS RESIN WHICH ACCUMULATES IN THE ANIMAL'S BODY UNTIL SUFFICIENT AMOUNT HAS BEEN TAKEN TO CAUSE DATH.

(MORE)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING OR SICKNESS DO NOT APPEAR FOR 24 TO 36 HOURS AFTER A LETHAL AMOUNT OF THE PLANT HAS BEEN CONSUMED BY THE SHEEP, ACCORDING TO C. E. FLEMING, M. R. MILLER, AND L. R. VAWTER, OF THE STATION STAFF, WHO HAVE BEEN CO-OPERATING IN STUDIES OF THE PLANT.

"THE GAIT OF THE ANIMALS BECOMES UNSTEADY FOLLOWED BY COLLAPSE AND COMA," THEY SAY, "AFFECTED ANIMALS MAY REMAIN IN A STUPOR FOR ONE TO THREE DAYS BUT ALL EVENTUALLY DIE."

"THE DELAYED APPEARANCE OF SYMPTOMS HAS CONFUSED SHEEP MEN. OFTENTIMES NO POISONOUS PLANTS CAN BE FOUND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY WHERE SYMPTOMS OF POISONING AND DEATH OCCUR. AT THIS TIME THE BAND OF SHEEP MAY BE FIFTEEN MILES FROM THE PLACE WHERE THE PLANT WAS GRAZED. SINCE THE PLANT OCCURS IN SMALL PATCHES, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE ENTIRE BAND OF SHEEP WILL GRAZE IT."

SPRING RABBIT BRUSH IS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH, IDAHO, AND CALIFORNIA. IT GROWS IN SMALL PATCHES ON THE TREELESS FLATS AND FOOTHILLS AMONG THE SAGEBRUSH AND OTHER DESERT PLANTS. ON SOME SLOPES AND FLATS THERE IS NOTHING BUT THIS SPECIES OF RABBIT BRUSH. SOME VERY EXTENSIVE PATCHES OF THIS PLANT OCCUR NORTH AND EAST OF RENO AND IN CENTRAL NEVADA.

SHEEPMEN SHOULD AVOID AREAS HAVING AN ABUNDANCE OF THIS PLANT, PARTICULARLY IN APRIL AND MAY WHEN THE POISONOUS GREEN BUDS ARE PRESENT AND THERE IS A SCARCITY OF OTHER SUITABLE FORAGE, THE STATION MEN ADVISE.

A BULLETIN ON THE PLANT AND ITS EFFECTS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE STATION AND MAY BE OBTAINED GRATIS UPON APPLICATION, THEY SAY.

SPRING GARDEN PLANNING
PROVIDES LARGE RETURNS

NO TIME OF THE YEAR BRINGS SUCH GREAT DOLLAR-AND-CENTS RETURN TO THE NEVADA RANCHER AS THESE EARLY SPRING DAYS WHICH ARE SPENT PLANNING THE FARM VEGETABLE GARDEN, ACCORDING TO MRS. MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR HOME ECONOMICS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NEVADA RANCH GARDENS, SHE SAYS, PRODUCE AT THE RATE OF \$400 AN ACRE, WHICH IS AT LEAST FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT WHICH CAN BE EXPECTED FROM ANY OTHER CROP. MOST NEVADA FARM FAMILIES PLANT VEGETABLE GARDENS OF ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE.

BUT, TO OBTAIN THE GREATEST MONEY AND HEALTH RETURN FOR THE FAMILY, MRS. BUOL STATES, THE GARDEN NEEDS CAREFUL PLANNING. THAT IS THE ONLY WAY AN ADEQUATE VARIETY, A SUCCESSION OF PRODUCTS THROUGH THE GROWING SEASON, AND A SUPPLY SUFFICIENT FOR CANNING AND STORAGE FOR THE WINTER IS ASSURED.

EVERY NEVADA GARDEN, TO MEET THE HEALTH REQUIREMENTS WILL NEED TO INCLUDE:

FOUR GREEN LEAF VEGETABLES (LETTUCE, CABBAGE, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD, CHICKERY, ASPARAGUS).

THREE ROOT VEGETABLES (CARROTS, RUTABAGAS, TURNIPS, BEETS, PARSNIPS)

TWO POD VEGETABLES (PEAS, BEANS, LIMA BEANS)

THREE MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES (TOMATOES, ONIONS, CORN, SQUASH, CUCUMBERS, RADISHES, PEPPERS.)

THOSE ARE THE VARIOUS KINDS NEEDED. TO OBTAIN THE NEEDED AMOUNTS OF EACH, MRS. BUOL SUGGESTS THAT THE GARDEN PLOT BE DIVIDED SO THAT ABOUT 20 PERCENT IS IN GREEN LEAF VEGETABLES, 15 PERCENT (MORE)

IN ROOTS, 5 PERCENT IN TOMATOES, 40 PERCENT IN POTATOES, AND 20 PERCENT IN OTHER MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES.

SO PLANTED, AND CAREFULLY PLANNED AS TO CROP SUCCESSION AND INTERPLANTING, THE FOURTH-ACRE GARDEN IN NEVADA WILL YIELD ABOUT 200 POUNDS OF GREEN LEAF VEGETABLES, 500 POUNDS OF ROOT VEGETABLES, 300 POUNDS OF TOMATOES, 200 POUNDS OF PEAS AND BEANS, 20 BUSHELS OF POTATOES, AND 100 POUNDS OF MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES.

THAT, MRS. BUOL SAYS, IS FOR THE AVERAGE NEVADA FARM GARDEN, BUT, BECAUSE OF THE WIDE RANGE OF ALTITUDE AND TEMPERATURE IN THE STATE, DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF THESE VEGETABLES ARE NEEDED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

A LIST OF SUCH VEGETABLES, TOGETHER WITH DETAILED GARDEN PLANS WHICH WILL GIVE THE GREATEST RETURN FOR TIME, LABOR, AND WATER INVESTED, IS AVAILABLE AT THE VARIOUS EXTENSION OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

NEVADA FARMERS VOTING
IN WHEAT REFERENDUM

FIRST BALLOTS BY MAIL HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED IN NEVADA'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN REFERENDUM, SET FOR MAY 25, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

VOTES IN THE BALLOTING TO SOUND OUT SENTIMENT IN THE STATE AS TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WHEAT PLAN MAY BE SENT BY MAIL OR CAST IN PERSON ON THE REFERENDUM DAY, HE STATED. BALLOTS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, AND SHOULD BE DELIVERED TO THE COUNTY WHEAT COMMITTEES.

ALL WHEAT FARMERS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE NOW CONTRACT HOLDERS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE. BOTH TENANTS AND OWNERS OF LAND WHICH IS LEASED MAY VOTE, ACCORDING TO THE RULES, BUT OWNERS OR LEASERS OF MORE THAN ONE FARM MAY VOTE ONLY ONCE.

THE 304 NEVADA FARMERS NOW HOLDING CONTRACTS WITH THE A.A.A. UNDER THE PROGRAM HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BENEFIT PAYMENTS, SCOTT SAID, AND WILL RECEIVE ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE BEFORE THE CONTRACTS EXPIRE AT THE END OF THIS YEAR.

CHURCHILL COUNTY RANCHERS HAVE RECEIVED THE LARGEST SUM, SOME FIFTEEN THOUSAND HAVING BEEN PAID THEM IN BENEFITS. FARMERS IN LYON COUNTY HAVE RECEIVED A SUM OF MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHILE THOSE IN DOUGLAS, ELKO, AND WASHOE COUNTIES HAVE BEEN PAID MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BENEFITS.

(MORE)

ALL TOLD, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, 8,559 ACRES OF THE STATE'S WHEAT LAND IS UNDER CONTRACT, ACCOUNTING FOR A PRODUCTION UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF 208,199 BUSHEL ANNUALLY.

CHURCHILL COUNTY LEADS IN CONTRACTED ACRES, WITH 2,079 SIGNED UP, WHILE LYON HAS 1,801, WASHOE 1,040, PERSHING 1,024, DOUGLAS 932, EUREKA 15, ELKO 958, HUMBOLDT 471, NYE 21, AND WHITE PINE 218.

NEVADA RANGES AND STOCK
SHOW BIG IMPROVEMENT

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF NEVADA RANGES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP IS REPORTED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN ITS MAY 1 ANALYSIS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

ALL THREE, ACCORDING TO FRANK ANDREWS OF THE SALT LAKE CITY OFFICE OF THE U. S. BUREAU, HAVE IMPROVED GREATLY DURING THE MONTH AND ARE IN BETTER CONDITION THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

WITH SNOWS AND RAINS WELL DISTRIBUTED AND MORE THAN NORMAL PRECIPITATION FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE, HE SAYS, SOIL MOISTURE AND SPRING AND SUMMER RANGE PROSPECTS ARE VERY GOOD.

ALTHOUGH THE HAY HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, THERE HAS BEEN SUFFICIENT NEW FORAGE FOR FEED PURPOSES.

"THE GENERAL OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE IS GOOD," SAYS ANDREWS.

"LOSSES HAVE BEEN LIGHT, DUE TO THE MILD WEATHER CONDITIONS. THE CALF CROP IS EXPECTED TO BE AT LEAST NORMAL OR BETTER."

SHEARING WAS ABOUT COMPLETED ON MAY 1, THE REPORT STATES, WITH FLEECES VERY GOOD AS TO WEIGHT AND QUALITY. MILD WEATHER HAS PREVAILED, EXCEPT FOR A FEW STORMS WHICH CAUSED RATHER HEAVY DEATH LOSSES TO LAMBS.

A RELATIVELY LOW SUPPLY OF HAY REMAINED ON NEVADA FARMS MAY 1, ACCORDING TO THE FIGURES, AS A RESULT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS.

WOOL DEALER LICENSE
PROPOSED FOR NEVADA

A PROPOSAL TO LICENSE DEALERS IN WOOL IN NEVADA, AS WELL AS IN OTHER STATES, WILL BE CONSIDERED AT A SERIES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS IN JULY, ACCORDING TO WORD RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE FROM THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

THE MEETINGS AT WHICH NEVADA WOOL GROWERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS IN THE STATE INTERESTED WILL BE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS WILL BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO ON JULY 18 AND 19 AND IN SALT LAKE CITY ON JULY 23, AND 24.

BECAUSE MANY OF THE TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN NEVADA GROWERS AND DEALERS IN THE STATE WOULD BE GOVERNED BY THE PROPOSAL, SHEEPMEN OF THE STATE ARE EXPECTED TO BE GREATLY INTERESTED.

THE LICENSE, WHICH WOULD BECOME EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1936, IF APPROVED, WOULD BE DESIGNED SOLELY FOR THE SUPERVISION OF TRADE PRACTICES AND SELLING CHARGES.

TWELVE TRADE PRACTICES INVOLVING TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN DEALERS OR BETWEEN GROWERS AND DEALERS WOULD BE LISTED AS UNFAIR, THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION SAYS.

TWO OF THESE PROPOSALS ARE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO THE SHEEPMEN OF NEVADA.

FIRST IS THE SALE OF THE GROWERS' WOOL ON COMMISSION BY ANY MEMBER OF THE TRADE WHO ALSO BUYS OR SELLS WOOL ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

SECOND IS DEDUCTING AN ARBITRARY FLAT DISCOUNT FOR "TAGS" OR

(MORE)

OTHER OFF-SORT WOOL WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE LOT BEING SOLD. LISTING THIS PRACTICE AS UNFAIR WOULD PROHIBIT MAKING THE SAME DEDUCTION FOR LOTS WITH NO OFF-SORT WOOL OR FOR LOTS WITH A HUGE PERCENTAGE OF OFF-SORT.

A PROVISION OF THE PROPOSED LICENSE WOULD REQUIRE SUCH LICENSE TO CONFINE TRANSACTIONS IN WOOL EITHER TO CONSIGNMENT OR TO OUTRIGHT PURCHASE AND SALE.

AS PROPOSED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, THE LICENSE WOULD PROVIDE FOR AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MADE UP OF FIVE GROWER MEMBERS ELECTED BY PRODUCTION DISTRICTS AND FOUR DEALER MEMBERS CHOSEN AT A GENERAL ELECTION.

IT WOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY AN OFFICIAL APPOINTED BY THE U. S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS WOULD BE BORNE BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

THE SAME REGULATIONS FOR WOOL WOULD APPLY TO MOHAIR, LITTLE OF WHICH IS PRODUCED IN NEVADA.

WOOL AND MOHAIR ACQUIRED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1936, OR FOR WHICH CONTRACTS WERE MADE BEFORE THAT DATE, WOULD NOT BE COVERED BY THE LICENSE.

IN ADDITION TO SCATTERED LOCAL BUYERS, THERE ARE ABOUT 275 WOOL DEALERS IN THE COUNTRY. ACCORDING TO GRADE ESTIMATES 12 TO 15 OF THEM HANDLE 85 PERCENT OF THE BUSINESS.

NEVADA'S 4-H CLUB CAMP
SET FOR JULY 29 - AUGUST 3.

THE TWELFTH NEVADA JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP, ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL OUTING FOR THE STATE'S 4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS, WILL BE HELD THIS YEAR FROM JULY 29 TO AUGUST 3.

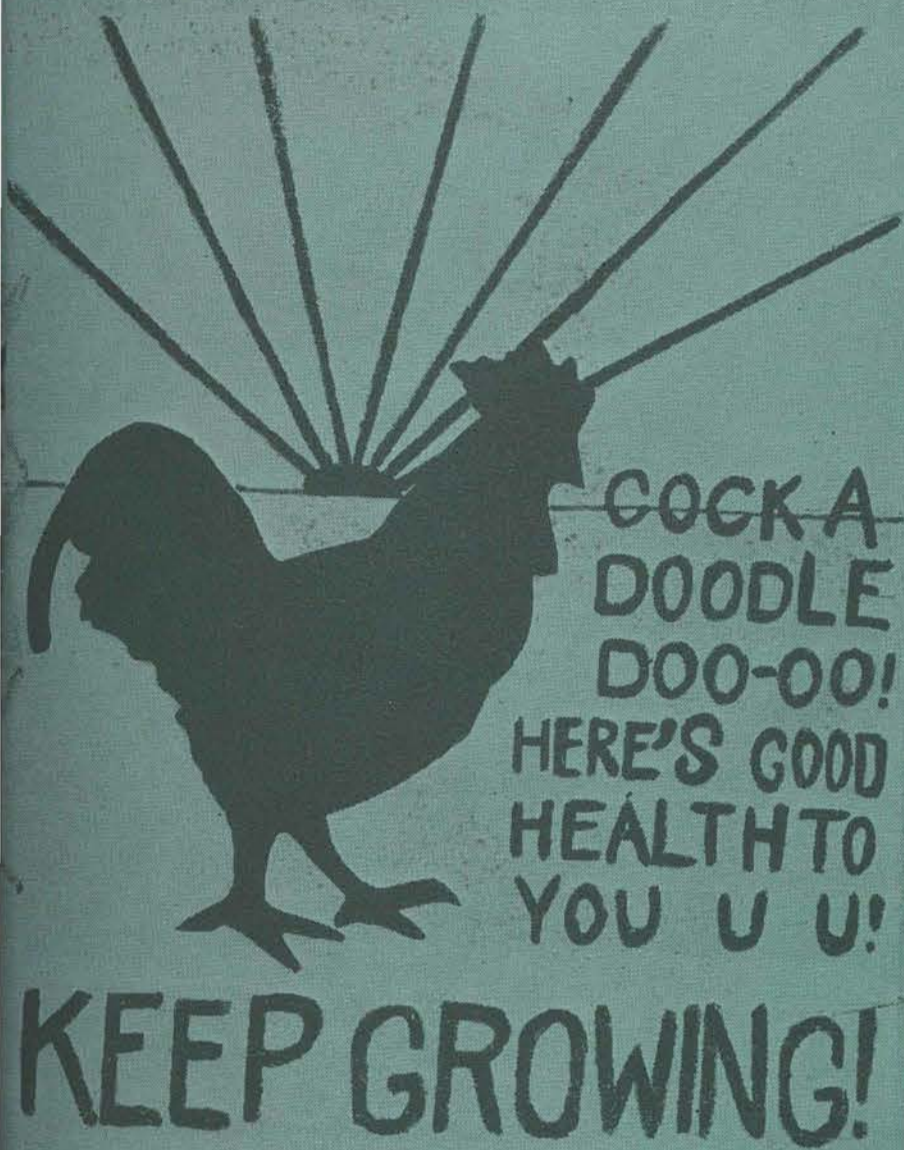
THE EVENT WILL BE HELD AGAIN AT ZEPHYR COVE, ON THE NEVADA SIDE OF LAKE TAHOE, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID IN ANNOUNCING THE AFFAIR. BUCKMAN IS DIRECTOR OF THE CAMP.

THIS YEAR'S CAMP IS THE FIRST TO BE HELD IN TWO YEARS, LAST YEAR'S EVENT HAVING BEEN CANCELLED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC.

THE USUAL PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL WORK WILL FEATURE THE CAMP, BUCKMAN SAID. APPROVED PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS WILL BE TAUGHT THROUGH CLASSES AND CONTESTS BETWEEN FOUR-HITCHERS FROM THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, CULMINATING THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES IN 4-H CLUB WORK.

CONTESTS IN WHICH THE BOYS AND GIRLS WILL COMPETE INCLUDE SENIOR AND JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING, SENIOR AND JUNIOR CROPS JUDGING, CANNING ACHIEVEMENT COMPETITION, CANNING JUDGING, CLOTHING EXHIBIT JUDGING, CLOTHING EXHIBIT, 4-H STYLE DRESS REVUE, FOOD JUDGING, HEALTH CONTEST, DEMONSTRATION TEAM WORK, PLANT IDENTIFICATION, COMMUNITY SERVICE ESSAY CONTEST, ONE-ACT PLAY, SONG COMPETITION, CLUB YELL PARTICIPATION AWARD, ATTENDANCE AWARD, AND COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR WHOLESOME RECREATION WILL BE OFFERED BY THE CAMP, INCLUDING SWIMMING, HIKING, GAMES, AND OTHER OUTDOOR DIVERSIONS.



HERE'S THE COVER OF THE 1934-35 WINNING BOOKLET IN NEVADA'S
"KEEPING GROWING" CONTEST AMONG NEVADA SCHOOL CHILDREN FREE
FROM PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

RODNEY CHASE, 12, OF SOUTH FORK, ELKO COUNTY, MADE THE DRAWINGS
AND WROTE THE PARAPHRASE OF MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES TO BRING OUT THE
IDEA OF SOUND HEALTH HABITS.

CHURCHILL 4-H CAMPERS
WIN 1935 LEGION TROPHY

WINNING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE RECENT NEVADA JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP AT ZEPHYR COVE, LAKE TAHOE, 4-H BOYS AND GIRLS FROM CHURCHILL COUNTY WERE THIS WEEK AWARDED THE AMERICAN LEGION TROPHY FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT.

THE YOUNGSTERS FROM THE NEWLANDS PROJECT SCORED 309 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 1,024 POINTS TO WIN THE AWARD, A SILK AMERICAN FLAG PRESENTED BY THE LEGION OF THE STATE. THE BANNER, WHICH WILL BE KEPT BY THE CHURCHILL DELEGATION UNTIL THE NEXT CAMP, WILL BE OFFICIALLY RECEIVED AT THE CHURCHILL COUNTY 4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAY ON AUGUST 16.

AS IS CUSTOMARY, THE FLAG WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE LOCAL LEGION POST, IN THIS CASE CHURCHILL COUNTY POST NO. 16.

SECOND HONORS IN THE COMPETITION WENT TO THE DELEGATION FROM ELKO COUNTY WITH 159 POINTS. ELKO WON THE TROPHY LAST CAMP AND THIS YEAR YIELDED IT TO CHURCHILL.

THIRD PLACE WAS TAKEN BY WASHOE COUNTY WITH 142 MARKERS, WHILE LINCOLN TOOK FOURTH WITH 104.

DOUGLAS COUNTY WON 77, CLARK 36, HUMBOLDT 4, LYON 41, PERSHING 70, AND WHITE PINE 58, THOMAS BUCKMAN, THE CAMP'S DIRECTOR, ANNOUNCED.

A VARIETY OF PLACES WERE CAPTURED BY THE NEWLANDS PROJECT YOUNGSTERS IN WINNING THE AWARD. FIRST PLACE WAS WON IN THE SENIOR CROPS JUDGING, IN THE ONE-ACT PLAY COMPETITION, THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ESSAY CONTEST, AND THE PARTICIPATION COMPETITION. IN ADDITION, THE CHURCHILL BOYS AND GIRLS WON MANY SECOND AND THIRDS.

ELKO TOOK SECOND PLACE WITH FIRST IN THE HOME ECONOMICS DEMONSTRATION TEAM CONTEST, THE HEALTH CONTEST FOR GIRLS, AND THE

{MORE}

ATTENDANCE AWARD, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL SECOND PLACES AND A FEW THIRDS.

WASHOE'S CHILDREN CAME IN FIRST IN THE JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING, AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION TEAM CONTEST, AND THE STYLE DRESS REVIEW, IN ADDITION TO ACCUMULATING POINTS FOR SECOND AND THIRD PLACES IN OTHER CONTESTS.

INVENTORY BEING TAKEN
OF MARKET LIVESTOCK

A COMPLETE INVENTORY OF THE BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP IN NEVADA WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE PUT ON THE MARKET THIS AUTUMN IS NOW BEING TAKEN BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THIS INFORMATION, L. E. CLINE OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK, IS BEING GATHERED IN THE INTERESTS OF ORDERLY MARKETING AT PRICES IN KEEPING WITH SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

IT WILL BE AVAILABLE TO LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVES DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE, AND, THROUGH THE COUNTY AND DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENTS, TO BUYERS WHO COME INTO THE VARIOUS COUNTIES SEEKING STOCK TO BUY.

THROUGH THE INVENTORY, IT IS BELIEVED, A MORE EQUITABLE MARKET FOR NEVADA LIVESTOCK WILL BE MAINTAINED, WHICH WILL RESULT IN GREATER PROFITS TO THE PRODUCER.

THE INVENTORY OF SHEEP WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, WHILE THE BEEF CATTLE INVENTORY WILL BE FINISHED, ACCORDING TO PLANS, A MONTH LATER.

BOTH INVENTORIES ARE BEING MADE UNDER CLINE'S DIRECTION BY THE EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

INFORMATION WHICH WILL BE TABULATED ABOUT SHEEP INCLUDES THE NUMBERS OF FAT LAMBS, FEEDER LAMBS, EWES, AND BUCKS WHICH WILL BE FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH DATA AS TO WHERE THEY MAY BE SENT AND THE SHIPPING POINT.

NEVADA CATTLE GROWERS WILL STATE THE NUMBERS OF WEANER CALVES, STEERS, HEIFERS, BREEDING AND CANNING COWS, BOLOGNA BULLS, AND STOCK CATTLE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE, THE LOCATION AND SHIPPING POINTS, AND WHEN THEY MAY BE SEEN.

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NEW FARM CO-OPERATIVE
IS ORGANIZED IN NEVADA

A NEW NEVADA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, THE THIRTY-FIRST NOW OPERATING IN THE STATE, WAS ORGANIZED IN SOUTHERN NEVADA LAST WEEK.

KNOWN AS THE SOUTHERN NEVADA MEAT AND PROVISION COMPANY, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, THE CO-OP IS SET UP TO HANDLE ANY FARM COMMODITY PRODUCED BY ITS MEMBERS, WHO LIVE IN VIRGIN, MOAPA, AND PAHRANAGAT VALLEYS, AND THE LAS VEGAS AGRICULTURAL TERRITORY.

ITS CHIEF INTEREST AT THIS TIME, CLINE SAYS, IS IN THE MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK IN THAT PORTION OF THE STATE, AND A PACKING PLANT TO HANDLE THE CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS IS NOW BEING ESTABLISHED IN LAS VEGAS.

THE TERRITORY IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN.

ISOLATED FROM OTHER PRODUCING COMMUNITIES, CLINE SAYS IT IS A LONG DISTANCE ALSO FROM OTHER MEAT PACKING PLANTS. AT PRESENT, SOUTHERN NEVADA LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS HAVE TO STAND HEAVY FREIGHT CHARGES ON STUFF THEY SHIP OUT, AND THE COMMUNITY HAS TO PAY THE SAME HEAVY TRANSPORTATION COSTS ON STUFF SHIPPED IN.

THE HIGH TEMPERATURE OF THE REGION PREVENTS THE DELIVERY OF RANCH KILLED ANIMALS, HE STATES, THE LAS VEGAS CITY ORDINANCES PREVENTING THIS FOR SEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

AS SOON AS THE NEW PACKING PLANT IS IN OPERATION, LIVESTOCK WILL BE TRANSPORTED IN TO LAS VEGAS AND KILLED THERE UNDER CITY INSPECTION.
MORE

NEVADA FARM LOANS MADE
BY RESETTLEMENT AGENCY

MORE THAN FIFTY NEVADA FARM FAMILIES ARE NOW RECEIVING LOAN AID THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM OF TAKING RURAL PEOPLE OFF THE RELIEF ROLLS AND HELPING THEM WIN BACK ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, ROBERT BANKOFIER, NEVADA DIRECTOR OF RURAL REHABILITATION, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

ONLY FARM FAMILIES NOW ON RELIEF ROLLS, OR THOSE WHICH HAVE EXHAUSTED CREDIT RESOURCES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO KEEP OFF RELIEF, ARE ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS, BANKOFIER SAID. EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER, AND FARMING ABILITY ARE THE BASES FOR SELECTION FROM AMONG THOSE WHO APPLY.

THE AVERAGE NEVADA LOAN AT PRESENT PER FAMILY IS AROUND A THOUSAND DOLLARS, ACCORDING TO THE NEVADA DIRECTOR. INTEREST OF 5 PERCENT IS CHARGED.

"FAMILIES TRANSFERRED TO THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FROM THE FERA, WHICH HANDLED THE PROGRAM LAST YEAR, WILL CARRY ON IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING UNDERSTANDINGS BETWEEN THE CLIENT AND THE NEVADA RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION," BANKOFIER ANNOUNCED.

"THE PURPOSE OF THESE REHABILITATION LOANS IS TO TAKE AND KEEP FARM FAMILIES OFF RELIEF AND TO EXTEND FINANCIAL AND SUPERVISORY ASSISTANCE TO THEM ON FARMS.

"WE ARE MAKING LOANS TO FAMILIES WHO CAN SATISFY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR DESIRE AND ABILITY TO BECOME
(MORE)

SELF-SUPPORTING IF THEY ARE GRANTED A LOAN WITH WHICH TO CARRY ON FARMING OPERATIONS.

"FUNDS WHICH THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION IS ADVANCING WILL BE PROPERLY SECURED AND WILL HAVE TO BE REPAID."

ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS FOR REHABILITATION LOANS ARE NOW BEING CONSIDERED, BANKOFIER SAID, BUT ONLY THOSE CASES WHICH ARE REFERRED TO THE DISTRICT RESETTLEMENT SUPERVISOR BY THE RECOGNIZED RELIEF AGENCY OPERATING IN THE DISTRICT, OR THROUGH THE SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION, OR THE NEVADA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION.

"THE EXTENSION OF A REHABILITATION LOAN," BANKOFIER DECLARED, "SHOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE CLIENT NOT ONLY TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING BUT TO REPAY THE LOAN. RURAL AGENTS ARE EMPLOYED TO WORK OUT A SOUND MANAGEMENT PLAN WHICH WILL OFFER THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFIT."

"IF THEIR INDIVIDUAL FARM PLANS REQUIRE IT, FARMERS MAY BE FINANCED WITH LOANS TO PURCHASE FARM TOOLS, LIVESTOCK, FEED, FERTILIZER, BUILDING MATERIAL, AND OTHER CAPITAL GOODS. WHEN NECESSARY, LOANS MAY ALSO BE UTILIZED FOR THE PAYMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES, INCLUDING LAND RENT AND FARM LABOR, AS WELL AS FOR NEEDED FOOD AND CLOTHING.

"WE ARE NOT GOING TO MAKE LOANS TO HELP FARMERS TRY TO MAKE A LIVING ON SUBMARGINAL LAND," BANKOFIER EMPHASIZED. "GOOD FARMLAND AND AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER ARE THE FIRST REQUISITES IN CARRYING OUT A PRACTICAL FARM OPERATION SUCH AS THESE REHABILITATION PLANS CONSTITUTE."

SPRING BLOOMING BULBS
TO BE PLANTED IN FALL

BULBS FOR EARLY SPRING BLOOMING IN NEVADA GARDENS SHOULD BE PLANTED DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER, SO THAT THEY CAN BEGIN GROWING AND DEVELOPING STRONG ROOT SYSTEMS, MARK W. MENKE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK.

FALL, AS WELL AS THE EARLY SPRING, IS THE TIME OF GREATEST ROOT DEVELOPMENT, MENKE STATED, AND THE BULBS SHOULD BE IN THE GROUND TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

"THE ROOTS," HE SAID, "STORE UP A SUPPLY OF FOOD IN THE BULBS WHICH RESULTS IN A STRONG, VIGOROUS FLOWER SHOOT THE FOLLOWING SPRING. VERY LATE FALL OR SPRING PLANTING OF EARLY SPRING BLOOMING BULBS USUALLY RESULTS IN POOR ROOT DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL FLOWERS, POORLY DEVELOPED OR ENTIRELY LACKING."

BULBS SHOULD BE PLANTED, ACCORDING TO MENKE, WHERE THEY HAVE GOOD DRAINAGE, SINCE THEY WILL ROT IF LEFT WHERE THE ROOTS ARE COVERED WITH WATER, HEAVY, BOGGY, WATER SOAKED SOILS ARE FATAL TO WINTER BULBS, HE STATED. IN HEAVY SOILS, SAND IS MIXED AROUND THE BULBS, AND A DRAINAGE TRENCH FILLED WITH SAND MAY BE MADE UNDER THE BULBS IF THEY ARE IN A POORLY DRAINED SOIL.

DEPTH UNDER THE GROUND AT WHICH THE BULBS SHOULD BE PLANTED VARIES WITH THE VARIETY AND SIZE, BUT, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS, A GOOD RULE IS TO PLANT BELOW THE SURFACE TWO TO TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE BULBS DIAMETER.

IN NORTHERN NEVADA, WHERE THE WINTERS ARE COLD, IT IS ADVISABLE TO COVER THE BEDS WITH STRAW OR LEAVES DURING THE WINTER, BUT REMOVE

(MORE)

THE COVERING BEFORE WARM WEATHER IN THE SPRING.

BULBS WHICH DO WELL IN NEVADA, ACCORDING TO MENKE, ARE THE TULIP, HYACINTH, DAFFODIL, NARCISSUS, CROCUS, GLORY OF THE SNOW, SCILLA, FRITILLARIA, LILLY OF THE VALLEY, TIGER LILY, REGAL LILLY, AND OTHER KINDS OF HARDY LILY.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
Agricultural Extension Division

Cecil W. Creel
Director

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2A)

for

1 9 3 5

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report

of

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

1 9 3 5

INTRODUCTION

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports gives in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1935. Following is a brief narrative report which shows the field and scope of activities in agriculture for the past year, as well as the methods used by the supervisor in meeting problems that necessarily come up. The extension agents' reports are cited where outstanding pieces of work have been done.

The duties of the Assistant Director for Agriculture in Nevada are:

1. Supervision of agricultural extension agents' activities divided as follows:

- (a) Adult Work.
- (b) 4-H Club Work.

This involves responsibility for:

- (a) Field activities.
- (b) Methods of procedure.
- (c) Results secured by agricultural extension agents.

2. To arrange for competent subject matter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Nevada Experiment Station, adjoining State Experiment Stations, and other sources.

3. To see that project plans are written for all major pieces of work, approve same, and see that such projects are filed in the state and county offices.

4. To assist in developing and maintaining an efficient program of work in each county.

5. To assist in maintaining relationship with the county farm bureaus and other agricultural organizations.

ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN THE COUNTIES

The present extension organization dates back to 1919 and 1921 when the legislature provided for the organization of county farm bureaus to cooperate with the extension service. Under this arrangement, county agents were placed in the field in the most important agricultural counties. Under this plan of organization the county agent staff consisted of five county agents and three district agents. Capper-Ketcham funds added three more county agents, giving us a total of eleven agents. *and Bonahed Jones' appropriations added two more* County lines were disregarded in making appointments, only four of our agents now having county appointments. Agents who work in more than one county are called district extension agents on account of the fact that they work in more than one county.

During the year 1936 full-time extension agents numbered *eleven, two agents being on leave and one on the sick list,* ~~thirteen.~~

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY AND COMMUNITY PROGRAM OF WORK

County programs have been developed in the twelve different counties as in previous years. In most of the counties the projects are county-wide. This is particularly true in the strictly livestock counties. For this reason more attendance ^{is} is

usually given to the county programs than to community programs. However, local problems are worked out through community center meetings. We have 118 communities in the twelve counties where agricultural extension work should be conducted. During 1935 extension and Triple A programs were cooperatively worked out with people concerned in all of these communities.

It is customary in each county and community where extension work is conducted for the farm bureau, or other local committees selected by extension agents, to work together cooperatively for the promotion of the projects adopted. The extension agents consulting with local people develop the extension program for the coming year, month by month. This is developed in such form that definite goals can be set and checked up with actual accomplishments at the end of the year. It is customary to adopt the county program for the year at the annual county farm bureau meeting. Eleven of the twelve annual county farm bureau meetings, where the annual extension budget and programs are adopted, were attended by the Assistant Director for Agriculture. Farm Bureau directors' meetings were attended during the year whenever possible.

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

The supervisory plan for the year outlined in our 1935 plan of work was carried out so far as it was possible. A goal of two visits to each county was set for the purpose of supervision and assistance in planning and carrying out county programs. On such visits office organization, program analysis,

finances, 4-H Club work, and reports were checked over. Some information was secured from agents at conferences in the State Office, or at regional farm bureau meetings.

The following statistical summary shows where supervisory time was spent in the field:

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Times Visited</u>	<u>Days in County</u>
Churchill	3	3
Clark	1	3
Douglas	6	6
Elko	2	4
Eureka	1	1/2
Humboldt	1	1
Lander	1	5/6
Lincoln	1	1
Lyon	3	3
Pershing	1	1
Washoe	12	5
White Pine	2	3
Total	34	32

Total number of county visits	34
Total number of days in counties	32
Average number of visits per county	2.8
Number of counties below average	6
Number of counties above average	6
Goal set for number visits per county	4
Number of counties goal reached	2
Number of counties goal not reached	10
Least number of visits to any county agent's headquarters	1

Conferences with agents at state office or in the field away from their headquarters, or by telephone were as follows:

Total number of such conferences	165
Average number per agent	12.7
Telephone conferences with agents	269
Average number per agent	20.6
Minimum number telephone conferences with any agent	2

CONFERENCES
WITH AGENTS

HOW SUPERVISOR'S
TIME WAS DIVIDED

The Assistant Director's time was fairly well divided among the following subjects:

1. Supervision
2. 4-H Club Work
3. Farm Bureau Cooperation
4. ~~Formation Taylor Grazing Districts~~
5. ~~Legislation (state) during Director's illness~~
6. ~~Drought Relief - end of cattle and sheep purchase - audit of books, etc.,~~
7. ~~Regional Planning A. A. A.~~

4-H CLUB WORK

The Assistant Director for Agriculture is responsible for the Agricultural 4-H Club work that is carried on in this state. This responsibility involves preparation of subject matter and material for use in the field by county agents and local 4-H Club leaders.

Most of the time devoted to 4-H Club work this year consisted in seeing that extension agents carried their county 4-H programs to successful completion, and in preparing for the state 4-H encampment at Lake Tahoe.

STATE 4-H CLUB
CAMP SITE- LAKE
TAHOE

Each year delegates from the 4-H Clubs through the state hold a convention. Club members in good standing and their leaders are eligible to attend the camp. A registration fee sufficient to cover the necessary camp expenses is charged to each person attending the camp. Average attendance has been 275, or approximately one-third of the total 4-H Enrollment.

For nine years the camp was held on the University of Nevada livestock farm. When the University ceased to operate the livestock farm the camp was moved to the University of Nevada campus where it was held for two years. Following this, the camp was moved to the Boy Scout Camp at Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe. This camp was so successful that the State and county farm bureaus, with the approval of the Director of Agricultural Extension, moved to acquire an interest in the Boy Scout Camp site at Zephyr Cove, so that the camp could be held permanently at Lake Tahoe. This was done after it was learned that the Nevada Boy Scout Council might be willing to sell the property, or an interest in it.

These negotiations led to a tentative agreement with the Scout Council whereby they were willing for the State Farm Bureau, representing the county farm bureaus, to acquire a half interest in the property. Provision was next made in the county farm bureau budgets for the first of several payments which, if made over a several year period, would give the State Farm Bureau, representing the county farm bureaus, a half interest in the Scout Camp site. This was done with the assumption that the law as it now stands, gives the Farm Bureau sufficient authority to acquire and hold property for this purpose.

However, before contracting any agreement with the Scout Council, Attorney-General Gray Mashburn was consulted and rendered an opinion that there might be some question about the authority of the farm bureaus to purchase the property as the law now stands, and suggested an amendment should be made to the law which would clearly give the necessary authority. He also advised against acquiring a divided interest.

Following this opinion by the Attorney-General, an amendment to the Farm Bureau Act was drawn up, specifically giving the Farm Bureau the authority to purchase Boy Scout Camp, and was adopted by the Nevada legislature. However, this transaction was not consummated in 1935. Although the 1935 encampment was held on the Scout grounds.

A close contact was maintained with the Specialists and representatives of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. The following extension workers and government representatives visited the State and rendered valuable assistance.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
W. A. Lloyd	In charge Western States
Frank Andrews	Agricultural Statistician

SUBJECT
MATTER
ASSISTANCE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Roy Jones	Dairy Division, U. S. D. A.
L. M. Vaughn	Bureau Agricultural Economics
R. W. Blackburn	California Farm Bureau Federation
W. S. Guilford	Federal Land Bank of Berkeley
W. D. Ellis	General Agent, Farm Credit Administration, Berkeley
Harry Petrie	Chief Cattle and Sheep Section, AAA
J. H. Leech, Deputy Grazing Supervisor	Reno, Nevada
F. R. Carpenter	Director of Grazing, Salt Lake
J. H. Favorite	Division of Investigation, Interior Dept.

George Hardman, Chester Brennen, Charles Fleming, F. B. Headley, Cruz Venstrom, and Milton Howard of the Nevada Experiment Station, rendered valuable assistance.

Miss Gertrude Warren's and Miss Madge Reese's continued contributions to our 4-H Club subject matter file were greatly appreciated.

In 1935 motion pictures were shown by extension agents at community center meetings as follows:

MOTION PICTURES

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Reels Used</u>	<u>No. People Shown To</u>	<u>No. Meetings</u>
1930	139	2548	61
1931	114	3883	67
1932	142	3452	74
1933	70	3318	70
1934	71	1873	31
1935	79	2178	46

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

No.1 Factors Determine Program.

The economic and soil needs of the agricultural counties are the factors used to determine county programs of work. In addition, climatic and soil conditions are considered as well as the ability and willingness of local leadership to assume active responsibility for programs.

The factors given by E. C. Reed, County Agent of Washoe County in determining his county program of work, is typical of the analysis and methods used by Nevada County Agents in determining the needs of the different communities in their county. Mr. Reed's report reads as follows:

"The program of work in Washoe County communities is determined by the needs of the different communities. Our major problems in the order of importance are:

- (a) Diversified farming
- (b) Development of livestock program, dairy, poultry, better beef and hogs -
- (c) Marketing- grading of products
- (d) Irrigation and drainage
- (e) Organization

The following statistics give a bird's eye view of the county agriculturally:

Total area in square miles	6,251
Farm area in acres	434,877
Irrigated area in acres	43,765
Type of irrigation- decreed water from Truckee River, no storage, some pumping	
Elevation of farm lands, 3800 to 4,000 ft.	
Average size of farms	917

Average improved acreage	95.6
Total valuation of county	\$42,625,000.00
Total population	27,122
Rural population	2,320
Number of farm families	474

The northern part of the county, starting a few miles north of Reno and continuing on to the northern boundaries, a distance of 25 miles, is used for livestock raising with the exception of some land near Pyramid Lake along the Truckee River where the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation is situated. While all this land is not suitable for grazing of cattle and sheep, the lands on the higher elevation where there is more moisture is used entirely for grazing of livestock. The summer ranges in this section are few owing to water supply, but there are a considerable number of livestock men using these high elevations in the county for summer range. Only a small amount of hay is produced for maintaining the herds during the winter, the dry lower elevations supply considerable forage for this purpose. There is a small amount of feeding of fat cattle and lambs in this section, although in normal years, animals are produced from these ranges in good flesh. 50 percent of the bands of range sheep are in this section, and about 50 percent of the cattle. This territory is continuous to some good winter feeding grounds and hay producing areas in neighboring counties in California where a great deal of the livestock move to fatten. In this section the few farms are far apart and the headquarters for the ranch operations are principally for the purpose of haying.

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The southern third of the county contains probably 95 percent of the cultivated and irrigated areas. This section is situated principally along the Truckee River with the southern part of it watered from streams flowing from the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. As all crops must be raised by irrigation, the production of crops is controlled by the flow of the river and streams. All types of farm crops are produced in this section, the principal ones being grain, potatoes, hay, poultry, beef, dairy products, onions and truck gardening, and fruits. In this section is located most of the activities of the Washoe County Farm Bureau. The cities of Reno and Sparks are located here and furnish an excellent market for most of the local produce.

The following table is made up for a comparison of time spent on projects over a period of years and shows how changes in conditions are reflected in a change in the amount of time spent on different types of work in the county. During 1933 and 1934 our former type of program was upset and more time was put into so called emergency phases of agriculture, that is, projects which arose from the farm depression which were handled during these two years as legislation was developed to handle these emergencies. There was a distinct trend in 1935 away from the emergency types and more time was available for work on projects which had suffered

from the time which had to be spent on emergency programs. It is probable that some of these programs will become permanent in nature, so to that extent will our former type of extension program suffer. We find some satisfactory things arising from this change, a more intense interest by farmers in the national agriculture picture and its relation to foreign markets, and with this a better understanding by farmers that it is necessary to work with the neighbor in promoting a better agriculture for America. It has also brought new and stimulating contacts among types of producers not formerly contacted so closely in former programs. Some of the new legislation being developed may further disturb a settling down to routine projects, those such as the Warren Potato Bill will require considerable time in this county. Experience gained in handling new types of projects will be of considerable advantage in promoting programs in the future in the saving of time for the handling of these programs.

There are some interesting changes occurring which illustrate this advantage of experience. Farm Crops work in 1934 was devoted to AAA Wheat programs; in 1935 the amount of time for this program dropped considerably and the balance of time was devoted in following up a soil fertility project in the county. During 1934 most of the time spent on Animal Husbandry was in handling the sheep and cattle purchase program under the drought emergency, while in 1935 only a small amount of time was spent in the emergency purchase program, but to make up the difference, the new Taylor Grazing Act took up the slack, and the total amount of time spent on Animal Husbandry was about the same for the two years. Some few days were gained in Agricultural Economics by a lessening of farm requests for borrowing money, and some of this time was devoted to acting on the Rural Re-settlement Committee for the county.

With the additional available time in 1935 over 1934, because of the lessening of the time devoted to emergency things and experience gained in handling new emergencies, more time was spent on community activities which had suffered considerably, 4-H Club work and program planning. Several items stand out as having a considerable amount of time spent on them, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Economics and Community Activities; miscellaneous work required 13 percent of the time during the year.

	<u>Ave. Days</u> <u>For 10 yrs.</u>	<u>% Time</u>	<u>Days Spent</u> <u>1933</u>	<u>%</u> <u>1933</u>	<u>Days Spent</u> <u>1934</u>	<u>%</u> <u>1934</u>	<u>Days Spent</u> <u>1935</u>	<u>%</u> <u>1935</u>
Crops	35.1	12.3	20.5	6.7	33.7	11.3	29.25	9.50
Culture	9.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Household	13.0	4.6	1.0	.3	75.7	25.3	79.00	25.60
Household	18.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.3	.25	.08
Household	40.7	14.3	4.5	1.5	1.7	.6	1.00	.30
Natural Economics	30.4	10.8	145.0	47.0	86.3	28.8	57.50	18.62
Community Activities	50.1	17.5	69.3	22.4	24.5	8.2	43.25	15.63
Personal	52.8	18.5	32.5	10.5	52.5	17.5	41.25	13.35
Public Work	17.4	6.1	15.5	5.0	1.0	.3	23.75	7.70
Extension Program	18.4	6.5	20.5	6.7	16.7	5.6	28.50	9.22

While these changes have upset our former plans somewhat, they will not permanently remove the need for production work in the county and we will see a gradual return to assisting farmers with production problems. The big advantage of the change has been in the many very valuable contacts the office has made, especially with the livestock industry in the county.

Considering the above statistics, a certain analysis of each community is made by personal conferences with the leading men and women of the community who understand local conditions. This done, a committee meeting is called and a program of work mapped out to meet the needs of the community."

The following statement of factors considered in determining the program of work of Douglas County by W. H. Stodieck, District Extension Agent for his county is a clear statement of facts in building the program in this county, as follows:

"In planning the program of work we must first consider that Douglas County was established as a prosperous farming community as early as 1865; that the enterprises developed then and carried through to the present time, with little change, are proven enterprises; that the county depends almost entirely on agriculture for its income; that Douglas County is one of the richest agricultural counties per capita in the United States; that it has a permanent problem - water for irrigation; that further expansion is impossible without water storage; that more water storage is necessary to protect present

farm investments from wide variations in irrigation water supply; that the market for agricultural products is distant from production; that the products must be those which can be easily or cheaply transported; that farms vary greatly in size from over 30,000 acres to less than ten acres; and that in spite of conditions which tend to make livestock production the most important enterprise that farms are still widely diversified; that White Top (Lepidium Draba) a perennial root and seed spreading weed, is now wide spread and a menace to the county's agriculture; that certain enterprises are now permanently established; and that most of the farmers are intelligent and progressive."

2. Methods used in -
(a) Development of projects.

Developing projects in Nevada are much the same in all of the counties. The following comments by Edward C. Reed, Extension Agent for Washoe County, give an idea as to methods used in the development of projects.

"Each project is developed differently depending upon the nature of the project. The Taylor Grazing Project was developed by holding meetings in every community. The subject was of such popular interest that all meetings were well attended. The organization of the Baby Beef Club was developed by farm visits where boys and girls of suitable age were located. The development of the livestock marketing project has been accomplished by circular letters, and by visits and inspections of cattle herds and sheep flocks, also by keeping close contact with the Livestock Cooperation Commission in Salt Lake City. In other words, knowing up to-the-minute market values of livestock and making that information available for all producers. Such a project requires most of the time of the Agent in the months of September and October."

"The County Planning project is being developed (1) by economic talks of specialists (2) by appointing committees in 10 or 12 communities, then following up by giving these committees special work to perform."

(b) Development of farm bureau departments:

Farm Bureau commodity departments organized to further interest of that particular county group: District Extension Agent Stodieck has

the following to say regarding the organizing of departments in Douglas County:

"In the fall of 1934, the Douglas County Farm Bureau organized four departments. Each of these departments is expected to take the lead in carrying out projects in which the farmers operating enterprises they represent are interested. For example, it was expected by this to unite those farmers interested in dairying behind a dairy program designed to develop better dairies, and separate the men primarily interested in beef cattle from the dairymen, unless the subject for discussion is of interest to both groups.

The dairy department in 1935 sponsored the Bang's Disease control project as carried on in the spring of 1935. It also held meetings at which various dairy problems were discussed.

The livestock department's big problem is getting the market price on the day the product is sold, whether it is wool, beef, or lambs. This problem is approached by cooperating wherever possible with farmers cooperatives set up to handle the farmers product, and getting marketing information to the farmers when it is still news. Buyers always know the market before buying and have a distinct advantage over the livestock man, and my experience is that they use this advantage whenever they can.

The livestock department also discussed liver fluke control, and this may develop into a full project for the coming year.

The crops department is interested in improving quality and yields of crops by developing the grain varieties that will do the best under local conditions. This department took an active part in getting an egg marketing agreement locally. Through its activities and the support of the Farm Bureau, it gained a price increase of $1/2\text{¢}$ per pound for good quality live hogs for local farmers, which has resulted in an additional income of approximately \$1800 to date. This department is interested in better crops, weed control, poultry, and hogs, and has discussed problems of each enterprise in their meetings.

The Home Department has built a program of demonstrations around monthly meetings which has provided interesting subjects. They have helped in providing entertainment and refreshments in general farm bureau meetings, and their plans are to extend their influence to small farm flocks in poultry production and to better home gardens.

The Farm Bureau enters into the program on subjects too extensive for any department, and cooperates as a whole on the irrigation problem, to a large extent on weeds, and in carry-ing the 4-H Club project."

(c) Demonstration work has been neglected during the past three years due to the A. A. A. program, drought purchase of cattle and sheep - Development of C. C. C. projects by County Agents and other emergency work

(d) Development of project leaders:

Extension Agent C. R. Townsend reports that he has used the following method in developing project leaders in Eureka County. This method is typical in Nevada, inasmuch as the farm bureau is the official extension organization.

"Project leaders are developed from Farm Bureau members. It has been the policy of the Eureka County Farm Bureau to develop project leaders in different parts of the county to carry on the work of the organization in the different valleys in order to cut down travel, time and expense. Each project leader is given a project to complete. He is assisted by committeemen from other sections of the county. He develops his program by seeking information on various subjects through the Agricultural Extension Division, the County Commissioners, the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and other leaders of agriculture. Project leaders volunteer their services and have, in the past, carried out their work in a splendid manner."

3. In Dairying.

(c) Disease Control.

During the year, the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Stock Commission were actively engaged in a Bang's Disease control campaign. All of the County Agents in the dairy sections cooperated with the veterinaries in presenting this program to the dairymen. Regarding this

work, County Agents report as follows:

Royal D. Crook of Churchill County: -

"The Bang's Disease Eradication program of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Nevada State Board of Stock Commissioners has been carried out in this county in a fairly satisfactory manner. About 2200 cattle have been tested and about 260 head found to be diseased. The Extension Office cooperated with B. A. I. Veterinarians in lining up herds for the test. Every opportunity was taken to present facts on Bang's disease.

Through efforts of the Farm Bureau, a small pasture was built in the Carson Lake Pasture for Bang's disease free cattle."

W. H. Stodieck, District Extension Agent of Douglas County says:-

"Early in the year a project for Bang's Disease control under the voluntary blood test plan was put into operation in Douglas County. The project was endorsed by the Farm Bureau and sponsored by the Dairy Department. Two meetings were held by the Dairy Department, and one by the Farm Bureau where the plan was discussed. A. B. A. I. veterinarians outlined the plan at the Farm Bureau meeting. Full cooperation was established with Dr. F. H. Baker, local veterinarian, who was appointed A. B. A. I. representative to make the tests. Agreements for testing were secured by the district agent, and were made available for dairymen at the Farm Bureau office. News articles were written to call the attention of farmers to the available free testing. This program was under way in November and December of 1934, and extended into the winter of 1935. By spring most of the farmers were favorable to the voluntary agreement had tested and for various other reasons, the program was no longer pushed vigorously by the Dairy Department or the Agent. However, the big start had been made and the veterinarian found that with testing, retesting, private work, the testing in Ormsby County and in Alpine County, California (also influenced in the winter campaign), and the additional testing of other herds signed during the summer, that he had a full testing program on his hands.

Some objection to the test was expected and was soon received. There was always complaint that neighboring farmers did not test and might be the source of re-infection. The B. A. I. hearing of this, suggested to make Douglas County a Bang's Disease accredited free area as a start in the state. Beef men, realizing that such a program would work a hardship on them, objected because their range cattle mixed with range cattle not tested on their ranges, and

especially on forest permits. The Livestock Department asked that testing not be made compulsory until a compulsory program could be extended over a greater area, though they had no objections to the test. The beef men realize that Bang's Disease in the beef herds may easily cut the calf crop to a low point. They have had occasional cases that point to Bang's Disease in the beef herds, but the spread is very slow. Many farmers who have dairies and also run beef cattle, found that it was practically impossible for them to sign the agreement, because they could not keep beef cattle and young dairy stock separate.

When the testing was first started, the beef prices of the infected animals was very low and was no inducement to test. Further consideration was given to the fact that testing was urged on dairy men in the fall who were short of hay and that to test was advisable if they had any suspicious cases in their herds. By spring time the outlook for water supply was excellent, which meant cheap feed for summer and fall. Those herds where calves are dropped in the spring were in no condition to run into chutes for testing.

Before the active campaign was dropped, thirty-three farmers signed testing agreements who were directly influenced from the Farm Bureau office, representing nearly 1200 head of dairy stock. In this group, slightly over half of the herds had reactors from one cow to as high as seventeen from one herd of forty cows tested. The percentage of reactors through the spring test was running at near 7% of the cows tested, and this included several of the herds recognized as having had trouble recently.

The veterinarian continued testing and up to November 1st had already succeeded in securing an accredited Bang's Disease free herd certificate for two of the cooperators. This program has put Douglas County ahead in controlling Bang's Disease, and with a little more campaigning, it will be ready to complete testing, if the work is ever made compulsory in spite of the fact that many beef herds are concerned."

E. C. Reed, County Agent of Washoe County reports:

"With the passage of legislation for the control of Bang's Disease among cattle in the United States, and especially relating to dairy cattle, many dairymen of Washoe County were contacted on this program. This work started in November, 1934 and a meeting was held November 21st with 35 interested dairymen. Dr. R. A. Given, in charge of the work in Nevada; Dr. W. H. Henneman of the

same department, and Dr. H. A. Reager, City Milk Inspector for the City of Reno, told the dairymen present of the plan and urged their cooperation. 36 dairymen were later contacted by this office in assisting them in signing up for the program. 15 dairymen accompanied Dr. Reager before the City Council of Reno and discussed the possibility of having the Council pass an ordinance making it compulsory for the testing of all dairy cattle supplying whole milk to the city. This was done because it was evident that new sources of infection would be left in the district and would put cooperators to a great disadvantage in having a neighbor with untested cattle. The producers group passed a resolution and forwarded it to Dr. Given requesting that this work be compulsory. This testing was also a matter for discussion before the Farm Center groups and District No. 1 of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, which group passed a resolution, requesting the Nevada State Farm Bureau to work for more funds for the support of this work, and also stating that it was deemed advisable to make this work compulsory.

Dr. Given reports for Washoe County to date, the testing of 135 herds, with 3,555 cattle and 332 reactors, some of the herds have been tested several times.

This work is entirely in the hands of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the local extension office cooperated in bringing the program to the attention of the dairymen, explaining the plan to them and urging their cooperation."

4. - In Poultry.

(b) Culling and feeding.

Poultry demonstrations still continue to be active in

Washoe County. Assistant County Agent H. E. Boerlin, reports the following:

"Poultry culling demonstrations were conducted at the Western Hatchery, and the Al North ranch. 1,050 chickens were culled.

Manager C. J. Thornton of the Western Hatchery also carried on feed trials on the hens culled from the flock. On July 1st - 42 hens were culled from the flocks and put in confinement on a dry grain ration of wheat and corn. The hens weighed in at 184.5 pounds. They were kept on feed until July 8th, consuming 50 lbs. of wheat and corn, costing a total of 80.4 cents. The 42 hens weighed out on July 8th

at 133 pounds. Their average weight on July 1st was 4.39 lbs. and the average weight on July 9th was 4.35 lbs.

This was merely a rough trial. The loss can be explained somewhat by the fact that the hens when culled were above average in condition and weight. Hens in poor condition when culled may, no doubt, show a profit under such a fattening process."

(c) Diseases.

Poultry diseases were not prevalent in Nevada the past year, according to the reports of the Nevada Extension Agents. Extension Agent W. H. Stodieck had the following to say in his report for 1935 regarding poultry diseases.

"Diseases of poultry were found a little more troublesome during the last year. Several farmers were given advice on the prevention of disease, and sick chickens were sent to the University of Nevada Laboratory for diagnosis. Two farmers received reports of fowl typhoid and in both cases the trouble could have been traced to stagnant water contaminated by sewerage. This has led to keeping the hens penned up and not allowed to get the water. It is not known where the disease originated.

Fowl paralysis did not cause many deaths this year, but was by far, more wide-spread. In 1934 deaths were reported on only a few farms, while this year deaths were reported on more than three times as many farms, but in no case was any serious loss reported. Very little can be done in controlling this disease, as even veterinarians know of no methods of protection which have proven successful in stopping the disease. As the disease is not yet serious in the county, more care is being taken to avoid possible infestation from baby chicks shipped in.

The post-mortem diagnosis of cases sent in, also show infections of round worms, showing that farmers also have to take more precaution to keep their poultry free from worms.

5- In Agronomy.

(b) 4- Wheat

Three years ago, the Assistant Director acted as Agronomy Specialist, interesting W. H. Stodieck, Extension Agent for Douglas

County, is carrying on wheat variety and date of planting tests. This work has been done very carefully and is yielding valuable information, regarding wheat production in Douglas County. In District Extension Agent Stodieck's report, he gives the details of this work, as follows: -

"This project has been carried on for three years and shows a wide variation in results. It was planned to show what varieties were best suited to local conditions by early and late planting and maturity dates, and the yields per acre.

The work was carried on by the county agent on the farm owned by J. H. Stodieck. Seed for the various varieties were secured from G. A. Weibe, Assistant Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Davis, California.

This year's project was with wheat alone and ten varieties were planted in three replications on two different dates -- March 28 and April 21. Each replication consisted of three rows eighteen feet long of each variety and grouped together. The land was prepared under field conditions and the first planting made under favorable conditions. The second planting was planted, without any further preparations to the land than that given the first planting, with the result that weeds were much more prevalent and destroyed the test value of the second planting. Seeding was done with a Planet Jr. seeder, set to deliver the same measure by volume of seed per row.

The varieties planted this year were selected from those showing the best average results in the same test during the last two years and were intended to show the superiority of certain varieties over a series of years, and to average the wide variations in yields shown in the last two tests.

Weather conditions this year were typical of usual conditions every year and should have been favorable to heavy wheat crops. The early spring was cool and the cold weather held through until late May, with a week of warmer than usual weather the first week in May, followed by a cold wave and a severe frost. The first planting had sufficient moisture to germinate, but the second did not and had to be irrigated to germinate. This delayed germination slightly and gave the established weeds a better chance to grow.

A visit to the plot on May 14th showed all of the first planting up and in excellent condition except for the Ramona, White Federation, and Baart, which looked thin. These probably were affected more by the late frost than the other varieties. The second planting was up, but still thin in some rows.

The first planting developed in good condition and escaped most of the late rust which swept over the county in the fall. The second planting retarded by weeds, mainly black mustard, was caught by the rust and made it practically useless to harvest. Only a few varieties for comparison were harvested.

Harvesting was done by hand shears. Sixteen feet of each variety from one row of the three planted in each replication was harvested, and the wheat tied in sheafs and shipped to Davis, California, for threshing.

The results of the test are shown below:

Variety	Yield in lbs.		
	per Acre.Ave. 3 replications (Planted Mar.28)	Yield in bu.	Weight per bushel
1. Poso	2675.25	43.5	61.5
2. Baart	2129.7	39	62.3
3. Onas	2204.92	39.8	55.4
4. Budyip	2101.77	36.3	57.9
5. Ramona	1958.8	33.2	59
6. Big Club	1822.14	31.8	57.3
7. Federation	1721.5	31.3	55
8. Marquis	1717.4	27.7	62
9. Pacific Bluestem	1567.5	27.5	57
10. White Federation	1178.1	19.8	59.5

These results would show that Poso, a new variety being developed in California, and a soft white club wheat, made the heaviest yield. Poso is a medium early maturing wheat (10-15 days earlier than Pacific Bluestem) standing forty-two inches high, and has a heavy straw which prevents lodging. This wheat was of good quality as indicated by the weight per bushel. That some of these varieties were injured by rust can be seen from the light weight per bushel, especially the Onas wheat which produced more bushels than Baart but less by weight by over two hundred pounds per acre.

It has been noted that the red wheats are more resistant to rust than any others.

The late planted wheat this year matured in 10 to 15 days less time than the early planting, but this means that it must be irrigated at least once more to fully mature. With low water supplies in the summer this is a mighty important factor. Farmers generally will plant early to take full advantage of the spring run-off for irrigation of wheat.

A classification by yields of the 1st planting each year follows:

AVERAGE OF 3 YEARS FIRST PLANTING YIELDS IN ORDER OF HEAVIEST YIELD.

	1933* ¹	1934* ²	1935* ³	3 yr. ave.	Height in.	Type of straw	Days to mature
Early Baart	3466	1915.9	2429.7	2603.8	52	fine, no lodging	140
Poso	3340	1748.2	2675.25	2587.8	44	Coarse	145
Ramona	3304	2010.4	1958.8	2424.4	40	Medium	140
Bunyip	2805	2334.1	2101.77	2413.6	47	Medium	145
Onas	3320	1798	2204.92	2407.6	46	Coarse to medium	140
Pacific Blue-stem	3957	1601.2	1567.5	2375.2	54	Medium to light	155
Big Club	3330	1871.8	1822.14	2341.3	45	Coarse	145
Marquis	2854	2246.2	1717.4	2272.5	50	Light	150
Federation	2940	1617	1721.5	2092.8	42	Coarse to medium	140
White Federation	1870	1656.4	1178.1	1534.8	40	Medium	135

*¹ No rust damage.

*² Heavy rust. Damage especially on late varieties.

*³ Medium rust. Damage heavy on late varieties. Early varieties ripening as rust appeared.

From this result the Early Baart wheat has the best record, while the report shows that Early Baart suffered from rust it maintained a higher average through the full three years test. It is a medium early maturing wheat and in spite of its size, is a desirable variety. This variety has been grown in the county in the past and has met with favor on all but the heavy lands on the East side of Carson Valley.

The next variety, Poso, is a new club variety developed in California. It has not been grown in Nevada, although other Club wheats find

favor in Nevada counties. Under field tests this variety should make big yields. The stem is strong and fairly short and will probably do better on the heavy land where Baart has not met with favor.

Ramona is another new variety that is very similar to Federation-resembling Federation closely in characteristics but it has a larger kernel with a reddish tinge. A nine-tenths acre field in a field trail in 1935 yields 1300 pounds or at the rate of a ton to the acre.

Bunyip has been grown in the county in the past and only the lack of good seed has kept it from being planted the last few years. In appearance and date of maturity it is between Onas and Pacific Bluestem.

Onas has not been given much of a trial in the county, but with other varieties as shown outyielding it, there is little reason for introducing it.

Pacific Bluestem (White Australian) is grown to a large extent on the granite sand soils on the West side of Carson Valley where it is one of the few varieties that will grow long enough to stand handling easily. When not attacked by rust, it is one of the best local varieties, but rust seems to damage it seriously.

Marquis is a fine quality wheat and is a sure crop variety, but it seems to be behind in these tests from the standpoint of yields.

Both Federations seem to suffer heavily from rust damage, but in the past Federation often called "White Federation", locally, has made heavy yields on land where the straw grows to a satisfactory length.

This project has shown satisfactory results in determining varieties that should be used in field trials but has done nothing toward determining the best time for planting. The planting of wheat in this area is usually determined by winter weather conditions. Following heavy winters, wheat may be planted in late March and April, while in light winters it may be planted as early as the first of February. There are times when this early planted wheat, suffers from frost damage, but is planted early to mature it before the spring runoff is gone, so that water is the controlling factor in the date of planting. A heavy yielding early variety then is more desirable than a late maturing variety, although, the late maturing varieties usually yield heavier crops.

These twenty-eight farmers represent nearly all the larger growers in the county, having a total base of eight hundred seventy acres, or 57% of the wheat acreage as given in the 1935 census. This census shows an increase of three hundred acres since 1929, due to drought

changes in crop acreages, because land could not be reseeded to alfalfa, but could be planted to wheat, which on most of the farms can be matured before water gets short.

Several farmers who usually planted little wheat planted wheat in order to get in on expected raise in prices. The result was that the local limited normal market and wheat price went from an import basis with a high freight rate, so that while U. S. prices were improving, the 1934 crop locally sold for the same price or less than the 1933 crop.

The announcement early in 1935 raising restrictions on wheat planting resulted in some confusion among farmers and some planted wheat immediately. However, most of the plowed land was already planted and no change could be made. Two farmers came near planting over the acreage allowed, and signed supplemental contracts to take care of the excess in 1936.

Wheat measurements were made by Roy Bankofier, assisted by Jack White. Most of the contracts were found highly satisfactory and little trouble was experienced in completing the compliance.

Because of the fact that payments have not yet been received since the compliance forms went in, many farmers have been asking when they will get their checks. Total payments received in the county since November 1, 1934 is \$2,275.07, with slightly less now due to farmers on last year's contracts.

A few farmers found that under the system of farming followed in the county, that variations occurring in their acreage, due to reseeding of alfalfa fields, or breaking out thin stands, in some cases, left less than the minimum acreage for wheat, or in a few cases more than the maximum. In all these cases the same reasons can be seen,-- first, irrigated fields vary in size according to contour, slope, type of soil and ditches needed to reach all of the fields. Second, the farmer will handle the area between ditches as a field, and will try to keep a field in one crop, as different crops need different supplies of irrigation water. When drought years are intermittent with wet, farmers will let poor stands of alfalfa grow to produce enough hay for their use, as hay growing is the primary crop on nearly all Western livestock ranches. When water is plentiful enough to seed young alfalfa, then fields previously plowed are seeded into alfalfa and other fields are broken out. The result is a long time rotation varied by water supply, but systematic and continuous. This causes acreage variation on most farms and makes it hard to comply with wheat regulations that do not recognize these facts. This has caused some local farmers to not sign contracts and must force more out of the contracts at the end of every contract period. One fact remains, and that is, that the wheat section cannot expect full support of the local farmers to the wheat production control program.

(b) 3 - Smut Control.

For a number of years the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service carried on a wheat smut control campaign which reduced the amount of smut in wheat production to a minimum. During the past four years little attention has been paid to this and County Agents are beginning to notice that the amount of smut is increasing in wheat production.

County Extension Agent Edward C. Reed of Washoe County has the following to say regarding smut control in his county.

"Wheat smut control is not carried on as a project at present. Several years ago quite an extensive campaign was carried on with the farmers of the county in controlling this troublesome wheat disease, demonstrations were given all over the county and seed dealers and stores cooperated in carrying supplies of materials for control. In 1935, 65 circulars were sent out to wheat growers in the county, urging them to treat their seed for smut and enclosing information for the proper method to use. Reports received show that the farmers have not treated wheat seed as generally as heretofore, and it will be necessary to stimulate interest in this work during 1936, as damage from smut has been considerable this year."

(b) 3 - Production reduction, A.A.A.

Nevada County Agents report the following regarding the wheat production reduction campaign of the A. A. A.

Otto Schulz of Lyon County reports:

"This report marks the completion of the 1935 to 1936 wheat contracts, which were participated in by eighty wheat producers of the county, or approximately eighty-three percent of the growers, representing ninety percent of the wheat acreage of the county.

Of the eighty original signers, seventy-five completed their contracts in 1935, while five producers did not complete. Two of these five were very small producers and have not grown any wheat since the sign-up was completed. They did not receive any benefit payments and merely cancelled their contracts. One producer moved to a new farm on a contract to purchase, and was forced to

increase his wheat acreage on that farm to reseed a large area under the contract, and therefore, found it necessary to cancel his contract after the first year.

Another of the five producers not completing, carried out his contract for 1933 and 1934, but desired to withdraw in 1935, and returned the 1934 payments.

The fifth withdrawal was during the 1935 year when the owner of the farm was foreclosed upon and forced to move, and the new tenant not understanding the contract, seeded a larger acreage.

The completion represents approximately ninety-four percent of the original contract signers, which is very good, especially considering that no producers wilfully violated their contracts.

The following statistical summary was taken from contracts and compliance sheets, and shows that producers as a whole, have not planted the maximum amount allowed, and have really reduced more than was requested by the Secretary of Agriculture, as for instance in 1935 they practically made a twenty percent reduction instead of a ten percent reduction as requested by the Secretary.

	No. Cooperators	Acre Acres	Bushels	Ave. Prod Per Acre	Contract Acres	Benefit Payments
3 Year Average	80	1772	45,558	25.6	None	None
1933	80	1571	29,384	21.5	None	5,361.62
1934	77	1096	26,710	24.6	266	5,762.99*
1935	75	1189	31,151	26.2	177	3,949.40*

* Represents total amount received. There are still several contracts to be paid which will increase these amounts.

In February of this year, all cooperators in the Wheat Production Control Program were forwarded notices of their 1935 wheat plantings, giving their maximum, minimum and contract acreages. These figures were based on a ten percent reduction instead of a fifteen percent reduction as in 1934.

Also in the early spring many inquiries were received from wheat producers, regarding radio and newspaper publicity which stated that the 1935 contract was lifted so that farmers were allowed to plant whatever acreage they desired. Accordingly, a circular letter was forwarded to all cooperators informing them that if they wished to increase their wheat acreage in 1935 over their maximum acreage, they must first sign an agreement that they would reduce in 1936 the equivalent of their increased plantings in 1935. Anyone desiring to increase their acreage must, therefore, get in touch with

the county allotment committee and sign a new contract for 1936.

After explaining to many farmers who had made inquiry, the conditions under which they were allowed to increase their acreage, they decided it was best to plant according to their contract, and no cooperators asked to increase their acreage for the year.

The agent attended a meeting in Reno for the purpose of discussing the wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Bell of the Agricultural Administration, thoroughly outlined the national wheat situation, and showed the need of contracts following 1935. He also discussed the type of contract which the administration would offer, providing farmers voted in favor of the program, in the wheat referendum which was to be held during the month of May.

The information gathered at this conference was explained to farmers at Farm Center meetings in the various communities of the county, so that they would have a complete picture of the national outlook, as a basis for intelligently considering the program before voting. Mr. H. I. Baynton, Assistant State Compliance Agent, attended community center meetings and spoke on the new wheat contracts and the national wheat situation. His talk was illustrated with charts which made it very easy to grasp the entire picture.

A referendum vote was taken in the county to determine whether or not farmers desired to continue production control of wheat after 1935. The votes were counted by the County Allotment Committee on the 25th day of May, and showed fifty contract signers favoring continuation and eight opposed. Five non-contract signers voted in favor of the program and no votes were received against it by non-contract signers.

A meeting of the contract signers was called for the purpose of electing a chairman to the county committee. Mr. Peter Henrichs was unanimously elected to this office.

Two supervisors were employed to make the check up of compliance of contract signers. Mr. A. W. Reyners made the check up in Mason Valley and Dayton; while Mr. Archie Albright made the check up in Smith Valley. The supervisors came to the Farm Bureau office for instructions on the proper methods of checking individual farms before starting the work.

All cooperators were found to be keeping within their contracts except one, where a change in ownership without an understanding of the contract, caused an over planting. The compliance forms

were then checked and forwarded to the state office for forwarding to Washington."

Royal D. Crook, County Agent of Churchill County says:

"The 1934 compliance papers needed many corrections and much additional information. Correspondence for all the counties together amounted to a large volume. The difficulty of proving a farmer's intentions toward his contract became increasingly apparent. Cases which to those closest to them were best examples of good intentions were often held up longest because of apparent legal or technical difficulties. The 1935 compliance papers seem to follow the same tendency and further emphasize the need for more local authority for determining compliance to contracts. Finally most of the 1933 and 1934 benefit payments were received throughout the state. All 1934 first payments for Churchill County, have been received except for one contract which was violated.

The farmers reactions to the program have been varied. Local prices have not been affected at all because practically all wheat is fed to poultry and livestock and a few farmers not under contract planted relatively large acreages to more than offset the small acreage reductions of contract signers. Actually wheat prices were lower in 1933 and 1934 than they had been. Some farmers were forced to plant wheat against their own desires, having in some cases to plow up good alfalfa stands, or to not sow as much alfalfa as they wished. Benefit payments to those whose operations in raising alfalfa were not seriously interfered with are the net result of good done directly in this locality.

The referendum carried on in May showed the farm sentiment in the county strongly in favor of the adjustment program. Some who voted "No" did so because they were unable to sign contracts, and not because they opposed the program. This occurred in spite of efforts to get them to vote as they were the whole program.

Of the 214 signers in the state who voted, 177 voted for and 37 against about 1 to 6. The nonsigner vote was 41 for and 19 against, or 3 for 1 against. The total state vote was 218 for and 60 against or a little less than 5 to 1.

The Churchill County vote was light but showed the same sentiment. The figures, as follows, show the results.

	<u>Signers</u>	<u>Nonsigners</u>	<u>Total</u>
YES	36	11	47
NO	12	11	23

Compliance work in Churchill County was started on the winter wheat in May and was practically completed by early June. Complications of over seeding and volunteer wheat disposal held up final approval in some cases until late in the summer. The cost of field supervisors was comparatively high due to the necessity of checking final disposal of excess wheat and grain grown on contracted acreage. The supervisor took upon himself the job of determining compliance rather than merely reporting the case. This caused more delay but it might have been the best policy in the end due to the difficulty of proving a farmer's intention as stated above.

Fifth-eight or 70.5% of the benefit payments due in Churchill County were received before October 31.

The 1936-1939 sign-up campaign was initiated during October. H. I. Baynton of the state office attended several Farm Bureau center meetings and presented the charts and statistical information supplied by the A. A. A.

Days in Field	3
Days in Office	29
Office Calls	389
Telephone Calls	102
Individual Letters	210
Circular Letters	3
News Articles Published	5
Bulletins Distributed	210
Farm or Home Visits made	16
Meetings Held	3
Total Attendance	14"

Edward C. Reed, County Agent of Washoe County reports:

" May 25th the wheat growers in the county voted in a county-wide referendum on the wheat program. In preparation for this vote, four educational meetings were held in the county and V. E. Scott, State Compliance Officer, and the county agent explained the plan of voting and the purpose of the vote to 147 farmers who attended these meetings. The voting place was established in the county extension office. In order to make it possible for voters living at a distance to vote, ballots were sent to them in the mail and they were requested to return the vote before the close of the

voting. 30 out of the 35 contract signers cast ballots in this referendum, with 27 for continuing the plan and 3 against. 12 non-contract signers also cast ballots with 9 voting for the plan and 3 against. The total of 42 voters cast ballots with 36 for continuing the wheat control plan and 6 against. The county allotment committee, consisting of Ed. Howard and LeB F. Sauer, were present to count the ballots and send in a record of the results.

Wheat compliance started in June this year with J. P. Rains and Ed. Howard appointed as inspectors. 36 cooperators were visited and the fields checked. No violations of contracts were found and compliance records were forwarded to Fallon for approval by the State Committee. To date 15 of the contract signers have been paid the second 1934 payment and the first payment for 1935, but 19 contract signers have had to wait for corrections in signing forms, or in getting additional statements from the committee. It seems that these corrections were not very important, but nevertheless, over 50 percent of the contract signers have had to wait over a year for money due them. In comparing the slowness of wheat checks with corn-hog payments which come through promptly, it would seem that some change is needed in handling wheat payments.

The 1936-1939 wheat contracts were explained during the latter part of 1935 to all wheat growers in the district. V. E. Scott and H. Dayton of the State Office explained these new contracts at meetings throughout the county, 4 such meetings being held with an attendance of 111. A series of meetings have been planned in the county for all wheat growers to attend a sign-up on applications, and it is hard to estimate at this time how many will resign.

Inspections have been very satisfactory for the two years, and in 1935 Inspectors Rains and Howard spent 16 and 15 days respectively, on the work, at a total cost of \$126.90, or \$3.62 per farm.

In 1935 minimum acreage was 547, and the maximum acreage was 933. The contract acreage was 109, and the cooperators planted 692 acres, which is only a small amount above the required minimum of 547. This is because of the water situation. No violations of contract were noted, although changes in signatures have delayed complete payments of contracts for 1934 and 1935. 15 of the cooperators out of 36 have received these payments for 1934 and 1935.

36 wheat allotment contracts are still in force in the county. The last annual report stated that 35 were in force, but one which had been cancelled was reconsidered.

Three important events took place in the county relative to the wheat program. They were - (1) Wheat Referendum, (2) Wheat Compliance, (3) New Contracts."

(f) 5 - Alfalfa Production.

For a number of years Paul Maloney, Extension Agent of Humboldt County has carried on a demonstration in the growing of alfalfa hay in the Humboldt Valley, where the common belief is that alfalfa can not be grown over any period of time. Mr. Maloney's demonstrations show that alfalfa can be produced when handled according to the methods he is advocating. Mr. Maloney makes the following statement in his 1935 report, which is worthy of special mention.

"The only hay cut on the 1200 acre ranch operated by the Bank of California was from the 65 acre test plot of alfalfa planted 9 years ago.

This plot was planted under the prediction that alfalfa would not grow in the river bottom lands. In spite of this belief, however, the owners have secured a crop of hay every year since that time. When water for irrigation purposes is plentiful three cuttings are secured, and on drought years such as 1931, and 1934 one cutting was secured.

There was no water available for this ranch again this year and due to the fact that the ground sub-irrigates along the river, more than one ton per acre was harvested this year. While the native hay with its short root system cannot produce a crop without several irrigations each season, and then one half a ton of native hay per acre is a good average yield.

The native hay is of poor quality and will do no more than maintain the stock during the winter, while the deep rooted alfalfa produces an abundance of good hay that will both fatten or maintain the animals during the winter.

An abundance of alfalfa hay along the Humboldt River would offer an assured feed supply to the livestock industry of the entire county. During droughts in the past few years, many hundreds of cattle have been shipped to other districts for hay feeding during the winter.

Steers are shipped to other districts that could be fed at home if the possibilities were developed to their fullest capacity along the Humboldt River."

(f)1- Variety Tests.

W.H. Stodieck, Extension Agent for Douglas County has interested farmers in that county in checking up on the yields of the different varieties of alfalfa that are being grown in that locality. Some interesting differences are being noticed as shown in Mr. Stodieck's 1935 report, which is as follows:

"The farmers in Douglas County, for many years have grown common alfalfa exclusively. Several years ago Grimm Alfalfa was used where the water table was high in the spring time. The result has been that full stands of common alfalfa, which formerly drowned out in three to five years, have been replaced by Grimm Alfalfa, which lasts more than twice as long. Farmers on deep soil have also reported good crops of Grimm, but it suffers from lack of water when planted on deep soils when irrigation water is no longer available on this type of soil, although, yields are about the same when water can be supplied.

Dry freezes the last few years have resulted in much winter killing of common alfalfa, probably because farmers have planted common alfalfa seed from California which is not hardy. The sale of seed from California, as northern grown seed, continues.

Several farmers this last year have planted Cossack Alfalfa, having been assured that it will resist cold; that it is better than Grimm because it has a tap root, all other evidence to the contrary. The largest alfalfa grower in the county vouches for the productivity and longlivity of the variety on well drained land where Grimm cannot compete. The result is that some farmers have paid ten cents a pound more for Cossack seed than for Grimm, which was eight to ten cents higher than common, in spite of advice to wait and see what results would be from a few fields. An attempt will be made to measure yields from adjacent fields of these varieties this coming summer."

Royal D. Crook, Extension Agent of Churchill County has started a similar study in that county. Mr. Crook makes the follow-

ing statement regarding his alfalfa study:

" Alfalfa for several years has occupied about 85% of the harvested crop land on the Newlands Project and the alfalfa hay comprises about 70% of the total value of all crops produced. Records seem to show that usually alfalfa brings a greater net return per acre than other crops. The land seems to be naturally adapted to alfalfa growing and a wide variety of methods of culture have been successful. With the importance of this crop in the agriculture of the project there will undoubtedly arise many important problems in connection with its culture.

A study of methods of the production of alfalfa has been started in the hope that the better practices can be definitely determined and appropriate projects outlined to encourage their general adoption."

(f) - 3 - Alfalfa Weevil Control.

Alfalfa Weevil control affords a yearly job for Extension Agents in Nevada. The alfalfa weevil does not do the damage it did at first, but it is still a problem as shown by the following excerpts from County Agents' reports:

Royal D. Crook, District Extension Agent of Churchill County: -
"Early in May alfalfa weevil damage was observed to be serious in the vicinity of hay stacks. In order to be prepared if the damage increased, the county dusters were examined and found to be in working condition, and sources of the insecticide were found. Fortunately the weevil did very little damage after their first appearance in the spring, and no fields were dusted. This is the second consecutive year of freedom from weevil injury. The spring of 1935 was similar to the spring of 1934, when Mr. S. J. Snow pointed out that the hatching period was prolonged over so long a period, due to cold weather, that the population never became large at any one time."

Edward C. Reed, District Extension Agent of Washoe County:
"Alfalfa weevil, present only in numbers sufficient to cause damage for the last two years, were watched closely during the last year, but no spraying or other control measures were adopted. Damage was more wide-spread than the year before, but weevil has not been thick enough to cause noticeable damage, except in the north and eastern part of the county. Fields which were damaged heaviest in 1934 were not as heavily damaged this year, while

fields showing weevil in 1934 were heavily damaged in 1935. In these cases weevil damage could be noted about the 10th. of June, gradually growing heavier until about the 25th of June when most of the fields damaged were cut. In some fields damage started later and held second crop growth from starting. Examination of cocoons showed the presence of brown cocoons with white belts of a parasite of the weevil, which probably accounts for the smaller damage on fields damaged in 1934.

It would have been advisable to dust much of the area damaged this last year, and some farmers may invest in machinery to control the weevil. However, if the experience is repeated, little dusting will need to be done in the future.

Farmers Bulletin No. 1528 was distributed to all farmers growing alfalfa and the news of the discovery of an effective parasite was carried in the local newspaper."

L. A. Gardella, County Agent for Lincoln County states:
"An infestation of Alfalfa Weevil on the Arthur Doty Farm in Upper Moapa Valley was discovered by Geo. I. Reeves, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Alfalfa Weevil Investigator. Local hay producers realizing the danger of further spread with resultant damage and the danger of the removal of the Quarantine which would mean a demoralization of the Las Vegas Hay Market, immediately undertook an eradication campaign."

H. H. Wittwer, District Extension Agent for Clark and Lincoln Counties says:

"For the last ten years, owing to Clark County's being weevil free, there has been continual strife among local hay growers and neighboring infested county areas. With the coming of Dr. Wm. R. Smith, veterinarian, and his assignment as Deputy Quarantine Officer, very satisfactory order of control measures have been worked out by all concerned.

An infested area, however, was discovered in Clark County by Geo. I. Reeves, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, early in April. Being very limited in area well defined, all officials concerned conceded to an attempt to eradicate same before proceeding with removal of the quarantine. Ranchers and growers with County Commissioners, rallied to the eradication program to extent of paying for two cuttings of hay for privilege of cutting and burning the entire crop on the infested farm. This was followed up with the use of 1800 gallons of stove oil which was sprayed and blow-torched over the entire infested area and all adjoining fence and irrigation ditch lines.

Besides this the entire farm was brush-dragged following thorough spring tothing, to the end of effecting, if possible, complete eradication of every vestige of weevil.

How well this work was done remains to be seen next season when a survey will again be made to determine results.

(Quarantine Service)

The existing quarantine on hay in Lincoln County due to the presence of alfalfa weevil has caused a considerable inconvenience in marketing of alfalfa hay outside of the county. Farmers and ranchers of Pahranaagat Valley have maintained that there was no weevil in Pahranaagat Valley. An agreement was reached between the quarantine service and hay producers for shipment of hay through Clark County in sealed trucks. In this manner much of the surplus hay was successfully marketed in Southern Utah.

In order to determine whether or not weevil was present in Pahranaagat Valley, George I. Reeves made a survey of the alfalfa fields of Pahranaagat. A light infestation was found almost throughout the Valley. This has definitely settled the controversy that weevil was present in Pahranaagat Valley."

(h) -1. Pasture Improvement.

Pasture improvement in Nevada, has not occupied a prominent place in Extension programs, probably due to the fact, that we do not have a full time Extension Agronomist or Experiment Station man to work on the pasture problems. County Agents have the following to report regarding pasture improvement, which is thought to be of interest.

District Extension Agent of Clark and Lincoln Counties, J.H. Wittwer: "Discussions with George Hardman and Charles Fleming, Nevada Experiment Station, concerning pasture improvement in Clark County led to an acre trial plot seeded to a mixture of Reeds, Canary and Crested Wheat Grasses and White Dutch Clover during the fall of

1934. Whether moisture conditions did not meet needs of these crops is not certain - but the plot failed to show worthwhile results. With the Dairy Industry becoming stabilized, with livestock feeding for meat production stimulated and importation of approximately 1500 Tons of Hay, there is definite need for increased and improved pasture acreage as well as improved alfalfa production."

Royal D. Crook, Extension Agent for Churchill County states: "The 4500 or more dairy cattle on Newlands Project are fed almost entirely on dry hay, except during the fall, winter and spring, when they are allowed to run over the cultivated lands. The total acreage in pastures is very small. Experiments at the Newlands Project Experiment Station indicate that pastures may be practically worked into the farm scheme on many farms. The matter is being studied and notes on observations systematically kept. Visits were made to all pastures known, and information obtained wherever possible. It is anticipated that some time in the future, a project may be carried out to increase the amount of cultivated pasture on the project.

Strawberry Clover was introduced onto Newlands Project a few years ago but did not attract much attention until in 1934. In the spring of 1935 the Irrigation District Board purchased a small quantity of the seed and sold it in small lots to 25 farmers, located in many parts of the project. The agent offered to examine as many of these plots as possible to determine the success of the plantings. Not all places were visited but it was found that in general, the seed was planted under conditions not especially favorable, such as in sloughs, heavy salt grass stands, along ditch banks, etc. C. H. Melendy drilled his into well prepared ground along with Sweet Clover. This small pasture, by the end of summer, had a fair stand of the clover, in spite of fairly heavy pasturing. A few other plantings made some growth. A list is being kept and all plots, if possible, will be examined next spring."

(j) 1 - Seed Certification.

The use of certified seed products in Nevada, is a practice introduced by the Agricultural Extension Service and has continued throughout the depression. During the spring of 1935 County Agent Otto Schulz secured two cars of certified seed for growers of Lyon County. In describing this deal, Mr. Schulz has the following to say:

"Potato growers desirous of planting certified seed were interested in pooling their orders to purchase in earload lots, thus getting the benefits of reduced freight rates. Past demonstrations conducted by the Extension Service have proven to the growers the benefits of this practice, and therefore, many requested our assistance in aiding them to secure certified seed under this plan.

Two earloads, consisting of thirty-seven tons of certified, single-drop, netted gem potatoes, were secured and distributed to thirteen growers participating. The seed was purchased from Wheeler Seed Company of Seapoose, Oregon, who agreed to furnish the seed at eighty cents per hundred pounds for the two ear order. The freight amounted to an additional sixty cents per hundred, making a net price of one dollar and forty cents per hundred pounds, or twenty-eight dollars per ton delivered at Yerington. Each individual producer then arranged to get his seed at the railroad station at Yerington. The money was collected from the producers according to the amount of seed they ordered at the time the order was placed, and deposited in the local bank. Payment for the seed was made by sight draft at the time of arrival. This plan met with the approval of the growers and the purchaser, and was considered sound financing by both parties.

Previous to placing the order, letters were written to seed dealers of Idaho and Oregon for samples and prices. Many replies were received and a committee of growers decided upon the purchase after looking at the various samples and prices. All growers were well satisfied with the seed received. Several fields were checked during the year, showed very healthy and good crops were predicted."

- (1) Weeds
- (2) Hoary Cress.

District Extension Agent W. H. Stodieck of Douglas

County has done more weed control work than any other Nevada agent.

The following story appeared in a spring issue of the Record-Courier of Gardnerville, describing the program for weed control for the 1935 season.

"At a meeting of the Douglas County Commissioners last Wednesday afternoon, a full weed control program for 1935 was planned and adopted. Two methods of eradication will be used -- spraying and cultivating. The land to be cultivated and that to be sprayed will be left to the decision of the weed inspector, and farmers concerned in either or both programs, should get in immediate

touch with the weed inspector so that the final method of handling can be agreed upon. No land should be plowed without inspection.

A small car of atlacide will be purchased for use in the weed spraying program. This atlacide will be applied to the infected areas by the county at a charge to the farmer of five cents per pound. The money collected in this way will be used to pay the labor of operating the spray machine, and takes care of the poor collections on labor charges experienced in the past. All areas sprayed should be dyked as far as reasonably possible to prevent the washing away of newly applied atlacide.

The county will pay eight dollars per acre to the farmer for land cultivated to partially compensate him for the expense of the cultivation. The plan calls for three deep plowings in a season and as many disc harrowings as prove necessary, depending on the condition and type of land under treatment. The land cultivated should be plowed as dry as possible and disced often enough to prevent any green growth at the surface from developing more than three or four leaves. This method will starve the roots to death, and must be continued at least two years under favorable conditions.

The plowing program should be started immediately, especially, on land plowed last year. Land plowed last year and not plowed now will allow White Top to reestablish itself and start new plants, so that a year's work may be lost in a month's growth in the spring. One plowing and one or two harrowings in a year are useless efforts and only waste time. Every farmer should realize that only continuous cultivations will do any good, and if properly done the method is effective, cheaper than spraying, does not kill the soil, and turns the money over at home.

All spraying or plowing work will be done under the direct supervision of the weed inspector appointed by the State Quarantine officer, according to the state law governing noxious weed control. By using the State noxious weed law and serving notice on the farmers that weed work is being done, the State Quarantine office gave the county commissioners the authority to place all bills for weed control that are not paid in a reasonable time, on the taxes and collect the same as taxes.

It is also necessary for every farmer to report any new infestations to the county commissioners or to the weed inspector, and in all cases discuss with him the best way to handle the situation. All conditions can be worked out to the best advantage of all concerned by meeting with the county commissioners and discussing the problem on any farm.

An earnest attempt will be made this year to reduce the infestation of White Top and Canadian Thistle, both noxious weeds under the state weed law, and near the goal of eradication. The plan adopted is an economical as can be put into operation and has the advantage of leaving some of the money spent on weed control in the county. It is anticipated that not all of the carload of atlaside will be used this year so that it will not be necessary to purchase a new carload next year.

This program needs the support of every farmer and tax-payer in the county, and the fullest cooperation possible on the part of the farmer who has White Top or Canadian Thistle. This, program, if successful this year will result in considerable saving next year and should mean the complete eradication of weeds in the next few years. If it fails every taxpayer faces the payment of higher taxes in the future."

Extension Agent W. E. Stedieck for Douglas County reports:

"The control of White Top (*Lepidium draba*), a perennial root and seed spreading weed, in Douglas County has been a serious problem since it was first discovered and the farmer first realized what the weed was in 1929. At that time it had gained a firm foothold in the county, and since that time the fight has been carried on every year.

The program, as outlined for weed control in the spring of 1935, was to plow, harrow, and fallow all the large areas now infested with White Top on which this method of control could be used, and to provide a second method whereby spraying with atlaside, a calcium chlorate compound would be done by the county on all small areas, roadways, and ditch banks where plowing could not be done economically. The county commissioners, also in order to try to equalize the burden to farmers, planned to stand half the expense of the program. This included an arrangement whereby farmers plowing their land would get eight dollars an acre from the county. Those using atlaside were to pay for this at the rate of five cents per pound, which included labor, use of machinery, and the application of the spray. The eight dollars paid to the farmers who plowed, represents approximately one half the cost of the actual operation, while the five cents per pound cost to the farmers for spraying represents approximately one half the cost of the application of atlaside. In the past the county had stood almost all of the cost of weed control, and found that many of the farmers were getting careless in cooperating and allowed White Top to spread unnecessarily, thereby adding an additional

burden to the taxpayers. By making a charge to the farmer it made him responsible in a decided way for the quickest possible control of White Top.

In 1935 the following plan started in 1934, was put into full operation. Areas on seven farms, totalling approximately two hundred eighty seven acres were plowed under this plan. Some of the fields were plowed three times and some twice. Of this area approximately eighty six acres had been plowed satisfactorily last year. Some of the balance has been plowed, but not enough or not in a manner to destroy the growing capacity of the White Top.

It is hoped that areas which had been carefully plowed in 1934 and 1935 can be seeded to quick crops in 1936. Then if no White Top appears this land can go back into full cultivation, and that if White Top appears that plowing or some other method will be used to continue the eradication program.

In carrying on this year's program, the county purchased an additional carload (40,000 lbs.) of atalacide (a calcium chlorate chemical weed killer). The cost of atalacide delivered at Minden is just under nine cents per pound. Nearly two-thirds of this was used on this year's program of spraying and the balance stored to be used next year. Spraying with atalacide has been carried on in this country since 1930 under various plans for weed eradication. In the five years previous to 1935, in no case has a complete kill been made whereby the area infested could be returned to full production. Atalacide also has temporarily sterilized the land concerned, but no one knows how long this sterilization will last. Atalacide is being used as the most practical way to prevent seeding and possibly to eradicate areas too small to economically plow and fallow or located so that they can not be reached by fallowing methods.

In drawing up the program for this year's operation the county Agent secured information from various experiment stations and others concerned with weed control to get advice on methods. He has also cooperated in studying the past experience and at all times has offered every assistance in this control program to reduce the expense to the tax payer and to ultimately control White Top.

The operation of the program was placed in the hands of Dick Winkelman as deputy State Quarantine Officer by the State Department

of Agriculture. He was in charge of spraying operations and advised farmers in plowing and harrowing operations through the summer. Assistance was given him throughout the year by the Farm Bureau office. Early in the year, the State Department of Agriculture sent official notices, through their deputy, to the farmers to start the plowing of White Top before a certain date, and to make arrangements with the deputy for spraying.

The program was carried throughout the year on this basis, with the second spraying or check spraying being continued into November.

On several of the farms, plowing has been carefully done and no White Top was allowed to establish itself. An attempt will be made to have the State Department of Agriculture allow farmers who fallowed for two years to seed this land into a quick crop in 1936. If this is possible it will reduce the cost of plowing and give added impetus to the program. As it stands now, the fallowing program will have completed its test by the fall of 1936 and must then be compared to the six-year results of spraying.

In the spraying program, the money leaves the county for a chemical. In the fallowing program it stays on the farm for labor. If the results are nearly even, then the fallowing program will be the one to follow."

C. R. Townsend, District Extension Agent for Eureka County states: "The agricultural agent made a survey of infestations of noxious weeds throughout Eureka County. Hoary Cress and wild morning glory were found on three ranches in Pine Valley, two ranches of Diamond Valley, and the public domain. Recommendations for the control of hoary cress (Utah White Top) and wild morning glory have been incorporated in the Emergency Conservation Corps work program for 1936."

6 - IN Agricultural Economics. -
(a) Marketing -3 Dairy Products.

The distribution of whole milk in Washoe County continues to be a perplexing problem and County Agent Reed has attempted to work with both the distributors and producers, through organizations-- he reports on this subject as follows:

"This project has to do with the effort of local milk interests in settling marketing difficulties surrounding the whole milk business in Reno and Sparks. The 1935 effort between the two organizations representing milk producers and distributors to settle the milk troubles in Reno and Sparks districts was not successful. In 1934 a tentative price agreement was signed by all distributors and this agreement was in force until January, 1935. Under this agreement certain prices were generally held to although there was some chiseling. An effort was made to have the price agreement signed for 1935 but this effort failed because all distributors would not sign the agreement. The Producers' organization requested an increase in price which was not met by the distributors.

The distributors of Reno and Sparks organized a cooperative association and drew up a Constitution and set of By-Laws. The officers of the organization are L. L. Loveridge, Highland Dairy, Reno, president; Ralph Smith, White Clover Dairy, Sparks, vice-president; Jack Ambrose, Peavine Dairy, Reno, secretary-treasurer; J. R. Farner, Farner's Jersey Dairy, Sparks; and Ernest Brooks, Model Dairy, Reno, directors.

The distributors' association also made an effort to get the local retail growers' association to accept a store bottle. This bottle was to be used exclusively in stores in an effort to stop bottle loss, and also to prevent charging for milk bottles. The request did not meet with favor with the store men and no action was taken.

The Washoe Dairymen's Association, which is the organization of local milk producers, elected for 1935 the following officers: P. Bianchino, president; George Ferris, vice-president; and L. B. Larkin, secretary-treasurer.

The only other activity engaged in by the milk interests in Reno was to protest certain changes in the City Milk Ordinance which did not appear beneficial to either producers or distributors. A resolution was drawn and presented to the City Council by the distributors relative to the milk tax, and a copy of the resolution follows: "

" ' TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RENO:

The Washoe Milk Distributors Association wish to submit the following resolution relative to the milk tax for the support of milk inspection in the City of Reno;

WHEREAS, we are in favor of milk inspection and the present milk ordinance, and
WHEREAS, Milk distributors are now paying a regular business tax in the form of a license to do business in the City of Reno, and with dairymen, are being an unjust burden in having to pay a milk tax for inspection of their product, which inspection is a health measure of direct benefit to citizens of Reno, and
WHEREAS, this inspection is an additional cost to milk distributors and producers without any direct benefit to them, and
WHEREAS, we feel that inasmuch as the City Milk Ordinance is a health measure of direct benefit to the citizens of Reno, as before stated, now, therefore -
BE IT RESOLVED, that we respectfully request that this tax be removed and the cost of enforcing the City Milk Ordinance be paid by the City of Reno.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order that this cost of city milk inspection to be kept at a minimum, that a cooperative plan be worked out with the City of Sparks in order to eliminate duplicate inspection. Distributors sell milk in both Reno and Sparks and are subject to licenses in both cities, and are also subject to inspection by both cities, and, therefore -
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, inasmuch as the two cities are so close that one ordinance with one inspector, jointly supported as to expense be recommended as being satisfactory to all concerned."

"The City Council did not act on this resolution with the result that the milk tax is still being enforced.

Both producers and distributors joined in supporting the butter substitute law and the milk bottle law in the Nevada Legislature.

There is difficulty all over the United States in the whole milk business, especially relative to prices which should be paid by distributors to producers, and also prices at which stores should sell the product. The problems are not solved anywhere. It has been noted in California that a number of laws and regulations are in force to try to meet this condition. The AAA milk marketing agreements are used to some extent but seem to be losing in favor of state laws. The California Pro-State Act seems to meet

certain price cutting conditions when combined with what is known as the Young Fair Trade Practices Act. This last mentioned Act provides for establishing cost of production for producers, costs of distribution for distributors, and then a price is set below which a store or retailer can not sell the product.

The interest normally involved in a milk marketing shed, is composed of producer, distributors, producer-distributors, and retail stores. In many localities there may also be the manufacturing milk plant which may also be a distributor of whole milk. In the Lane and Sparks area we have all of these interests.

The economic situation has entered into the picture in such a way as to encourage the increase in the number of producer-distributors, thus making it almost impossible to bring all the interested parties into agreement and making them adhere to the agreement. The dairymen who produce for whole milk distribution cannot enforce requests for higher prices as competition is so keen that it is impossible for distributors to pay higher prices when they cannot secure more for the product or are losing volume of business at lower prices.

No milk wars were prevalent in Lane or Sparks during the year, but prices were always hovering at the point that would start one. This price, coupled with a certain amount of chiseling which is always going on in every milk market, kept the milk situation very close to the danger point all year. The only thing which prevented a milk war was the scarcity of milk. The drought of 1934 cut down the number of cows and the lack of feed prevented a larger production for the local market. This situation, coupled with the fair prices of butterfat which was maintained during the year, kept supplies of whole milk at a point where a milk war would be very unprofitable to any distributor. In spite of lowered supplies and a scarcity of feed, local producers were paid no more for their product. Distributors would have been able and glad to have paid more, and this without an increase in price to the consumer, if local retail prices could have been maintained and no loss in volume would have been sustained by distributors.

I am not able to recommend any definite plan for the improving of the situation here. It possibly lays in a combination of local legislation and state laws that will permit the enforcement of violations to established milk prices. The new amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act offers about the same relief as the old Act, and, without state laws such as a pro-rate act and fair trade practice act under state laws, there is not much hope that

a stable milk market can be expected in Reno. There is still some complaint that local milk ordinance enforcement is too lax, permitting uneven enforcement among producers and distributors to the advantage of those who have not been compelled to live up to the requirements.

The effort to improve the conditions surrounding the whole milk business in Reno and Sparks during 1935 practically stopped about June when a lower supply of product was in prospect. Efforts to get the various interests together seemed futile and until some plan presents itself that appears feasible, no progress will be made on the solution of this problem. A study will be made of possible solutions during 1936 and presented to those interested."

(a) 5 - Livestock Marketing.

Livestock marketing during 1935 occupied a prominent place in the program in the Nevada counties. County Agent Wilson of Elko County states in his report:

"Livestock marketing was stressed more in 1935 than in any other previous year. The Agent spent 33½ days in this project and inspected 10,000 head of cattle and an equal number of sheep, in order to advise ranchers as to prospects of getting the best market prices for the various grades of livestock. Circular letters were also sent to various ranchers advising them as to the going prices. These circulars were highly appreciated since many ranchers are a long distance from the railroad and do not receive daily papers.

The sales of cattle and sheep constitute approximately 90% of the agricultural income for this county, therefore, the demands on the agents time for marketing are quite heavy."

District Extension Agent Paul Maloney of Humboldt County reports the following regarding marketing cattle:

"Producing steers is of minor importance if, they can not be sold profitably. Marketing is just as important as production and for the next few years it is the intention of the agent to promote

such projects as will assist in creating a demand for our stock.

In 1933, the agent being anxious to find out just why buyers were refusing to visit our district in search of feeders, sent letters to a large number of men who had bought stock in this district. These men were asked to express freely their reason why we were experiencing difficulty in selling our stock.

As a result of these replies received, a dehorning campaign has just been carried to completion in this county. A change from the Durham breed of cattle to the Herfords is under process at this time. A stopping corral to break the drive into the shipping yard has just been completed. These are marketing problems, as their successful completion causes our stock to move much easier.

During November 1933 more than 2,000 head of steers were sold through the agent's office, and in December, 1933, 1,142 head were moved.

In 1934, 90% of all the stock moved out of the county was to buyers the agent located and encouraged to come into this district and make their purchases.

While at this time, November 1, 1935, there are 50% of the stock left unsold, most of the stock that has moved out has been to buyers brought in by the agent.

Stockmen throughout the county list the animals they have for sale with the extension office early in the fall. It is then possible to direct the buyers to the places that have the class and number of stock each buyer wants; also, often prevents a buyer from making long trips into the country making inquiry if the stock has been sold."

District Extension Agent Townsend cooperated with the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City. Other agents also worked with this organization in marketing lambs.

Assistant Extension Agent Boerlin of Washoe County

reported cooperative shipments of livestock from Washoe County, as follows:

"The cooperative marketing of livestock in Washoe County started in 1934, was continued as the market and available cattle demanded.

The cattle market this year has been generally much more active than last year, with a considerable increase in cattle prices being paid. As a result of the more active market, the producer is generally very well taken care of at home by the local demand and outside buyers who have come into this territory.

There were three carloads of cattle shipped to the San Francisco market last year - one on November 5th, one December 3rd, and one in August, 1935.

Last year the agent worked a total of 46 days on this project endeavoring to keep local markets clear and get the cattle on the market when they were ready and at the best possible price. This year only 14 days were necessary to take care of the work on this project.

This year the Nevada Extension Service, with Mr. L. E. Cline, Extension Economist, in charge, carried on a survey of available cattle offered for sale with the idea of perfecting a more orderly marketing of cattle throughout Nevada.

In Washoe County, every cattle and sheep man was requested to list his stock offered for sale; the office in turn contacted buyers and acted as go-between, getting the buyer and seller together. Reports were compiled and distributed for convenience at the State Office, covering cattle for sale by counties in the state.

From these reports we were able to direct buyers to the owners of the type of stock they wanted. For instance, Mr. Roy Smith and James Callahan, hay growers of this county wanted a couple of hundred head of young, light feeders Steers. Such steers were listed for sale in Austin, Nevada, and some in Nye County. They got to Austin just too late, but managed to get over one hundred head of just what they wanted in Tonopah, Nevada.

Mr. Ed. Godecke of Minden wanted some heavy feeders for himself and others in Carson Valley. He was given a list of those cattle offered for sale in Northern Washoe County and Surprise Valley. Mr. Godecke went into this territory and made purchases of just what he wanted. He bought twelve carloads of feeders which went into Carson Valley feed lots.

This service took very little of the agent's time and proved an aid to both the range cattle men and the feeder. This should, however, be followed up with a view of getting these cattle from the feed lot onto the market in an orderly manner and at the best possible prices."

Assistant County Agent E. B. Recanzone of Lyon County carried out a very successful cooperative marketing project for hogs and his description follows:

"Statistics show that Lyon County produces better than six thousand hogs a year, or one-third of all hogs produced in the state. This would tend to show that hog raising is a major enterprise in this county. While this is true, we find that these hogs are produced by approximately one hundred producers or an average of approximately sixty hogs per ranch. One can readily see that no individual producer had any great number of hogs to turn off at one time. Thus we found that the price paid for fat hogs was controlled by local processors. It was also found that these local processors were paying far below the San Francisco market price. Through this practice, fattening of hogs was discouraged and the hogs were sold as feeders at a loss to the producer. He would then take another loss on his grain because of an over-supply in the community. Under the above existing conditions, it was decided to try and start a cooperative marketing plan and encourage farmers to fatten their hogs for market.

The County Farm Bureau approved of such a plan and got behind it. Then the plans were laid before the producers at Farm Center meetings. They were shown how they were losing money, and how they could help themselves by getting together and shipping their hogs to a larger market. Thus by becoming more independent, would raise the price paid to them by local processors. This in the main, was our primary object in starting the program. What was needed was some way to force them into paying a fair price. Reno processors were contacted. Inquiries were made regarding freight rates both by rail and truck. On January sixth, we shipped out our first shipment of twenty-nine hogs, these hogs representing two producers. This number was just enough to make up a truck load and they were shipped to Reno.

No organization has been set up and there are no dues or membership fees. Anyone is welcome to the service. It is merely a question of letting us know when and how many head of hogs the producer wishes to sell. When sufficient producers have enough stock for one truck

load, they are notified of the date of shipment. Identification is made of each owner's animals and they are sold individually. The expenses of the shipment are pre-rated on the stock weights.

Our market in this section of the state, is based upon the market at south San Francisco. The Reno market pays one-half cent under the south San Francisco market on all grades of hogs. The freight rates from Yerington to Reno are thirty-five cents a hundred pounds. Thus we should expect to receive eighty-five cents a hundred below the south San Francisco market. During the low price of hogs this was the case, but as the price raises, the gap increased so that by January, 1935, when the south San Francisco market was eight cents, local processors were offering six cents. The local market for hogs weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds was negligible, and for sows there was no market.

Our only aim in the program was to get a fair price for the hogs produced. In every case local processors were first given a chance to purchase these hogs. In two cases they offered the right price and received the hogs. Although we have not yet succeeded in closing this gap, we have narrowed it, and the program can be termed as successful.

In figuring the cost on weight is sold locally, a three percent shrink is figured. If shipped to Reno it is figured that they shrink three percent; thus we can figure the price on the same weights. All hogs sold through the program, whether sold locally or to outside markets, have been credited to the program in gain to the producers.

Chart of Types of Hogs Sold

Fat Hogs	160 to 220 Lbs.-----	227
Fat Hogs	Over 220 Lbs. -----	21
Fat Hogs	Under 220 Lbs. -----	56
Fat Hogs	Old Sows -----	4
Fat Hogs	Stag -----	1
Feeder Pigs	-----	<u>12</u>
Total Hogs Sold		321

Fat hogs weighing one hundred and sixty pounds to two hundred and twenty pounds command the top price, while fat hogs weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds, or fat hogs weighing less than one hundred and sixty pounds, bring a half cent under the top price. We find that one of the three hundred and twenty-one hogs marketed through the program, 70.2% brought top price, with 6.2% weighing over

two hundred and twenty pounds, 17.4% weighing less than one hundred and sixty pounds, 3.7% being sold as feeders, 1.1% being fat brood sows, and .4% being a fat stag.

Through cooperation in the program, eighteen producers realized a total of \$1,204.60 profit over the amount that they would have received by selling locally without the program. A total of 56,815 pounds of pork was sold through the program with a gross receipt of \$5,107.55. Of this sum \$166.73 was used for freight. The eighteen producers received a net total of \$4,940.61.

Southern Nevada livestock men were interested by County Agent J. H. Wittwer in a marketing project. The object of which was to:

- "(1) Provide adequate means of marketing all meat products of Clark County and Pahrangat Valley of Lincoln County, Nevada.
- (2) Encourage better buying and feeding practices on farms that preparation and marketing might be better facilitated.
- (3) Produce, market, encourage trading, improve the farm, the home and home business."

"Owing to irregularities maintaining among meat dealers on the Las Vegas Market, and because of inadequate means of preparing farm and ranch produced meat for market, - leading producers working in cooperation with Dr. Wm. R. Smith, Veterinarian, presented their problem to the Extension Service for solution through a cooperative, the objective of which was to -

- (1) Modify the present Las Vegas City Meat ordinance to more nearly meet the needs of producers, the trade and consumers.
- (2) Organize producers for purpose of assembling, finishing and preparing for market, orderly procedure in all phases of production and wholesale marketing of farm meat producing animals.
- (3) Secure and provide adequate financing set-up to safely conduct all phases of the program.

Thus, beginning in June, series of meetings were held with stockmen, especially those interested in feeding and marketing farm meat animals - cattle, hogs, sheep. With the assistance from Extension Economist L. E. Cline, a complete cooperative organization set-up was prepared, approved, adopted, with headquarters at Las Vegas, Nevada; to cover the trade area including Clark, Lincoln, Nye Counties, Nevada.

September brought the culmination of a completed cooperative - The Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company. The First State Bank of Las Vegas, cooperating effectively, in the purchase of a packing plant which will provide the nucleus of operations as pertains to city meat inspection, preparing, killing, curing, storing for market, shipping surpluses, and as a base for financial set-up. With the close of this report period following remodeling and with new machinery installed (total outlay purchase price of plant grounds and equipment \$12,000.00) the plant is now operating at approximately 50 percent capacity with prospects for an upward trend in business as the trade becomes acquainted with the output-- prepared under direction of trained meat men without peer, and a sympathetic business public, also a Board of Las Vegas City Commissioners who are extending their best cooperation to insure service to a deserving public."

(a) Marketing.
7 - Turkeys.

The report of County Agent Otto Schulz of Lyon County regarding the cooperative marketing of turkeys in that county is of particular interest because it covers a seven year period. The Walker River Turkey Growers Association made steady progress since its organization in 1928. This year they purchased a warehouse and now are the owners of all equipment necessary for the operation of their business. Mr. Schulz's report reads as follows:

"This report marks the completion of the seventh year of operations of the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association, and from a price standpoint, considerable improvement is shown over that of the past two years. With prices ranging from fourteen to fifteen cents during the past two years, growers were greatly encouraged in seeing their returns increased to twenty-one and seven-tenths cents per pound,

which was the average price for the past year. I believe this was an important factor in encouraging producers back into the turkey business, and according to reports coming from hatcheries, poult orders and sales were considerably larger than the previous year, which is a fine indication to prove how producers re-act to prices received. However, there has been a very heavy mortality in turkeys during the year, and now reports are prevalent that this year's crop will be approximately ten percent short of a year ago. So producers are encouraged with a favorable price outlook again this year.

The following prices represent the average of all grades, and are arrived at by dividing the total pounds of turkeys into the net amount paid all members of the association, which presents an accurate price for producers of this county.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Price per pound</u>
1928	35.8¢
1929	31.5¢
1930	32.2¢
1931	27.5¢
1932	14.7¢
1933	15.1¢
1934	21.7¢

Farm Bureau center meetings were again used as a means of explaining to growers, the proper methods of selecting birds to be killed, and demonstrating correct methods of picking and preparing birds for market.

Market outlooks were also discussed and complete summaries of the local pool's operations were given to the producers to better familiarize them with the workings of their association, and the benefits to be derived by selling through cooperative pools. Demonstrations were given at the packing plant on the proper methods of packing, applying headwraps and grading.

The annual meeting of the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association was held during the month of October, when a complete review of the year's business was reported on, and plans for the year's marketing was outlined. Mr. L. E. Cline, Extension Economist, was present and discussed the turkey outlook and various phases of turkey raising. Mr. R. E. Cakney, President of the local association, and who had been elected as Nevada's representative on the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, gave a very fine explanation

of the workings of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association. The meeting was concluded with the election of directors for the coming year, with the following being elected: - Mrs. C. C. Ferry, president; Mrs. S. G. Albright, vice-president; S. P. Osborne, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Lloyd Hughes and Roy Powell, directors.

These directors also met on other occasions and discussed plans for the purchasing of the Consolidated Warehouse at Mason, for the association. The purchase of the building is now under way, as the directors and the owner of the building have reached a mutual agreement on the purchase price. After the building is purchased, the directors will make the necessary improvements to increase the efficiency of packing turkeys. The directors also have requested that Mr. Cline and the county agent, assist them in drawing up a set of articles of incorporation and by-laws, so that they can incorporate the local association under the cooperative incorporation laws of the state."

(a) Marketing.
12 - Honey.

Another cooperative marketing association that has been quite successful in Lyon County, handling a small volume of honey, is the Nevada Honey Producers Association. County Agent Schulz makes the following statements regarding their activities in 1935.

"Five years of honey marketing have been completed by the Nevada Honey Producers' Association, and the sales of the 1935 crop have been made and growers have received their payments. The year 1934 was rather unfavorable for the producers as they had a contract for sales with a Los Angeles concern which was forced into bankruptcy before complete payments were made to the association. However, the concern is now in liquidation and the association's account will be paid on the prorata of the assets. The loss sustained by the association can not be determined until the concern is completely liquidated. At present indications seem favorable to a very good settlement.

The 1935 crop was sold on a cash basis as the honey was delivered, to a San Francisco concern. However, it was found necessary that some change be made in the grading to complete the sale, and this

year commercial grades were used instead of government grades. Therefore, sales were based on the following grades: - 12 ounce Fancy; 12 ounce Choice; 11 ounce Choice; 12 ounce Commercial; 10 ounce Commercial and 9 ounce Commercial. A total of 3,070 cases of comb honey were sold netting the producers \$5,985.56, or an average price of \$1.95 per case.

It is interesting to note that since the operations of the association, it has gone through several years of depressed markets, at which time buying in the field was considerably curbed, as honey concerns were not interested in going into the field and purchasing large lots of honey. However, this year the change seemed to be back to the older methods, and buyers were present in the field to make outright purchases, which plan the association followed.

The 3,000 cases of honey shipped this year by the association compares favorably with past years. However, this amount was produced by a considerably smaller number of producers, as many of the producers previously engaged in comb honey have changed to extract honey, which product the association has not yet endeavored to market.

The association purchased for its members \$1,000 worth of supplies during the year, consisting mainly of shipping cases and comb honey sections. By the purchasing of this material cooperatively, the association has benefitted its members with lower prices, as all purchases were made in large lots and on a cash basis which interested dealers in making very favorable discounts."

(a) Marketing.
14 - Alfalfa.

One of the last efforts of the drought program was to arrange for carload shipments of hay from Western Nevada to drought areas in the middle west. Most of the hay shipped was sent there was from Lyon County. County Agent Schulz made the following statement regarding the activities.

"Farmers of the Wabuska, Dayton and Fernley areas were confronted with a surplus of hay for which they had no market. In many cases the last two' year's crops were on hand, and farmers requested assistance in securing an outlet. Therefore, efforts were devoted to securing a market for their hay.

"Seventy carloads, comprising sixteen hundred tons of alfalfa hay were shipped from Wabuska, Dayton and Fernley territories, to drought stricken areas, during the year. Thirteen producers participated in these shipments which netted them returns of \$16,195.

Considerable credit was due Mr. Walter Bell for locating the market with Dyer and Company of Kansas City, for this surplus hay. This activity was of considerable benefit to the producers participating, as in many cases hay that was carried over for a couple of years was disposed of, giving producers an opportunity to revert their crops into cash with which to meet their indebtedness and operating expenses.

The agent spent considerable time on this project in arranging with the producers for shipments, and assisting them in securing hay balers and making shipments. All shipments were made on sight drafts with bill of lading attached, which was cleared through the local bank.

In this manner producers received payment for their hay very promptly and were highly satisfied with the program. The removal of this hay was of considerable benefit to all producers of the county, as an abundant hay crop was harvested this year, and if this hay had not been moved, it would merely have added to the considerable surplus this year, and had a further ruinous effect on this year's market."

Extension Agent Royal D. Crook of Churchill County has the following to say regarding the marketing of alfalfa in his district.

"About 475 tons of baled hay were shipped from Fallon last spring. Most of the hay was shipped by Dyer and Company of Kansas City, Mo. to Arkansas. Four cars were shipped to Texas. This is probably the first hay to be shipped from Fallon under U. S. Grades. The hay sent to Texas was Graded as "U. S. No.1 Green Leafy Alfalfa-Shattered." The quality was excellent but the leaves shattered badly when the hay was pressed. All other hay went as "U. S. No.2-Green Alfalfa." All hay was shipped out under the Emergency Drought rates. It is understood that this rate was about \$13.50 per ton to Arkansas points. The grower received \$11.00 per ton for the four cars shipped to Texas. The baling and hauling costs were \$2.50 per ton. The balance of the hay sold for \$10.00 on the cars. The baling and hauling costs being \$3.00 per ton. This work was carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. Walter Bell, County Drought Relief Director-at-Large."

6 (b) Credit.

4- Production Loans (included seed loans)

Production credit for farmers is still an important problem in Nevada. County Agents are still devoting a great deal of time to aid farmers in securing production loans. While the benefits of the F. C. A. have been great, it appears that the production credit associations are in the same position that the Federal Land Banks were when they commenced operation. Machinery is yet unwieldy and cumbersome; however, much progress has been made. The comments of Nevada County Agents regarding production credit, is of interest.

Otto Schulz, County Agent for Lyon County made the following statement regarding production credit problems in Lyon County.

"With the local banks still remaining closed, and the Farm Credit Administration advertising that farmers could secure loans through Production Credit Associations. It was deemed advisable that steps be taken to inform farmers of these associations, and assist them in making applications for loans.

During the year, nineteen farmers were assisted in making applications to the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association for loans on range livestock, dairy, feeder, poultry, and general purpose loans, in the amount of thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars. Of these nineteen applications, eleven were new applications to the Production Credit Association, four were transfers from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and four were renewals of loans with the Production Credit Association.

The agent attended several meetings called by the Farm Credit Administration in Reno, for the purpose of discussing farm credits. Officials of the Federal Land Bank, Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Associations, and Farm Credit Administration, were present at these meetings and outlined in detail the methods of operation of the various divisions, and the desirability of the credit administration to have their loans adequately secured, and on a basis that repayments would be made without liquidation. A general discussion at the meeting by those participating, brought out many problems of farm financing. Therefore, these meetings were very valuable by giving a better understanding of the farmers problems and needs to the credit corporation, and at the same time giving the farmers a better understanding of the type of credit which the agencies can safely extend.

In reviewing the activities of the Production Credit Association in this county, it is interesting to note that approximately thirty percent of the applications made during the past year were completed, representing sixty-four percent of the total amount applied for. In further analyzing the activities, by disregarding the sheep and feeder loan applications, we find approximately twenty-nine percent of the applications approved, representing twenty-six percent of the amount applied for.

In following some of these cases through, it is found that the greater portion of the disapproved applications, were merely dropped by the applicants, following a siege of letter writing with which they became discouraged. Therefore, it seems evident that the loaning agency is too far away from the borrower, as farmers are still accustomed to the method of securing money from the local bankers, whom they have generally known for a period of years, and it seems difficult for them to explain their personal business by correspondence with an agent in a distance office, with whom they are unfamiliar."

The following is a statement by Edward C. Reed, Washoe

County Agent:

"The Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association serves the farmers of the county, and during the year 4 applicants were assisted in making applications for \$12,350.00. Several farmer borrowers were assisted in making statements required by this Association.

Two meetings of the Association were attended for the purpose of hearing discussion concerning problems for this type of loaning agency. The first meeting held was for the purpose of presenting the annual report of the Association, and this report showed the Association in

fine shape. The second meeting was for the purpose of taking up specific problems and several loan cases were taken up in each county by W. Guilford and Mr. Metcalf. This was done in order to improve the operation of the Association, and to acquaint the county agents with the operations of the Association, and the best type of loan to handle. This Association seems to be handling all production credit loans of certain types in a satisfactory manner, although the applicant has to be of the highest standing, and his credit rating very good.

The seed Loan Committee for the county is the same as the Feed Loan Committee. This committee approved two applications for \$525.00 during the year. In addition to these loans, assistance was given to two farmers in securing loans from the local banks for \$1,050.00.

In all of these loaning agencies, 23 applicants have been assisted in applying for \$130,725.00. An effort is made to tie in all the various loaning agencies in the county, doing the most good for the applicant. Farm loans, Production Credit Loans, and Rural Resettlement are the permanent agencies, besides the local banks that are available for farmers to borrow from. Where an applicant is a good financial risk, the local banks offer satisfactory loaning facilities; This also applies to the Production Credit Association. In some instances where small loans for a short time are needed, the applicant prefers to use the local banking facilities, the Production Credit Association offering some advantages in lower interest. However, on small loans there is considerably higher interest charged than at the local bank. Farm loans are generally better handled by the Farm Loan Association because of the longer type of these loans, and the lower interest.

There are many cases, however, that cannot stand up to the rigid inspection of the above agencies, and the Rural Resettlement offers an opportunity for these applicants to be given consideration for certain types of loans. This method of handling Farm Credit in the county enables nearly every applicant to be taken care of, if he is really in need of financial assistance."

7. In Animal Husbandry.
(a) Beef Cattle.

Paul Maloney, extension Agent for Humboldt County has carried on a dehorning campaign for the past three years in his county, which he described as follows:

2. Range Management.

"Dehorning is largely a marketing problem, as cattle feeders have long been in favor of hornless animals in the feed lot. This is due in part to the penalty placed on horned cattle by the packers, as horns cause a great deal of damage to the carcass, as well as to the fact that hornless animals are quieter in the feed lot. Butchers often say that horns and prime carcasses are seldom found on the same animal; meaning that many of the bruises on the carcass, which detract from its appearance and sale value, are caused by horns. Horned cattle generally bring 25 cents per hundred weight less than the same grades of hornless cattle, and when there are plenty of cattle to be bought and the price is low, it is difficult to get buyers to look at horned stock. The earlier in the calf's life the horns are removed the better it is for the animal.

The interest created in 1932, 1933 and 1934 from a campaign to have all of the cattle in Humboldt county dehorned, has resulted in the stockmen accepting the practice as one of the ranch jobs that must be done in order to meet the demands of the feeder buyer.

Dehorning has been completed throughout the county with the construction of five new dehorning chutes according to the plans furnished by the farm bureau office. All those using it are high in its praise and perfectly satisfied with it.

This is the third year that this type neck squeeze has been in use, the agent wished to have it tried thoroughly under different conditions and by different operators before submitting definite plans for its construction.

Three years ago the dehorning campaign started with a few operators dehorning only a part of their herds, and at this time, every stockman in the county is satisfied with the practice claiming the stock feed and handle better with their horns off, as a result of this experimenting, every grower in the county dehornes their stock, old and young.

When ranchers adopt a practice through the slow process of demonstration over a few years, the practice is usually adopted or rejected finally and with decision.

The side gate is a feature incorporated in the improved chutes that is worthy of the consideration of any one planning to construct a dehorning chute. By having a gate on each side of the chute it is possible to part animals as desired. The gate is faster in operation as when the dehorned animal is released from the stanchion it

naturally draws its head back away from the operator, and as other chutes open to the front the animal hesitates to again try to go through an opening where it has just gotten its horns cut off.

When a gate is opened at a different place the animals bolt readily from the chute. Never has an animal refused to run immediately from the side gate. More than 100 animals were dehorned in an hour by using the improved chute.

Many people say they prefer the squeeze type, it has been our experience the last two years after using both kinds, that if a good pair of dehorning shears are used and a satisfactory neck squeeze, is also used, that a squeeze for the animals body is not necessary. Animals put through a chute are only restrained for from 15 to 20 seconds; and accordingly, they do not remain in the chute long enough to justify the elaborate expenditure necessary in a complete squeeze.

When branding fluid is used the side gate is convenient for branding the heifers. If an animal gets hurt, the side gate makes it easier to administer treatment. One rancher shipped in 15 two year old bulls last fall that were discovered to be covered with lice, which makes the animals unthrifty and will spread to the entire herd if not controlled. No dipping vats are located in the county, so the bulls were driven into the dehorning chute and with a gate opening on each side of the animals, they were thoroughly and easily sprayed.

Every stockman using or seeing the chute is sold on the simplicity and ease of operation. A large number of these chutes are being built throughout the county, and where the plan of the model is followed no dissatisfaction has been expressed.

Except for different ideas for holding the head down, it is difficult to know where the above chute could be improved as it seems to meet the situation in every detail. It is readily recommended to any one wishing to build a neck squeeze that will really do the work in a fast, efficient and satisfactory manner."

(a) 3 - Purebred Sires.

Increased prices for cattle has created a larger demand for purebred sires. Paul Maloney, Extension Agent of Humboldt County

reports the efforts he has been making regarding sire improvement in Humboldt County.

"Since the days of the covered wagons, Paradise Valley has been the livestock center of the State of Nevada. Durham cattle have been bred in this community since its inception into the livestock business. The best pure bred bulls available, in the west have been at the head of the herds in this district.

It is only in recent years that the cattle buyers and butchers have demanded anything more than just "beef" without any specifications as to breed. However, the fad for change is rapidly reaching the beef cattle business. Buyers no longer want the Durham steers, but are picking the Hereford as their first choice.

The contention of the packers is that the Durham finish out bigger and rougher than the white-faced steers; that the butchers want small quarters of meat when ordering. And as the Hereford steer rounds at a smaller size, they are more in demand.

The change in the style of steers is possibly influenced by several factors; the high retail price of meat calls for smaller cuts; smaller families as a whole; labor saving machinery which eliminates the real hard manual labor; a large number of our population work at light machine jobs or office work and live in small apartments with small kitchenettes.

With the buyers demand for bald faced steers, the agent felt that even though a two year old Durham steer will weigh from 75 to 100 pounds more than a Hereford when run under the same conditions and the same age, that this is a buyers' market and the thing for the stockman in my district to do would be to supply an article that would sell easily.

For the past three years the agent has been talking Hereford bulls to the livestock men in Humboldt County. At this time it is believed that these stock growers are ready to change to good purebred Hereford bulls.

Marketing has become more and more of a problem within the last three years, and it is my opinion that when the change has been made from the red to the white faced bulls that the stock will sell more readily. Producing a product that is in general demand is of first importance, the market demand must be considered.

At Farm Bureau meetings and individual discussions the advantages and disadvantages of making the change were discussed. Button shoes for men were once considered good shoes, they kept the feet dry and as warm as laced shoes; however, the demand changed from button shoes to those with laces, and today the merchant who handles button shoes, doesn't sell many of them.

The merchants met the demands of the public, and so it is with the matter of cattle, if the public demands smaller cuts of meat from the butchers, and the packers demand smaller carcasses from the producers, then the producers should be willing to supply that demand.

The biggest part of the job rested with getting a few of the leading stockmen interested to the point of introducing a few Hereford bulls to replace the shorthorn. This was done in 1933 when 12 stockmen bought Hereford bulls.

From the start in 1933 it has been easier to have others become interested in making the change. In the fall of 1934, eight other ranchers purchased Hereford bulls with a definite plan to change from Shorthorns to the more popular breed in this district.

During 1935, orders for two carloads of white faced bulls have been placed with the agent. It is hoped that within five years all of the bulls in Humboldt county will be of this breed and from purebred animals.

Breed controversy is an endless argument into which I have possibly gone too far, as it involves a difference of individual opinion. A man should use the breed that he likes best and that will pay him the largest profit for his efforts. It is generally advisable to raise the breed that has the widest popularity in the section where one is located. It is for that reason that the agent recommends changing to whitefaced bulls.

The question of the value of the purebred over the grade bull is a subject upon which much has been written. Although the practice of animal breeding is very old, the scientific facts upon which it rests is young. The sole aim of animal breeding is animal improvement. The purebred animal is a product of many generations of breeding the best to the best. The chief law of heredity upon which improvement is based is "like begets like." The grade or unregistered animal may have a good ancestry, but he has no evidence of this beyond his own appearance.

Potency of desired characteristics is very essential in a range bull and is much more likely to be found in a registered animal.

For this reason the agent is strongly recommending that pedigree bull be bought. "

(d) Hogs.

5- Production Reduction, A. A. A.

County Agents' report a brief summary of the corn-hog program for 1935 as follows:

Otto Schulz states: "Eighty-nine producers signed up this year as compared to one hundred and one last year. All of the twelve producers who did not again sign up are out of the business, at least temporarily. These eighty-nine producers signed contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce their production by ten percent. These producers are to receive in return, benefit payments in the amount of eight thousand seven hundred dollars, as compared to twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars in 1934. The average production for market for the years 1932 and 1933 was six thousand two hundred and eleven hogs. After making the ten percent reduction, they were allowed to raise for market in 1935, five thousand two hundred and thirty-four pigs, or a total reduction of five hundred and eighty head of hogs."

County Agent Mark W. Menke of Elko County reports: "Twenty eight Elko County hog growers will receive \$2100.00 for reducing their hog production in compliance with their Corn-Hog contract."

Extension Agent W. H. Wietwer of Clark County states:

"Number of Contracts.....	4
Hog Base.....	397
Corn Base	10
Gross Payments to Farmers....	\$2,562.

The decrease from six in 1934 to four contracts in 1935 is due to two contract signers discontinuing the production of hogs. Thorough survey of Clark County showed no eligible corn or hog producers.

Able assistance rendered by H. I. Baynton, Assistant State Compliance Agent.

One contract has been held up due to disagreement of parties con-

cerned while another farm has changed ownership which resulted in making original contract void.

Due to small number of cooperators in the Association, charges for mileage and per diem have been discontinued by committeemen.

Results of the Corn-Hog referendum held October 26, 1935, were three contract signers for continuation of Corn-Hog contracts in 1936.

The small number of cooperators (4) has eliminated much of the actual need of close organization. R. A. West, president and C. B. Phillips, treasurer, have attended to all matters pertaining to the association."

L. A. Gardella, Extension Agent of Lincoln County reports:

Number of cooperators in 1935	21
Hog Base.....	177
Acres Corn Base.....	609.5
Gross payments to farmers.....	\$3,554.66

Remarks by Royal D. Crook, Extension Agent of Churchill

County: "The 1934 Corn-Hog compliance work was done with much less difficulty than was experienced with Wheat compliance, because of experience gained with the latter. Of the 41 contracts only two were held up for any length of time.

A sign-up meeting was held in March where the 1935 contracts were explained. The sign-up was completed through farmers calling at the extension Office. One new contract signer was added to the list. Fifteen old contract signers dropped out. Some were going out of the hog raising business, others had too small hog bases to justify signing, and still others gave miscellaneous reasons.

The AAA Farm Record books were a great help in keeping account of their hog enterprises. All of the signers contracted, have their records up to date. The field supervisors work should be more easily and quickly done than in 1934.

The two contracts involving corn were held up because of high yield claims. Sixty bushels were reported but the Corn-Hog Section would not accept the figure and required reduction to 45 bushels per acre. The six acre field of Mr. Lehse was measured by the supervisor and the corn was measured in the bin by the agent. The yield on the six acres was 11½ tons, or 68 bushels per acre. Mr. Lehse, since shelling the corn, believes that the year would yield at least 1 ton more which would make 12½ tons, or 73½ bushels per acre."

Edward C. Reed of Washoe County reports the following: "The new Corn-Hog program was presented to producers, and the sign-up period was during the months of March and April. 16 hog growers signed up under the terms of the new contract, and these contracts were forwarded to Washington in May, 1935, and the checks promptly received."

W. H. Stodieck of Douglas County makes the following statements. "The Corn-Hog reduction program in Douglas County carried thirty-five contracts representing approximately 70% of the total production in the year ending December 1, 1934. Four farmers found themselves slightly over in the number of hogs produced, but were able to take care of the situation and were not thrown out of compliance. The biggest problem in compliance was minor details, which hampered the payments on contracts found in full compliance and has resulted in the farmer getting disgusted with the program. The sign-up for 1935 resulted in the loss of six contracts of small producers where the program did not really fit, or to other reasons. A total of twenty-nine contracts were signed including all but a few of the largest producers. To date none were reported out of compliance. More farmers are keeping sales records or sales slips, and compliance should be more easily checked.

Payments paid between November 1, 1934, and November 1, 1935 amounted to \$9,339.90. Farmers now are fully aware of the fact that production control by the group can be worked out satisfactorily and that group action can give them satisfactory prices. It is true that there are many rugged individualists who refuse in any way to cooperate and also believe it is wrong to leave land out of production regardless of the price of the products."

(h) 3 - Taylor Grazing Act.

Inasmuch as 89.43% of Nevada is Public Domain, the passage of this Act created a very great deal of interest among all the stockmen who use the Public Domain for grazing purposes. Realizing the importance of this, the Assistant Director and County Agents rendered assistance in every way possible in making available and known, information about the Act. How districts were to be formed; the progress made in organizing districts; how the Act was to be construed, etc., Assistance was not only given to the stockmen but

also to the officials of the Interior Department.

Extension Bulletin No. 76 - The Taylor Grazing Act in Nevada, was published - 2000 copies being printed. This was not only distributed to most of the stockmen in the state, but to many officials and stockmen in adjoining states who were interested. This bulletin went to 15 different states and calls are still being received for it, although the supply has been exhausted.

The 1935 legislature was so appreciative of this publication that they provided an additional sum of \$300,00 for the publishing of a similar bulletin in 1936, taking up where the other one left off.

Inasmuch as the whole state of Nevada was decided upon by the stockmen to set-up in districts, it was necessary for them to make application for grazing licenses. Accordingly, the Extension Service agreed that the County Agents could assist any stockman who so desired, to make out his applications for him. Over 1,000 such applications were handled by the Nevada Extension Agents. In addition to this service, the Extension Agents attended all grazing meetings in their districts. The Assistant Director kept informed of the progress of the Administration, of the progress of the adjacent states, and altogether a really fine service was rendered to the stockmen who were suddenly confronted with the necessity of securing permits to graze on the Public Domain in Nevada.

The assistance of the County Agents was not only appreciated by the stockmen but also by the officials of the Interior Department. In addition to helping with bulletins, the County Agents' offices helped the stockmen outline projects for the seven B. C. W. Camps which were assigned to the Grazing Service in Nevada.

The following are excerpts from the Taylor Grazing Bulletin #76:

"The Taylor Grazing Act provides for the disposal of grazing lands of the unreserved and unappropriated public domain as follows:

1. Formation of grazing districts.
2. Trades or exchanges with owners of private lands or state owned land.
3. Additions to national forests.
4. Sale of isolated tracts 760 acres or more in extent.
5. Leasing of isolated tracts 640 acres or more in size.

For the first time, the Congress specifically recognized grazing, since the title to the Act and the Act, dedicates it to the graziers and recognizes their rights first. In this respect Taylor grazing districts differ from the national forests because the forests are set up under a general law. They were created for four reasons:

1. To conserve water.
2. To protect timber.
3. For recreation.
4. For grazing.

In the Taylor Act, the chief purpose is grazing, with other interests subservient to graziers.

Following the passage of the Taylor Act, the Interior Department inaugurated a policy of receiving petitions for the creation of grazing districts. Such petitions made it necessary for persons desiring to have a district established to prepare a request describing the proposed boundaries, on outlining the area that should be included. Petitions were signed by all the stockmen interested, or by officers of a grazing association, if such an organization in the area concerned was interested in an application.

Commenting on the first series of meetings with stockmen he conducted in the West concerning the Taylor Grazing Act, and

partial plans for grazing districts evolving from these preliminary discussions, Assistant Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman said:

'Applications are now coming in for establishment of the districts, but they do not carry with them any priority, nor do they prejudice in any way the rights of any individuals who were not members of the temporary petitioning organizations. Public notice defining proposed districts will be given and we will fix a time and place for a public hearing. At such a hearing the rights of every individual, whether a member of the petitioning organization or not, will be given full consideration. Thereafter the range users, qualifying under the law, will effect a permanent organization.'

Under the procedure outlined, stockmen of the Ely district were the first in Nevada to petition for grazing districts. Numerous petitions covering small natural grazing areas were sent from this district to the Secretary of the Interior until all of White Pine County and portions of Lincoln, Nye, Eureka and Elko, adjacent to White Pine, were covered with petitions for grazing districts.

In August a small group of stockmen petitioned for a grazing district in Eastern Clark County, adjacent to the Arizona strip.

Following the Taylor Grazing conference with stockmen in Reno on September 26, 1934, held by Assistant Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman, stockmen in Western Nevada became actively interested in petitioning for grazing districts. Four petitions were filed within a short time after this meeting, covering the western one-third of the state and including the northwestern, west-central, southwestern, and Churchill County applications for districts.

The next petition came from the Eastern Nevada Woolgrowers' Association, with headquarters at Elko. This petition asked for a grazing district in portions of Eureka, White Pine, and Nye Counties.

Following this, the Clark County stockmen met at Bunkerville and enlarged their petition to take in all of Clark County.

Later on, at Battle Mountain, another petition was drawn up petitioning for the Central Nevada district. This petition proposed grazing control for a large area in Central Nevada, south of the Humboldt County River, between Winnemucca and extending south into Nye County.

The final petition drawn up before the State grazing district hearing in Reno, January 24, 1935, originated at Elko and proposed a district including all of Elko County, that portion of Bur-oka, Lander and Humboldt Counties north of the Humboldt River and east of the Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest.

The petitions described completely covered the entire area of the State with the exception of portions of Humboldt, Lincoln and Nye Counties, which Mr. Carpenter characterized as "No Man's Land."

As the Interior Department proceeded with the organization of grazing districts, according to the petitions it received, it became evident that the method of organization would not meet the demand for districts for the following reasons:

1. The form of organization was too slow.
2. The boundaries of proposed districts were almost never correct from the standpoint of properly following natural grazing boundaries.

Accordingly, a new plan was developed to hold one meeting in each State. Under this plan the stockmen could, if they so desired, put all the public land vacant, unappropriated or unreserved in a State that was not waste and of no value for grazing into a grazing district under the Taylor Act. Next, and following this action by the stockmen, the new plan proposed that the matter of administration would be taken up and the State would be broken up into smaller natural grazing units or districts.

In connection with this new plan of organization, Secretary Harold L. Ickes, announced on November 26, 1934, that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had issued an executive order temporarily withdrawing from settlement, location, sale or homesteading, approximately 173,000,000 acres of public lands in twelve Western States.

Authority for the President's order was under the National Withdrawal Act of June 25, 1910, which provides:

'That the President may, at any time in his discretion, temporarily withdraw from settlement, location, sale or entry any of the public lands of the United States, including the district of Alaska, and reserve the same for water power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawals, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of Congress.'

The announcement of the withdrawal came after Secretary Iokes and F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, had decided all western lands should be classified so grazing privileges might be allotted for their proper use.

The Nevada hearing was set for January 24, 1935, in Reno, at 10 a.m., and was held on that date. F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, presided at this meeting, which placed all of Nevada in five Taylor Grazing Districts."

9. In Community Activities.

(a) Farm Bureau Cooperation .

The following statement shows the team work that some of the County Farm Bureaus are using in working with community problems. This statement is taken from a part of County Agent's Otto Schulz's report for Lyon County.

"At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lyon County Farm Bureau held on February 5th, 1935, the directors proposed that the Farm Bureau endeavor to have the Irrigation District apply for a C. C. C. Camp at Topaz Lake, and also to cooperate with the Irrigation District in securing such a camp if possible. This camp would be for the purpose of constructing a levee on the south end of the lake to increase the storage capacity, straighten the intake canal, deepen the outlet canal, and also do considerable work on the Saroni Canal, drain ditches and other local improvement districts. It was recommended that the project be taken up with the Community Centers to get their interest in the project. The project was discussed at center meetings and all were very much interested in its development, and every member offered to lend their support in an endeavor to secure such a camp.

The agent cooperated with the Secretary of the Walker River Irrigation District, Mr. S. P. Kafoury, in preparing the application for the camp. The services of Mr. Hardman, Land Planning Consultant of the National Resource Board, were also secured to assist in the preparation of the application, which was completed and forwarded to Washington.

At the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors which was held on March 5th, they continued their efforts on this project. They contacted the county commissioners in an endeavor to get them

to wire congressmen urging them to do their utmost in getting the camp located. The Farm Bureau also contacted the following organizations, who wired representatives in Washington, in an endeavor to get the camp allotted to this county.

1. Walker River Irrigation District.
2. Lyon County Farm Bureau.
3. Lyon County Commissioners.
4. American Legion.
5. 20-30 Club.
6. Business Mens' Association.
7. Chamber of Commerce.
8. Smith Valley Community Center.
9. South End Community Center.
10. Yerington Community Center.
11. Wabuska Community Center.

At the regular Community Center meetings held during that month, each center passed a resolution instructing the secretary to send wires to congressmen urging their assistance in securing this important project.

The efforts in securing this camp were successful and it was located at Topaz Lake where they are now at work to increase the storage capacity."

13. Soils

(c) Commercial Fertilizers

The following statement from the report of J.H. Wittwer, Extension Agent for Clark County, regarding the use of treble super-phosphate in the Moapa Valley, showing the effectiveness of the fertilizer test and demonstration work carried on there a number of years ago. The use of fertilizer developed through experimental and demonstration work, has lead to an established practice in this community. It is producing very good results for the growers concerned.

"116,350 lbs. of Treble Super-phosphate was delivered to twenty-nine farms where it treated approximately three hundred acres alfalfa land giving conservatively estimated sixty-six per cent increased yield or a gain of approximately two tons increased yield per acre or a gross increased value of \$20.00 per acre at a cost of approximately \$8.18 per acre, succeeding two years increased yields being net return.

From foregoing it may readily be seen that this activity has been the means of providing practically a net return of approximately \$3,000.00 for the current season with prospects for an additional \$3,000.00 for the succeeding years during which the effects of the one application affords. Following up with application of Barnyard and green manures on these same acreages to offset "locking-up" of phosphates will be a part of program of this project that must receive attention of both cooperators and Extension agencies."

The following excerpt from County Agent Edward C. Reed's Washoe County report is given, inasmuch as this cooperative test has been carried on during three years of the emergency, and despite A.A.A. work. The work was done cooperatively by County Agent Reed, and V.E. Scott of the Nevada Experiment Station. So far results are not very satisfactory, but it is hoped that these tests will lead to outstanding results, such as were obtained in southern Nevada, and previously described in this section.

6	10'	20'	5'	20'	5'	20'	5'	20'	5'	20'	5'	20'	9'
	Border Strip												
	Sweet clover plowed under - Treble Superphosphate 500# no other treatment, 1935 per A.: Wh. & S. Clov. 1934												
	Strip between plots												
	Sweet clover removed - no Check plot, no treatment other treatment, 1935 Wheat & Sweet Clover, 1934												
	Strip between plots												
	S. Clo. removed; applied 45# Ammo-Sulphate 400# per A. Ammo-Phos; 20# Pot. Sul., 1935 Wheat and Sweet Clover, 1934 16-20												
	Strip between plots												
	Sweet clover removed; check Check plot, no treatment. plot, no treatment, 1935 Wheat and Sweet Clover, 1934												
	Strip between plots												
	Sweet clover plowed under - Treble Superphos. 500# per A. no other treatment, 1935 Wheat and Sweet Clover, 1934												
	Strip between plots												
	Sweet clover plowed under - Check plot, no treatment. no other treatment, 1935 Wheat and Sweet Clover, 1934												
	Border Strip												

Scale 1/2" = 20'
1/10 A. Plots

<u>Plot No.</u>	<u>Treatment 1934</u>	<u>Treatment 1935</u>	<u>Crop 1934</u>	<u>Crop 1935</u>
1.	Check (no treatment)	Plowed under Sweet Clover	Wheat and Sweet Clover	None
2.	Treble Superphosphate, 500# per A.	Sweet Clover plowed under	Wheat and Sweet Clover	None
3.	Check plot (no treatment)	Sweet Clover removed (no treatment)	Wheat and Sweet Clover	None
4.	Ammonium Sulfate 400# per A.	Sweet Clover removed, applied 45# Ammo-Phos (16-20) 20# Pot. Sulfate	Wheat and Sweet Clover	None
5.	Check (no treatment)	Sweet Clover removed; no other treatment	Wheat and Sweet Clover	None
6.	Treble Super-phosphate, 500# per A.	Sweet Clover plowed under, no other treatment.	Wheat and Sweet Clover	None

The purpose of these trials was to see if any results were to be secured from commercial fertilizers on the wheat crop growing in 1934. The wheat crop was planted to sweet clover in order that this crop would be available for plowing under in the spring of 1934. As reported in the 1934 Progress Report damage to the wheat crop by birds destroyed the crop so much that the yields obtained were valueless for comparison. The sweet clover growing on this test reached a satisfactory height on June 5 and the plots were cut, commercial fertilizer applied as noted above, and the green crop plowed under.

It was planned to plant potatoes in this test because of damage by birds on a grain crop, and also it was thought advisable to apply some fertilizer to plot #4 to see if any reaction could be secured from potash on potatoes.

The green crop was removed from the plots by cutting with a mower; the permanent plot markings being used with a string to outline the plot edges for this purpose. The heavy growth caused considerable difficulty in getting a good turn under with the type of plow used and it is likely that acoulters will have to be used with this type of plow for good results in plowing under sweet clover.

As stated before, it was planned to plant potatoes in the plots, but because of the lateness of the time that the sweet clover was plowed under it was found that the potato seed was in very poor condition

and so no crop was planted on this plot during 1935. Mr. Ike Blundell, manager of the farm, cooperated in the tests which were under the supervision of V. E. Spencer of the Soils Department of the Nevada Experiment Station.

Fertilizer Test Plot on Plumb Farm

At the request of Ed and Dewey Plumb, a fertilizer test plot was laid out on their farm southwest of Reno. The purpose of the trial was to see if any beneficial results could be secured from commercial fertilizers, and if so, which ones were the most advantageous to use. This trial was also made to determine if sweet clover plowed under the next year would have some beneficial results. The accompanying diagram shows how the plots were laid out and the total area used.

Ten one-twentieth acre plots were established and treated as follows as shown on the accompanying diagram:

<u>Plot No.</u>	<u>Treatment 1935</u>	<u>Crop Planted</u>	<u>Yields Barley lbs.</u>
1.	10.8# Ammonium Sulfate (215# per Acre)	Barley and Sweet Clover	156.0
2.	10.0# Calcium Cyanamid (200# per Acre)	Ditto Above	161.5
3.	Check (no treatment)	Ditto above	176.0
4.	13.8# Ammo.Phos. 16-20 (275# per Acre)	Ditto Above	179.0
5.	Check (no treatment)	Ditto above	127.0
6.	18.4# Ammo.Phos.Ko. (368# per Acre)	Ditto above	146.0
7.	Check (No treatment)	Ditto Above	170.0
8.	20.0# Ammo. Phos. 11-48 (400# per Acre)	Ditto above	147.5
9.	Check (no treatment)	Ditto above	166.5
10.	21.3# Treble Super-Phos (425# per acre)	Ditto above	172.0

"The ground was plowed in the fall of 1934 and the fertilizer applied March 12th, 1935, after the plots had been carefully laid out. The fertilizer was harrowed in and ten days later the grain and sweet clover were planted. The plots were observed during the growing season, but no difference in plots was noted. The grain was cut away from edges of plots and down border strips between plots by hand and the crop bound with a binder on July 26th. The grain was sacked in wool sacks, by plots, on August 8th and hauled to Fallon where it was threshed with the Newlands Experiment Station thresher on August 12th.

The harvested grain was returned to Mr. Plumb. The cost of the cutting and packing in sacks was paid by the Washoe County Farm Bureau. The plots are planted to sweet clover which will be plowed under during the 1936 season and some crop will be planted.

Diagram of the Plumb Field - - - Next Page.

3½'

174'

10
Scale 1" = 20'
1/20 A. Plots.

10	Planted to sweet clover and barley; applied before planting 21.3# Treb. Super-phosphate	12½'
	Strip between plots	2½'
9	Planted to sweet clover and barley Check, no treatment	12½'
	Strip between plots	2½'
8	Planted to sweet clover and barley; applied before planting 20# Ammo-Phos 11-48	12½'
	Strip between plots	2½'
7	Planted to sweet clover and barley Check, no treatment	12½'
	Strip between plots	2½'
6	Planted to sweet clover and barley; applied before planting 18.4# Ammo-Phos-Ko	
	Strip between plots	
5	Planted to sweet clover and barley. Check, no treatment.	
	Strip between plots	
4	Planted to sweet clover and barley; applied before planting 13.8# Ammo-Phos 16-20	12½'
	Strip between plots	
3	Planted to sweet clover and barley. Check, no treatment	12½'
	Strip between plots	2½'
2	Planted to sweet clover and barley; applied before planting 10# calcium cyanamid	12½'
	Strip between plots	
1	Planted to sweet clover and barley; applied before planting 10.8# Ammonium sulfate	12½'

Border Strip

Border Strip 147.5'

The results of this trial were disappointing and some of the possible reasons are stated in the following letter written by Mr. V. E. Spencer, Soils Specialist of the Nevada Experiment Station:

Mr. R. R. Beck
5626 Ocean View Drive
Oakland, California

September 7, 1935

Dear Mr. Beck:

I am writing now to acquaint you with results of the fertilizer trials which Mr. E. G. Reed, County Agent, and I conducted on the ranch of Mr. Dewey Plumb, near Reno; and for which you kindly furnished the fertilizer materials.

In this experiment we used 10 plots of approximately 1/20 acre each. Each plot is 12.5' x 174'; and the border strips between plots are 2.5' wide. The long way of the plots is east and west, and they are watered by furrow irrigation from a ditch running along the west side of the field; thus the irrigation furrows ran the length of the plots. The plots are numbered from 1 to 10, starting from the north end of the series. The following table shows the treatments applied, and also the yields.

<u>Plot No.</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Yield of Barley grain, lbs.</u>
1	Ammonium Sulfate, 215 lbs. per acre.	156.0
2	Calcium Cyanamid 200 lbs. per acre	161.5
3	Check, no treatment	176.0
4	Ammo-Phos. 16-20 275 lbs. per acre	179.0
5	Check, no treatment	127.0
6	Ammo - Phos. - K ₂ O 368 lbs. per acre	146.0
7	Check, no treatment	170.0
8	Ammo-Phos. 11-48 400 lbs. per acre	147.5
9	Check, no treatment	166.5
10	Treble Superphosphate 425 lbs. per acre	172.0

The ground was plowed last fall (1934)

This spring (1935) shortly after you and Mr. Long were here, we applied the fertilizer, broadcasting by hand; and after we had done this, Mr. Plumb harrowed the ground thoroughly. The ground was somewhat moist, although not wet on top, at this time. After harrowing, it was 10 days before the barley was planted; and during this period there was an appreciable rain.

During the season, I could not observe any significant differences between the appearances of the various plots. Mr. Plumb told Mr. Reed that at times he (Mr. Plumb) thought he could observe some differences, but Mr. Reed and I frankly had to admit that we could not detect such differences without too great a stretch of imagination.

There was plenty of water available there this year, and Mr. Plumb took good care of the field in that respect.

The grain was harvested on Friday, July 26th, 1935. Mr. Reed and I were present then, and supervised the trimming away of the grain not on the plots. Harvesting was done with a tractor-drawn binder. I know we did an accurate job of cutting the grain.

The grain remained in the shock until August 12, when the bundles from each plot were packed in wool sacks and hauled by truck to Fallon, Nevada, where there is a small thresher on the Newlands Experiment Farm, U.S.D.A. Mr. Reed and I were also present at the threshing and personally weighed and yield from each plot. Yields are given in the above table in which the treatments are listed.

Naturally, we were considerably disappointed that the results were so variable. Although I have not applied it, I feel sure that statistical treatment of these results would show no significant increase from any one of the treatments. Possibly you may interpret them differently, in which case I should be glad to have your interpretation. In any event, please let me know what you think of this experiment.

We cannot consider that the experiment is ended. We have permanent markings which will enable us to locate the plots accurately at any time; and we plan to take yields of subsequent crops. Sweet clover was sown with the barley, and has made some growth since the grain was harvested. The plan is to plow under this sweet clover, on certain of the plots, next spring, and then to put the whole series in oats. We shall probably sacrifice one or two of the check plots in order to learn if sweet clover alone will be effective on this soil; if this is done, we shall plow under the clover on the check plots which yielded lowest this year.

I think this is about all that can be said of the experiment at the present time. Although the results so far have been disappointing; we have not lost our determination to get to the bottom of the fertilizer question on this soil.

It may be also that Mr. Reed will wish to inaugurate other experiments in other localities in this vicinity. I am still of the opinion that fertilizers are needed and would pay on these soils, if we can find the right combination. Possibly our method of applying the fertilizer has not been the best. I know that rather extensive experiments on fertilizer placement are being conducted in several regions. We here have neither the personnel nor the facilities which would permit us to conduct such experiments; a circumstance which I deeply regret. However, if you have any suggestions as to how we might vary our procedure of fertilizer application, without the use of the special machinery which is being used elsewhere, I should be very glad to receive them.

One thing this experiment has shown, and that is that apparently it would not be wise for our farmers here to use fertilizers haphazardly or indiscriminately. Such a practice might greatly delay or even completely destroy the chance of establishing confidence in the use of any fertilizer.

With the hope that you may find more comfort in these results than we have, and with best wishes to you and Mr. Long, I am

Yours very truly,

V. E. Spencer
Assoc. in Soils Research

The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation represented by Mr. R. E. Beck, Clayton Long, and Mr. Ford, furnished 100 lbs. Granular Cyanamid, 100 lbs. Ammos-Phos 16-20, 100 lbs. Ammo-Phos 11-48, for the different trials carried on. Treble Superphosphate was on hand and furnished in 1934 by the Anaconda Copper Company through its representative, R. A. Jones.

Conclusions

This work has been going on for three years without any field results of value. Two years trials in the greenhouse in potted soil showed great increase in yields by the use of nitrogen,

and especially sweet clover plowed under. However, the poor results secured in the field trials are due to flooding out the crop as on the Kleppe trials in 1934, and no planting in 1935 on the Blundell, or Lee Farm, because of poor potato seed. It is hoped that the efforts to be made in 1936 will bring some definite results in the use of sweet clover in soil fertility work in Washoe County.

The costs of carrying on the work have not been excessive, but, under present conditions of knowledge of fertilizers in Nevada, it necessitates the work being carried on by farmers who are busy with their regular work and through lack of careful planning have caused failures which would not have occurred under experimental conditions such as are controlled by Experiment Stations. This, as I see it, is the most serious problem in our effort to find out if fertilizers will be of value to crops grown in the county. Fertilizer tests carried on by the Experiment Station under their own control on their own land would lead to more definite results much faster than to carry on the way we have been by asking the farmer to become an experimenter.

We have received splendid cooperation from Mr. Spencer and it is through his encouragement that we have continued with these trials. Mr. Spencer has spent considerable time in the work in the county trying to find the fertilizers best adapted to soils here.

It is planned to carry on the work with at least the Plumb and Lee plots for 1936 with the sweet clover plowed under. No further cooperators will be secured unless we are sure of close supervision of the farm owner in carrying out the project.

The Newlands Project Experiment Station cooperated with us in permitting us to use their threshing machine. Mr. Elmer Knight, Superintendent of the station, also permitted some of his men to supervise the work during threshing. This thresher is new and is small enough to make threshing of small plot yields entirely satisfactory.

The cost of the work in 1935 consisted chiefly in the purchase of stakes for permanently marking the plots on the two ranches, labor in harvesting the Plumb plot, and in hauling the grain to and from Fallon. The last item was the most expensive, costing \$30.00 to haul the grain to Fallon and \$10.00 to return the threshed grain to Reno."

17. In Forestry.

(c) Distribution of Trees.

Through cooperative arrangements with the Utah Agricultural Extension Service, trees produced by the Utah Experiment Station under the Clarke-McHary Act, are distributed in Nevada. Herewith follows some statements of E. C. Recansone, Assistant County Agent for Lyon County, regarding the distribution of trees in that county.

"In cooperation with the School of Forestry, Utah State Agricultural College, during the past few years, more than five thousand trees have been planted in Lyon County.

During the year 1935, fourteen farmers in Lyon County received one thousand and seventy trees. Most of these trees were planted for windbreaks, while some were planted for wood lots. Number and kinds of trees received were as follows:

Hardy Catalpa	105
Siberian Elm.....	528
Black Locust	25
Russian Olive	85
Blue Spruce	35
Black Walnut	50
Ponderosa Pine	25
Green Ash	25
Russian Ash	25
Russian Pea Tree	25

All receivers of trees reported very good success.

The State of Utah, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, through the Utah Extension Service and the School of Forestry of the Utah State Agricultural College, furnishes young trees for farm planting in Nevada at nominal prices. The prices range from two dollars to three dollars per hundred delivered to the farmers. The trees are seedlings and very small, but in just a few years under good care, will develop into very fine trees.

4-H CLUB WORK, 1935

NEVADA JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

ORGANIZATION

The organization and plan of conducting the 4-H Club work in Nevada was the same in 1935 as it was in 1934. All Extension Agents (men and women) carried on a definite amount of 4-H Club work as part of their regular program of work. Some agents devoted as much as one-third of their time to 4-H Club work. Assistant Director for Agriculture, Thomas E. Buckman, supervised the agricultural work, while Assistant Director for Home Economics, Mary Stilwell Buol, directed the Home Economics club work. Both supervisors cooperated in furthering the general organization activities of the 4-H Clubs.

ENROLLMENTS

FOR 1935

There were 926 enrollments compared to 658 for 1934, while the per cent of completions in 1935 decreased from 85.7% in 1934 to 84.7% in 1935.

For additional 4-H Club activities, see 1935 reports of Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture, and Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

I. SUMMARY OF CLUB WORK IN 1935.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

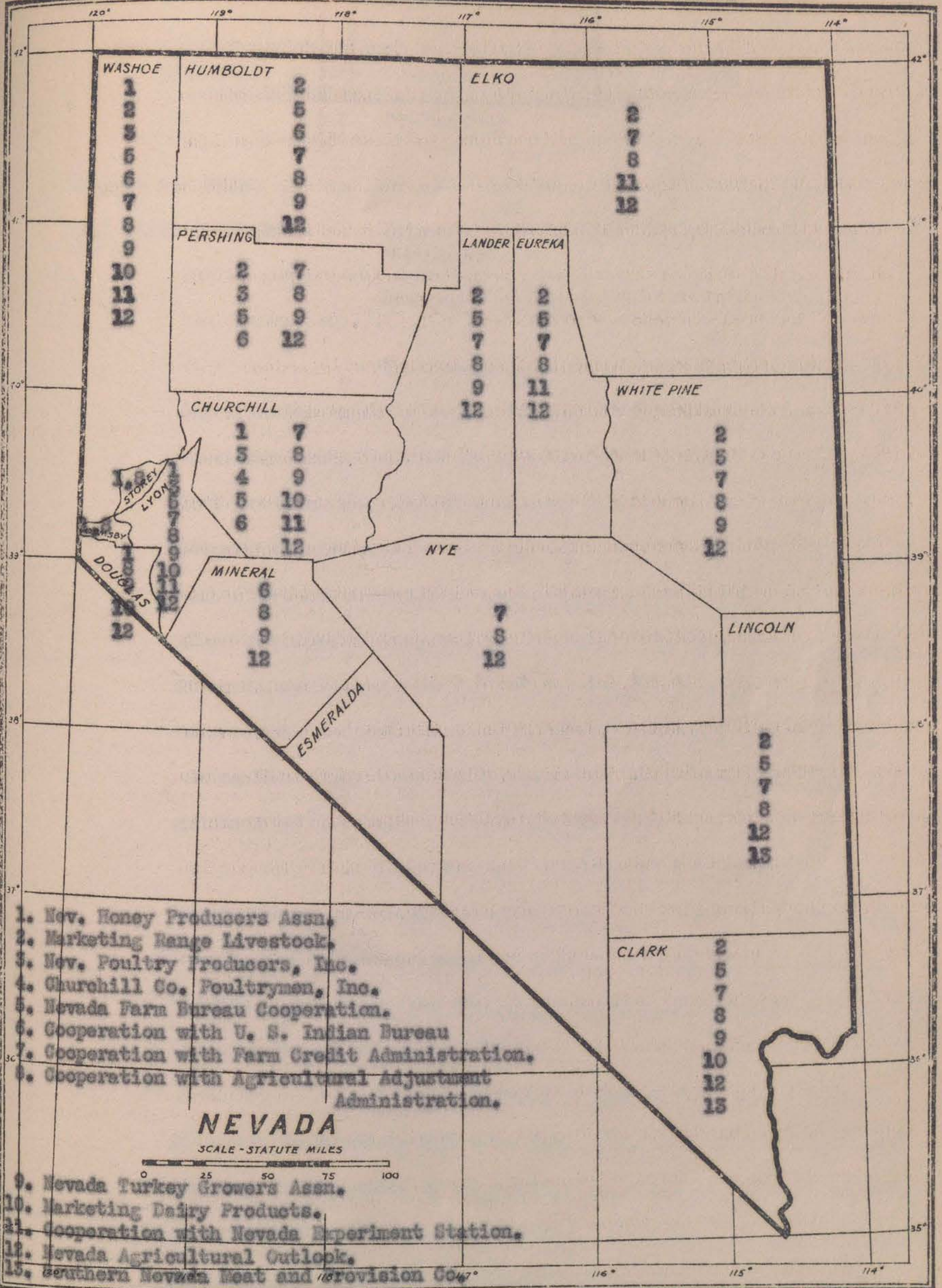
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L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economist

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

Introduction and Miscellaneous Activities.

The extension activities of the Extension Agricultural Economist in charge of Marketing have been conducted in accordance with the Plan of Work outlined for 1935, except that some projects that seemed important at the time of writing the program did not require the time and attention expected, and other activities not anticipated became important and took the time of those projects needing little attention. For example, the operations in connection with the Nevada Honey Producers Association were carried on with practically no attention from this office during the year. They had a successful year's business under the guidance of the local county extension agent.

Some time was devoted to cooperation with the Nevada Livestock Production Association. A number of conferences were held with the secretary in connection with turkey, poultry, and livestock loans, and the annual meeting of members was also attended and participated in.

During the month of June a trip was made to Fillmore, Utah and to Salt Lake City, Utah, on behalf of the Moapa Growers, Incorporated, a cooperative vegetable producers' marketing organization of Clark County, Nevada. This trip was for the purpose of looking into certain management problems of the Utah Fruit and

Vegetable Growers' Association, of which the Nevada organization is a member. The Nevada organization finally decided to withdraw its marketing agreement with the Utah organization. The lack of tonnage to make full car shipments by the Nevada Association added to the cost of operation and interfered greatly with the cooperative arrangement. Competition with California vegetable growers also was cutting heavily into the profits of operations for Nevada producers.

Boys and Girls 4 H Club work has been given some time, principally in connection with supervision during the annual 4 H Club Camp which convened for one week at the camp grounds at Lake Tahoe.

In order to carry on extension work in connection with the projects listed in this report, not including miscellaneous activities, it was necessary to be away from the office 127½ days, requiring travel amounting to a total of 23,426 miles. This included railroad mileage of 8,388, stage 30 miles, official car 1225, and personal car 13,783 miles.

During the year 80 meetings were participated in with a total attendance of 1,959. Fifty-one news articles were prepared for publications, two bulletins issued, and four radio talks made.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Cattle and Sheep.

This cattle and sheep marketing project was begun in 1934, and planned as a continuous project for the purpose of facilitating the marketing of cattle and sheep. The principal marketing activities are concerned mainly with feeder cattle, fat lambs, and ewes.

The cooperative agencies, namely, the Livestock Department of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, State and County Extension offices, The Producers Livestock Marketing Association, and The Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association, have cooperated fully in carrying out their respective parts of the agreement. The support from cattle and sheep producers, while not as active as desired, shows much improvement over the first year.

The operations of this project for 1935 may be outlined as follows in the order of the work done.

1. Organization meeting of Producers' Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City, Utah.
2. Regional meetings in Nevada held by officers of Producers' Livestock Marketing Association.
3. Nevada meeting with Nevada State Farm Bureau and Nevada Extension Service held by Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association of San Francisco.

4. Assembling mailing lists of cattle and sheep producers for Nevada.

5. Distributing inventory blanks covering sheep and lambs offered for sale.

6. Assembling a summary for counties and state of sheep and lambs offered for sale.

7. Distributing cattle inventory blanks to cattle producers for the purpose of assembling lists of cattle to be offered for sale.

8. Assembling a summary for counties and state of cattle to be offered for sale.

9. Preparing a current composite summary of cattle and sheep available for sale by counties, and putting this information into the hands of the two cooperative marketing livestock associations, all county agents in the state, the railroads, and other agencies, which might facilitate the marketing of Nevada cattle and sheep.

The operation of the various cooperative agencies was well organized and carried out. As a part of this project, the Economist in charge of Marketing assumed general supervision, and assembled and dispatched the summaries of inventories as they were reported by the county agents. As fast as sales were made and new inventories added to the lists, new summaries were prepared and sent out to the cooperating agencies.

In connection with this project, visits were made to the offices of the two livestock marketing associations and to the county agents in the range livestock counties of the state.

As a part of the project plan, reports of sales

throughout the state, together with current market information from Salt Lake, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, were assembled in the State office, and forwarded to the county agents for the purpose of guidance for stockmen in making sales.

It is a common practice in Nevada for prospective cattle and sheep buyers to contact county extension agents' offices in their efforts to locate cattle and sheep for sale. With the information in the county agents' hands, provided by means of this project, it was possible to facilitate the efforts of the prospective buyers greatly by providing them with definite information about any livestock for sale in any particular county visited or in any other locality in the state.

Since the summaries of cattle and sheep for sale were sent also to the cooperative associations, they were placed in a better position to serve their members, who might be looking for feeder cattle and sheep, which were not available from their own membership.

During the period of operation of this project in 1935, a total of 17,123 cattle and a total of 17,170 sheep were listed for sale. While there is no record available showing the number of sales or the number of stock actually sold through the various cooperating agencies, all stock listed was quite promptly sold and at prices more uniform and more in line with the prevailing primary market prices than has been the case prior to the operation of this project.

It was the general policy of the Extension Service and the Livestock Department of the Farm Bureau not to be a factor in suggesting definite selling prices, but to provide the stockman

with current information about selling prices of other cattle of similar class and grade, so that he might be better informed about the current value of his own livestock.

A statistical summary in connection with this project shows 21 days spent in the field, $31\frac{1}{2}$ days in the office, 156 letters written, and 9 meetings attended with a total attendance of 456. Five news stories were prepared for publication in connection with this project.

SURVEY OF NEVADA CATTLE OFFERED FOR SALE

I anticipate selling the following cattle this fall:

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>BREED</u>
Weanor calves	_____	_____
One-year old steers	_____	_____
Two-year old steers	_____	_____
Three-year old steers	_____	_____
One-year old heifers	_____	_____
Two-year old heifers	_____	_____
Fat Cows	_____	_____
Canner Cows	_____	_____
Bologna Bulls	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Date cattle will be ready _____

Where cattle may be seen _____

Where cattle are usually weighed _____

Railroad shipping point _____

(Signed) _____
Name of Grower

Address

Remarks:

SURVEY OF NEVADA SHEEP OFFERED FOR SALE

I anticipate selling the following sheep this fall:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Breed</u>
Fat lambs _____	_____	_____
Feeder Lambs _____	_____	_____
Ewes _____	_____	_____
Bucks _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

When will these sheep be ready to sell?

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Lambs will be ready	_____	_____
Ewes " " "	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Where sheep are usually weighed _____

Railroad shipping point _____

(Signed)

Name of owner

P.O. Address

Remarks:

FEED AND CATTLE SITUATION IN NEVADA, NOVEMBER 1, 1935.

COUNTY	CATTLE		SHEEP		On Hand	HAY For sale	FEED SUPPLIES			
	On Feed	For Sale	On Feed	For Sale			Price	On hand	For Sale	Price
ELKO	500	1500 Strs 1000 Cows	None	None	Ample	20,000 T Wild Hay	\$5.00	Local supplies ample	None	
HUMBOLDT	None	1000 Strs 400 Cows	None	None	Ample		\$6.00	Local supplies ample	No Sales	
PERSHING	600	Fat Cattle	2000 Ewes	None	Ample	4000 Alf	\$6.50 to 7.50 fed	On import basis		
WASHOE	All Feed lots filled	200 Strs	None	1000	On import- ing basis	None	\$7.00 and up		None	
CHURCHILL	All Supplies	None	None	None	Ample	12,000 T Alfalfa	\$6.00 fed	Surplus basis	All Sold	Bar. \$20 T Wht. \$27 T
LYON	6,000	None	None	1200 Ewes 500 lambs	Ample	10,000 T Alfalfa	\$6.00 T in stack	All grain needed at home.		
DOUGLAS	5,000	100	3000	None	Ample	3,000 T Alfalfa	\$6.50 to \$7 in stack	Ample	None	Bar. \$22-\$24 Wht. \$27.
WHITE PINE	500 Strs 150 Cows	None	None	2100 Ewes 700 lambs	Ample	1,000 Alfalfa		No production for sale or purchase.		
EUREKA	None	750 Cows strs. & calves	None	3600 Ewes 400 " lambs	Ample	Some		No production for sale		
NYE	None	300 strs 1000 stkr	None	None	Ample	2500 T Wild Hay & Alf.	\$7.00 fed	No production for sale		
LANDER		70 strs 75 cows	None	None	Ample					
CLARK	100	None	None	None	Ample	1,000 T Alfalfa	\$10.00	No production for sale		

STOCKMEN OF NEVADA
TO MEET THIS WEEK

MEETINGS IN THREE NEVADA CITIES TO FURTHER THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK IN THE NORTH AND EASTERN PARTS OF THE STATE WILL BE HELD THIS WEEK.

FIRST OF THE GATHERINGS OF STOCKMEN AND RANCHERS WILL TAKE PLACE IN ELY TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, WHILE THE OTHERS WILL BE HELD IN ELKO ON WEDNESDAY AND IN WINNEMUCCA ON THURSDAY.

IN ADDITION TO THE FARMERS, NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRODUCERS' LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION OF SALT LAKE CITY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING, ACCORDING TO CLINE, IS TO DISCUSS THE LAMB PRICE OUTLOOK AS WELL AS METHODS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK.

WORD RECEIVED BY THE PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION, CLINE SAYS, IS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE LAMB PRICE OUTLOOK, AND IT FEELS THAT IT IS IN A POSITION TO SELL FAT AND FEEDER LAMBS ADVANTAGEOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE PRODUCERS' LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIKE THE PACIFIC STATES LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION IN WESTERN NEVADA, IS A GOVERNMENT SPONSORED RANCHERS' CO-OPERATIVE WHICH CAME INTO BEING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.

BOTH OUTFITS OPERATING IN NEVADA ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION, THE PARENT ORGANIZATION WHICH UNIFIES ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ASSOCIATION IN THE COUNTRY.

(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK. ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914.
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR. A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.

NEW LIVESTOCK CO-OP
FOR NEVADA IS SET UP

Co-operative marketing of livestock in Nevada gained additional facilities last week with the beginning of operations by the Producers Livestock Marketing Association in Salt Lake City, according to the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

Dealing largely with sheep and with feeder cattle going east, the new association will care for ranchers living in the eastern part of the state.

A sales office has been set up at the stock yards in Ogden and Salt Lake City to take care of the business from eastern Nevada and the other territory served by the association.

A similar service for ranchers in the western part of Nevada is available through the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association of San Francisco, which has been serving the entire state prior to the organization of the separate agency for eastern Nevada. Chiefly fat and feeder cattle have been marketed by the San Francisco cooperative.

Both agencies are branches of the National Livestock Marketing Association, and are set up under the cooperative marketing branch of the U. S. Farm Credit Administration.

Participation of Nevada ranchers in the Salt Lake Association began several weeks ago when stockmen in eastern Nevada, meeting in Ely, elected Gordon Griswold, Elko stockman, as the director from this state.

(MORE)

A VARIETY OF SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH EITHER OF THE AGENCIES SERVING NEVADA RANCHERS.

MEMBERS OF BOTH ASSOCIATIONS HAVE THE OPTION OF SHIPPING TO TERMINAL MARKETS AND USING THE SERVICES OF THE AGENCY TO SELL ON THE OPEN MARKET. BUYERS MAY BE SENT TO THE PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE PRODUCER MAY SELL INDEPENDENTLY, USING MARKET INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE ASSOCIATION AS A GUIDE.

A SELECTIVE CENTRAL MARKET SERVICE IS MAINTAINED ON THE PRINCIPAL LIVESTOCK MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

STANDARD COMMISSIONS THE SAME AS THOSE OF PRIVATE AGENCIES ARE CHARGED BY THE COOPERATIVES WHEN THEY HANDLE THE SALES OF STOCK.

A MARKET INFORMATION SERVICE IS ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE COOPERATIVES, WITH A WEEKLY BULLETIN DURING MARKETING SEASON, PERSONAL CONTACT BY FIELD MEN, AND WIRE CONTACT WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

TRANSPORTATION AND CLAIM SERVICES, PURCHASE OF FEED AND SUPPLIES SERVICES, AND A LIVESTOCK CREDIT SERVICE ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS.

INVENTORY BEING TAKEN
OF MARKET LIVESTOCK

A COMPLETE INVENTORY OF THE BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP IN NEVADA WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE PUT ON THE MARKET THIS AUTUMN IS NOW BEING TAKEN BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THIS INFORMATION, L. E. CLINE OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK, IS BEING GATHERED IN THE INTERESTS OF ORDERLY MARKETING AT PRICES IN KEEPING WITH SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

IT WILL BE AVAILABLE TO LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVES DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE, AND, THROUGH THE COUNTY AND DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENTS, TO BUYERS WHO COME INTO THE VARIOUS COUNTIES SEEKING STOCK TO BUY.

THROUGH THE INVENTORY, IT IS BELIEVED, A MORE EQUITABLE MARKET FOR NEVADA LIVESTOCK WILL BE MAINTAINED, WHICH WILL RESULT IN GREATER PROFITS TO THE PRODUCER.

THE INVENTORY OF SHEEP WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, WHILE THE BEEF CATTLE INVENTORY WILL BE FINISHED, ACCORDING TO PLANS, A MONTH LATER.

BOTH INVENTORIES ARE BEING MADE UNDER CLINE'S DIRECTION BY THE EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

INFORMATION WHICH WILL BE TABULATED ABOUT SHEEP INCLUDES THE NUMBERS OF FAT LAMBS, FEEDER LAMBS, EWES, AND BUCKS WHICH WILL BE FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH DATA AS TO WHERE THEY MAY BE SENT AND THE SHIPPING POINT.

NEVADA CATTLE GROWERS WILL STATE THE NUMBERS OF WEANER CALVES, STEERS, HEIFERS, BREEDING AND CANNING COWS, BOLOGNA BULLS, AND STOCK CATTLE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE, THE LOCATION AND SHIPPING POINTS, AND WHEN THEY MAY BE SEEN.

FEEDING NEVADA CATTLE
WITHIN STATE IS URGED

FEED NEVADA CATTLE IN THE STATE.

THIS IS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW LIVESTOCK MARKETING PROGRAM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH HAS RECENTLY BEEN LAUNCHED.

THE IDEA, L. E. CLINE OF THE EXTENSION FORCE, STATED THIS WEEK, IS TO GET TOGETHER THE OWNERS OF RANGE FEEDER CATTLE IN THE STATE AND THE ALFALFA GROWERS IN NEVADA UNDER FEEDING CONTACTS.

"IN THIS WAY," CLINE SAYS, "THE LOCAL HAY CROP WILL BE MORE NEARLY CONSUMED THIS YEAR AND ANY PROFITS FROM FEEDING RETAINED IN THE STATE. WHEN THE CATTLE ARE SOLD, THEY WILL BE A FINISHED RATHER THAN AN UNFINISHED PRODUCT."

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, HE SAID, WILL SERVE AS THE AGENCY NECESSARY TO BRINGING THE RANGE LIVESTOCK MAN AND THE ALFALFA HAY MAN TOGETHER. AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE LOCALITIES WHICH SPECIALIZE IN RANGE LIVESTOCK OR IN HAY, ARE MAKING THE CONTACTS BETWEEN THE STOCKMAN AND THE HAY GROWER.

ALTHOUGH THE PROJECT HAS JUST GOTTEN UNDER WAY, CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IS BEING SHOWN IN THE SUBJECT.

THE PARTNERSHIP RESULTING FROM A FEEDING CONTRACT WILL PROBABLY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A LOAN ON THE STOCK AND FEED COMBINED FOR EXPENSE MONEY FROM THE NEVADA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION,
(MORE)

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE FEEDER CONTRACTS ARE ARRANGED WERE EXPLAINED BY CLINE THIS WEEK.

"FEEDER CATTLE WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO CONDITION," HE SAYS, "ARE APPRAISED AT THE TIME OF ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT. FEEDING EXPENSE IS THEN CALCULATED TO THE END OF THE PROPOSED FEEDING PERIOD, DECIDED UPON BY THE PARTIES TO THE CONTRACT.

"IN THE CONTRACT THE HAY TO BE FED IS GIVEN A DEFINITE PRICE PER TON OR PER DAY PER STEER.

"THE CATTLE OWNERS INVESTMENT IN THE DEAL IS REPRESENTED BY THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL WHICH THE APPRAISED VALUE OF THE CATTLE BEARS TO THE TOTAL, AND THE FEEDING EXPENSE, INCLUDING THE FIXED PRICE FOR THE HAY, REPRESENTS THE INTEREST OF THE FEEDER IN THE DEAL AND IS COMPUTED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL.

"SUCH ITEMS AS TRANSPORTATION, LOSSES, ETC., ARE DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN THE PARTIES, OR ACCORDING TO PRE-ARRANGEMENT.

"WHEN THE CATTLE ARE SOLD AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE FEEDING PERIOD, THE INVESTMENT OF EACH PARTY TO THE CONTRACT IS DEDUCTED FROM THE NET RECEIPTS, AFTER SELLING COSTS HAVE BEEN PAID.

"THEREAFTER, NET PROFITS FROM THE OPERATION, IF ANY, ARE DIVIDED BETWEEN THE PARTICIPANTS IN PROPORTION TO THE PERCENTAGE OF THE INTEREST OF EACH IN THE TOTAL INVESTMENT.

"IN OTHER WORDS EACH IS REIMBURSED FOR HIS ORIGINAL INVESTMENT--THE CATTLE OWNER FOR THE APPRAISED PRICE OF HIS CATTLE AND THE FEEDER FOR THE DETERMINED PRICE OF HIS HAY AND FEEDING COSTS--AND THEN EACH SHARES IN NET PROFITS AFTER ALL EXPENSES ARE PAID, IN PROPORTION TO HIS INVESTMENT."

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Eggs and Poultry.

Extension activities in connection with this project were performed principally in cooperation with the two poultry and egg cooperative associations operating in the state. These two associations, originally set up by the Extension Service of the state and which have been functioning for several years, need very little outside help. Annual meetings of these associations are attended and participated in and occasionally advice from this office is asked on matters of organization policy.

In the case of the Churchill County Poultrymen's Association, negotiations have been started in its behalf by this office for an operating loan from the Bank for Cooperatives at Berkeley with which to finance a more extensive feed business for the members than is possible at the present time. This organization, which confines its operations to poultry feeds for its members, did approximately \$12,000 in business last year.

The Nevada Poultry Producers' Association, which has been in operation since 1931, has made a very excellent record for itself, handling poultry, eggs, and feed for its members. It did \$150,000 worth of business during 1935.

In connection with this project, the Pacific Coast Butter, Egg, Cheese, and Poultry Association's annual meeting was

attended in March at San Francisco.

A numerical summary of the activities in connection with this project shows 6 days in the field, 2 days in the office, 2 meetings attended with 135 in attendance, and one news article prepared.

OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE
FOR POULTRY PRODUCERS

EFFICIENT NEVADA POULTRY RAISERS WILL BE IN AS GOOD POSITION AS ANY OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IN THE STATE DURING THE NEXT EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

THE INCREASINGLY FAVORABLE FUTURE SHOULD BE AN INDUCEMENT FOR NEVADA POULTRYMEN TO GET BACK INTO THE BUSINESS ON A SCALE SIMILAR TO THAT OF A FEW YEARS AGO.

THIS IS THE NEVADA POULTRY AND EGG OUTLOOK FOR 1935, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE, ECONOMIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

AT PRESENT, HE SAYS, NEVADA IS ON AN IMPORTING BASIS FOR EGGS AND ALL CLASSES OF POULTRY. SUCH A SITUATION IS COMMON IN NEVADA, BUT HAS BEEN MADE MORE SERIOUS BY RECENT REDUCTIONS IN POULTRY FLOCKS.

AS A RESULT, EVERYTHING ELSE REMAINING EQUAL, HIGHER PRICES ARE NOW PREVAILING IN NEVADA AND ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.

THE ONLY POULTRY PRODUCTS NOT SHOWING AN INCREASE IN PRICE OVER LAST YEAR, ACCORDING TO CLINE, ARE BROILERS AND FRYERS. BOTH ARE IDENTICAL IN PRICE WITH A YEAR AGO, WHILE PRODUCTION COSTS ARE HIGHER.

"HIGH PRICES FOR PRODUCTS COMPETING WITH POULTRY AND EGGS," CLINE SAYS, "ARE EXPECTED TO PREVAIL THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, AND POSSIBLY THROUGH 1936, AND ARE EXPECTED TO SUSTAIN POULTRY PRODUCTS PRICES."
(MORE)

HIGH FEED PRICES, EXPECTED BY MANY TO REDUCE THE NEVADA POULTRYMAN'S PROFIT, HAVE NOT DONE SO BECAUSE POULTRY PRODUCTS PRICES HAVE ADVANCED FASTER THAN FEED PRICES. WHILE FEED HAS NOW INCREASED TO ABOUT 12 PERCENT IN PRICE ABOVE LAST YEAR, THE PRICE OF EGGS HAS JUMPED 40 PERCENT.

PRESENT OUTPUT OF THE NEVADA POULTRY INDUSTRY IS ESTIMATED BY CLINE TO BE 30 PERCENT UNDER ITS PAST HIGHEST PRODUCTION OF A FEW YEARS AGO, AND IT IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE NEW LAYING FLOCKS OF CHICKENS COME INTO PRODUCTION THIS FALL, WHEN THERE MAY BE ^ASMALL INCREASE OVER PRESENT NUMBERS.

NEVADA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY HAS SUFFERED A GREATER REDUCTION THAN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE, WHICH IS ABOUT 1/4 PERCENT UNDER THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Farm Bureau Cooperation.

Because of the very close relationship existing between the Nevada State Farm Bureau and the Nevada Extension Service, both legally and through working arrangements, the Agricultural Economist in charge of Marketing, has devoted considerable time during the year attending meetings of Regional and County Farm Bureaus for the purpose of presenting subject matter of especial interest to the members in connection with Farm Bureau and Extension projects. Farm Bureau Center meetings are considered one of the most valuable means of reaching farmers for the purpose of presenting agricultural projects.

In the absence of the Director of Extension and the Assistant Director of Extension, annual County Farm Bureau meetings were conducted in four counties, and the County Farm Bureau budget was presented and signed by the proper officers. Three other annual County Farm Bureau meetings were attended and addressed on current topics.

During the year in connection with this project, twelve days were spent in the field, two days in the office, and a total of fifteen meetings were attended with an attendance of 515.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperation with U. S. Indian Bureau.

In line with the policy of the Nevada Extension Service to lend its services and cooperate with other State and Federal agencies in the State, the office of Agricultural Economist has given its services in cooperating with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' operations in Nevada. Activities in this connection during 1935 have been as follows:

1. Assistance rendered in drawing up cooperative livestock production plans for beef cattle owners on the Schurz, Nevada Indian Reservation.
2. Assistance rendered in marketing methods in connection with beef cattle disposal on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation.
3. Inspection of dairy herd at Stewart Indian School for the purpose of culling and enlarging the herd to more adequately meet the needs of the School.
4. Examination into the adequacy of the day school dairy herds of the Pyramid Lake, Carson, and McDermitt Indian Reservations.
5. Plans made for a dairy products handling plant and Indian School Instruction School combined; also a remodeling plan for dairy corrals and buildings for handling

the Stewart Indian School dairy herd.

6. Served as agricultural counselor at a two-day conference of Indian Reservation Agents of Nevada.

7. Advised with Stewart Nevada Agency regarding awarding hay contracts for the dairy herd and other livestock.

At the request of the Agent in charge of the Schurz Indian Reservation, the Extension Economist in charge of marketing drew up organization papers for a cooperative production and marketing cattle association which would bring into one group all the Indian residents on the Reservation, who had been assigned cattle purchased by the Indian Bureau under the Drought Cattle Purchase Program. The organization plan was carefully drawn up and presented at two meetings of the Indians and although the plan seemed well adapted to the conditions and would preserve the herd as a unit for the residents of the agency, the plan was not acceptable so some because they would lose the personal control of the animals, which was thought to be a desirable feature of the plan by the agency as well as by a number of the Indians. The project has not been abandoned and there is some chance that it may yet be adopted.

Beef cattle marketing methods were reported to be rather crude on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, and upon invitation from the Superintendent in charge, two visits were made to examine conditions and make recommendations. In the past it was customary for the Indians to sell their cattle by head without proper reference to class, quality or weight. Recommendations were made that this custom be changed and that weighing accommodations be provided and that the cattle be sold on the basis of their true weights

and similar grades on the San Francisco markets, less transportation costs. These changes were made at once, with a considerable increase in returns to the Indians. One of the principal benefits resulting from the change was the educational value of proper marketing methods.

Considerable time and attention was devoted to examining the school dairy herds at Pyramid Lake, Stewart, and McDermitt Reservations for the purpose of making recommendations for culling and enlarging to meet the needs of the schools. These herds were found to contain many animals that had little or no value as dairy cows. Barrenness, contagious abortion, spoiled udders, and lack of dairy quality and old age had rendered many of the old animals of no value except for beef purposes. Permission was given the agencies to make disposals and to add new animals to supply the needs according to the recommendations made by this office. Approximately 75 dairy animals were included in these herds when this work was started.

Upon the request of the Superintendent in charge of the Carson Nevada Indian School, complete plans were drawn for new dairy cattle buildings and corrals for accommodating the dairy herd, and a floor plan was drawn for a new stone dairy building for the purpose of handling dairy products and giving dairy instruction to the students of the school. Construction has been carried out according to plans and a very adequate and up to date plant is now available for all the needs of the school.

The Extension Economist has acted in the capacity of counselor in a number of instances in addition to those mentioned above. He has rendered service in figuring rations for dairy cattle,

in awarding contracts for feed supplies, and in giving advice in general farming methods on Indian farms. This service has been appreciated by those in charge and the contact has also been valuable to the State Extension office.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperation with Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- Proposed Nevada Pro-Rate Law.

Extension activities in January, February, and March in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were devoted to a final reconciliation and auditing of records of the Emergency Drought Relief Cattle and Sheep purchases in Nevada, which took place in 1934. These records were all cleared during January, February, and March.

The Economist in charge of marketing was designated State Potato Agent for the Potato Production Control Act which was made effective December 1, 1935. Prior to the time the act was made effective, considerable preliminary work was done on the project. Some correspondence developed, farm meetings were attended to explain the provisions of the act, and one Regional Potato Conference was attended in Pocatello, Idaho, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the provisions of the act.

During the Pocatello meeting the proposals for a marketing agreement covering potatoes grown in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and western Nebraska was turned down, as was also a surplus removal proposal. The majority of the potato growers in attendance at this meeting were much averse to any marketing agreement such as has been

tried for other agricultural commodities in other localities. A severe freeze at the time of this meeting, which was expected to greatly curtail the marketable potato crop for the Northern States, also made the surplus removal proposal seem less imperative. The Potato Control Act, however, was looked upon with favor by the group in attendance.

All necessary preliminary work, needed to acquaint the County Agents with the methods of procedure for carrying out the Potato Act, was taken care of during November and December. State Committeemen and County Committeemen were selected and several Farm Bureau meetings were attended for the purpose of explaining the provisions of the Act to potato growers.

A second Regional meeting was attended at Salt Lake in December, where final instructions were received for proceeding with operations. It was anticipated that allotments would be assigned to growers before April, 1936.

PROPOSED NEVADA AGRICULTURAL PRO-RATE LAW.

Early in 1935 a group of Nevada farmers became interested in the operations of the California Pro-Rate Law, and suggested that such a law might facilitate the marketing of agricultural products in Nevada. Accordingly, a visit was made to Sacramento, headquarters of the California Pro-Rate Agency, for the purpose of becoming familiar with the law and its operations. Following this visit and a number of conferences in Nevada on the subject, a Nevada Agricultural Pro-Rate Bill was drawn by this office, patterned after the California Pro-Rate Act. This Bill was sponsored by the Nevada State Farm Bureau and introduced into the House of Repre-

sentatives, and referred to the Agricultural Committee and later to the Attorney General, who questioned its constitutionality. Because of the rush of business and brief time left for considering bills, it was thought inadvisable to press the matter at that session of the legislature.

A numerical summary of activities in connection with these two projects shows $13\frac{1}{2}$ days in the field, $17\frac{1}{2}$ days in the office, 39 letters written, and 11 meetings addressed with 467 in attendance, not including Farm Bureau meetings where the Potato Program was discussed. Eight news stories were prepared for state papers covering these projects.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Turkeys.

The turkey marketing project was carried on in 1935 in much the same manner as in previous years. The cooperating agencies consist of three local shipping associations, the members of which belong to a state wide turkey marketing organization, The Nevada Turkey Growers' Association. This state wide association is a member of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, a regional turkey marketing organization located in Salt Lake City and comprised of state and district associations. The regional organization provides an agency through which the state organization markets its producer members' turkeys. The regional organization has its own selling agencies in the various primary markets of the country, to which the state or district associations consign their turkeys. Sales are made for the state associations and settlement is made to the state associations through the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association. The organization set-up markets turkeys in a wholesale way only.

One of the principal functions of this plan of organization is to secure and maintain a greater bargaining power on the market for producers. Opportunity also is offered for regulating the flow of turkeys to the various primary markets and for establishing and maintaining equitable prices on those markets.

Refinements in grading, packing, and marketing have greatly facilitated sales and eliminated losses in sales' accounts.

The present plan of organization and method of operation, as well as management, has been in effect since 1930, and during this time the total sales of the organization have increased from 3,525,743 pounds the first year to an estimated 9,500,000 pounds for the 1935 marketing season.

The Nevada unit of this organization set-up has remained intact since the organization plan was first launched, and during this time the Nevada units have invariably paid better prices than competing local buyers and in addition have been able to hold buying prices by others on a higher level than would have been possible without such a selling organization.

The Agricultural Economist in charge of marketing has continued to serve in the capacity of a state agent to coordinate the activities of the local, state, and regional turkey marketing organizations. During the active marketing season close contact is kept with the shipping points and the regional association for the purpose of facilitating shipping activities. The Nevada Association has profited by these correlating activities to such an extent that Nevada turkeys usually command a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound on Pacific Coast markets over other turkeys of similar class and grade.

During the 1935 marketing season the output of Nevada turkeys was practically the same as for 1934, amounting to 145,000 pounds. Prices, however, were approximately five cents per pound higher than for 1934. The prices for the different grades of turkeys for 1935 were as follows:

Thanksgiving			Christmas			January		
P.Y.T.	37,796#	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	P.Y.T.	52,250#	24¢	P.Y.T.	29,815#	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
P.Y.H.	32,714#	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	P.Y.H.	27,733#	27¢	P.Y.H.	8,171#	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
P.O.T.	148#	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	P.O.T.	205#	21¢			
P.O.H.	377#	26¢	P.O.H.	234#	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢			
Ch.Y.T.	5,584#	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Ch.Y.T.	4,556#	22¢	Ch.Y.T.	2,114#	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Ch.Y.H.	1,949#	25¢	Ch.Y.H.	592#	25¢	Ch.Y.H.	451#	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Comm.	492#	22¢	Comm.	1,424#	20¢	Comm.H.	119#	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
						Comm.T.	3,705#	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

One of the principal activities in connection with the turkey marketing of 1935 was the assembling of turkey census figures throughout the United States showing the size of the 1935 crop as compared with the 1934 crop. Since it was stated that there would not be funds available for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to make a special turkey survey for 1935, as had been done in 1934 and 1933, this office felt it worth while to conduct this survey in order that producers and cooperative marketing organizations might know better how to establish selling prices. For the purpose of collecting information in this connection, the attached circular letter was sent to all State Extension Poultry Specialists, County Agents in the principal turkey producing counties in the United States, cooperative turkey and poultry marketing organizations, and private individuals and agencies familiar with the turkey industry in their localities.

The response to these inquiries was very gratifying. Two months time was taken to assemble this information. A summary of this information, which is attached, received general publicity and was used by the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association as a basis for establishing their asking prices for turkeys. The information gathered by this census indicated that the turkey crop of the United States was approximately 9% less for 1935 than for 1934, whereas the common impression was that the 1935 crop

would be anywhere from 10% to 15% greater than the 1934 crop. On the basis of this assumption, dealers were hoping to establish buying prices at 5 cents to 8 cents less for 1935 turkeys than for the previous crop. The Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association was able, however, on the strength of this turkey survey to advance the price for its offerings in 1935 five cents per pound over the 1934 sales. These prices were sustained throughout the marketing period and the Nevada Producers benefited directly in this increased price.

In connection with the turkey marketing project, an extensive correspondence was carried on with turkey growers in the State and throughout the United States, covering the various production and marketing problems.

During the year a mimeographed bulletin was prepared setting forth the feed requirements for turkey production and rates of growth in turkeys. This pamphlet had very wide circulation throughout the United States and was of especial use to credit organizations making turkey loans.

A statistical summary of activities in connection with this project shows a total of 35 days spent in the field, 15 days in the office, 345 letters written, 15 visits to shipping points and association meetings, 21 conferences and meetings attended with a total attendance of 578. During the year 23 news stories were prepared for state and agricultural papers with national circulation, and three radio talks were prepared for broadcasting during the Western Farm and Home Hour radio program, broadcasted from San Francisco Station, KGO.

10-10-35

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

October 3, 1935

Dear Sir:

In order to facilitate the marketing of the 1935 turkey crop, it is important that reliable estimates of the size of this crop be determined as early in advance of the marketing season as possible.

For the purpose of assembling information in this connection, I am soliciting your cooperation in filling out the following blank spaces and returning this letter in the enclosed self-addressed envelop.

I estimate the 1935 turkey crop for this state, as compared with the 1934 crop to be _____ (% less) _____ (% more) _____ (same)

Is this year's crop earlier, later, or normal as to date of maturity? _____

Do you wish a copy of the summary of these reports? _____

If you can not report for your state, will you please mention the territory your report covers? _____

Will you please supply names and addresses of other parties in your territory who are qualified to supply information in this connection? _____

REMARKS: _____

This information is being assembled early so that it may be placed into the hands of turkey producers and turkey cooperative marketing associations prior to the first movement of the 1935 turkey crop.

An early return of this questionnaire will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE

L. E. Cline
Extension Agricultural Economist

LEC/w
Enl.

TURKEY COOPERATIVE
SHOWS LARGE GROWTH

PIONEERED IN PART BY NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS AND WITH ABOUT 350 NEVADA PRODUCERS AS MEMBERS, THE NORTHWESTERN TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION, A REGIONAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, HAS NOW GROWN TO BE ONE OF THE LARGEST COOPERATIVES OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

ALL TOLD, INCLUDING THE NEVADA MEMBERS, THE COOPERATIVE HAS TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS IN ELEVEN WESTERN STATES AND MARKETED FIVE AND A HALF MILLION POUNDS OF TURKEYS LAST YEAR. FOURTEEN SMALLER MEMBER COOPERATIVES, INCLUDING THE NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION, COMPRISE THE ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NORTHWESTERN.

MOST NEVADA GROWN TURKEYS ARE MARKETED THROUGH THE FACILITIES OF THE NORTHWESTERN, 412,000 POUNDS HAVING BEEN SOLD THROUGH IT IN THE PEAK YEAR.

ANY PRODUCER OF THE HOLIDAY BIRDS IN THE TERRITORY COVERED BY THE ASSOCIATION, MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FACILITIES OF THE NORTHWESTERN, WHICH IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION.

GROWTH OF THE COOPERATIVE, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, IS SHOWN IN THE FACT THAT DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF ITS OPERATIONS, THE TONNAGE OF DRESSED BIRDS IT HAS SOLD, HAS INCREASED 57 PERCENT.

TONNAGE OF TURKEYS CONTRIBUTED BY NEVADA MEMBERS AT THE FOUNDING OF THE COOPERATIVE WAS ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL, BUT
(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEVADA
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

BUT NOW THAT NEVADA'S PRODUCTION HAS DECLINED SOMEWHAT AND SINCE THE GROWTH OF THE NORTHWESTERN HAS BEEN SO GREAT, NEVADA PRODUCERS NOW CONTRIBUTE ONLY 4.25 PERCENT OF THE ANNUAL MARKETINGS OF THE NORTHWESTERN.

INCREASED NET RETURNS, THROUGH PEGGING PRICES AS HIGH AS SUPPLY AND DEMAND WILL PERMIT, SAVINGS IN SALES COSTS AND TRANSPORTATION TO MEMBERS, AND ADVANCING THE QUALITY OF TURKEYS MARKETED HAVE BEEN AMONG THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION, CLINE SAYS.

ALL BUT ABOUT 15 PERCENT OF THE TURKEYS MARKETED BY THE NORTHWESTERN LAST YEAR WAS OF PRIME GRADE, AS COMPARED WITH ABOUT 70 PERCENT WHEN THE COOPERATIVE WAS FOUNDED.

NEVADA TURKS
NEED BALANCED RATION NOW

UNLESS YOUNG NEVADA TURKEYS ARE FED A PROPER RATION DURING THEIR PERIOD OF MOST GROWTH, THEY ARE LIKELY TO SHOW VERY POOR NET RETURNS AT MARKETING TIME, L. E. CLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK.

ALL THE NEEDED ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION MUST BE PROVIDED IN ADEQUATE QUANTITIES AND IN PROPER PROPORTIONS TO OBTAIN MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT, ACCORDING TO CLINE, THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT ALWAYS TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY SOME TURKEY RAISERS.

AT THE PRESENT STAGE IN THEIR GROWTH, THE YOUNG TURKEYS ARE BUILDING THEIR SKELETONS, MUSCLE TISSUES, FEATHERS, AND BODY ORGANISMS AT A RAPID RATE, ALL OF WHICH REQUIRES SPECIAL KINDS OF FOOD IN DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.

MANY OF THE ILLS OF THEIR TURKEYS WHICH ARE SO DISCOURAGING TO NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS AT THIS TIME OF YEAR ARE THE DIRECT RESULT OF MALNUTRITION, CLINE SAYS, AND CAN BE CORRECTED THROUGH A PROPERLY BALANCED RATION IF PROMPT ACTION IS TAKEN.

LOOSE, FLABBY CROPS, WHICH OFTEN BECOME TROUBLESOME, HE STATES, ARE THE RESULT OF INSUFFICIENT PROTEIN. TURKEYS UP TO TWO MONTHS OF AGE SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST A 25 PERCENT PROTEIN RATION. AFTER THIS TIME THE PROTEIN CAN BE GRADUALLY REDUCED TO 14 OR 16% AT FATTENING TIME.

IF THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASH IN THE FEED EXCEEDS 7 OR 8 PERCENT, THERE IS GREAT DANGER OF THE YOUNG POULTS DEVELOPING LEG DEFORMITIES. AT THE FIRST SHOWING OF LEG TROUBLE THE PERCENT OF

(MORE)

ASH IN THE RATION SHOULD BE LOOKED INTO AND LOWERED IF TOO HIGH.

STUCK-UP EYES AND NOSTRILS, AS WELL AS PUFFY SINUSES, ARE OFTEN THE RESULT OF INSUFFICIENT FRESH GREEN FEED. DEFORMED BREASTS AND BACK BONES ALSO ARE CAUSED BY THIS DEFICIENCY IN VITAMIN A WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM GREEN FEED. SERIOUS LOSS TO THE TURKEY FARMER CAN RESULT FROM THE LACK OF GREEN FEED OR A PROPER SUBSTITUTE.

A PROPERLY BALANCED RATION, CLINE SAYS, MAY COST MORE PER POUND THAN ONE WHICH IS THROWN TOGETHER WITHOUT THOUGHT OF THE TURKS NEEDS. SINCE THIS IS THE TIME WHEN THE FOUNDATION FOR THE TURKEY CROP IS BEING LAID, IT IS POOR ECONOMY IN THE LONG RUN TO SKIMP ON THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF BUILDING THAT FLOCK.

THE FEED REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY FOR THE GROWING TURKEY AT EACH STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT HAVE BEEN COMPILED BY CLINE, AND MAY BE OBTAINED GRATIS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE IN RENO.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Dairy Products.

The principal activity in connection with the dairy products marketing project consisted of efforts directed toward the organization of a cooperative dairy products marketing organization in Clark County, Nevada. A group of eight dairymen in this locality, without a satisfactory outlet for their dairy products, conceived the idea of organizing a dairy cooperative for the purpose of processing and marketing the output of their dairy herds, the prospective markets being C.C.C. Camps in the vicinity and wholesale outlets in Las Vegas and Boulder City. Visits were made to the territory in connection with this project at the same time other matters were being taken care of.

In February, organization papers were drawn up for the proposed organization and presented to the group. The organization plan was adopted, the organization was perfected and incorporated. Active operations, however, have never been undertaken because of insufficient output so far signed up to justify building a plant and operating the same. Two hundred and fifty cows, belonging to the original members, were not sufficient to justify the operation of the organization. The old outlets for the products of the members are being used until sufficient production can be included in the association to warrant operation.

In connection with the dairy marketing project, some time was devoted to cooperation with the various Indian Agencies located in Nevada. These activities, however, were concerned principally with securing temporarily adequate dairy products while their dairy operations were being reorganized.

Miscellaneous dairy activities, for which plans had not been made, but which consisted principally of calls upon the office for assistance, consumed some time and attention.

The numerical summary in connection with the dairy products marketing project shows $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in the field, $9\frac{1}{2}$ days in the office, 28 letters written, 13 farm visits made, 6 meetings held with 41 in attendance, and 3 news stories prepared.

This subject was carefully covered in outlook meetings and news stories included in the Nevada Agricultural Outlook project.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperation with Nevada Experiment Station.

In keeping with the cooperative policy between the Nevada Extension Service and the Nevada Experiment Station, the Extension Economist's assistance was solicited in connection with turkey feeding experimental work because of his familiarity with the subject. In this connection four special visits were made in company with the superintendent in charge to assist in planning the experiment, directing the work, and observing results during the summer. The experiment planned and carried out was a continuation of previous similar experiments, for the purpose of determining the efficiency of starting, growing, and finishing rations for turkeys. Among other observations to be made was included rate of growth, costs of gains in weight, time of maturity, and the occurrence of malformations with the various pens of turkeys, fed on the different special rations provided.

The results of this experiment were not available at the time of writing this report.

Other assistance in connection with dairy management problems with special reference to breeding difficulties was also rendered.

A numerical statement of activities in connection with this project shows $3\frac{1}{2}$ days in the field, one day in the office, and 4 visits to the Experiment Station.

DAIRY PRODUCTS OUTLOOK
FOR NEVADA IS IMPROVING

CONTINUING IMPROVEMENT IN THE OUTLOOK FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS RAISED BY NEVADA FARMERS WAS REPORTED THIS WEEK BY L. E. CLINE, ECONOMIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THINGS APPEAR MORE FAVORABLE NOW FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRY, HE SAID, THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE PRICE OF MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS BEGAN TO DECLINE IN 1931.

REASON FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IS ATTRIBUTED BY CLINE TO A VERY RAPID DECLINE IN THE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SINCE LAST AUTUMN, COUPLED WITH A SIMILAR DROP IN COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS.

AND, AS A RESULT, HE SAYS, THE OUTLOOK FOR NEVADA DAIRYMEN SEEMS TO BE JUST A LITTLE BRIGHTER THAN FOR FARMERS IN THE STATE IN SOME OTHER LINES.

"ONE OF THE ENCOURAGING ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK FOR THE DAIRYMEN OF NEVADA IS THE FACT THAT DAIRY PRODUCTS PRODUCERS IN CALIFORNIA ARE MAKING A SPECIAL EFFORT TOWARD T. B. ERADICATION IN THEIR HERDS," CLINE STATES.

ENCOURAGED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INDEMNITY PAYMENTS, T. B. ERADICATION IS GETTING WELL UNDER WAY. THIS TOGETHER WITH ADVANCING PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS HAS ALREADY RESULTED IN DOUBLED PRICES SINCE LAST FALL FOR DAIRY CATTLE IN SOME PARTS OF THAT STATE.

NEVADA DAIRY CATTLE LONG KNOWN FOR THEIR ENVIABLE RECORD OF FREEDOM FROM THE DISEASE, WILL BE IN INCREASED DEMAND AS A RESULT OF THE CALIFORNIA CLEANUP MOVEMENT, CLINE BELIEVES.

(MORE)

DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN, WELL-BRED YOUNG DAIRY STOCK, BOTH TO SUPPLY THE CALIFORNIA MARKET AND TO FURNISH THEMSELVES WITH A MARKET FOR THEIR HAY, IS SUGGESTED TO NEVADA DAIRYMEN BY THE EXTENSION ECONOMIST AS A GOOD PRACTICE.

TWO FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE A PRICE DECLINE LATER IN THE YEAR WERE POINTED OUT BY CLINE.

ONE, HE SAID, IS A POSSIBLE RESISTANCE BY CONSUMERS TO THE EXTRA HIGH PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS, WHILE THE SECOND IS THE POSSIBLE IMPORTATION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ATTRACTED BY HIGH PRICES HERE.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Nevada Agricultural Outlook.

The Nevada Agricultural Outlook project was carried on as a continuous project through 1935, with the Agricultural Economist in charge of marketing heading the project. The 1935 outlook work was begun with attendance at the National Outlook Conference in November 1934, where information regarding the National and State outlooks for 1935 was assembled. This information, together with charts and other basic information, was brought back to the state to be reworked and applied to Nevada conditions.

During the month of January, 1935, with the cooperation of the Nevada Experiment Station and of other members of the State Extension staff, a thirty page printed agricultural outlook bulletin for Nevada was published. This bulletin set forth the principal features regarding the National Outlook as well as the State Outlook on the principal agricultural crops and livestock of Nevada.

Following the publication of the agricultural outlook bulletin for the State, ten meetings were held throughout the State at Farm Bureau Centers, giving more specific information concerning the agricultural commodities produced in those districts. Timely agricultural outlook stories, eleven in number, were written for the state papers, covering subjects of general interest in the

State. These outlook activities were carried on with a view to correlating them with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration work in the State.

The dissemination of National Outlook information for Nevada is considered of especial importance because of the fact that Nevada depends very largely on markets outside the State for the disposal of its agricultural products. Market prices in Nevada are affected directly by the National Outlook.

The statistical summary of activities in connection with the Agricultural Outlook project for Nevada shows 15 days in the field, 16 days in the office, 10 meetings held with an attendance of 234, 10 news stories prepared for publication, one outlook bulletin, and one radio address.

NEVADA TURKEY OUTLOOK
IS SEEN AS FAVORABLE

A FAVORABLE SEASON FOR NEVADA TURKEY PRODUCERS IN 1935 IS INDICATED IN THE HOLIDAY BIRD OUTLOOK AT THIS TIME, IN THE OPINION OF L. E. CLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

A SURVEY OF THE FACTORS WHICH CONTROL THE MARKET, CLINE SAID THIS WEEK, REVEALS A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY MAKE THIS YEAR, AS WAS LAST, EXCEPTIONALLY FAVORABLE TO THE TURKEY GROWER AS COMPARED TO THE PRODUCERS OF OTHER FARM COMMODITIES.

PRESENT PRICES FOR TURKEYS, HE STATED, ARE GOOD, AND THERE IS A PROSPECTIVE INCREASE IN THE CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND FOR TURKEYS.

THE SUPPLY OF PRODUCTS WHICH COMPETE WITH TURKEYS HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND THE PRICES OF THESE COMMODITIES ARE RISING, WHILE THE OUTLOOK IS FOR LOWER COSTS OF TURKEY PRODUCTION.

THE OUTLOOK IS NOT ALL BRIGHT, HOWEVER, CLINE SAID.

THE 1935 TURKEY CROP, FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS, IS EXPECTED TO BE THE LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY. ACCUMULATIONS OF COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS, LIKEWISE, WILL BE LARGE BEFORE ALL THE 1934 BIRDS ARE MARKETED THOUGH PERHAPS NOT SO LARGE AS LAST YEAR.

"THESE SUPPLIES," THE EXTENSION MAN SAID, "MUST BE CLEARED WITHOUT BREAKING THE MARKET. PRICES MUST BE KEPT AT A POINT THAT WILL DISCOURAGE UNDUE IMPORTATIONS AND FAVOR HOME CONSUMPTION."

NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS WHO WANT TO ENJOY THE FRUITS OF THE 1935 MARKET, HE SAID, WILL NEED TO WATCH THEIR PRODUCTION COSTS,

(MORE)

TURN OUT A QUALITY PRODUCT AND COOPERATE WITH THEIR FELLOW-PRODUCERS
IN ORDERLY MARKETING.

THIS IS NO TIME, ACCORDING TO CLINE, FOR NEW AND INEXPER-
IENCED TURKEY PRODUCERS TO ENTER THE FIELD, BUT THE OUTLOOK FOR 1935
IS CONSIDERED GOOD FOR EXPERIENCED NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS WHO ARE
PREPARED TO PRODUCE A HIGH QUALITY PRODUCT AT MINIMUM COST.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1935

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Co.

In accordance with the duties of the Agricultural Extension Economist in charge of marketing, a request was made of him by a group of livestock producers and general farmers in Clark County, Southern Nevada, to assist them in organizing a cooperative organization through which they might better market their livestock and other agricultural products. In response to this request the territory was visited in August and the situation was analyzed at a meeting of fifteen interested parties. After a thorough discussion of the needs and possibilities of a marketing organization to include livestock of all kinds and agricultural products, produced in the territory, it was decided to perfect the organization.

At this first meeting of the group, the Extension Economist was asked to submit a tentative set of Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, and Marketing Agreement, which were drawn up in anticipation of the needs of the group. After due consideration of these papers and after alterations were made to comply with the wishes of the group, they were adopted and the organization was formally perfected with the proper Board of Directors and officers duly elected. This organization was then duly incorporated under the name of Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Co.

The objects of this organization included the

establishment of a slaughtering and packing plant through which the members and others would market their livestock in the city of Las Vegas and the immediately surrounding territory. The plans also included the handling of other classes of agricultural products produced in the territory. The products handled would be processed and sold only at wholesale.

During the month of October a slaughtering and meat processing plant was purchased by the Association for the sum of \$10,000 and operations were begun after minor repairs and alterations were made.

This office gave further assistance to this new cooperative in helping to set up a bookkeeping system, together with a filing and checking system for the purpose of keeping records of products going through the plant and of accounts with the membership.

During the interval between the time this cooperative was organized and the ^{end of the} year, an additional trip was made to visit this Association to give further assistance in its operations and organization plans. A trip was also made in behalf of this organization to consult with the Berkeley, California Bank for Cooperatives in order to be sure that certain phases of the organization plan conform to the requirements of the Bank for Cooperatives, so that the Association might be eligible to secure financial assistance if it should desire to do so at some future date.

This new organization has the support of the retail interests of Southern Nevada, especially since any producer in the territory may use its facilities. There is ample business available and because of the isolation of the territory from other large manu-

facturing districts, the organization has considerable protection from competition. The producer members will, through their organization, be able to save transportation costs on their products which in the past have been shipped principally to Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, and in addition they will have the protection of transportation costs from these points on products shipped into their territory.

This office feels that if efficient management can be maintained, this organization has excellent chances to live and grow into a valuable institution for the locality. Its membership at the present time consists of thirteen livestock producers. Products are also handled for non-members.

A statistical summary of activities in connection with this project shows eleven days in the field, eight days in the office, six visits to the plant and the Association, while in Las Vegas three meetings with the members, and one visit to the Bank for Cooperatives in Berkeley, California. Two newspaper articles were prepared covering this project, in addition to considerable correspondence.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 3 5

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

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ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 5

PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics
SUB-PROJECT C Agricultural Outlook.
SUB-PROJECT PHASES Barley, Wheat, Hay and Pasture, Potatoes, Hogs, Beef
 Cattle, Sheep and Wool, Dairy, Poultry and Eggs, and
 Turkeys.

I. Names of Specialists Employed Sub-project and Division of Work.

1. Names. - L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott.
2. Division of Work. - In October and November of 1934 L. E. Cline attended the Outlook Conference at Washington, D. C. and assumed the responsibility of getting out the 1935 Outlook report. V. E. Scott assisted in this work and throughout the year 1935 studied agricultural conditions in preparation for the 1936 Outlook. In October and November 1935, V. E. Scott attended the Outlook Conference in Washington, D. C. preparatory to assuming responsibility of the 1936 Outlook.

II. Changes in Organization.

(Discussed in report of L. E. Cline.)

III. Phases carried on in 1935, Goals, etc.

(Discussed in report of L. E. Cline.)

IV. Method.

(Discussed in report of L. E. Cline.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 5

PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT D Farm Management

I. Names of Specialists and Divisions of Work.

1. Names. - V. E. Scott and L. E. Cline.
2. Division of Work. - The general plan is as follows: One Economist majors in marketing and assists in outlook work and farm management work; the other majors in farm management and assists in outlook and marketing. The responsibility for outlook alternates, each economist assuming this responsibility every other year.

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

1. The general plan of organization remains the same.

A full time secretary has been added to the economic staff and in addition, stenographic assistance is available from the general stenographic staff.

The time allotted to definite extension projects has been curtailed due to added duties in connection with Agricultural Adjustment Administration projects.

III. Summary of Work Done by Sub-Project Phases.

1. Sub-project phase - Poultry Efficiency Studies.
 - a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

Nevada produces considerably less poultry and eggs than are consumed in the state and due to an efficient marketing association, producers secure a price advantage as a result of this scarcity. There is also a penalty attached to this isola-

tion in the form of higher prices paid for feeds. A considerable number of the eggs marketed in the state are from farm flocks numbering 200 to 800 hens but there are several commercial flocks having from 1000 to 4000 hens.

It is felt that efficiency studies keep the minds of the producers and the county agent on production problems and even though no glaring production errors may be noted, the very fact that an account is made of details, prevents errors from creeping in.

b. Goals.

- (1) Ultimate goal. - Poultry Efficiency Studies or general farm accounts including poultry as a part of every County Farm Bureau program.
- (2) Goal for 1935. - Douglas County 7 cooperators and Washoe County 4 cooperators.

2. Sub-project phase - Dairy Efficiency Studies.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in this year's program.

A Dairy Efficiency Study as a separate study has ceased to have any significance since dairying in Nevada is only a part of several diversified farm operations. As a part of the study of the whole farm the dairy enterprise assumes considerable importance. Eighty percent of the farmers who keep general farm accounts have dairy herds. The comparative advantage of the dairy enterprise with other enterprises is especially important this year when prices of hay are dropping and prices for livestock increasing.

b. Goals.

- (1) Ultimate goal. - To determine and prove to farmers the

value of dairy cows as a balance between alfalfa production and livestock feeding; To create among dairy farmers the practice of keeping only cows that produce at a profit; To determine the best dairy practices and sell them by means of demonstrations.

- (2) Goals for 1935. - Dairy Efficiency Studies for Churchill County 10 cooperators, Douglas County 7 cooperators, Washoe County 2 cooperators, Lyon County 2 cooperators, Clark County 12 cooperators, Elko County 7 cooperators, and White Pine County 12 cooperators.

3. Sub-project phase - General Farm Accounts.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

There is a growing need for more complete knowledge of the business details of farm operations as well as a knowledge of the physical factors which show efficiency of production. Most Nevada farms are diversified, an important part of the income depending on several enterprises. An enterprise which standing alone may show a loss, when combined with by-products of another enterprise which would otherwise be wasted, may show a net combined gain. The great increase in Federal controlled credit has made financial statements necessary; Income tax reports require accounts; The more successful farmers plan the year's operations. Any one of these factors are sufficient to warrant making general farm accounts a major part of a farm management program.

b. Goals.

- (1) Ultimate goal. - Some form of accounting on the majority of farms in the state.

- (2) Goals for 1935. - 80 complete farm accounts checked and summarized by the Station and Extension staffs.
- (3) Counties in which work was conducted during 1935. - Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine.

IV. Methods and Accomplishments.

1. Poultry Efficiency Studies.

a. How the work was done.

The inventory was taken at the beginning of the year on a form which later in the year was used as an analysis form. Then a cooperator received a four page folder which contained inventories, summary of inventories, income factors, expense factors, general summary, and unit summary of his business.

A monthly card showing all income, expense, and production factors for the month was made out by the cooperator and collected either by mail or by personal visit by the county agent.

Accumulation sheets were kept in the County Agents' offices and at the end of the year summaries were made from these sheets.

Each cooperator was given an analysis of his own enterprise and a general summary of the whole project for purposes of comparison.

The monthly report card, the closing inventory, and the analysis served as points of contact and opened a way to discuss feeding problems, disease control, marketing problems and other technical poultry problems.

b. Results obtained.

In Douglas County the project was abandoned due to pressure

of other more urgent work.

In Washoe County many of the cooperators who had carried on this project for several years decided that they had standardized their methods to a point where they felt that further records of this nature were unnecessary, hence this year the number of cooperators was reduced to three, two of whom needed the records and advice of the agent while the third kept the records from force of habit or for the good it had done him in the past.

The economic value of this year's poultry enterprise work cannot be shown in this year's annual report since the records are not complete until October 31 and summaries will not be complete until about November 30.

2. Dairy Efficiency Studies.

a. How the work was done.

Unlike the poultry enterprise which is easily adapted to single enterprise methods, dairying is so interwoven with the whole farm operations that it was found to be as easy and much more profitable to keep complete farm records as to keep a single dairy enterprise record. For this reason the dairy enterprise factors were taken from general farm accounts and supplemented with specific questions pertaining to the dairy at the time of taking inventory or at the time farm budgets are planned.

Details of the method of keeping the dairy record were included in methods of operating the general farm account sub-project phase.

After the general farm accounts were summarized a dairy study was made using the general farm data and such special dairy data as had been collected from time to time.

b. Results obtained.

Goals were reached as a state. Some counties exceeded their goals slightly while others did not quite meet their goals. The study has been improved by eliminating dairies having less than 5 cows or those which are kept primarily for home use. In 1934, 38 dairy herds were summarized. The present status of accounts indicate that 60 herds will be summarized in 1935.

3. General Farm Accounts.

a. How the Work was done.

Beginning inventories were taken on each new cooperator's farm. On farms of old cooperators, the closing inventory for 1934 became the first inventory for 1935. New books were given to each cooperator and instructions given on specific points that required correction. Hasty balances of livestock, feeds, and cash were made in the field and questions taken back to the farmer before leaving the area. The field force for the beginning and closing work consisted of one farm management specialist from the Experiment Station and one from the Extension Service, assisted whenever his other work would permit by the County Agent.

Detailed summaries of the books were started by the office force as soon as an area was completed and while the field force was working in another area. In eastern and southern Nevada the accounts start the first of November; in Douglas and Lyon Counties the accounts start in January; in Churchill and Washoe Counties they start in February; and in Elko County they start in May.

After the books were turned over to the office staffs it required about 6 weeks to summarize each group. With more perfect field work the time of summarizing can be reduced nearly half.

Copies of the individual summaries were retained in the office and the completed books sent back to farmers in time for them to make out their income tax returns.

Analysis of each area was made from the individual summaries. While this work of analysis was going on questions arose which required visits to some of the farms. The purpose of these visits were threefold; Answers were obtained to questions on the 1934 accounts, the 1935 account was brought up to date and individual summaries were discussed.

During the summer after crops were harvested a field man from the Station or from the Extension Service visited each farm for the purpose of obtaining miscellaneous information such as crop yields, livestock mortality, feeding practices, and special dairy information. At this time books were again brought up to date. Some farmers did their own posting while others kept all accounts in a day book from which the field man posted to the farm account book.

b. Results obtained.

Economic results for the year 1935 can not be shown in this report since the report closes October 31 and the farm account year closes November 30, December 31, and January 31. However this condition is the same each year, hence the summaries for 1934 which were not included in the 1934 report will be shown in this report.

The number of live accounts up to the time of writing this report was 68, indicating that the goal will not be reached by 15 percent. County Agents have given as much time to this project as their very full program will permit, but it must be

admitted that any large increase in the number of cooperators can come only by a greater amount of personal discussion and encouragement on the part of the Extension Agents.

The following tables taken from the 1934 summary show some of the efficiency factors for the year 1934.

LIVING EXPENSE PER PERSON PER DAY

	Cash	Rent of Dwelling	Farm Produce	Total Living Expense	Percent of Living In Cash	Percent of Living From Farm Privilege
Carson Valley	\$.51	\$.25	\$.15	\$.91	56. %	44. %
Walker River	.35	.29	.11	.75	47.	53.
Southern Nevada	.30	.07	.12	.49	61.	39.
Eastern Nevada	.34	.05	.10	.49	69.	31.
Newlands Project	.32	.05	.14	.51	62.5	37.5
Elko County	.39	-	.13	.52	75.6	24.4
Average - 85,247 Person Days	.36	.10	.12	.58	62.	38.

Summary of Factors Affecting Income
35 Nevada Farms 1934

		Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker District	Elko County
<u>Size of Business - Average in each area</u>						
Acres in farm	Number	96	448	188.5	135	575
Acres in crops	Number	42.8	119.2	49.9	63.2	135
Total acres in crops	Percent	44.6	26.6	26.4	46.8	23.5
Capital invested (incl. house)	Dollars	17,040	64,035	11,262	16,136	20,900
Days of productive work	Days	738	1,241	481	685	660
Dairy cows	Number	12.9	31.4	10.2	14.8	12.0
Work horses	Number	3.75	8.0	4.7	3.0	5.6
Livestock	Animal Units**	22.7	174.2	38.0	42.8	121
Cash receipts	Dollars	4,831	5,387	1,849	2,554	2,627
Cash expenses	Dollars	2,980	3,987	670	1,641	731
Total receipts and net increases	Dollars	4,818	6,168	1,755	2,559	3,547
Total expenses and net decreases	Dollars	2,866	4,324	661	1,486	731
<u>Sources of Receipts</u>						
Cash receipts from:						
Dairy products	Percent	34.3	33.7	29.7	28.1	11.6
Livestock sales	Percent	10.4	51.3	28.6	36.6	18.1
Egg sales	Percent	.3	5.9	.8	15.4	2.6
Crop sales	Percent	50.0	7.3	28.9	14.0	24.3
Labor off farm	Percent	2.2	.1	6.6	5.0	1.
Miscellaneous	Percent	2.8	1.7	5.4	.9	22.8
Hogs	Percent	-	-	-	-	16.1
Sheep and wool	Percent	-	-	-	-	3.5
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>						
Capital in improvements (less house)	Percent	3.8	11.8	4.5	5.1	10.8
Capital in productive livestock	Percent	9.1	9.9	11.1	11.1	17.0
Capital in working capital *	Percent	16.4	14.4	17.9	17.9	26.9
Capital represented by residence	Percent	13.9	9.0	10.1	12.6	12.7
<u>Machinery and equipment</u>						
investment per crop acre	Dollars	41.25	25.72	16.20	17.00	12.00

** An animal unit is defined as one mature cow or horse, and it's equivalent in other stock as 5.8 ewes, 2,100 pounds of pork produced, 100 hens and 68 turkeys.

* Productive livestock plus machinery and equipment

Summary of Factors Affecting Income, Continued

		Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker District	Elko County
<u>Rates of Production</u>						
A. Livestock						
B. F. Production per cow	Pounds	226	242	206	213	132
Dairy Sales per cow	Dollars	124	58	52	48	32
Eggs produced per hen	Number	71	126	75	132	74
Return over feed cost, dairy cows	Dollars	78	34	21	29	0
B. Crop yield						
Alfalfa	Tons	4.7	3.2	3.05	2.5	1.4
Grain	Lbs.	1,325	2,969	1,298	959	1,200
<u>Labor and Power Efficiency</u>						
Cash expense of hired labor	Dollars	760	878	98	214	174
No. of workers, man equivalent		2.6	4.3	1.7	2.1	2.1
Days of productive work per worker		288	287	283	324	314
Acres of crops per man		15.8	27.8	29.4	31.6	-
Acres of crops per work horse		12.6	15.1	10.6	21.0	62.6
Acres of crops per horse equivalent*		6.8	9.5	10.6	13.9	22.9
Acres of crops per total horse		11.3	11.0	7.3	18.0	22.9
No. of horses, all horses		3.75	10.8	6.8	3.5	5.6
Horse cost per horse**(All horses)	Dollars	49	34	41	41	-
Power and equipment expense per crop acre	Dollars	22.08	12.60	9.79	8.81	.63
Machinery expense per crop acre	Dollars	17.59	9.19	4.14	6.54	-
<u>Land Efficiency</u>						
Total acres in:						
Crops	Percent	44.6	26.6	26.4	46.8	23.5
Pasture	Percent	13.6	65.5	32.5	22.1	62.
Waste and unimproved	Percent	29.5	5.4	33.2	24.8	14.5
Crop acres in:						
Alfalfa	Percent	31.6	65.2	70.7	79.3	51.5
Grain	Percent	32.7	34.0	19.8	12.8	17.7
Truck	Percent	32.7	.8	6.8	2.5	2.6

* Horse equivalent obtained by adding to the number of work horses on each farm the following horse equivalents; ordinary size farm tractors - 6 horses, small garden tractors - 1.5 horses, caterpillar - 8 horses.

** Feed plus depreciation.

started, it seemed natural that the Marketing Specialist should handle market agreements and that the Farm Management Specialist should handle adjustment contracts. This work was handled in 1933 and 1934 on this basis as miscellaneous work. In the spring of 1935 this extra work had assumed such proportions that it seemed desirable that projects be written up covering the major phases listed above under division of work. (Paragraph 2)

The educational work in connection with contracts became definitely a part of Outlook work and was handled through Farm Center meetings and special enterprise meetings.

The actual sign-up and compliance work were handled through the Extension Agents' offices and the Commodity Adjustment officers.

III. Summary of Work Done by Projects and Phases.

1. Sub-project phase - Wheat and Corn-Hog Adjustment Programs.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

So far as the control of the small number of acres of wheat and corn and number of hogs in Nevada may affect prices, there is no reason for their inclusion in an extension program, but from the standpoint of being a part of a national plan and from the standpoint of securing a benefit payment which tends to bring the price of products up to parity, Nevada farmers are in no different category than farmers in the corn belt or wheat areas. Since the Extension Service has been given the job of handling educational work in connection with these programs, it is logical that they be listed as a part of the regular extension program.

b. Goals.

- (1) To thoroughly inform farmers so that they can intelligently consider A.A.A. contracts.
 - (2) To assist in organization of Production Adjustment Associations.
 - (3) To direct the work of compliance and so thoroughly inform farmers that compliance will come about by a desire to cooperate.
- c. Counties in which each phase of the work was conducted.
- (1) Corn - Churchill, Clark, Lincoln, and Nye.
 - (2) Wheat - Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Humboldt, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine.
 - (3) Hogs - Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Pershing, Humboldt, Washoe, and White Pine.

IV. Methods and Accomplishments.

1. Wheat Production Adjustment Associations.

a. How the Work was done.

The Wheat Adjustment program having been started in 1933, the work in 1935 consisted of instructing field supervisors in their work of checking compliance, examining compliance forms for corrections of statements, advising with allotment committees, supervision of educational work in connection with the wheat referendum, and checking of association budgets and expenses.

The educational campaign was carried on through Farm Center meetings, the press, circular letters, disbursement through the mail of educational material sent from Washington, D. C., radio, and by personal contact. Extension Agents were instructed both in groups and as individuals. Adjustment Association

officials were instructed and assisted in their work.

b. Results Obtained.

The goals set up for the Extension program were very general. Judging by the results of the wheat referendum and compliance, these goals were reached. 74% of the active wheat association members voted on the referendum and 80 percent of these voted "Yes".

99.3 percent of the wheat contracts in force in 1935 were in full compliance.

2. Corn-Hog Production Adjustment.

a. How the work was done.

The educational work in connection with corn-hog contracts was handled in much the same manner as wheat. (Described under 1a).

The organization of corn-hog associations was by counties while the wheat contractors were organized as one district. There is little difference in the cost of operating under the two plans and the county plan develops a larger number of farm leaders and also makes each county responsible for its own errors and delays.

b. Results obtained.

In 1934 there were 285 corn-hog contracts in the state and in 1935 there were 236 contracts. Several one and two sow contractors dropped out because they felt that the program was not intended for such small operators. Another group consisting of producers who had a base but who had ceased to produce were not eligible for contracts. The corn-hog association officers are carrying on their work with just as much enthusiasm as was shown in 1934.

4. Compliance.

a. How the work was done.

In 1934 a satisfactory group of supervisors was selected and trained. It was necessary in 1935 only to make replacements where supervisors had not been satisfactory or were unable to do the work. Few changes were made and the inspection work was done satisfactorily. In most counties the extension secretary under the supervision of the Extension Agent typed the compliance forms from pencil copies made out by the supervisors. In a few cases the supervisors made out the compliance forms and this resulted in unnecessary errors and delay. When the compliance forms were complete, either the state compliance director or assistant director met with the Allotment Committee and Extension Agents and thoroughly studied the compliance forms both as to accuracy of signatures and as to compliance.

b. Results obtained.

99.3 percent of the 1935 wheat contractors were in compliance. Checking of corn-hog compliance for 1935 will not be complete until December 1st. Preliminary checking indicates that corn contractors are 93 percent in compliance and hog contractors in full compliance.

5. A.A.A. Farm Accounts.

a. How the work was done.

Publicity was given to the use of farm accounts and to the availability of A.A.A. record books through Farm Bureau Community Center meetings, meetings of the Agricultural Adjustment Associations, news items, and the radio.

Each person who signed a corn-hog contract was given an account book and instructed in its use. District Extension Agent

Joseph Wilson, Elko County agreed to give a dinner in Elko to the man and his wife who kept the best farm record in an A.A.A. record book. Books were given to farmers who had signed wheat contracts and to interested farmers who inquired at the Extension Agents' offices. Dodgers reminding farmers to keep up their books were sent out throughout the year.

b. Results obtained.

Seven hundred books were sent to County Extension offices. Upon visiting County Extension offices it was found that four hundred and fifty books had been put in the hands of farmers with some instruction as to their use. Visits to farmers have shown that some of the books are being kept. A final check on the number that have been completed and summaries of those who wish to have summaries made can not be made until the completion of the year December 31, 1935.

A similar trip was made in June. At that time the range was excellent and many forage grasses were beginning to seed. The condition of stock had improved, showing a good prospect for the year.

All areas were very much alike and the observations checked very closely with reports of correspondents to the State Statistician.

Exhibits - (In separate envelope)

Dodgers.-

Income and expense.

Don't Forget.

News Bulletins.-

Farm Business Summary of Ten Farms in Southern Nevada for 1934

Farm Family Living

Farm Business Summary of Thirty Five Farms

Annual Report - Elko Farm Management Project.

Press Releases.-

Farm-Slaughtered Hogs Are Not Process Taxed

Nevada Wheat Outlook For 1935 is Outlined

Hog Raising Conditions Considered Favorite

Wheat Farmers in Nevada To Vote on Control Plan

Nevada Farmers to Hear About Wheat Referendum

Nevada Farmers Voting in Wheat Referendum

Nevada Farmers to Vote On Wheat Control Plan

Nevada Farmers Favor Government Wheat Plan

New AAA Wheat Contract For Nevada Ready Soon

Nevada Farm Values Show Gain During 1934

Nevada Farm Crop is Developed in South

New AAA Wheat Contract Nearly Ready for Nevada

AAA Wheat Acreage Raise is Explained by Nevadan

Press Releases continued

Nevada Wheat Outlook For 1935 is Explained

New AAA Wheat Contract is Explained in Nevada

Farmers Vote Saturday in Corn-Hog Referendum

1936 Corn-Hog Contracts To Show Many Changes

Farm Management Forms

Nevada Farm Account Book

Instructions for Filling Out A.A.A. Inventories

Radio.-

What the New Wheat Contract Means to my Family.

Why I Intend To Enter Into the 1936-39 Wheat Program

The Wheat Referendum in Nevada

Addresses.- (Briefs)

How the Agricultural Program has Functioned.
(Faculty Science Club)

Economic Needs in White Pine County.
(White Pine Co. Farm Bureau Picnic)

What Science is Doing for Dairymen.
(Churchill Co. Farm Center Meeting)

STATISTICAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 5

Days in Field	124	
Days in Office	138	
Days at Conferences	32	
Days leave of Absence	<u>10</u>	
Total Days	304	
Farm Management Work		51%
Days in Field	69	
Days in Office	86	
General Extension Work, Club Work, etc.		15%
Days in Field	23	
Days in Office	10	
Days - Club Camp	9	
Days in General Conference	3	
Outlook		4%
Days in Conference including travel	12	
Agricultural Adjustment Administration Work		27%
Days in Field	23	
Days in Conferences	17	
Days in Office	42	
Days Leave of Absence	10	3%
Total	304	100%
Meetings	21	
Attendance	1,195	
Letters	474	
Total Miles Traveled by Auto	8,950	

INCOME

EXPENSE

BALANCE For Payment on Principal,
Personal Expense, Savings.

A.A.A. FARM ACCOUNTS

Get your farm account book ready for the close of the year. On each page there are instructions. In addition, this will remind you.

Page 1. See that the total acres harvested is put down in Column 6 and total production in Column 7.

Pages 2-3. Check to see if you have put down the quantity of hay or grain sold and the price received. Remember to put down on the inventory the quantity of all crops on hand December 31, 1935.

Page 4. Have you bought or sold any horses?
Have there been any births or deaths?

Page 5. Check the machinery inventory. Indicate any machinery destroyed or worn out. Put down the name and value of new machinery.

Page 6. Line 1 show the number of cows milking at the beginning and end of the year. Put down the number of each class of animals on hand December 31, 1935. On the line marked (number of calves born) put down also the number of first calf heifers.

Page 7. Your creamery slips will help on this page. Be sure to put down the quantity sold and the gross value. The next column is for deductions such as butter, cheese, milk cans bought from the creamery.

Pages 8-12. Be sure to put down both numbers and value of every animal bought, sold, or on hand.

Page 10. Show when sows farrowed and the number of pigs born.

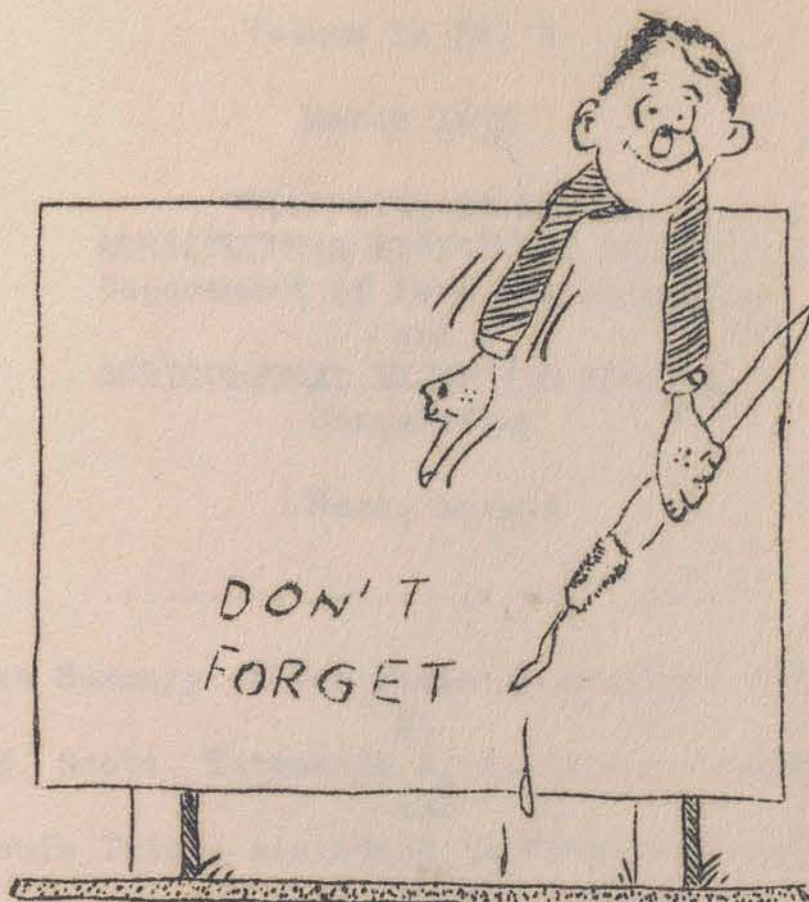
Pages 14-15. Check these pages to see if all farm expenses have been put down.

Page 16. Put down receipts for outside work, benefit payments received from the Wheat or Corn-Hog Associations, sale of machinery, etc. Be sure to put down what you owe and what others owe you.

Page 17. Your county agent will be glad to help you with this summary. Arrangements have been made to give him assistance, so let him help you.

Sincerely yours,

County Extension Agent



TO ALL COOPERATING FARMERS:

Did you have all the data needed to check
the 1935 Wheat compliance?

Will you have the necessary data to check
Hog compliance next December?

Your farm account book if kept up to date
has all the necessary information.

Check your income and expenses.

Check births and deaths of animals.

Check acres and yields of hay and grain.

Sincerely yours,

County Extension Agent

NEWS BULLETIN

Volume IX No. 1

March 1935

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Cooperating

Reno, Nevada

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Farm Business Summary of Ten Farms in Southern Nevada for 1934

By

V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist
and

Louis Titus, Assistant in Farm Development

A summary of the farm business of ten farms in Southern Nevada has just been completed for the year 1934. These farms are located in the valleys of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers, some 60 miles east of Las Vegas. Alfalfa, dairying and truck crops are the principal sources of income.

The results indicate that there was rather remarkable general improvement in the financial condition of the farms during the year. The average net worth increased from \$13,139 to \$14,450, leaving a net increase of \$1,311.

There was a slight increase in land values due to the purchase of additional water shares which were made available by the release of water rights at the lower end of the Muddy River Valley from farms which will be flooded when the Boulder Reservoir is filled.

There was a noticeable increase in the value of livestock, feeds and seeds on hand but there was a decrease in the value of machinery and equipment. The average net farm investment per farm increased from \$16,986 to \$17,095 while cash on hand, bills receivable and outside investments increased from \$747 to \$956 per farm.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the general low price level for farm products the average liabilities decreased \$993 per farm. This may well be considered an outstanding achievement for a depression year.

At the beginning of the year the average net equity was 75 percent of the total worth and this increased by the end of 1934 to 80 percent. This indicates that as a group these farms are in good shape financially.

The financial statement is given in Table I.

Table I. Statement of Total Assets and Liabilities

	Beginning of 1934	Beginning of 1935	Your Farm
Investment:			
Land	\$10,149	\$10,199	
Farm improvements and house	3,020	3,028	
Machinery and equipment	1,763	1,550	
Livestock	1,264	1,405	
Feeds, seeds, etc.	<u>790</u>	<u>913</u>	
TOTAL	16,986		17,095
Cash on hand	127	129	
Notes-accounts receivable	574	455	
Other property (outside investments)	<u>46</u>	<u>372</u>	
TOTAL RESOURCES	<u>747</u> 17,733	<u>956</u> 18,051	
Indebtedness:			
Mortgages	3,310	2,898	
Notes	929	542	
Bills payable	<u>355</u>	<u>161</u>	
TOTAL	<u>4,594</u>	<u>3,601</u>	
NET WORTH	13,139		14,450

Income Factors

Eighty percent of the income of these ten farms was derived from crop sales and dairy products. The remaining income came from livestock, poultry, miscellaneous receipts and increase in inventory. Not all of these enterprises were to be found on every farm. In Table II averages for all farms are presented as if the group of ten farms were operated as a unit. There was great diversity in the sources of income from individual farms.

Livestock sales on individual farms ranged from \$35 to \$1,054. The average income from this source was \$491 per farm.

On eight of the ten farms there were sales of dairy products. The highest income on any one farm from this source was \$4,173 and the average income from all farms was \$1,605.

The crops sold consisted chiefly of sugar beet seed, tomato plants, cantaloupes, radishes, asparagus, wheat, barley and alfalfa. From one farm there was no sale of crops, but at the other extreme, the crop sales from one farm amounted to \$10,057. The average crop sales from all farms was \$2,482. The income from this source was 47.4 percent of total income.

There were no other important sources of income than the three mentioned above. Miscellaneous receipts were chiefly from outside work. These receipts were of considerable importance to some individual farmers although the average income from this source was less than 5 percent of the total income.

The increase in inventories was relatively unimportant. Some improvements were made in buildings but there were not enough to increase the inventory value of the property. The greatest inventory increase was in livestock, constituting 2.8 percent of the total income.

The average gross income was \$5,091 per farm and the average expenses (living and principal payments not included) were \$3,135, leaving a balance of \$1,966 per farm available for living expenses and payment on principal. Three of the farms had a net income of less than \$500 but the remaining farms appeared to have had ample income to maintain a fairly high standard of living.

The average farm expense was 61.5 percent of the gross income and ranged on individual farms from 27 to 93 percent. There was no apparent relation between the volume of business and the ratio between expense and income.

Table II.

Income Factors

	Average of ten farms		Your Farm	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Current Income:				
Livestock sales	\$ 491	9.6		
Dairy product sales	1,605	31.5		
Egg sales	12	.2		
Crop sales	2,482	48.9		
Miscellaneous receipts	236	4.6		
TOTAL CASH	4,826	94.8		
Increase in Inventory:				
Improvements	0	0		
Livestock	141	2.8		
Feeds and grains	124	2.4		
Machinery and equipment	0	0		
TOTAL INCOME	5,091	100.0		
Less total expense	3,135	61.5		
Available for living	1,966	38.5		

Expense Factors

A general summary of farm expense can show only a few tangible factors. A more detailed study of enterprises will show strength or weakness more clearly.

The two factors, livestock purchases, which is 5 percent of the expense of the ten farms, and livestock increase, which is 2.8 percent of the income, indicate an expansion of the enterprise which is logical in view of the favorable market for dairy products. However, the fact that 13.0 percent of the

expense is for purchased feeds indicates that livestock has increased beyond the present feed supply on these farms. Farmers should analyze the individual enterprises to determine whether or not further increase is desirable in view of the fact that increased livestock will help maintain the yields of high priced crops, even though extra feed is needed.

Hired labor is the highest single item of expense and accounts for nearly one fourth of the total expense. Crop expense was 11.9 percent of the total. Such crops as beet seed, tomato plants, and cantaloupes not only produce high incomes, but due to their intensive nature require extra labor and high planting, harvesting and marketing expense.

Transportation and tractor cost in the form of gasoline, oil, repairs, and new machinery accounts for 18.8 percent of the farm expense. Interest on contracted indebtedness accounts for 4.5 percent; taxes 3.7 percent; and water 3.6 percent. Cash expense accounts for 93.1 percent of the farm expense and depreciation on improvements, machinery and equipment constitutes 6.9 percent. A detailed statement of average farm expenses is given in Table III.

Table III.

Expense Factors

	Average of ten farms		Your farm	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Current Expense:				
Livestock purchases	\$165	5.3		
Operating Expense:				
Feed purchased	407	13.0		
Hired labor (no board chg.)	760	24.2		
Crop expense (seeds, harvesting, etc.)	373	11.9		
Miscellaneous livestock expense (medicine, supplies, etc.)	27	.9		
Automobile repairs	16	.5		
Truck and tractor	88	2.8		
Equipment	240	7.7		
Improvements	58	1.8		
Interest (cash payments)	141	4.5		
Taxes	116	3.7		
Water	114	3.6		
Gas & oil	246	7.8		
Miscellaneous cash expense	169	5.4		
TOTAL CASH EXPENSE	2,920	93.1		
Decrease in inventory				
Improvements	2	.1		
Livestock	0	0		
Feeds and grains	0	0		
Machinery and equipment	213	6.8		
TOTAL	3,135	100.0		

Some Production Factors
Ten Southern Nevada Farms 1934

		Your Farm
Area, total acres	957.50	
Total acres ^a per farm	95.75	
Acres in crops	42.77	
% land in crops	53.22	
Av. no. cows per farm	12.90	
% calf crop dairy	77.83	
Gal. milk per cow	685.00	
Av. lbs. B.F. per cow	195.17	
Av. eggs per hen (8 farms)	70.80	
Alfalfa, total acres	137.50	
Acres per farm (10 farms)	13.75	
Yield per acre	4.63	
Other crops:		
Sugar beet seed, total acres	23.00	
Acres per farm (4 farms)	5.75	
Yield per acre (lbs.)	2,468.00	
Corn silage, total acres	29.00	
Acres per farm (6 farms)	4.84	
Yield per acre (tons)	11.55	
Barley, total acres	34.75	
Acres per farm (5 farms)	6.95	
Yield per acre (lbs.)	1,275.00	
Radishes, total acres	15.50	
Acres per farm (5 farms)	3.10	
Yield per acre (doz. bunches)	903.00	
Asparagus, total acres	52.50	
Acres per farm (6 farms)	8.75	
Yield per acre (lbs.)	1,298.60	
Yield per acre (30 lb. crates)	432.90	
Tomato plants, total acres	37.00	
Acres per farm (4 farms)	9.25	
Yield per acre (thousand plants)	143.00	
Wheat, total acres	29.25	
Acres per farm (4 farms)	7.30	
Yield per acre	1,375.00	
Horse cost per horse	\$50.65	
(Feed plus depreciation)		
Crop acres per horse	12.64	

NEWS BULLETIN

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Cooperating

Reno, Nevada

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Note: The results presented in this bulletin are derived from accounts kept in cooperation with Nevada farmers. As fast as the results are compiled they are presented in the form of bulletins for the benefit of cooperating farmers. These results are preliminary and subject to revision later when the final summarization is made for formal publication.

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SUMMARY OF FAMILY CLASSIFICATION, FARM PRIVILEGE,
AND CASH COST OF LIVING

Data For 1934 on 41 Families In Carson Valley, Walker River Valley, Newlands Project, Southern Nevada and Eastern Nevada.

By

V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist
and
Louis Titus, Assistant in Farm Development

Family Classification

As shown in Table I there was an average of 2.47 adult members of the 41 families concerned in this study. In normal times many boys and girls over 20 years old either leave the farm or definitely form a part of the farm organization. In 1934 there was a large group of adults, .37 of 1 person per family, who under better business conditions would have been out for themselves. This group of course reduces the number classified as hired labor.

The group classed as children includes all unpaid members of the family under 20 who have lived at home any part of the year. Boys or girls who receive a regular salary or wage are grouped with hired labor and are not classed as children.

Seventy-nine and a half percent of the children were under the age of 16.

Hired labor varied from .2 of a person per day to 1.5 persons per day with an average of .63 hired persons per day in the whole area. There is an inverse correlation between the number of children and the number of hired help.

The average number of persons per family was 5.7, the range being from 3 to 10 persons, calculated as an average per day for the year.

TABLE I
FARM FAMILIES BY DISTRICTS
Families Classified According to Age and Labor Groups
Average Per Day For 365 Days

	No. of Adult Members	No. of Children	Hired Household Labor	Hired Farm Labor	Total Persons in Family
Carson Valley	3.	.6	.1	1.5	5.4
Walker River	2.	1.5	.15	1.15	4.8
Southern Nevada	2.3	2.5		.7	5.5
Eastern Nevada	2.2	3.8	.1	.2	6.3
Newlands Project	2.4	3.2		.2	5.8
State Average	2.47	2.6	.03	.6	5.7

Living Expense Per Family

The total living expense of a farm family consists of Cash and Farm Privileges. Farm privileges consist of rent of the home and farm produce used by the family. Rent is calculated at 10 percent of the first inventory value of the farm dwelling. A charge for farm produce is made which is based on the farm value of the produce if sold.

In order to compare the cost of living with the gross income from the farm, the items of farm privilege were added to cash income plus net increase, making a gross income from all sources.

Table II shows the average gross income per family. The range was from \$2095 to \$6350 and the percent of this income used for living increases as the income decreases. The greater rent shown in certain areas indicates more expensive homes in the older areas.

TABLE II

LIVING EXPENSE PER FAMILY

	Cash	Rent of Dwelling	Farm Produce	Total Living Expense	Total Income	Percent of income for Living
Carson Valley	\$1032	\$ 494	\$ 292	\$1818	\$ 6350	28.6
Walker River	620	512	198	1330	4620	28.8
Southern Nevada	601	144	234	979	4149	23.6
Eastern Nevada	774	106	221	1101	2095	52.5
Newlands Project	686	116	286	1088	2480	43.9
Average - 41 Families	\$ 745	\$ 216	\$ 250	\$1211	\$ 3770	32.1

Living Expense Per Person

Of the total living expenses, cash costs represented 62 percent, rent of home 17 percent, and products raised on the farms 21 percent.

The higher cash cost per person in Carson Valley is partly due to the large proportion of adults in these families (See Table I). Rent of dwelling in Carson Valley and Walker River is much greater than in the other areas due to the fact that these areas have been established longer. These two items distort column 4, total living expense, but combine to make the percent column fairly comparable in all areas.

TABLE III
LIVING EXPENSE PER PERSON PER DAY

	Cash	Rent of Dwelling	Farm Produce	Total Living Expense	Percent of Living In Cash	Percent of Living From Farm Privilege
Carson Valley	\$.51	\$.25	\$.15	\$.91	56.	44.
Walker River	.35	.29	.11	.75	47.	53.
Southern Nevada	.30	.07	.12	.49	61.	39.
Eastern Nevada	.34	.05	.10	.49	69.	31.
Newlands Project	.32	.05	.14	.51	62.5	37.5
Average- 85,247 Person Days	\$.36	\$.10	\$.12	\$.58	62.	38.

Cash Expenses

The average cash expense per family of 5.7 persons was \$745. Food was 33.6 percent of the total cash family expense. When the value of farm privileges was included, food was 41.3 percent of the total living cost.

Operating and supplies was 7.6 percent of the total cash expense. Some reasons for this item being small are as follows: (1) Hired household help was accounted for as a farm expense, (2) Much of the fuel used on these farms was prepared by farm labor with very little cash cost, (3) It is probable that many small items such as postage, telegrams, etc. were never accounted for.

The next item, furnishings and equipment, was small because even though financial conditions are improving, farm women are still using old equipment just as their husbands are using old machinery in order to pay debts and keep the children in school.

The largest item of cash expense amounting to 33.6 percent was food. The two items, personal and clothing, were combined because many cooperators reported clothing as a personal expense. These two items when combined make up 29.7 percent of the total cash expense.

TABLE IV
CASH EXPENSES
Average Per Family Per Year

	Food	Operating and Supplies	Furnish- ings and Equip- ment	Health	Develop- ment and Recre- ation	Person- al and Cloth- ing	Life Ins. and Sav- ings	Hous- ing	Total
Carson Valley	\$361	\$109	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ 88	\$266	\$61	\$112	\$1032
Walker River	207	72	36		67	214	24		620
Southern Nevada	196	41	37	30	65	174	33	25	601
Eastern Nevada	243	17	54	38	102	281	33	6	774
Newlands Project	246	80	26	55	57	177	23	22	686
Average- 41 Fami- lies	\$250	\$ 57	\$ 35	\$ 33	\$ 78	\$221	\$36	\$ 35	\$ 745
Percent of total cash	33.6	7.6	4.7	4.4	10.5	29.7	4.8	4.7	100.

(On page 45 of your account book you will find detailed explanations of the various items of cash living expense.)

Cash Expense Per Person

Table V shows the same items as Table IV calculated on a per person basis. The areas in which the families consist of a larger proportion of children show lower expense for operating and supplies, higher expenditures for health, and lower personal and clothing expenses combined. In all of these areas the Girls 4-H Club Work is a factor in reducing the cost of clothing.

TABLE V
CASH EXPENSES
Average Per Person Per Year

	Food	Operating and Supplies	Furnish- ings and Equip- ment	Health	Develop- ment and Recre- ation	Person- al and Cloth- ing	Life Ins. and Sav- ings	Hous- ing	Total
Carson Valley	\$ 67	\$ 20	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 17	\$ 49	\$ 11	\$ 21	\$ 191
Walker River	43	15	7		14	44	5		128
Southern Nevada	36	8	7	5	12	31	6	5	110
Eastern Nevada	39	3	9	6	16	45	5	1	124
Newlands Project	43	14	5	9	10	31	4	4	120
Average- 41 Fami- lies	\$ 44	\$ 10	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 14	\$ 39	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 131

Farm Produce Used

Nearly 50 percent of the value of the food used was produced on the farm. Comparing this item with similar data for 1935 it is evident that the tendency to use more home produced foods is increasing.

The amount of butterfat shown in Table VI is the total used in the form of milk and cream and about 15 percent of the fat used in the form of butter. About 85 percent of the butter used by these farm families was purchased at wholesale rates from the creameries to which they sold their cream, and was reported as purchased food. Every family

with one exception reported eggs produced on the farm and this one exception reported the use of very few eggs, hence the average of 217 dozen per family represents very nearly the total consumption of eggs.

Practically all of the poultry, pork and mutton was produced on the farm, but the tendency was to purchase beef except in the coldest weather.

Three areas, Carson Valley, Walker River, and Eastern Nevada, are excellent potato producing areas which fact was reflected in the use of home produced potatoes in these areas. The other areas find it more economical to purchase this item.

TABLE VI
FARM PRODUCE USED
Average Per Family Per Year

	Butter fat lbs.	Eggs doz.	Poultry etc. lbs.	Beef lbs.	Pork lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Honey gal.	Pota- toes lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Tur- keys lbs.	Fuel Cords
Carson Valley	214.6	355.	138.5	494.3	711.2	110.2	1	2434	\$ 44	\$	3.1	6.6
Walker River	233.5	152.	262.5		240.			1500			49.	10.
Southern Nevada	250.2	134.7	124.5	60.	69.2	19.2		150	47	21	17.2	3.
Eastern Nevada	245.8	229.4	63.1	249.3	301.5	42.	1	1280	37		8.	4.8
Newlands Project	267.5	213.3	92.5	485.6	186.3	2.4		487	48	70	19.4	4.
Average - 41 Families	244.7	217.	112.7	271.	232.3	38.3	.4	1003	\$ 42	\$ 20	14.2	4.7

Farm Produce Used Per Person

Table VII shows the total butterfat produced on the farm per person. The item farm butter amounted to 10 percent of the total butter consumed. In every area cream was sold to creameries and butter was purchased at wholesale rates. This item was reported as purchased food. The actual amount of butterfat consumed per person including butter purchased was about 74 pounds. Each person consumed daily about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk, .07 of a pint of cream and .1 of a pound of butter.

The average person consumed $1\frac{1}{4}$ eggs daily. Total meats produced on the farm amounted to 125.9 pounds per person. A large part of the beef consumed on farms is purchased since it is difficult to dispose of so large a carcass without waste.

In those areas which produced all of their potatoes the consumption was 322 pounds per person.

TABLE VII
FARM PRODUCE USED
Average Per Person Per Year

	Butter fat lbs.	Eggs doz.	Poultry etc. lbs.	Beef lbs.	Pork lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Honey gal.	Pota- toes lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Tur- keys lbs.	Fuel Cords
Carson Valley	39.8	66	25.7	91.7	132.	20.5	.2	452	\$ 8	\$.6	1.2
Walker River	48.1	31	54.1		49.5			309			10.1	2.1
Southern Nevada	45.7	24	22.7	11.	14.7	3.5		28	9	4	3.1	.5
Eastern Nevada	39.3	36	10.1	39.8	48.2	6.7	.2	204	6		1.3	.8
Newlands Project	46.3	37	16.2	85.	32.6	.4		85	8	12	3.4	.7
Average - 232.3 Persons	43.2	38	19.9	47.8	49.8	6.8	.008	177	7	4	2.5	.8

No attempt was made to secure the number of pounds of vegetables and fruits. Where irrigation water is plentiful, garden products and fruit amount to from \$10 to \$15 a year per person. A quarter of an acre in garden is frequently estimated to be worth \$50 to \$100 a year.

SUMMARY

1. The areas included in this study show a cross section of nearly the whole State.
2. The average farm family including hired labor was 5.7 persons.
3. There was an increase in the number of adult members of families.
4. The average farm family included 2.6 children 79 percent of which were under 16 years of age.
5. Cash living expense was \$745 per family.
6. The average living expense including the value of farm privileges was \$1210.
7. The average cash living expense per person was 36 cents per day.
8. The total living expense per person was 56 cents per day.
9. The farm supplied 38 percent of the living expense.
10. The farm supplied 50 percent of the food.
11. The total food cost per person was 24.1 cents per day.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Cooperating
Reno, Nevada

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Farm Business Summary of Thirty Five Farms in Nevada for 1934

By

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and

V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist

Introduction

Cost of production studies in Western Nevada were started by the Department of Farm Development in 1926 and were continued for five years. Then a change was made in the method of keeping the farm accounts. The work was made cooperative between the Department of Farm Development and the Extension Division of the University of Nevada. The keeping of detailed labor costs was dropped and a simpler method of farm accounts was adopted. The service is made available without cost to farmers of the state who desire to keep a record of their business. These cooperative records are summarized and analyzed by the University at the close of each year and the summaries returned to the farmer cooperators. Valuable assistance is rendered by various extension agents throughout the state.

Duties of Cooperators

The cooperating farmers make inventories at the beginning and end of each year and keep a record of all cash receipts and expenses, including the household and personal expenses; together with a record of the feed fed to the various kinds of livestock and of the farm produce used in the house. Some supplementary information is secured during the year on crop and livestock production.

Method of Procedure

New cooperating farmers are usually found with the assistance of county agents. Old cooperators may keep on with the work as long as they wish or as long as they do their part in keeping the records.

At the beginning of the bookkeeping year, which is as near to the beginning of the calendar year as possible, a representative of the University visits each locality and assists in taking the inventories and giving whatever assistance may be needed by individuals in starting new ones.

Each cooperating farm is visited about four times a year in order to see that the books are kept up to date and to overcome such difficulties as the cooperators may have experienced. At the close of the bookkeeping year a representative of the University assists in making the closing inventories. The record books are examined in the field for completeness and accuracy and are then sent to the central office at the University for addition, checking and summarization, after which they are returned to the cooperators. Since the books contain much information that is of a confidential nature no data in them are given out in such a way as to reveal the source.

In 1934 records were completed on 39 farms of which 35 were used in the following study. For the purpose of classification the records were divided into four groups representing as many natural economic divisions of the state. Since these areas differ quite materially, from the agricultural and economic standpoint, the averages for each area are presented separately. Only where significant are averages combined for all four areas. The four areas represented by farm records are Douglas County, the Newlands and Walker River Districts, White Pine County and Clark County.

The climate varies from relatively severe winters in Western and Eastern Nevada to the nearly subtropical climate in the Southern part of the state where only light frosts occur. This results in distinct differences in the type of farming and in the crops grown. However, alfalfa and small grains are produced in all areas.

Soils are quite variable in type and productivity. The water supply is a limiting factor in all sections of the state for there is no dry land farming.

Dairying is common in each area, but the market is for butterfat in Western Nevada, for whole milk in Southern Nevada and for a combination of the two in Eastern Nevada.

The results have been summarized for seven farms in Douglas County, nine farms in the Newlands-Walker River District, nine farms in White Pine County, and ten farms in Clark County. These numbers are so small that the averages should not be accepted as closely representative of the several sections of the state.

Analysis of the Farm Business

Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth

It is encouraging to note that there was a very decided increase in the Net Worth of most of the cooperating farms in 1934. The average increase in Net Worth for 35 farms was \$605. The range in increase was from minus \$2041 to a

positive increase of \$3096. The smallest increase was found in White Pine County where the average increase of the Net Worth on nine farms was only \$53. The average increase was \$340 in Douglas County, \$575 in the Newlands-Walker District and \$1318 in Clark County. There was a reduction in the Net Worth on 11 of the 35 farms.

The investment per farm was greatest in the Douglas County area and least in White Pine County. The average Total Resources per farm, the Indebtedness and Net Worth per farm in 1934 were as follows:

	Total Resources	Indebtedness	Net Worth
Douglas County	\$65,238	\$25,395	\$39,843
Clark County	17,892	4,098	13,794
Newlands-Walker District	16,562	6,010	10,552
White Pine County	11,513	1,548	9,965

The large farms characteristic of the Douglas County group have a heavy investment. The farms in White Pine County are at the other extreme and have the smallest investment and the smallest Net Worth per farm. The farms of the other two districts are intermediate in these respects. (See Table I for further details.)

Table I. TOTAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
35 Nevada Farms 1934
Average per Farm

	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands Walker Dist.	Your Farm
Investment					
Land	\$10,174	\$38,807	\$6,131	\$9,632	
Farm improvements and house	3,024	13,390	1,639	2,860	
Machinery and equipment	1,657	2,866	776	1,077	
Livestock	1,334	6,988	1,519	1,978	
Feed, supplies	851	1,984	1,197	589	
TOTAL	17,040	64,035	11,262	16,136	
Cash on hand	128	577	67	156	
Notes, accounts receivable	515	368	62	270	
Other property	209	258	122	0	
TOTAL RESOURCES	17,892	65,238	11,513	16,562	
Indebtedness					
Mortgages	3,104	22,803	1,141	4,638	
Notes	736	1,926	287	988	
Bills payable	258	666	120	384	
TOTAL	4,098	25,395	1,548	6,010	
NET WORTH	13,794	39,843	9,965	10,552	

Investments

There was remarkably little difference between the four areas of the state as to the percent of the investments in land. The percent of total investment in land was found to be 60.6 in Douglas County, 59.7 in Clark County, 59.7 in Newlands-Walker River District and 54.4 in White Pine County.

The farmers of Douglas County have invested more in farm improvements than have those in the other counties. Of the total amount invested, farm improvements constituted 11.8 percent in Douglas County, 5.1 percent in Newlands-Walker River District, 4.5 percent in White Pine County and 3.8 percent in Clark County.

Over 10 percent of the investment was in livestock, including horses, in all districts except Clark County. The percent invested in machinery and equipment ranged from an average of 4.5 percent in Douglas County to 9.7 percent in Clark County. (For details as to the amounts invested and the percent invested in various classes see Table II.)

Land carried the highest value per acre in Clark County where it is used in part for the production of high income truck crops. It had the lowest value per acre in White Pine County. The average value of land per acre on co-operating farms in the four sections of the state was-

Clark County	\$106
Douglas County	87
Newlands-Walker District	71
White Pine County	33

Value of machinery and equipment per total acre was highest in Clark County and lowest in White Pine. This is accounted for by the fact that the farmers in that section are engaged in a wider range of enterprises. Truck crops are generally grown. These bring higher returns than the field crops of northern counties and require additional machinery. The farms of Clark County had a smaller total acreage and a smaller cropped acreage than the farms further to the north.

The farms of Douglas County had the greatest crop acreage per farm, the greatest investment per cropped acre and the greatest investment in buildings.

The amounts invested per crop acre for various purposes were as follows:

	Buildings	Machinery	Total Investment
Clark County	\$15	\$41	\$398
Douglas County	63	26	537
White Pine County	10	16	220
Newlands-Walker District	13	17	255

Table II.

 INVESTMENTS PER FARM
 35 Nevada Farms, 1934

5.

	Amount Invested				Percent of Total Investment				Your Farm	
	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker Dist.	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker Dist.	Amount	Percent of Total
Real Estate										
Land	\$10,174	\$38,807	\$6,131	\$9,632	59.7	60.6	54.4	59.7		
Farm improvements	653	7,539	505	828	3.8	11.8	4.5	5.1		
Farm residence	2,371	5,851	1,134	2,032	13.9	9.1	10.1	12.6		
TOTAL	13,198	52,197	7,770	12,492	77.4	81.5	69.0	77.4		
Machinery										
Trucks	111	155	12	135	.7	.3	.1	.8		
Automobiles	284	113	39	157	1.7	.2	.4	1.0		
Tractor	316	332	0	4	1.8	.5	0	-		
Other machinery	946	2,266	725	781	5.5	3.5	6.4	4.9		
TOTAL	1,657	2,866	776	1,077	9.7	4.5	6.9	6.7		
Feeds, seeds and supplies	851	1,984	1,197	589	5.0	3.1	10.6	3.6		
Horses	182	671	273	172	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.1		
Productive Livestock										
Beef and other cattle	0	4,100	522	626	0	6.4	4.6	3.9		
Dairy cattle	906	1,742	552	820	5.3	2.7	4.9	5.1		
Hogs	10	233	66	50	.1	.4	.6	.3		
Sheep	0	82	26	6	0	.1	.2	-		
Poultry	58	158	26	169	.3	.3	.2	1.1		
Turkeys	178	2	50	121	1.1	-	.5	.8		
Miscellaneous	0	0	4	14	0	0	.1	-		
TOTAL	1,152	6,317	1,246	1,806	6.8	9.9	11.1	11.2		
TOTAL INVESTMENT	17,040	64,035	11,262	16,136	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Net Earnings

Profits are usually defined simply as the difference between receipts and expenses. What is left is termed profit. The definition is too simple because there is no common usage in regard to all the items that should be included under expenses and receipts. It is therefore better not to use the ill-defined term "profit" but to use instead, as a measure of net returns some more specific terms as are defined below-

Return to Capital and Family Labor is a term used to denote the amount remaining after deducting cash expenses from cash receipts and adjusting for inventory increases or decreases. It is the amount left for the use of the family with which to pay necessary living and personal expenses.

Family Labor Income is found by deducting interest on the farmers equity from the Return to Capital and Family Labor. It is based on the assumption that the net capital invested should earn an income, because if the farmer sold his farm^{and} invested the capital, he would expect to be paid interest for its use. In these records 6 percent interest has been charged against capital investment.

Operator's Labor and Management Wage is found by deducting the value of unpaid family labor (except that of the operator), valued at the same wage rate as hired labor, from the Family Labor Income. The balance which remains represents the income which the operator gets for his own labor and management after all other deductions have been made. This places all farms on the same basis and makes possible a fair comparison between those which have considerable family labor available and those which have little or none.

As used in this report the operator and his family get an additional income in the form of Farm Produce Used.

For the year 1934 the average earnings on the cooperating farms in each of the four sections were as follows-

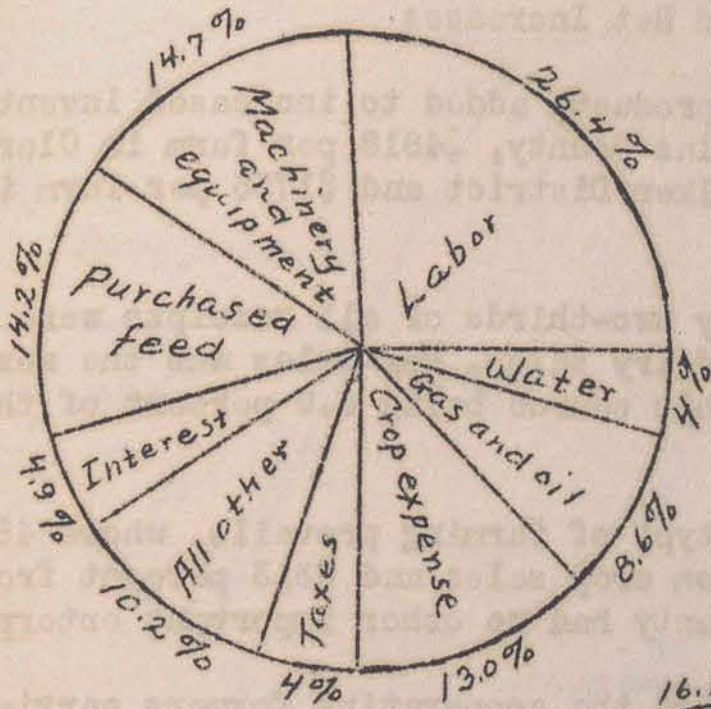
	Return to Capital and Family Labor	Family Labor Income	Operator's Labor and Management Wage	Farm Produce Used
Clark County	\$1952	\$1318	\$1163	\$323
Douglas County	1844	-122	-585	310
White Pine County	1094	579	348	230
Newlands-Walker District	1073	587	371	307

(For details of expenses, receipts and farm earnings see Table III.)

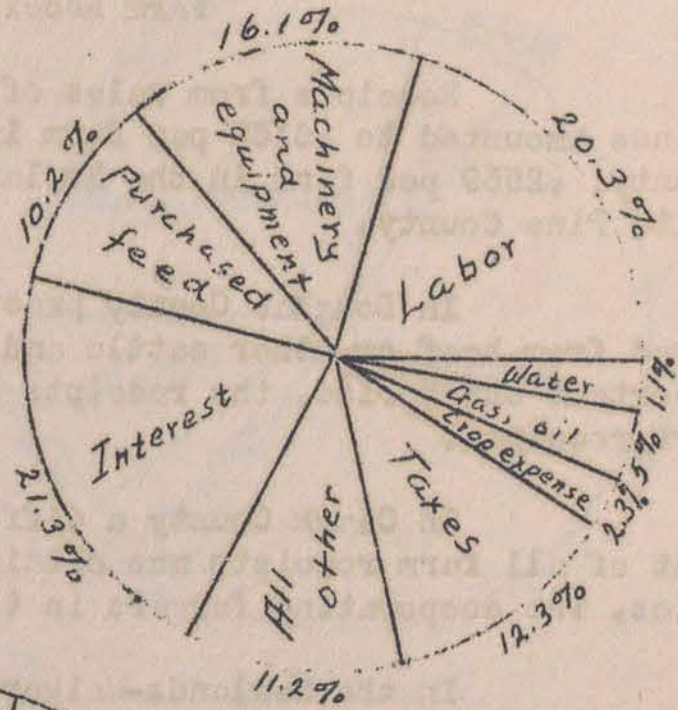
Table III.

Summary of Farm Earnings 1934
Average per Farm, 35 Nevada Farms

	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker Dist.	Your Farm
CASH EXPENSES					
Purchased feed	\$407	\$442	\$49	\$451	
Hired labor	760	878	98	214	
Crop expense	373	100	55	47	
Miscellaneous livestock expense	27	62	9	21	
Electricity and miscellaneous	128	104	5	30	
Auto expense, farm share	17	38	44	23	
Truck and tractor	88	48	2	184	
Machinery, new and repair	240	221	88	94	
Improvements, new and repair	58	113	4	58	
Interest paid	141	922	57	66	
Taxes	116	531	81	164	
Water	114	46	32	62	
Water shares or land bought	50	0	49	0	
Gas and oil	246	214	25	85	
Cash rent	50	0	18	47	
Livestock bought	165	268	54	95	
(1) Total cash expenses	2,980	3,987	670	1,641	
(2) Decrease in farm inventory	-	-	85	-	
(3) Total expenses (Sum of 1 & 2)	2,980	3,987	755	1,641	
CASH RECEIPTS					
Dairy products	1,605	1,811	529	709	
Livestock sales	224	4,788	391	437	
Poultry sales	266	98	118	485	
Crop sales	2,355	395	515	353	
Egg sales	12	319	14	388	
Labor off farm	103	3	118	126	
Miscellaneous receipts	133	90	95	23	
Machinery sales	133	12	69	33	
(4) Total cash receipts	4,831	5,387	1,849	2,554	
(5) Increase in farm inventory	101	444	0	160	
(6) Total receipts (sum of 4 & 5)	4,932	5,831	1,849	2,714	
Total expenses (3)	2,980	3,987	755	1,641	
(7) RETURN TO CAPITAL & FAMILY LABOR	1,952	1,844	1,094	1,073	
(8) Interest @6% on farm equity	634	1,966	515	486	
(9) FAMILY LABOR INCOME (7-8)	1,318	-122	579	587	
(10) Unpaid family labor	155	463	231	216	
(11) OPERATOR'S LABOR & MGT. WAGE (9 minus 10)	1,163	-585	348	371	
Farm produce used	323	310	230	307	

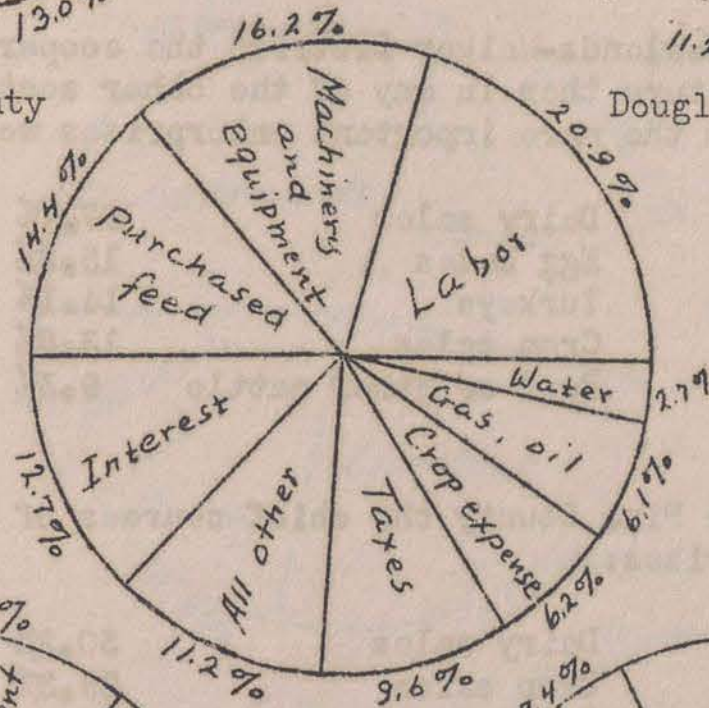


Clark County

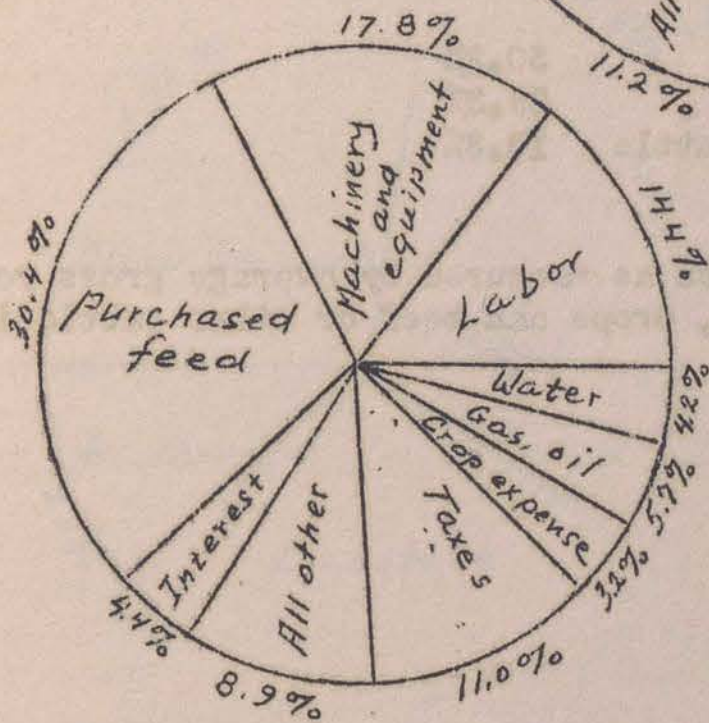


Douglas County

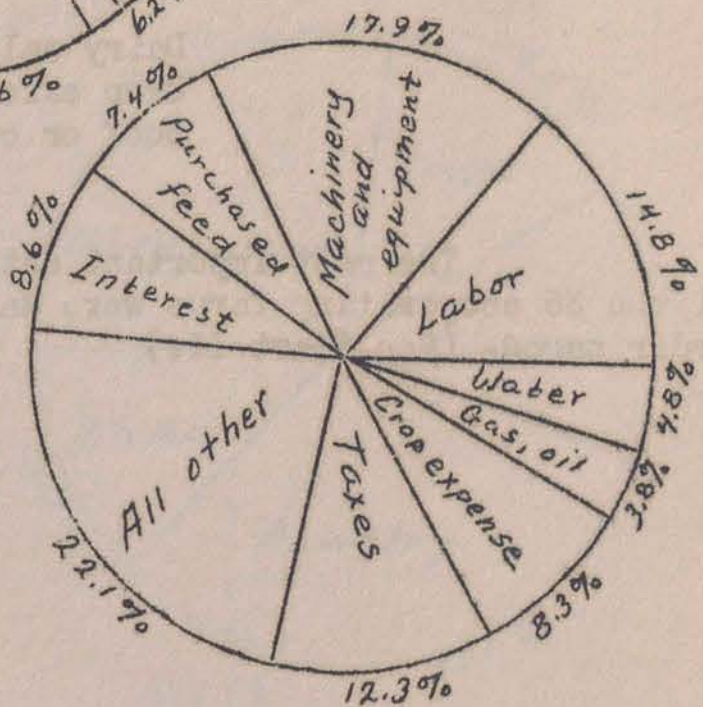
Average



All Sections



Newlands-Walker Dist.



White Pine County

Chart No. I. Showing major items of farm expense based on Table III expressed as a percent of total expenses. Figures on the rim denote percent of all expenses.

Farm Receipts and Net Increases

Receipts from sales of farm products added to increased inventory values amounted to \$6168 per farm in Douglas County, \$4818 per farm in Clark County, \$2559 per farm in the Newlands-Walker District and \$1755 per farm in White Pine County.

In Douglas County practically two-thirds of all receipts were derived from beef or other cattle and from dairy sales. Hog sales was the next most important enterprise, the receipts from this source being 8.9 percent of the total farm receipts.

In Clark County a different type of farming prevails, where 48.9 percent of all farm receipts was obtained from crop sales and 33.3 percent from dairy sales. The cooperating farmers in that county had no other important enterprises.

In the Newlands-Walker District the cooperating farmers carried on a more balanced agriculture than in any of the other sections. The percent of total receipts derived from the more important enterprises were:

Dairy sales	27.7%
Egg sales	15.2%
Turkeys	14.1%
Crop sales	13.8%
Beef or other cattle	9.3%

In White Pine County the chief sources of farm receipts were from the following enterprises:

Dairy sales	30.2%
Crop sales	29.3%
Beef or other cattle	19.3%

The most important enterprises as measured by average gross receipts of the 35 cooperating farms were dairying, crops and beef or other cattle in the order named. (See Chart II.)

Chart No. II. Farm Receipts and Net Increases
 35 Nevada Farms 1934
 Average Percent per Farm

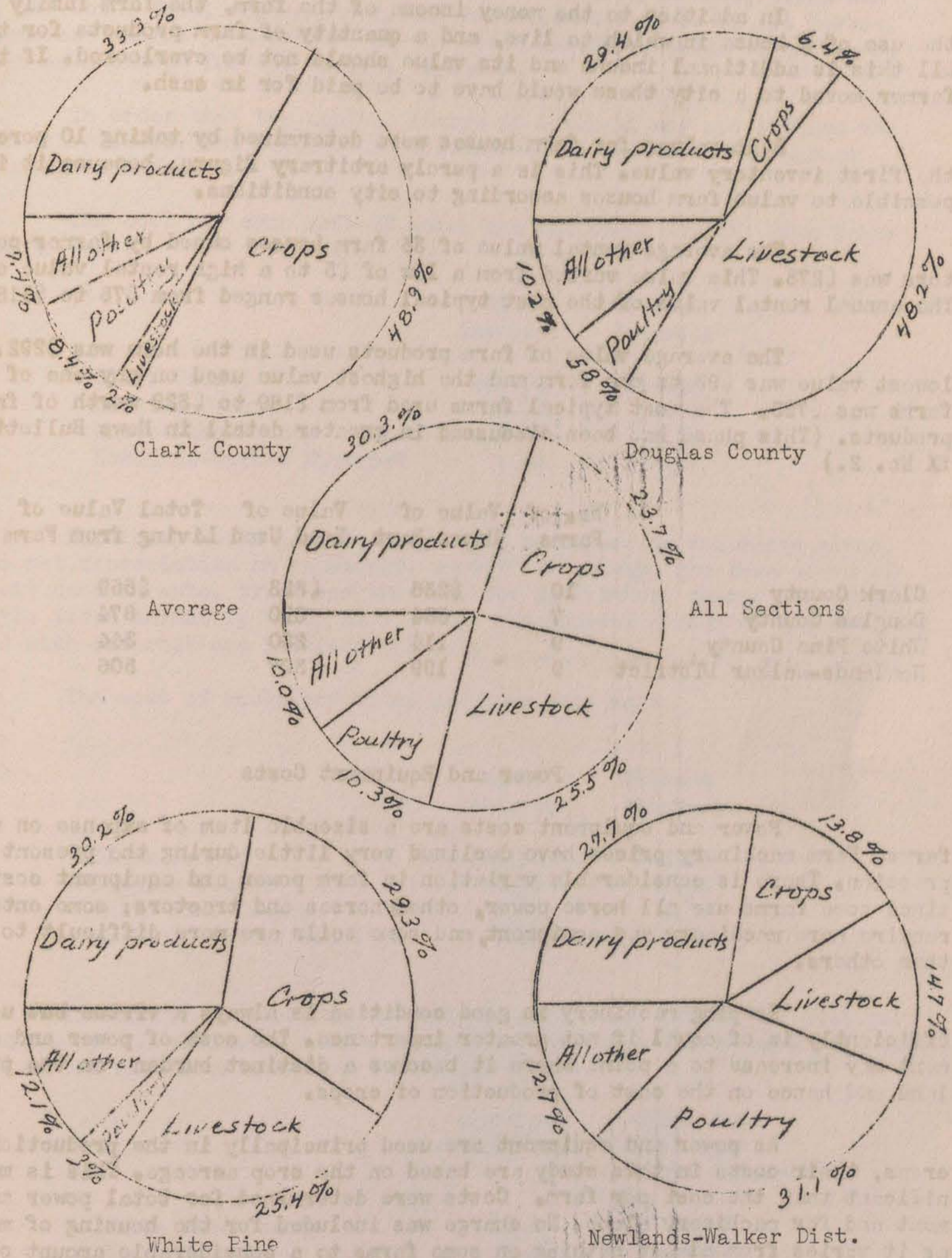


Chart No. II. Showing relative importance of enterprises on cooperating farms in each section of the state. The figures in the margin denote percent of total farm receipts. The poultry section includes sales of poultry, eggs and turkeys.

Farm Privileges

In addition to the money income of the farm, the farm family has had the use of a house in which to live, and a quantity of farm products for the table. All this is additional income and its value should not be overlooked. If the farmer moved to a city these would have to be paid for in cash.

Rent values for farm houses were determined by taking 10 percent of the first inventory value. This is a purely arbitrary figure, because it is impossible to value farm houses according to city conditions.

The average rental value of 35 farm houses owned by farmer cooperators was \$278. This value varied from a low of \$5 to a high rental value of \$1277. The annual rental value of the most typical houses ranged from \$78 to \$315.

The average value of farm products used in the home was \$292. The lowest value was \$93 on one farm and the highest value used on any one of the 35 farms was \$795. The most typical farms used from \$189 to \$329 worth of farm products. (This phase has been discussed in greater detail in News Bulletin Vol. IX No. 2.)

	No. of Farms	Value of House Rent	Value of Food Used	Total Value of Living from Farm
Clark County	10	\$236	\$323	\$559
Douglas County	7	564	310	874
White Pine County	9	114	230	344
Newlands-Walker District	9	199	307	506

Power and Equipment Costs

Power and equipment costs are a sizeable item of expense on most farms. Farm machinery prices have declined very little during the present depression. There is considerable variation in farm power and equipment costs since some farms use all horse power, others horses and tractors; some enterprises require more machinery and equipment, and some soils are more difficult to work than others.

Keeping machinery in good condition is always a virtue but using it efficiently is of equal if not greater importance. The cost of power and equipment may increase to a point where it becomes a distinct burden on the productive land and hence on the cost of production of crops.

As power and equipment are used principally in the production of crops, their costs in this study are based on the crop acreage. This is more significant than the cost per farm. Costs were determined for total power and equipment and for machinery alone. No charge was included for the housing of machinery as it varies from almost nothing on some farms to a considerable amount on others.

Power and equipment costs include net depreciation, repair and upkeep of all machinery, the farm share of gas and oil used in auto, truck and tractor, the total feed, depreciation, and miscellaneous costs of all horses, and an interest charge of 6 percent on the first inventory value of machinery and horses as a charge for the capital invested.

In order that the capital charge or interest may not obscure the effect of other costs, the results are presented with and without interest charges being included.

The cost per crop acre of power and equipment for the four areas of the state were:

	With Interest	Without Interest
Clark County	\$22.08	\$19.45
Douglas County	12.60	10.75
White Pine County	9.79	8.50
Newlands-Walker District	8.81	7.63

Machinery costs include only costs pertinent to machinery alone. They are: net depreciation on machinery, repair and upkeep, the farm share of gas and oil used in auto, truck and tractor, and an interest charge of six percent on the first inventory value as a charge for capital invested. Figures are presented with interest and interest omitted.

The cost of machinery alone per crop acre was:

	With Interest	Without Interest
Clark County	\$17.59	\$15.19
Douglas County	9.19	7.65
White Pine County	4.14	3.19
Newlands-Walker District	6.54	5.52

The number of acres cultivated per work horse affect the cost per acre as shown by the following table. It will be noted that horse cost per acre decreases as the number of acres per horse increases.

	Acres per Work Horse	Horse Cost Per Acre Without Interest
White Pine County	10.6	\$5.60
Clark County	12.9	4.22
Douglas County	14.9	3.09
Newlands-Walker District	21.0	2.10

Kinds of Crops Produced

A different type of farming is carried on in each of the four sections of the state where cooperative records are being obtained. The kinds of crops grown are those best adapted to soil and climatic conditions of the region.

The tillable land in Clark County is divided almost equally among alfalfa, grain, truck crops and pasture; while in Douglas and White Pine Counties pasture and alfalfa predominate but in different proportions. In the Newlands-Walker District, alfalfa occupies more than one half and pasture somewhat less than one third of the tillable area. The proportions are shown in the following table:

Proportion of Tillable Area in Various Kinds of Crops

Kinds of Crops	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands-Walker Dist.
Alfalfa	21.8	18.8	29.1	51.6
Grain	22.6	9.8	8.2	8.5
Truck	24.7	0	3.9	5.2
Pasture	21.1	70.9	50.6	30.8
Fallow	9.8	.5	8.2	3.9

There is a considerable area of waste land on some farms, producing no income, and probably increasing to a greater or lesser extent, the overhead costs of the farm. How much of a factor this is, is a problem for the individual farmer. Certainly in some cases it is large enough to deserve attention.

Average Yield of Crops

Alfalfa, wheat, and barley are the only crops common to all sections of the state. The yield of alfalfa was highest in the southern part of the state because of the long growing season. It was lowest on the cooperating farms of the Newlands-Walker District possibly because of the scarcity of irrigation water in 1934. The yield of both wheat and barley in Douglas County was greater than in any of the other three districts.

The truck crops of Clark County are not grown commercially in any of the other districts studied. For a statement of yield of crops in each of the four cooperating districts see Table IV.

	Acres				Percent of Total Area				Your Farm
	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands-Walker Dist.	Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands-Walker Dist.	
Alfalfa-----	13.5	77.7	35.3	50.0	14.1	17.3	18.7	37.0	
Wheat-----	2.9	8.1	5.6	6.2	0	0	0	0	
Barley-----	3.5	24.1	1.8	1.0	0	0	0	0	
Oats-----	1.0	8.4	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	
Corn silage-----	1.9	0	0	.9	0	0	0	0	
Milo-----	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Millet-----	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0	
Grain, pastured-----	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Grain-----	14.0	40.6	9.9	8.2	14.5	9.1	5.3	6.1	
Potatoes-----	0	.9	2.7	.2	0	0	0	0	
Beet seed-----	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tomato plants-----	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asparagus-----	4.8	0	0	.5	0	0	0	0	
Radishes-----	1.2	0	0	.8	0	0	0	0	
Cantaloupes-----	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Melons-----	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous-----	.6	0	.7	0	0	0	0	0	
Garden-----	.1	0	0	.9	0	0	0	0	
Orchard-----	1.2	0	1.3	2.5	0	0	0	0	
Total Orchard and Truck Crops-----	15.3	.9	4.7	5.0	16.0	.2	2.5	3.7	
Total Cultivated Crops-----	42.8	119.2	49.9	63.2	44.6	26.6	26.5	46.8	
Pasture-----	13.1	293.7	61.3	29.8	13.6	65.5	32.5	22.1	
Fallow-----	6.1	1.9	9.9	3.8	6.4	.4	5.2	2.8	
Total Tillable Acres-----	62.0	414.8	121.1	96.8	64.6	92.5	64.2	71.7	
Waste-----	28.2	24.0	62.6	33.5	29.5	5.4	33.2	24.8	
Farmstead, roads, ditches-----	5.5	9.6	4.8	4.7	5.9	2.1	2.6	3.5	
Total Acres In Farm-----	95.7	448.4	188.5	135.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table V.

Yields of Crops, 35 Nevada Farms 1934

		Clark County			Douglas County			White Pine County			Newlands-Walker Dist.		
		No. of Farms	Acres per Farm	Yield per Acre	No. of Farms	Acres per Farm	Yield per Acre	No. of Farms	Acres per Farm	Yield per Acre	No. of Farms	Acres per Farm	Yield per Acre
Alfalfa	Tons	10	14	4.7	7	78	3.2	9	35	3.0	9	50	2.5
Wheat	Lbs.	4	7	1375	7	8	2359	8	63	1462	4	13	971
Barley	Lbs.	5	7	1275	7	24	3242	8	4	1227	1	10	900
Oats	Lbs.	0	0	-	2	6	1768	4	6	1060	0	0	-
Potatoes	Tons	0	0	-	5	1	5.8	5	5	5.1	0	0	-
Corn silage	Tons	6	5	11.5	0	0	-	1	1	.75	0	0	-
Cabbage	Tons	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	.5	10.4	0	0	-
Sugar beet seed	Lbs.	4	6	2468	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Tomato plants		4	10	143000	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Asparagus	Crates	6	9	43	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Radishes	Doz behs.	5	3	903	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Cantaloupes	Crates	2	7	186	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	7	95

Efficiency and Farm Profits

The purpose of farm management analysis is to increase the financial returns of the farmer. In order to make intelligent suggestions for improving a farm business it is desirable to measure the farm in the light of various factors that are known to be important, and compare them with some standard.

Of the many factors affecting the income or financial return of farmers, the most important are:- size of business, yield of crops per acre, production of animals, balance between enterprises, and labor efficiency.

The most successful farmers usually have:

1. A business as large as, or larger than, the average of the region.
2. Production of crops and animals as good as, or better than local averages.
3. A business so balanced between enterprises that labor, land, by-product feeds and manure are used in the most efficient and profitable manner, considering the farm as a whole.
4. Labor efficiency above the average of the region.

Feeding efficiency, capital efficiency and several other factors are also important.

These farm efficiency factors are designed to give the farm operator an approximate measurement of his success in organizing and managing those elements of the farm business which are to some degree under his control. They provide a means of discovering points of weakness, but they do not provide nor dictate any particular method for their correction.

It should be recognized that there is a limit in the use of factors. Unlimited increases in efficiency factors are often not possible nor desirable. For instance, spreading labor too thinly over a large area of land, or concentrating attention on small numbers of livestock in order to obtain extremely high returns on feed or production, either encounters diminishing returns or results in lack of attention to other phases of the farm business. Common sense is indispensable in drawing conclusions or making recommendations.

It is not easy to reorganize a farm or farmer.

Few farmers have a monopoly on efficiency. Farm operators showing efficient management in one part of the farm business may be very poor in other phases of the business. Such farmers usually get the lowest returns. Those who can manage a large volume of business with high all-around efficiency receive better than average returns.

Factors Affecting Income

There are a number of factors affecting the income of farms and which measure to some extent the efficiency of operation.

The size of farm business may be indicated in several ways, no one of which should be taken by itself as a true measure of size. Some of those factors which indicate size are: total acreage, crop acreage, capital invested, amount of livestock, financial returns or days of productive man labor. The last one mentioned is probably the best single indicator of size of business. By productive work is meant only such labor as is directly productive of income. Non-productive labor, even when essential to the operation of the farm such as care and repair of machinery and buildings, care of horses, etc., is not included.

A day of productive work is defined and used in this report as a nine-hour day of man labor used in the care of productive livestock or crops. The days of productive work on a farm are the number of nine-hour days required, under average conditions, to produce all the crops and care for all the livestock of the farm; it measures the amount of productive labor performed in a year and in that way measures the size of the farm business.

The average number of days of productive work required per animal for each kind of livestock and per acre for each kind of farm crop commonly grown in Nevada were computed from data presented in Nevada Experiment Station News Bulletin Vol. VI No. 8, "Measures of Farm Organization and Management Efficiency". Where data were incomplete they have been supplemented from the reports of other stations. The number of days of productive man labor required per year for each unit of crops and livestock, as used in this bulletin are listed as follows:

Table VI. Productive Work Units Required per Year
Based on a Nine-hour Day
Western Nevada Farms

Multiply the number of work units by nine to get the average number of hours required yearly for each unit of stock or crops.

Dairy - per cow:		Alfalfa - per acre:	
Hand milking,		2.0 to 3.0 tons	3.0
Less than 10.0	17.70	3.1 to 4.0 tons	3.4
10.1 to 20.0	16.00	4.1 to 5.0 tons	3.6
20.1 to 30.0	14.00	Grass hay - per acre	1.1
30.1 to 40.0	12.50	Grain - per acre	3.3
Over 40 cows	11.10	Nurse crop or grain hay-	
Machine milking,		per acre	1.8
15 cows and over	11.10	Corn, ensilage - per acre,	
Other cattle - per		10 ton yield	12.0
animal units*:		Potatoes - per acre	
Less than 5.0	4.60	7 ton yield	14.3
5.0 to 14.9	3.20	Cantaloupes - per acre	
15.0 to 24.9	1.90	114 crate yield	10.2
25.0 and over	1.20	Pasture - per acre,	
Range	.90	Good	.5
Sheep- farm flock-per ewe	.56	Poor	.1
Swine- per cwt. produced:		Asparagus **	22.0
Less than 20.0	1.31	Radishes **	35.0
20.1 to 50.0	.70	Tomato plants **	35.0
50.1 to 200.0	.45	Beet seed **	12.0
200.1 and over	.35	Garden	15.0
Turkeys- per bird:		Orchard - Commercial **	8.0
Natural method	.35	Orchard - Home use **	4.0
Brooder method	.26	Grain pasture	1.8
Chickens - per hen	.30		

* One head mature stock or two head of immature stock

** Data from outside sources

Estimating Farming Efficiency

Nine factors have been selected as being the most important affecting income and which are more or less under the control of the operator, as follows:

	Your Farm
1. Size of business - days of productive work	_____
2. Days of productive work per worker	_____
3. Percent of land in crops	_____
4. Crop yield, alfalfa, (tons per acre)	_____
5. Butterfat per cow	_____
6. Return over feed cost of dairy cows	_____
7. Eggs per hen	_____
8. Equipment and farm power per crop acre. (All machinery, horse feed, miscellaneous horse expense, and interest on the first inventory on machinery and horses)	_____
9. Machinery expense per crop acre (All machinery expense and interest on first inventory.)	_____

Table VII is arranged so that each cooperator may compare the measure of his own efficiency with that of others. The efficiency factors are named at the top of the columns and arranged from the lowest to the highest. The average standings of 35 farmers are in the center of the page with a line drawn above and below. Figures above this line represent better, and those below poorer than average standings.

Your own efficiency in relation to others was found by taking the figures given above and locating their position in the table by drawing a line in the proper position.

3	Good	70	20.1 to 30.0
1	Poor	33	30.1 to 300.0
22.0	Average **	33	300.1 and over
20.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
15.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
12.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
10.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
8.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
6.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
4.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird
2.0	Average **	33	Average - per bird

* One hand mature stock of the kind of immature stock
** Data from outside sources

Table VII

Where Do You Stand?

Family Labor Income	Operator Labor and Mgt. Wage	B.F. per Cow Lbs.	Crop Yield, Alfalfa Tons per Acre	Percent Land in Crops	Days of Productive Work	Days Pro-ductive Work per Worker	Eggs per Hen	Return over Feed Cost of Dairy Cows	Power and Equipment Expense per Crop Acre	Machinery Expense per Crop Acre
High \$4,063	\$3,444	331	5.1	90.0	1,889	526	170	\$140.00	\$4.67	\$2.15
3,605	2,853	326	4.6	82.6	1,758	484	169	120.00	5.43	3.66
3,005	2,353	306	4.3	72.6	1,558	444	159	100.00	6.93	4.76
2,405	1,853	286	4.0	62.6	1,358	404	149	85.00	8.43	5.86
1,805	1,353	266	3.7	52.6	1,158	364	139	70.00	9.93	6.96
1,205	853	246	3.4	42.6	958	334	129	55.00	11.43	8.06
605	353	226	3.1	32.6	758	294	119	40.50	12.93	9.16
5	-247	206	2.8	28.6	658	274	104	30.00	18.93	14.16
-595	-847	186	2.5	24.6	558	254	89	20.00	24.93	19.16
-1,195	-1,447	166	2.2	20.6	458	234	74	10.00	30.93	24.16
-1,795	-2,047	146	1.9	16.6	358	214	59	0	36.93	29.16
-2,395	-2,647	126	1.6	12.6	258	204	44	-5	42.93	34.16
-3,004	-3,394	89	1.5	7.2	149	175	23	-15	45.00	37.40

Note: The figures from your Farm Account Record have been used to indicate your standing on this efficiency chart. The line drawn between any two figures in each column indicates your position with respect to that particular item.

Table VIII.

Summary of Factors Affecting Income
35 Nevada Farms 1934

		Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker District	Your Farm
<u>Size of Business:</u>						
Acres in farm	Number	96	448	188.5	135	
Acres in crops	Number	42.8	119.2	49.9	63.2	
Total acres in crops	Percent	44.6	26.6	26.4	46.8	
Capital invested (incl. house)	Dollars	17,040	64,035	11,262	16,136	
Days of productive work	Days	738	1,241	481	685	
Dairy cows	Number	12.9	31.4	10.2	14.8	
Work horses	Number	3.75	8.0	4.7	3.0	
Livestock	Animal Units**	22.7	174.2	38.0	42.8	
Cash receipts	Dollars	4,831	5,387	1,849	2,554	
Cash expenses	Dollars	2,980	3,987	670	1,641	
Total receipts and net increases	Dollars	4,818	6,168	1,755	2,559	
Total expenses and net decreases	Dollars	2,866	4,324	661	1,486	
<u>Sources of Receipts</u>						
Cash receipts from:						
Dairy products	Percent	34.3	33.7	29.7	28.1	
Livestock sales	Percent	10.4	51.3	28.6	36.6	
Egg sales	Percent	.3	5.9	.8	15.4	
Crop sales	Percent	50.0	7.3	28.9	14.0	
Labor off farm	Percent	2.2	.1	6.6	5.0	
Miscellaneous	Percent	2.8	1.7	5.4	.9	
<u>Capital Efficiency</u>						
Capital in improvements	Percent	3.8	11.8	4.5	5.1	
Capital in productive livestock	Percent	9.1	9.9	11.1	11.1	
Capital in working capital *	Percent	16.4	14.4	17.9	17.9	
Capital represented by residence	Percent	13.9	9.0	10.1	12.6	
Machinery and equipment investment per crop acre	Dollars	41.25	25.72	16.20	17.00	

** An animal unit is defined as one mature cow or horse, and it's equivalent in other stock as 5.8 ewes, 2,100 pounds of pork produced, 100 hens and 68 turkeys.

* Productive livestock plus machinery and equipment.

Summary of Factors Affecting Income, Continued

		Clark County	Douglas County	White Pine County	Newlands- Walker District	Your Farm
<u>Rates of Production</u>						
<u>A. Livestock</u>						
B. F. Production per cow	Pounds	226	242	206	213	
Dairy sales per cow	Dollars	124	58	52	48	
Eggs produced per hen	Number	71	126	75	132	
Return over feed cost, dairy cows	Dollars	78	34	21	29	
<u>B. Crop yield</u>						
Alfalfa	Tons	4.7	3.2	3.05	2.5	
Grain	Lbs.	1325	2969	1298	959	
<u>Labor and Power Efficiency</u>						
Cash expense of hired labor	Dollars	760	878	98	214	
No. of workers, man equivalent		2.6	4.3	1.7	2.1	
Days of productive work per worker		288	287	283	324	
Acres of crops per man		15.8	27.8	29.4	31.6	
Acres of crops per work horse		12.6	15.1	10.6	21.0	
Acres of crops per horse equivalent*		6.8	9.5	10.6	13.9	
Acres of crops per total horse		11.3	11.0	7.3	18.0	
No. of horses, all horses		3.75	10.8	6.8	3.5	
Horse cost per horse**(All horses)	Dollars	49	34	41	41	
<u>Power and equipment expense</u>						
per crop acre	Dollars	22.08	12.60	9.79	8.81	
Machinery expense per crop acre	Dollars	17.59	9.19	4.14	6.54	
<u>Land Efficiency</u>						
<u>Total acres in:</u>						
Crops	Percent	44.6	26.6	26.4	46.8	
Pasture	Percent	13.6	65.5	32.5	22.1	
Waste and unimproved	Percent	29.5	5.4	33.2	24.8	
<u>Crop acres in:</u>						
Alfalfa	Percent	31.6	65.2	70.7	79.3	
Grain	Percent	32.7	34.0	19.8	12.8	
Truck	Percent	32.7	.8	6.8	2.5	

* Horse equivalent obtained by adding to the number of work horses on each farm the following horse equivalents: ordinary size farm tractors - 6 horses, small garden tractors - 1.5 horses, caterpillar - 8 horses.

** Feed plus depreciation.

Summary

1. Complete farm account records were obtained on 35 farms in Nevada in 1934. Of these ten were in Clark County, seven in Douglas County, nine in White Pine County and nine in Churchill and Lyon Counties. Those in Churchill and Lyon Counties are grouped together in this report and are referred to as the Newlands-Walker District.
2. In 1934 there was sufficient improvement in the prices of farm products to result in an average increase in the Net Worth of all cooperating farms of \$605. There was a reduction in Net Worth on 11 out of the 35 farms.
3. The average investment and the average Net Worth per farm and per crop acre was greatest in Douglas County and least for the cooperating farms in White Pine County.
4. The average return to Capital and Family Labor per farm ranged from \$1073 in the Newlands-Walker District to \$1952 in Clark County. Operator's Labor and Management Wage varied from minus \$585 in Douglas County to \$1163 in Clark County.
5. In addition to the money income of the farm, there was a non-cash income in the form of farm produce used amounting to an average of \$292, and rental value of the farm home amounting to an average of \$278.
6. Power and equipment costs were highest in Clark County where there is considerable truck farming.
7. Alfalfa yields were highest in Clark County due to the long growing season. Grain yields were highest in Douglas County. The average yield of alfalfa on all farms was 3.1 tons per acre.
8. The average production of butterfat from a total of 574 cows was 226 pounds.
9. The average return over feed cost per cow was \$40.50.
10. The average production per hen was 119 eggs.
11. The total area of 35 farms was 7,006 acres. The total cropped area was 2,281 acres of which 1,134 acres were in alfalfa.

ANNUAL REPORT
 FARM MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 ELKO COUNTY

Mark Menke and V. E. Scott, Collaborators.

Individual summaries and net worth statements were returned to cooperators shortly after the books were closed. From time to time analyses of some phases of the project are prepared and sent to cooperators and others who are interested. These different analyses will be assembled into a complete report to serve as reference material.

TABLE I. FINANCIAL SUMMARY.
 1933 and 1934 Compared

It is evident that agricultural conditions in 1934 were much more favorable than conditions in 1933.

Cash income on these cooperating farms averaged \$1428 greater for 1934 and total income including increased net worth and farm produced food was \$3779 in 1934 as compared with \$1674 in 1933, a gain of 125%.

Expenses were also slightly greater in 1934. While income increased 125%, expenses increased only .7%, leaving a net gain to the group of \$2200 which is a gain of 259% over 1933.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

<u>Income</u>	Average of 4 farms		Your Farm	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Total Cash	\$ 2627	\$ 1199	\$	\$
Increased net worth	920	125		
Farm produce used	232	350		
Average Total Income	3779	1674		
<u>Expense</u>				
Total Cash	731	726		
Decreased net worth	-	-		
Average Total Expense	731	726		
Return to Capital, Operator and Family labor.	3048	848		
Int. on Investment (6%)	1255	1230		
Operator and Family labor income	1793	-382		

TABLE II. INCOME FACTORS

The total income as used in this study was derived from sales, increased inventory of crops and livestock, and the farm value of produce used by the family. No account is made of feeds or produce interchanged between enterprises since this would tend toward duplication.

89.0 percent of the income was from sales, 3.2 percent of the income was from increased inventory and 7.8 percent was from farm produce used on the farm. This last figure is pretty uniform on all of the cooperating farms in the State.

Increased inventory is small compared to other areas. This is due to the time of the year when the accounts closed (April 30,). A change of inventory date to the calendar year will change this, for larger stocks of both feed and livestock are normally on hand at that time.

The principal sources of income were as follows: Sale and inventory increase of crops - 26.5 percent, sale of cattle plus sale of dairy products - 29.7 percent, sale of hogs - 16.1 percent. About 20 percent of the income on these farms is made up of sales of poultry, eggs, labor off the farm, and miscellaneous farm items, any one of which amounts to less than 3 percent but making up a total that is well worth reckoning.

INCOME FACTORS

Sales	Average of 4 farms		Your Farm	
	Value	%	Value	%
Crops	\$ 716.99	24.3		
Horses	47.50	1.6		
Equipment	56.25	1.9		
Cattle	533.72	18.1		
Dairy Products	343.61	11.6		
Poultry	20.17	.7		
Eggs	57.34	1.9		
Hogs	473.69	16.1		
Sheep	59.13	2.0		
Wool	43.46	1.5		
Miscellaneous	275.62	9.3		
Total Sales	2627.48	89.0		
Inventory Increase				
Crops	- - -	- -		
Horses	65.00	2.2		
Cattle	- - -	- -		
Hogs	- - -	- -		
Sheep	30.38	1.0		
Farm Produce Used	231.50	7.8		
TOTAL	2954.36	100.		

TABLE III. EXPENSE FACTORS

The expense factors considered in this table are farm operating expense, net decrease in inventory of crops, livestock, equipment, and buildings. Changes in capital expenditures and payments on principal and interest are not considered since they usually involve borrowings or use of funds in excess of those mentioned in this table.

Expenses were about equally divided between operating expense and decreased inventory.

Expenses may be grouped for the purpose of analysis into livestock, crop, building and equipment, transportation including automobile and truck repairs, depreciation on buildings and equipment, and taxes. In the table these groups are broken up into items in order that cooperators may compare their expense item by item with the average. Livestock expense amounted to 42.1 percent of the total farm expense and four-fifths of this consisted of decreased inventory. This indicates liquidation of livestock with corresponding reduced income from sales next year. Crop expense including hired labor, which was practically all crop labor, and water tax which was all used on crops amounted to 15.5 percent; building and equipment expense 18.7 percent; transportation 13.3 percent; taxes 7.5 percent; and miscellaneous expense, chargeable to overhead 3.1 percent.

EXPENSE FACTORS

Operating Expense	Average of 4 farms		Your Farm	
	Value	%	Value	%
Purchase of Stock	\$ 91.50	6.2		
Crop Expense	40.89	2.8		
Hired Labor	174.05	11.9		
Equipment Repair	52.28	3.6		
Auto Repair	46.48	3.2		
Gas & Oil	148.35	10.1		
Real Estate Repair	9.47	.6		
County & State Taxes	107.21	7.3		
Special Taxes	3.07	.2		
Water Taxes	12.00	.8		
Miscellaneous	45.57	3.1		
Total Operating Expense	730.87	49.8		
Decreased Inventory				
Crops	.13			
Horses	- - -	- -		
Equipment	97.87	6.7		
Cattle	225.25	17.5		
Poultry	27.88	1.9		
Hogs	240.88	16.5		
Buildings	112.00	7.6		
TOTAL	1464.88	100.		

TABLE IV. EFFICIENCY FACTORS

Table IV is included for the purpose of an average efficiency which individuals may compare with their own farm. The average is practically the same as one 2300 acre farm, 23.6 percent of which was in crops other than pasture. "Other hay" consisting of grain hay and meadow grasses yielded slightly better than alfalfa. Only one cutting of alfalfa was reported, which accounts for the low yield of 1.4 tons per acre. Dry farm rye and barley mixed, yielded 7.3 bushels per acre while the same mixture irrigated yielded 13.8 bushels per acre. Dry farm wheat has the same yield as barley and rye, but irrigated wheat yielded 23.6 bushels. On account of no late water the potato yield was only 1.6 tons per acre.

Hogs averaged 6.2 pigs per litter with sales amounting to \$27.10 per litter.

The following incomes per head of mature stock are worth comparing: Dairy products and beef \$11.55; Hogs \$35.90; Chickens \$2.07; Sheep \$3.32. Dairy cows produced 132# of butterfat. This is extremely low production but it must be remembered that this production was obtained principally from low grade pasture. This production was 8# per cow lower than the same herds produced in 1933. The average production of all dairy cows on 41 cooperating farms in 1934 was 227.5#, a gain of 3.5# over the previous year. Considerable culling and more efficient feeding could easily double the income from this source.

Crop acres per worker was practically double that of any other area in the state as was also crop acres per horse.

Machinery investment per crop acre was \$12.

EFFICIENCY FACTORS

	Average of 4 Farms		Your Farm	
	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Acres	Yield Per Acre
Total Acres	2300			
Crop Acres	542	23.6%		
Alfalfa	279	1.4 T		
Other Hay	153	1.5 T		
Mixed Grains (Irrigated)	18	720 #		
(Dry)	30	380 #		
Dry Land Wheat	10	440 #		
Irrigated Wheat	38	1420 #		
Potatoes	14.5	1.6 T		
Pasture (a.u. days)	1446	37		

Table IV (Continued)

Livestock

	Average of 4 farms		Your Farm	
	No.	Unit Yield	No.	Unit Yield
Hog Income Per Litter	46	\$27.10		
No. Pigs Per Litter	287	6.2		
Dairy Income Per Cow	48.2	\$31.80		
Butterfat Per Cow	6330.6	132 #		
Beef Income Per Head (Mature animal)	220.1	\$ 5.96		
Poultry Income Per Hen	242	\$ 2.07		
Eggs Produced (dozen)	1501.4	6.2		
Sheep Income	148	\$ 3.32		

Labor and Equipment

Crop Acres Per Man	8.3	62.6
Gross Income Per Man	\$3779.00	\$455.30
Crop Acres Per Horse	22.7	22.9
Machinery Investment Per Crop Acre	\$6358.00	\$ 12.00

TABLE V. FAMILIES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO AGE AND LABOR GROUPS

The average number of persons per family was 5. Adult members of the family averaged 3.2, children over 16 - .3, children under 16- 1.1, hired labor .3, and visitors .1. The fractional numbers was obtained by dividing the total number of days in each class by 365, making an average number for each day of the year.

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO AGE AND LABOR GROUPS

	Average of 4 farms	Your Farm
Adults	3.2	
Children over 16	.3	
Children under 16	1.1	
Farm Labor	.3	
Visitors	.1	
TOTAL	5.0	

TABLE VI. LIVING EXPENSES

It is obvious that living expense should take up a higher percent of the smaller incomes. This fact is borne out in this table and the percentages compare favorably with those of 41 families in the state, the highest in the state being 52.5% and the lowest 18.6% in this table. The average of this group is 25.2% and that of 41 other families is 32.1%. The average cash living expense of \$718.50 compares very favorably with the average cash expense of \$745 of 41 families in the state.

The average of these farms produced 24.4 percent of the living cost. The variation was from 15.4% to 36.5%. The value of farm produce was estimated at the farm price. Those who buy any produce that is sold off their farms, get a farm price for the thing sold and pay a retail price for the thing purchased. This tends to make living costs higher and income lower.

	LIVING EXPENSES		Per Person Per Day	
	Per Family Per Year		Per Person Per Day	
	Aver. 4 farms	Your Farm	Aver. 4 farms	Your Farm
Cash Expense	\$ 718.35	\$	\$.394	\$
Farm Produce	\$ 231.59	\$	\$.127	\$
Total Living Expense	\$ 949.94	\$	\$.521	\$
Total Income (Table I)	\$3770.00	\$		
Percent of Income Used for Living	25.2			
Percent in Cash	75.6		75.6	
Percent from Farm	24.4		24.4	

TABLE VII. CASH LIVING EXPENSE

The group of farms spent 25.2 percent of its income for living expense. (See Table VI). Table VII shows the amount of money and percent of money used for various living expenses. 33 percent of the living expense was for purchased food. This varies between 23.8 percent and 53.2 percent. With a few exceptions, the percent of cash used for food varies inversely with the percent of living secured from the farm for practically all of the farm privilege is in the form of food.

Operating the home consisting of fuel, soap, kitchen supplies other than food accounted for 10.5 percent of the cash expense. Health which consists of doctor bills, dentist bills, and medicine accounted for 4 percent. Recreation and development accounted for 7.5 percent, and life insurance and savings 5 percent. It will be noted that the item "personal" accounted for 39.5 percent of the living expense. The item "personal" was overworked. Some cooperators listed clothing under this heading, therefore it was necessary to combine the two items. No cash was spent on house furnishings or home improvement.

CASH LIVING EXPENSE
Percent of Each Item

	Average of 4 farms		Your Farm	
	Cash	%	Cash	%
Food	\$236.10	33.0		
Operating House	75.35	10.5		
House Furnishing	0	0		
Health	28.81	4.0		
Development and Recreation	54.88	7.5		
Personal and Clothing	287.08	40.0		
Life Insurance & Savings	36.13	5.0		
Home Improvement	0	0		
TOTAL	718.35	100.0		

FARM-SLAUGHTERED HOGS
ARE NOT PROCESS TAXED

NEVADA FARMERS WHO SLAUGHTER HOGS FOR CONSUMPTION BY THEIR OWN FAMILY, HOUSEHOLD, OR EMPLOYEES, IN GENERAL ARE EXEMPTED FROM THE PROCESSING TAX ON PORK, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK.

FARM BUTCHERING IS IN PROGRESS OR COMPLETED ON MANY FARMS IN THE STATE, BUT SOME RANCHERS ARE PLANNING A "SECOND KILLING" BEFORE THE WARM WEATHER.

NOT ONLY ARE NEVADA FARMERS EXEMPTED FROM PAYING THE TAX ON SLAUGHTERINGS FOR THEIR OWN USE AND THAT OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS, SCOTT STATED, BUT THEY ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TAX ON HOGS WHICH THEY THEMSELVES SLAUGHTER FOR SALE TO RETAILERS OR COMMERCIAL HANDLERS.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TAX ON SUCH SLAUGHTER WAS PLACED UPON THE HANDLERS, UNDER A REGULATION WHICH TOOK EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1934, THE BEGINNING OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

FARMERS ARE NOW LIABLE FOR THE PROCESSING TAX ONLY UPON HOG PRODUCTS WHICH THEY SELL DIRECTLY TO, OR EXCHANGE DIRECTLY WITH, THE CONSUMERS, IN EXCESS OF CERTAIN EXEMPTION THAT APPLY TO PRODUCERS ONLY, ACCORDING TO SCOTT.

"UNDER THESE EXEMPTIONS," HE SAID, "THE PRODUCER WHO SLAUGHTERS HIS OWN HOGS AND SELLS TO OR EXCHANGES WITH CONSUMERS NOT MORE THAN 300 POUNDS OF THE PRODUCTS, DURING ANY ONE MARKETING YEAR, IS NOT REQUIRED TO PAY THE PROCESSING TAX."

(MORE)

"IF THE PRODUCER SELLS OR EXCHANGES MORE THAN 300 POUNDS BUT NOT MORE THAN 1,000 POUNDS OF HOG PRODUCTS HE IS LIABLE FOR THE TAX ON THE AMOUNT SOLD OR EXCHANGED IN EXCESS OF 300 POUNDS. BUT IF HE SELLS OR EXCHANGES MORE THAN 1,000 POUNDS OF PRODUCTS, HE IS LIABLE FOR THE TAX UPON THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF SUCH SALES OR EXCHANGES."

THE TAX IS REQUIRED TO BE PAID ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE MONTH DURING WHICH THE PROCESSING OCCURRED. AND PAYMENT IS MADE BY NEVADA FARMERS TO THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN RENO.

NEVADA WHEAT OUTLOOK
FOR 1935 IS OUTLINED

NEVADA FARMERS, NOW PUTTING IN THEIR SPRING WHEAT, NEED NOT BOTHER ABOUT THE WORLD OR NATIONAL PRICE OF THAT GRAIN DURING 1935 IF THEY DO NOT PLANT TOO MUCH, IN THE OPINION OF PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT, ECONOMIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

AS FAR AS WHEAT IS CONCERNED, NEVADA ON THE WHOLE IS AN IMPORTING AREA AND PRODUCERS IN MOST VALLEYS OF THE STATE, HE SAYS, RECEIVE FROM SIX TO EIGHT DOLLARS A TON OVER THE NATIONAL MARKET PRICE.

IN A FEW AREAS OF NEVADA, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, ESPECIALLY CARSON VALLEY AND THE NEWLANDS PROJECT, THE PRICE IS LOWER THAN IN THE REST OF THE STATE, BECAUSE FARMERS THERE PRODUCED, IN 1934, MORE THAN THEY COULD USE LOCALLY.

AN INCREASE OF 5 TO 6 PERCENT OVER THAT OF 1934 IS LOOKED FOR IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE THIS YEAR, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS. THIS INCREASE, WITH NORMAL YIELDS, WOULD PRODUCE ABOUT 165,000,000 BUSHELS IN EXCESS OF DOMESTIC DEMAND, AND IS EXPECTED TO REDUCE WHEAT PRICES TO AN EXPORT BASIS UNLESS THERE IS GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE IN MARKETING.

"WHEAT PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES," SCOTT SAYS, "HAVE BEEN ABOVE WORLD PRICES AND THOSE WHO HAVE CO-OPERATED IN THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM HAVE RECEIVED A PRICE COMPARABLE WITH THAT OF 1910 TO 1914 DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

(MORE)

"WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE DECLINED ABOUT 14 PERCENT FROM 1931 TO 1934. THIS REDUCTION WAS MADE PRIMARILY IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA. IMPORTING COUNTRIES INCREASED THEIR PRODUCTION AND SOUTH AMERICA FAILED TO DECREASE AS WAS AGREED."

HOG RAISING CONDITIONS
CONSIDERED FAVORITE

CONDITIONS FOR PROFITABLE HOG OPERATION IN NEVADA APPEAR MORE FAVORABLE NOW THAN FOR SOME TIME IN THE OPINION OF PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

"WITH GRAIN PRICES AT THEIR PRESENT LEVEL, IT LOOKS LIKE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR NEVADA FARMERS TO PRODUCE AT A PROFIT A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF THE PORK NEEDS OF THE STATE," HE SAYS IN THE HOG OUTLOOK FOR 1935.

HOG PRICES APRIL 1ST, INCLUDING THE PROCESSING TAX WERE THE HIGHEST SINCE 1929. THE SEASONAL RISE WHICH BEGAN IN DECEMBER HAS CONTINUED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION TO DATE AND TODAY SAN FRANCISCO HOG QUOTATIONS ARE ABOUT DOUBLE THOSE OF A YEAR AGO.

A SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES OF FROM 30 TO 40 PERCENT, OVER THE COUNTRY, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RAPID RISE IN PRICES, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN.

"NEVADA HOG PRODUCTION HAS SUFFERED DECREASES ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE COUNTRY," SCOTT SAYS. PRESENT PRODUCTION IN THE STATE IS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 30 PERCENT UNDER 1932 NUMBERS OF ABOUT 22,000.

NEVADA PRODUCES ONLY A FRACTION OF ITS HOG PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS FROM THE CORN BELT SUPPLYING A LARGE PART OF THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE.

INCREASED HOG MARKETING, WHICH USUALLY TAKE PLACE IN APRIL AND MAY EACH YEAR, ARE EXPECTED THIS YEAR TO BE OF VERY SHORT DURATION, AND ANY DECLINE IN PRICES WHICH MAY OCCUR THEN, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, IS EXPECTED TO BE FOLLOWED BY ADVANCING SUMMER PRICES.

WHEAT FARMERS IN NEVADA
TO VOTE ON CONTROL PLAN

A REFERENDUM ON THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM WILL BE HELD IN NEVADA MAY 25, AS IN ALL THE OTHER STATES, PROFESSOR VERNER E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, HAS ANNOUNCED.

AT THAT TIME, HE SAYS, ALL NEVADA FARMERS WHO RAISE WHEAT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY SIGNED CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, WILL BE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION OF A SIMILAR PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE.

CONSIDERED BY THE RANCHERS, ACCORDING TO PLANS, WILL BE NOT ONLY THE FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAM, BUT CHANGES FOR THE YEARS AHEAD.

AMONG THESE FEATURES, SCOTT SAYS, WILL BE VOLUNTARY CONTRACTS CALLING FOR ADJUSTMENT TO MEET CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND EXPORT POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CROP YEARS 1936 THROUGH 1939.

PROVISION FOR MINOR ADJUSTMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL FARMS TO TAKE CARE OF CROP ROTATION, WITH THE CONDITION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO BE DETERMINED EACH YEAR, BUT THE ADJUSTMENT NOT TO INVOLVE REDUCTION OF MORE THAN 25 PER CENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S BASE ACREAGE, ARE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSALS ON WHICH THE FARMERS' OPINION WILL BE SOUGHT BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

BASE PERIODS, THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES, WILL REMAIN THE SAME AS IN THE PRESENT PROGRAM, WHILE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION THROUGH COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.

(MORE)

FROM - UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.

TOTAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO NEVADA FARMERS WHO SIGNED UP IN THE WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM HAVE REACHED \$47,268 ON FEBRUARY 28, THE LAST DATE FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, SCOTT SAYS.

GREATEST PART OF THIS SUM WENT TO CHURCHILL COUNTY, FARMERS OF WHICH RECEIVED \$11,895. LYON COUNTY RANCHERS CAME IN NEXT, WITH \$9,422, WITH DOUGLAS IN THIRD PLACE AT \$6,177. FARMERS IN CLARK, ELKO, EUREKA, HUMBOLDT, NYE, ORMSBY, PERSHING, WASHOE, AND WHITE PINE COUNTIES ALSO RECEIVED BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

NEVADA'S WINTER WHEAT ON APRIL 1, HAD A CONDITION OF 94 PER CENT OF NORMAL, COMPARED TO 96 A YEAR AGO, ACCORDING TO THE U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. THE CROP IS NOW FORECAST AT ABOUT 2,070 TONS OR 69,000 BUSHELS, COMPARED TO 1,800 TONS IN 1934, 1,440 IN 1933 AND AN AVERAGE FOR 1928-1932 OF 2,070 TONS. THE ACREAGE LAST YEAR WAS MUCH REDUCED ON ACCOUNT OF DROUGHT LAST FALL AT PLANTING TIME. THE SPRING WHEAT CROP OF NEVADA IN 1934 WAS 8,280 TONS.

A FORECAST OF THE PRODUCTION OF SPRING WHEAT PLANTED WILL BE MADE EARLY IN JULY, WHEN THE PLANTING WILL BE FAR ENOUGH ADVANCED TO AFFORD A BASIS FOR SUCH A FORECAST.

NEVADA FARMERS TO HEAR
ABOUT WHEAT REFERENDUM

COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED WHEAT ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE YEARS AHEAD, TO BE VOTED ON BY NEVADA WHEAT FARMERS ON MAY 25, WILL BE EXPLAINED AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

THE WHEAT MEETINGS, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK, WILL BE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE REGULAR FARM CENTER MEETINGS. SOME OF THE GATHERINGS HAVE ALREADY BEEN HELD, AND ALL OTHERS WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE REFERENDUM DATE.

"IN GENERAL," SCOTT SAID, "THE PROPOSED NEW CONTRACT WILL FOLLOW THE FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE FIRST PROGRAM, WITH ADDITIONAL EMPHASIS UPON THE POSSIBILITIES OF SHIFTING LAND IN DROUGHT AND DUST-STORM AREAS TO GRASS AND SOIL-BINDING CROPS."

THE PROPOSED NEW CONTRACT WILL BE VOLUNTARY. IT IS PROPOSED FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1936, 1937, 1938, AND 1939, BUT MAY BE TERMINATED AT THE END OF ANY ONE YEAR. PRODUCERS THEMSELVES MAY TERMINATE IT, BY TAKING A REFERENDUM, WHICH WILL BE HELD IF 25 PERCENT OF THE PRODUCERS IN ANY REGION PETITION FOR IT.

THE CONTRACT MAY BE TERMINATED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IF A REVISED PLAN SATISFACTORY TO A MAJORITY OF THE CONTRACT SIGNERS, IS DEVELOPED.

THE BASE ACREAGE PERIOD, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, WILL BE THE YEARS 1930 TO 1932 INCLUSIVE, AND THE BASE PRODUCTION PERIOD, 1928 TO 1932 INCLUSIVE, AS UNDER THE FIRST PROGRAM.

(MORE)

EACH PRODUCER'S ALLOTMENT WILL REMAIN 54 PERCENT OF HIS
BASE PRODUCTION. GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN FIXING BASE ACREAGE OF IN-
DIVIDUAL GROWERS WILL BE PROVIDED TO TAKE CARE OF THE "ONE YEAR MAN"
AND TO PERMIT ADJUSTMENTS IN LINE WITH SOUND FARMING PRACTICES.

THE REQUIRED ADJUSTMENT IN ANY ONE YEAR WILL NOT EXCEED 25
PERCENT OF THE BASE. THE PRESENT PROGRAM PROVIDES THAT AS MUCH AS
20 PERCENT ADJUSTMENT MAY BE ASKED, BUT THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE ASKED
FOR WAS 15 PERCENT IN 1934.

THE PROPOSED NEW PROGRAM CONTEMPLATES GREATER RESPONSIBILITY
FOR THE LOCAL COUNTY WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS.

NEVADA FARMERS VOTING
IN WHEAT REFERENDUM

FIRST BALLOTS BY MAIL HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED IN NEVADA'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN REFERENDUM, SET FOR MAY 25, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

VOTES IN THE BALLOTING TO SOUND OUT SENTIMENT IN THE STATE AS TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WHEAT PLAN MAY BE SENT BY MAIL OR CAST IN PERSON ON THE REFERENDUM DAY, HE STATED. BALLOTS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, AND SHOULD BE DELIVERED TO THE COUNTY WHEAT COMMITTEES.

ALL WHEAT FARMERS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE NOW CONTRACT HOLDERS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE. BOTH TENANTS AND OWNERS OF LAND WHICH IS LEASED MAY VOTE, ACCORDING TO THE RULES, BUT OWNERS OR LEASERS OF MORE THAN ONE FARM MAY VOTE ONLY ONCE.

THE 304 NEVADA FARMERS NOW HOLDING CONTRACTS WITH THE A.A.A. UNDER THE PROGRAM HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BENEFIT PAYMENTS, SCOTT SAID, AND WILL RECEIVE ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE BEFORE THE CONTRACTS EXPIRE AT THE END OF THIS YEAR.

CHURCHILL COUNTY RANCHERS HAVE RECEIVED THE LARGEST SUM, SOME FIFTEEN THOUSAND HAVING BEEN PAID THEM IN BENEFITS. FARMERS IN LYON COUNTY HAVE RECEIVED A SUM OF MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHILE THOSE IN DOUGLAS, ELKO, AND WASHOE COUNTIES HAVE BEEN PAID MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BENEFITS.

(MORE)

ALL TOLD, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, 8,559 ACRES OF THE STATE'S WHEAT LAND IS UNDER CONTRACT, ACCOUNTING FOR A PRODUCTION UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF 208,199 BUSHEL ANNUALLY.

CHURCHILL COUNTY LEADS IN CONTRACTED ACRES, WITH 2,079 SIGNED UP, WHILE LYON HAS 1,801, WASHOE 1,040, PERSHING 1,024, DOUGLAS 932, EUREKA 15, ELKO 958, HUMBOLDT 471, NYE 21, AND WHITE PINE 218.

NEVADA FARMERS TO VOTE
ON WHEAT CONTROL PLAN

GROWERS OF WHEAT IN NEVADA WILL BALLOT ON SATURDAY, MAY 25, ON WHETHER THEY WANT THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM CONTINUED.

ALL RANCHERS WHO RAISE WHEAT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY HAVE SIGNED WHEAT CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, WILL VOTE. NO OBLIGATION TO SIGN A NEW ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT WILL BE INVOLVED IN VOTING IN THE REFERENDUM.

BALLOTS WILL BE CAST AT THE VARIOUS COMMUNITY CENTERS IN THE COUNTIES ON SATURDAY, OR DEPOSITED IN THE OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS BEFORE THAT DATE. BALLOTS WHICH ARE MAILED, ACCORDING TO THE REGULATIONS, MUST REACH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICES IN THE COUNTIES ON SATURDAY OR BEFORE.

NOT ONLY THE FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAM, BUT CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR THE FUTURE WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE NEVADA FARMERS IN CASTING THEIR VOTES.

AMONG THESE FEATURES, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, ARE VOLUNTARY CONTRACTS CALLING FOR ADJUSTMENT TO MEET CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND EXPORT POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CROP YEARS 1936 THROUGH 1939.

PROVISION FOR MINOR ADJUSTMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL FARMS TO TAKE CARE OF CROP ROTATION, WITH THE CONDITION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO

(MORE)

BE DETERMINED EACH YEAR, BUT THE ADJUSTMENT NOT TO INVOLVE REDUCTION OF MORE THAN 25 PERCENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S BASE ACREAGE, ARE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSALS.

BASE PERIODS, THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES, WILL REMAIN AS IN THE PRESENT PROGRAM, WHILE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION THROUGH COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS IS PROVIDED FOR.

NEVADA FARMERS FAVOR
GOVERNMENT WHEAT PLAN

NEVADA WHEAT FARMERS ARE DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM.

THIS IS EVIDENT FROM THE WHEAT REFERENDUM RECENTLY CONDUCTED IN THE STATE BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

OF NEVADA FARMERS NOW HOLDING CONTRACTS, 177 FAVORED THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PROGRAM, ACCORDING TO THE REFERENDUM BALLOTING, WHILE BUT 37 OPPOSED IT, A "YES" PERCENTAGE OF 82.7.

NEVADA WHEAT GROWERS NOT HOLDING CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT AT PRESENT VOTED TWO TO ONE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PROGRAM, 42 CASTING AFFIRMATIVE VOTES IN COMPARISON WITH 19 NEGATIVE VOTES.

THE PERCENTAGE OF VOTING NEVADA CONTRACT HOLDERS FAVORING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PROGRAM RANGED FROM 100 PERCENT IN PERSHING AND CLARK COUNTIES TO 50 PERCENT IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

PERCENTAGES OF CONTRACT SIGNERS FAVORING THE PROGRAM IN EACH COUNTY FOLLOWS: CHURCHILL 75, CLARK 100, DOUGLAS 87.5, ELKO 80, HUMBOLDT 100, LYON 86.2, PERSHING 100, WASHOE 90, WHITE PINE 64.7.

NEW AAA WHEAT CONTRACT
FOR NEVADA READY SOON

DETAILS OF THE NEW WHEAT ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT FOR NEVADA FARMERS ARE NOW BEING DEVELOPED IN WASHINGTON AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED SOON, V. E. SCOTT, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, HAS ANNOUNCED.

IN VIEW OF THE DECIDED SENTIMENT OF NEVADA FARMERS, BOTH CONTRACT HOLDERS AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET SIGNED WITH THE GOVERNMENT, IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE PROGRAM, SCOTT STATES, RANCHERS IN THE STATE ARE ANXIOUS TO KNOW THE NEW PROVISIONS.

THE GENERAL OUTLINES OF THE PROPOSED CONTRACT AS ANNOUNCED TO FARMERS BEFORE THE RECENT REFERENDUM, WILL BE FOLLOWED, ACCORDING TO THE WORD FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SAME BASE PERIODS FOR ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION WILL BE USED, SO THAT IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY FOR FARMERS TO SECURE ALL THE EVIDENCE OF PAST PRODUCTION REQUIRED IN THE FIRST CONTRACT.

ALTHOUGH THE CONTRACT IS TO COVER THE FOUR YEARS, 1936 TO 1939, INCLUSIVE, SCOTT EMPHASIZES THAT IF 25 PERCENT OF THE CONTRACT SIGNERS IN ANY AREA PETITION AT THE END OF ANY MARKETING YEAR FOR A REFERENDUM ON THE QUESTION OF CONTINUANCE, A NATIONAL REFERENDUM WILL BE HELD TO GUIDE FUTURE ACTION.

MAXIMUM ACREAGE REDUCTION TO BE ASKED IS SET AT 25 PERCENT. THIS PERCENTAGE IS BEING PUT IN THE CONTRACT, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, IN CASE HEAVY SURPLUSES OCCUR AGAIN AS THE RESULT OF FAVORABLE YEARS.

(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR. A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.

THE PRESENT CONTRACT PROVIDED FOR 20 PERCENT REDUCTION, BUT THE MOST EVER ASKED WAS 15 PERCENT IN 1934.

THE NEW CONTRACT IS EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERABLY MORE FLEXIBLE THAN THE FIRST ONE, SO AS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR FARMERS TO COOPERATE IN THE NEW PROGRAM, WHO HAVE CROP ROTATIONS AND FARMING SYSTEMS WHICH DID NOT FIT IN WITH THE FIRST CONTRACT.

PLANS ARE ALSO BEING STUDIED TO ADJUST ALLOTMENTS OF FARMERS WHO COMPLIED WITH THE ORIGINAL PROGRAM BUT WHO TOOK DISPROPORTIONATELY LARGE CUTS IN THEIR ALLOTMENTS.

NEVADA FARM VALUES
SHOW GAIN DURING 1934

AN INCREASE IN THE NET WORTH OF FARMS IN NEVADA OCCURRED IN 1934, IF STUDIES MADE ON 35 PROPERTIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE ARE REPRESENTATIVE, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK.

AVERAGE NET GAIN IN VALUE OF THE 35 FARMS DURING THE YEAR, SCOTT STATED, WAS \$605, CAUSED BY THE IMPROVEMENT IN YIELDS AND IN THE PRICES OF FARM CROPS.

THE STUDIES WERE MADE BY SCOTT AND LOUIS TITUS, ASSISTANT IN FARM DEVELOPMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

COMPLETE FARM ACCOUNT RECORDS OF THE CO-OPERATING FARMS WERE STUDIED, TEN OF THEM IN CLARK COUNTY, SEVEN IN DOUGLAS, NINE IN WHITE PINE, AND NINE IN LYON AND CHURCHILL COMBINED.

AVERAGE NET WORTH AND INVESTMENT PER FARM AND PER CROP ACRE WAS GREATEST IN DOUGLAS COUNTY AND LEAST FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMS IN WHITE PINE COUNTY.

THE AVERAGE RETURN TO CAPITAL AND FAMILY LABOR PER FARM, ACCORDING TO TITUS, RANGED FROM \$1,073 IN THE CHURCHILL AND LYON COUNTY AREA TO \$1,952 IN CLARK COUNTY, WHILE THE OPERATOR'S LABOR AND MANAGEMENT WAGE VARIED A LOSS OF \$585 IN DOUGLAS TO \$1,163 IN CLARK COUNTY.

IN ADDITION TO THE MONEY INCOME TO THE FARM, THE FIGURES SHOW, THERE WAS A NON-CASH INCOME IN THE FORM OF FARM PRODUCE USED AMOUNTING TO AN AVERAGE OF \$292, TOGETHER WITH THE RENTAL VALUE OF THE FARM HOME AMOUNTING TO AN AVERAGE OF \$278.

COSTS, RETURNS, AND YIELDS SHOWED WIDE VARIATION AMONG THE
(MORE)

VARIOUS COUNTIES, TITUS SAID.

IN CLARK COUNTY, ON ACCOUNT OF THE EXTENSIVE USE OF TRACTORS IN TRUCK FARMING, POWER AND EQUIPMENT COSTS WERE HIGHEST.

BECAUSE OF THE LONG GROWING SEASON, ALFALFA YIELDS WERE HIGHEST IN CLARK COUNTY. AVERAGE YIELD ON ALL THE FARMS STUDIED RAN TO 3.1 TONS PER ACRE.

GRAIN YIELDS WERE GREATEST IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

THE TOTAL AREA OF THE 35 FARMS, ACCORDING TO THE FIGURES, WAS 7,006 ACRES, OF WHICH 2,281 ACRES WERE CROPPED, 1,134 IN ALFALFA.

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF BUTTERFAT FROM A TOTAL OF 574 COWS WAS 226 POUNDS, WHILE THE AVERAGE RETURN OVER FEED COST PER COW WAS \$40.50.

THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER HEN WAS 119 EGGS.

NEW NEVADA FARM CROP
IS DEVELOPED IN SOUTH

MAKING A BIENNIAL CROP PRODUCE SEED IN ONE YEAR HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN SOUTHERN NEVADA, AND, AS A RESULT, DEVELOPED INTO A SUBSTANTIAL AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY THERE.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENT, WHICH IS THE RESULT OF THE MILD CLIMATE OF CLARK COUNTY, HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEET SEED, AND NOW SUCH SEED IS GROWN IN QUANTITIES FOR THE BEET COMPANIES.

BEING A BIENNIAL CROP, THE BEET MUST BE GROWN THROUGH TWO YEARS, LYING DORMANT ONE WINTER, TO PRODUCE SEED, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. THE ROOT, HOWEVER, WHICH IS USED FOR SUGAR, IS PRODUCED FROM SEED THE YEAR IT IS PLANTED.

"IN SOUTHERN NEVADA," SCOTT SAYS, "THE CLIMATE IS SUCH THAT WHEN BEETS ARE SOWN IN THE FALL, A SUFFICIENT GROWTH WILL BE MADE BEFORE WINTER SO THAT THE SEED STALKS WILL GROW THE FOLLOWING SPRING, PRODUCING A CROP WHICH IS HARVESTED IN JULY.

"IN THIS WAY, THERE IS PRODUCED WHAT IN THE NORTH WOULD TAKE TWO YEARS, AND SUFFICIENT TIME REMAINS TO GROW A CROP OF CORN ON THE LAND AFTER THE BEET SEED IS HARVESTED."

BEET SEED IS GROWN IN THIS WAY IN SOUTHERN UTAH AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALSO.

THE SYSTEM WAS WORKED OUT IN SOUTHERN NEVADA ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO WHEN ENTERPRISING MOAPA VALLEY FARMERS INTERVIEWED THE SUGAR BEET COMPANIES IN UTAH AND OBTAINED SUFFICIENT SEED TO PLANT A FEW ACRES AS AN EXPERIMENT. AN ATTRACTIVE YEILD AND GOOD SEED RESULTED.

(MORE)

AN AVERAGE YIELD OF THE SEED ON 24 ACRES IN 1934, SCOTT SAYS, WAS 2,468 POUNDS AN ACRE. THE FARM PRICE NOW FOR CLEANED SEED IS ABOUT TEN CENTS A POUND, MAKING THE CROP A PROFITABLE ONE.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FARMING ABILITY OF THE SOUTHERN NEVADA FARMERS, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN, IS FOUND IN THE FACT THAT THE BEET COMPANIES ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT THE FARM THEY PERMIT TO GROW SEED.

THEY REQUIRE THAT BEET SEED SHALL NOT BE PLANTED ON THE SAME GROUND MORE OFTEN THAN ONCE IN EVERY THREE YEARS, AND PREFERABLY ONCE IN FOUR OR FIVE YEARS. BEET SEED OFTEN SHATTERS IN HARVESTING, CAUSING A VOLUNTEER GROWTH FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS FOLLOWING.

A NEW HARVESTING MACHINE FOR THE SEED, DESIGNED TO CUT THE LOSSES BY SHATTERING, HAS BEEN DESIGNED BY EDWIN WELLS OF LOGANDALE. THE DEVICE CUTS THE SEED AND LAYS IT OUT FOR CURING WITH ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF WASTE BY SHATTERING. AFTER IT IS CURED, THE SEED IS PICKED UP BY A COMBINE AND THRESHED.

THE USUAL METHOD IS TO CUT WITH A MOWER OR REAPER, THEN, AFTER CURING, TO THRESH WITH A STATIONERY THRESHING MACHINE. THIS INCLUDES MUCH HANDLING WHICH CAUSES SHATTERING.

NEW AAA WHEAT CONTRACT
NEARLY READY FOR NEVADA

VIRTUALLY COMPLETE IN WASHINGTON, THE NEW WHEAT PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH CO-OPERATING FARMERS WILL SOON BE READY FOR THE RANCHERS OF NEVADA.

THE NEW CONTRACT, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, FOLLOWS THE LINES WORKED OUT BY THE PRODUCERS THEMSELVES IN REFERENDUM AND IN A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES HELD IN WASHINGTON IN JULY.

ALTHOUGH FUNDAMENTALLY THE SAME AS THE PRESENT CONTRACT, THE NEW ONE INCLUDES SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT CHANGES.

CHIEF OF THESE, SCOTT SAYS, IS THAT THE NEW CONTRACT WILL COVER FOUR YEARS, 1936 THROUGH 1939, INSTEAD OF THE THREE YEARS INCLUDED IN THE PRESENT AGREEMENT.

IN ADDITION, THE CONTRACT WILL BE SUBJECT TO TERMINATION AT THE END OF ANY MARKETING YEAR BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

ANY GROWER HAS THE OPTION OF WITHDRAWAL AT THE END OF THE FIRST TWO-YEAR PERIOD. THIS INCREASE OF ONE YEAR OVER THE PERIOD IN THE PRESENT CONTRACT WAS MADE TO PROVIDE FOR THE WHEAT METHODS OF DRY FARMING REGIONS, SUCH AS EXIST IN PARTS OF NEVADA.

MAXIMUM REDUCTION FROM THE TOTAL BASE ACREAGE OF THE FARMER OF 25 PERCENT IS PROVIDED BY THE NEW CONTRACT, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, WHEREAS THE OLD SET THE LIMIT AT 20 PERCENT.

A MORE SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS BASED ON ACTUAL AVERAGE FARM PRICES OF WHEAT DURING THE MARKETING YEAR, IN ORDER MORE CLOSELY TO APPROACH THE PARITY OF WHEAT WITH PRODUCTS

(MORE)

FARMERS BUY, IS INCLUDED IN THE NEW AGREEMENT.

CHANGES IN THE DIVISION OF ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS RESULTING FROM CHANGES IN LEASE ARRANGEMENTS BY LANDHOLDERS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE, ACCORDING TO THE NEW CONTRACT, AND A SIGNER MAY DESIGNATE A BENEFICIARY TO RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS IN CASE OF THE DEATH OR DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SIGNER.

GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEES AND INCREASED LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM IS PROVIDED IN SEVERAL WAYS.

WITHIN A COUNTY, THE NEW CONTRACT WILL PERMIT MINOR ADJUSTMENTS IN ACREAGE AMONG CONTRACT SIGNERS IN LINE WITH SOUND FARMING PRACTICES. THIS PROVISION IS INTENDED TO CORRECT INEQUALITIES WHICH WOULD OCCUR, IN SOME INSTANCES, SCOTT SAYS, FROM STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE HISTORICAL BASE.

EFFECTIVE FIRST ON THE WHEAT CROP FOR 1936, THE NEW CONTRACT WILL BE OFFERED TO FARMERS OF THE STATE SOON, SINCE WINTER WHEAT PLANTINGS ARE NOT FAR OFF.

REQUIRED REDUCTION FOR THE 1936 CROP, AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS HAVE ANNOUNCED, WILL BE 15 PERCENT OF THE BASE ACREAGE. THIS COMPARES WITH NO REDUCTION UNDER THE OLD CONTRACT IN 1933, 15 PERCENT IN 1934, AND 10 PERCENT THIS YEAR.

UNDER THE 15 PERCENT ADJUSTMENT, ANY CONTRACT SIGNER MAY PLANT NOT MORE THAN 85 PERCENT NOR MORE THAN 54 PERCENT OF HIS BASE ACREAGE FOR 1936.

PLANTINGS IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS MAY BE VARIED UP OR DOWN WITHIN THE 25 PERCENT MAXIMUM, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND.

AAA WHEAT ACREAGE RAISE
IS EXPLAINED BY NEVADAN

INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF THEIR LAND WHICH NEVADA FARMERS SIGNING WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL CONTRACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT MAY PLANT TO WHEAT, RECENTLY ANNOUNCED BY THE AAA, IS DESIGNED TO OFFSET SEVERE CROP DAMAGE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

SCOTT IS THE NEVADA REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AAA IN HELPING THE WHEAT FARMERS OF THE STATE WITH THEIR PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAMS.

THE ACTION OF THE AAA OFFICIALS WAS TAKEN, HE STATES, TO ASSURE THE CONSUMERS OF THE COUNTRY OF CONTINUED AMPLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT, AND TO PROTECT FARMERS AGAINST ANOTHER POSSIBLE YEAR OF BAD WEATHER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT MEANS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL NEVADA FARMER MAY PLANT ALL BUT 5 PERCENT OF HIS BASE ACREAGE, INSTEAD OF ALL BUT 15 PERCENT AS WAS ORIGINALLY PLANNED BEFORE THE SEVERE CROP DAMAGE WAS SHOWN BY THE CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST 1, ACCORDING TO SCOTT.

THE ACTION WILL HAVE NO EFFECT UPON ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS, ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAY, AS CONTRACT SIGNERS WILL RECEIVE A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT TO ASSURE THEM PARITY RETURNS ON THEIR DOMESTIC FARM ALLOTMENTS.

IF PRICES ARE GOOD NEXT YEAR, FARMERS WILL HAVE MORE WHEAT TO SELL AT THE HIGHER PRICE UNDER THIS PLAN, AND IF PRICES SHOULD BE LOWER, GROWERS HAVE THE PROTECTION OF THE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS ON THEIR ALLOTMENTS, THEY EXPLAIN.

(MORE)

IF CROPS ARE AVERAGE, THE INCREASED ACREAGE, ESTIMATED AT 5,200,000 ACRES, SHOULD BRING THE TOTAL CROP TO MORE THAN 800 MILLION BUSHELS. EVEN VERY POOR CROPS WOULD ASSURE AMPLE WHEAT FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS OF 625 MILLION BUSHELS. A BETTER THAN AVERAGE CROP WOULD MEAN MORE WHEAT FOR EXPORT OR CARRY-OVER.

THE INCREASE IN ACREAGE IS CONSIDERED A CONSISTENT USE OF THE FLEXIBLE PROVISIONS OF THE ADJUSTMENT ACT TO KEEP WHEAT PRODUCTION IN LINE WITH AVAILABLE MARKETS, SCOTT SAYS.

NEVADA WHEAT OUTLOOK FOR 1935 IS EXPLAINED

IF NEVADA FARMERS PLANT FOR HARVEST NEXT YEAR 95 PERCENT OF THE NORMAL WHEAT PLANTING OF RECENT YEARS, THEY WILL BE KEEPING STEP WITH THE NATION AND WILL NOT DISTURB THE LOCAL BALANCE BETWEEN DEMAND AND SUPPLY, IN THE OPINION OF PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

INTENTIONS OF NEVADA FARMERS TO PLANT, RECENTLY COMPILED, SHOW JUST THIS REDUCTION UNDER THE YEARS 1928 TO 1932, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN, AND THIS IS EQUIVALENT OF THE ADJUSTMENT OF 5 PERCENT ASKED BY THE AAA IN ITS WHEAT CONTRACTS.

AN INCREASE OF 30,000 BUSHEL IN THE 1936 NEVADA WHEAT CROP OVER THAT OF THIS YEAR IS INDICATED IN THE FIGURES, BUT THIS IS A DECREASE OF 78,000 BUSHEL, OR ABOUT 5 PERCENT, UNDER THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE YEARS 1928-32.

"WHEN THERE IS NO LOCAL SURPLUS IN NEVADA WHEAT", SCOTT SAYS, "PRICES IN THE STATE ARE MARKET PLUS FREIGHT. WHEN THERE IS A SURPLUS, HOWEVER, LOCAL PRICES ARE MARKET LESS FREIGHT, WHICH RESULTS IN A FLUCTUATION OF FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN DOLLARS A TON ACCORDING TO SHIFT IN LOCAL PRODUCTION."

A LOWER PRICE FOR WHEAT IN THE WEST IS ONE OF THE HANDICAPS OF RAISING WHEAT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO SCOTT. WESTERN WHEAT FARMING WAS BUILT UP ON THE NEEDS OF THE ORIENT, AND THIS EXPORT MARKET IS NOW PRACTICALLY CLOSED. AS A RESULT, MUCH OF THE WESTERN SURPLUS MUST GO EAST AT HIGH SHIPPING RATES, WHICH LOWERS THE WESTERN FARM PRICE.

WITH A SMALLER CARRYOVER OF WHEAT FOR NEXT YEAR, ON ACCOUNT OF (MORE)

LOWER PRODUCTION THIS YEAR, THE AAA WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL CONTRACTS REQUIRE ONLY A 5 PERCENT ADJUSTMENT, HE SAYS, SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO DANGER OF A SCARCITY.

THE SHORTAGE THIS YEAR, SCOTT STATES, IS IN HARD RED WINTER, HARD RED SPRING, AND DURAM WHEATS, USED FOR BLENDING AND FOR SPECIAL KINDS OF FLOUR. THESE WHEATS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL COMMAND A PREMIUM WHICH WILL MAKE THE AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT HIGHER, ALTHOUGH THE PRICE OF SOFT WHEAT AND FEED WHEAT MAY NOT DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE PRESENT.

NEW AAA WHEAT CONTRACT
IS EXPLAINED IN NEVADA

FEATURES OF THE NEW AAA WHEAT ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT FOR 1936 TO 1939 ARE NOW BEING EXPLAINED TO NEVADA FARMERS IN COMMUNITY MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

FOLLOWING THE GATHERINGS, THE SIGN-UP OF THE NEW CONTRACT FOR THE STATE WILL BE HELD, AND THIS, IT IS ANTICIPATED, WILL TAKE PLACE DURING THE LATTER PART OF SEPTEMBER AND THE FIRST PORTION OF OCTOBER.

DETAILS OF THE CONTRACT, WHICH SCOTT BELIEVES TO BE PARTICULARLY FAVORABLE TO NEVADA WHEAT FARMERS, ARE BEING EXPLAINED AT THE MEETINGS.

WHILE IN MOST RESPECTS SIMILAR TO THE CONTRACT WHICH EXPIRES THIS YEAR AND WHICH IS IN EFFECT WITH NEVADA WHEAT FARMERS, THE NEW CONTRACT DIFFERS IN SEVERAL WAYS.

ESPECIALLY INTERESTING TO NEVADA FARMERS, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, IS THE CLAUSE WHICH PERMITS THE PLANTING OF NEW ALFALFA OR PASTURE IN 1936 AND THE DESIGNATION OF THIS AREA AS ADJUSTED ACRES FOR THE REMAINING YEARS OF THE CONTRACT.

"THIS IS PERMISSIBLE," HE SAYS, "ONLY IF THE FARMER MAINTAINS THIS AMOUNT OF HAY OR PASTURE IN ADDITION TO WHAT HE ORDINARILY HAS OPERATED.

"IF A NEVADA FARMER ORDINARILY HAS 50 ACRES OF ALFALFA AND HE PLANTS FIVE ACRES OF NEW ALFALFA ON ADJUSTED ACRES IN 1936,
(MORE)

HE MAY CONTINUE TO USE THIS FIVE ACRES AS ADJUSTED ACRES SO LONG AS HIS TOTAL ALFALFA AMOUNTS TO 55 ACRES."

THE CONTRACT IS TO RUN FOR FOUR YEARS, FROM 1936 TO 1939, INCLUSIVE, HE EXPLAINS, AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD OF THE PRESENT CONTRACT. THE LONGER PERIOD IS DESIGNATED TO REDUCE THE COST OF FREQUENT SIGN-UP CAMPAIGNS, AND WILL ENABLE THE CONTRACT SIGNER TO PLAN HIS OPERATIONS OVER THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD.

PROVISION IS MADE FOR VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL BY INDIVIDUALS FROM THE CONTRACT AT THE END OF TWO YEARS, IF A FARMER HAS FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE CONTRACT. THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MAY ALSO TERMINATE THE CONTRACT AT THE END OF ANY MARKETING YEAR IF CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT, OR IF A NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON THE QUESTION IS HELD AND A MAJORITY OF THE CONTRACT SIGNERS VOTE AGAINST CONTINUATION OF THE CONTRACT.

UNDER THE NEW CONTRACT PRODUCERS WILL RECEIVE A FIRST BENEFIT PAYMENT EACH YEAR, AND THEN AT THE END OF THE YEAR, THE SECOND ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT WILL BE FIXED AT SUCH AN AMOUNT AS WILL TEND TO GIVE THE PRODUCER PARITY ACCORDING TO WHAT THE PRICE OF WHEAT HAS BEEN DURING THE MARKETING YEAR.

THE REDUCTION IN ACRES REQUIRED EACH YEAR WILL DEPEND UPON THE NATIONAL AND WORLD WHEAT SITUATION. THE CONTRACT PROVIDES THAT THE REDUCTION MAY BE AS MUCH AS 25 PERCENT UNDER THE BASE ACREAGE. THIS IS THE EXTREME LIMIT, HOWEVER, SCOTT SAYS.

THE 1933-35 CONTRACT CALLED FOR AS MUCH AS 20 PERCENT, BUT THE MOST REQUIRED WAS IN 1934, WHEN 15 PERCENT WAS ASKED. FOR 1935 THE REDUCTION ASKED WAS ONLY 10 PERCENT AND THE FIGURE FOR 1936 IS 5 PERCENT. A FEATURE OF THE NEW CONTRACT IS THAT PRODUCERS AGREE TO HOLD THEIR ACREAGE WITHIN THE BASE FIGURE, EVEN IF NO REDUCTION IS ASKED.

THE CONTRACT WILL BE OPEN TO ALL WHEAT PRODUCERS WHO CAN ESTABLISH A BASE PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE. UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, FARMERS WHO DID NOT GROW WHEAT IN ALL THE BASE YEARS MAY SIGN CONTRACTS AND RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS ON A LIMITED SCALE.

NEVADA PRODUCERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN CONTRACT SIGNERS AND WHO WISH TO GO INTO THE NEW PROGRAM SHOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH THEIR EXTENSION AGENTS OR THEIR COUNTY OR COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS.

THE ADJUSTED ACREAGE IS TO BE USED FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS PASTURE, HAY, TIMBER, SHELTER BELTS, SOIL-EROSION PREVENTION, WEED CONTROL, SOIL IMPROVEMENT, AND SUMMER FALLOW. "ADJUSTED ACREAGE" UNDER THE NEW CONTRACT MEANS THE SAME AS "CONTRACTED ACREAGE" UNDER THE FIRST CONTRACT.

FARMERS VOTE SATURDAY
IN CORN-HOG REFERENDUM

A SINGLE DAY'S VOTING ON SATURDAY WILL SETTLE THE QUESTION OF WHAT CORN AND HOG FARMERS IN NEVADA AND THOSE IN THE REMAINDER OF THE COUNTRY WISH TO DO ABOUT THE INDUSTRY DURING THE COMING YEAR, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID THIS WEEK.

POLLING PLACES WHICH WILL BE OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TO 10 P.M. WILL BE SET UP IN THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICE IN EACH NEVADA COUNTY, WHERE RANCHERS CAN VOTE CONVENIENTLY AND QUICKLY SO THAT THE REFERENDUM CAN BE CONCLUDED WITHOUT NEEDLESS DELAY.

SPEEDY AND ORDERLY TAKING OF THE REFERENDUM, WHICH IS NATION-WIDE, IS URGENT SO THAT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MAY COMPLETE THE INVESTIGATION WHICH THE LAW REQUIRES HIM TO MAKE BEFORE HE CAN REACH A DECISION AS TO WHETHER A FUTURE VOLUNTARY ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM SHOULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT, SCOTT STATED.

BALLOTS WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE POLLING PLACES SO THAT FARMERS CAN VOTE "YES" OR "NO" ON THE SINGLE QUESTION: DO YOU FAVOR A CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM TO FOLLOW THE PROGRAM WHICH EXPIRES ON NOVEMBER 30, 1935?

RESULTS OF THE POLL WILL BE TABULATED IMMEDIATELY AND WIRED TO STATE HEADQUARTERS AT RENO BEFORE MONDAY NOON, OCTOBER 28. THE VARIOUS STATES, IN TURN, WILL WIRE THEIR REPORTS TO WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OF THE AAA ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTY CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS WILL SERVE AS OFFICIALS AT THE
(MORE)

POLLING PLACES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES.

THERE ARE 236 CORN-HOG SIGNERS IN NEVADA BUT ALL OPERATORS AND OWNERS, OR THEIR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES, OF FARMS WHICH PRODUCED CORN OR HOGS IN 1935 MAY VOTE WHETHER THEY SIGNED CORN-HOG CONTRACTS OR NOT. COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN, SCOTT SAID, WILL DETERMINE THE ELIGIBILITY OF THE VOTER. EACH ELIGIBLE PRODUCER IS ENTITLED ONLY TO ONE VOTE, REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS HE MAY OWN OR OPERATE, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.

GETTING THE VOTE OF EVERY ELIGIBLE CORN-HOG FARMER IS IMPORTANT, IT WAS POINTED OUT, BECAUSE THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION MUST BE ASSURED OF THE SUPPORT AND INTEREST OF FARMERS THEMSELVES, EVEN THOUGH THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION INCLUDING THE HEARINGS MIGHT SHOW THAT A PROGRAM WAS NEEDED.

THE REFERENDUM IS ONLY ONE STEP IN DETERMINING WHETHER THERE SHALL BE A NEW PROGRAM FOLLOWING THE ONE WHICH EXPIRES ON NOVEMBER 30, SCOTT SAID.

SUCH PROGRAMS ARE NOT SIMPLY SET UP IN WASHINGTON AND THEN HANDED DOWN TO FARMERS, BUT ARE THE RESULT OF AN ORDERLY AND IN PART STATUTORY PROCEDURE, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

FIRST IN THE INVESTIGATIONS UNDERLYING THE CORN-HOG PROGRAMS ARE THE PUBLIC HEARINGS AT WHICH CONSUMERS, PROCESSORS, FARMERS AND OTHER INTERESTS HAVE A CHANCE TO BE HEARD.

TWO QUESTIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED, FIRST WHETHER THE CURRENT AVERAGE FARM PRICE IS LESS THAN THE FAIR EXCHANGE VALUE AND THE AVERAGE FARM PRICE IS LIKELY TO BE LESS THAN THE FAIR EXCHANGE VALUE FOR THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE PRODUCTION DURING THE CURRENT MARKETING YEAR OR NEXT SUCCEEDING MARKETING YEAR IS NORMALLY MARKETED, THAT IS, WHETHER A PROGRAM IS NEEDED AND, IF SO, WHETHER IT WOULD BE

EFFECTIVE IN CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT.

ACT. THE HEARING FORMS A PART OF THE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, DURING WHICH HE HAS ALL SIGNIFICANT FACTORS OF THE SITUATION STUDIED TO FIND JUST WHAT THE FACTS ARE.

THE NEXT STEP, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, IS THE REFERENDUM AMONG FARMERS TO FIND OUT WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS EVIDENCE OF SUFFICIENT INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION ON THEIR PART TO MAKE A PROGRAM OPERATIVE AND EFFECTIVE AND WHETHER THE ADMINISTRATION IS JUSTIFIED IN OFFERING A PROGRAM.

NEVADA FARMERS SHOULD REMEMBER, SCOTT POINTED OUT, THAT IN THE REFERENDUM THEY ARE NOT VOTING ON A SPECIFIC CONTRACT BUT ON THE QUESTION OF A PROGRAM, THAT IS, NOTHING MORE THAN WHETHER OR NOT THEY FAVOR A CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM TO FOLLOW THE PROGRAM WHICH EXPIRES ON NOVEMBER 30.

1936 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS
TO SHOW MANY CHANGES

A PROPOSAL TO PERMIT SIGNERS OF NEVADA CORN-HOG CONTRACTS, AND THOSE IN OTHER STATES, TO PRODUCE 100 PERCENT OF THEIR BASE HOG PRODUCTION NEXT YEAR IS NOW RECEIVING THE CONSIDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON AND PROBABLY WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE 1936 CONTRACT, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY WASHINGTON THIS WEEK.

THIS CHANGE IN THE CONTRACT, TOGETHER WITH OTHERS, WAS RECOMMENDED BY PRODUCERS AND STATE AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS AT A RECENT CONFERENCE WITH OFFICIALS OF THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON.

THE NEW CONTRACT WILL FOLLOW THE LINE OF THE SUGGESTIONS, IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED, AND FINAL DECISION AS TO ITS PROVISIONS PROBABLY WILL BE MADE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE CONFEREES ALSO RECOMMENDED A HOG ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT OF \$2.50 FOR EACH HOG PRODUCED UP TO 50 PERCENT OF EACH SIGNER'S BASE, SCOTT SAID. THE PAYMENT WOULD BE THE SAME FOR A PRODUCTION RANGING FROM 50 PERCENT TO 100 PERCENT OF THE PRODUCER'S BASE.

THE NEW CONTRACT WOULD CALL FOR AN OPTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF FROM 10 TO 30 PERCENT IN THE BASE CORN ACREAGE OF INDIVIDUAL SIGNERS IN 1936 WITH THE REQUIREMENT THAT PARTICIPATING FARMERS PRODUCE 25 PERCENT OF THEIR BASE ACREAGE. IT WAS SUGGESTED, HOWEVER, THAT AN OPTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF 10 TO 25 PERCENT IN CORN PRODUCTION WOULD BE SATISFACTORY IF IT WOULD BRING ABOUT THE DESIRED REDUCTION OF 10 MILLION ACRES IN CORN NEXT YEAR.

(MORE)

CORN ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS, SCOTT STATES, WOULD REMAIN AT 35 CENTS A BUSHEL, AS IN 1935, ON THE ESTIMATED YIELD OF RETIRED ACRES.

THE GROUP UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OF CORN AND HOG BASES BY AN "APPRAISAL METHOD." THE PROPOSED METHOD WOULD PROVIDE THAT COMMUNITY CORN-HOG COMMITTEEMEN APPRAISE THE FARM TO BE OPERATED BY EACH APPLICANT FOR A CONTRACT AND WOULD RECOMMEND THE BASE FOR CORN AND FOR HOGS ON EACH FARM IN 1936.

COUNTY QUOTAS WOULD LIMIT THE AGGREGATE ACREAGE OF CORN AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS THAT COULD BE ASSIGNED TO CONTRACT SIGNERS WITHIN EACH NEVADA COUNTY.

THE PROPOSAL THAT THE ACREAGE OF SOIL-IMPROVING AND EROSION-PREVENTING CROPS ON EACH FARM BE INCREASED BY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE ACREAGE WHICH THE CONTRACT SIGNER WISHES TO RETIRE FROM CORN PRODUCTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED, SCOTT WAS INFORMED. THE CONFERENCE WENT ON RECORD AS FAVORING THE INCLUSION OF CORN FOR SILAGE IN THE CORN BASE THUS ELIMINATING THE REQUIREMENT OF CHECKING COMPLIANCE AS TO THE USE MADE OF THE CORN.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT PAGE 5 - INVENTORY

The following suggestions are given as a reminder so you will not forget any items.

1. Make a list of all machinery used in preparing the soil:
Plows, harrows, etc.
2. Make a list of all hay equipment: Mowers, rakes, etc.
3. Grain equipment: Binders, threshers, etc.
4. Corn equipment: Planters, harvesters, etc.
5. Potato equipment: Planters, cultivators, etc.
6. Horse equipment: Harnesses, collars, halters, etc.
7. Dairy equipment: Separators, pails, cans, etc.
8. Cattle equipment: Feed racks, branding irons, etc.
9. Sheep equipment: Feed racks, shearing equipment, etc.
10. Hog equipment: Feeders, troughs, etc.
11. Poultry equipment: Brooders, incubators, etc.
12. Bee and Honey equipment.
13. General farm equipment: Tools, etc. Wagons used for all purposes.
14. Tractors.
15. Trucks.
16. Motors and engines.
17. Automobiles.
18. Supplies: Lumber, posts, wire, etc.

THE WHEAT REFERENDUM IN NEVADA

Radio Talk - May 21, 1935

On May 25th wheat farmers in the United States decide whether the Production Control contracts which close with the 1935 crop year shall be renewed, or whether wheat farmers shall go back to the old hit or miss system of planting. Under the hit or miss system stocks of wheat accumulated to such an extent that the price to farmers was less than the cost of production. The price is now fairly satisfactory. Probably if there were no restrictions, there would be a very large fall wheat planting this year for foreign countries are stocking up and the price situation looks good. One year of unrestricted wheat planting would no doubt bring surplus stocks back to where they were in 1933, but I believe that wheat farmers have had sufficient experience during the past few years to show them whether they want controlled or uncontrolled production, and I believe that wheat producers in Nevada do not need further discussion in order for them to decide what they want for the next few years. But I know that wheat farmers are just like all other human beings. Things are going along pretty well now. We will probably have enough water to mature a nice crop. Farmers are likely to stay at home next Saturday and forget that it is their business and their duty to turn out and vote on the question. Shall there be a wheat production program following the present one which closes with this crop year. Those wheat farmers who cannot get out to the polling places on Saturday, should see their County Agent at once and get a ballot so it can be mailed early this week and be received at the County office not later than Saturday, May 25th.

Each County Association is naming places to be open for voting on the wheat question. Your County Agent has no doubt notified you, but if you have missed the notice, call him up.

Now just a few words regarding the 1936 contract providing the farmers of the United States want one.

The contract will be similar to the one you are now bound by. It will be made out for a period of 4 years, 1936-37-38-and 39, with a provision for terminating it at the close of any crop year. The method of closing the contract at any time before the close of 1939 will be by referendum similar to the one you are now planning to vote on. The referendum may be initiated by the Secretary of Agriculture upon his own initiative or upon the request of 25 percent of the wheat contractors in any area.

The same base years, 1930 to 1932, will be used for the purpose of determining production per acre.

The County Allotment Committees will be given greater authority and greater responsibility in the new contract.

The data used for determining acreage for present contracts and production is available in the wheat Production Control Association office, and County Agents have survey data for wheat farmers who did not sign 1933 to 1935 contracts. Contracted acres will be required and encouragement given to the use of contracted acres for growing long-time non-competitive crop. This feature is especially attractive to Nevada farmers since it favors alfalfa production.

Payment of benefits under the new contract would be similar to the method followed during the last two years although experience both locally and in Washington should make for greater efficiency.

To Summarize the Wheat Situation:

1. In 1932 a bushel of wheat would purchase only one-third as much of the things farmers buy as it would during 1910 to 1914.
2. The price was low because there were enormous surpluses of wheat on farms and in elevators. The amount of wheat produced annually in the United States was 682,000,000 bushels and the amount consumed as human food was 490,000,000 bushels. Wheat was so cheap that it was being used for stock feed.

3. The Wheat Adjustment Program was initiated in 1933 to try to correct these conditions.

4. Through drought and the Control program, surpluses were reduced.

5. The benefit payment became a form of crop insurance. Throughout the drought area and on many farms in Nevada the benefit payment was the only income from wheat in 1934 on account of crop failure.

6. The consumer is not unduly penalized by the processing tax. The tax of 30 cents per bushel on all wheat intended for human consumption amounts to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound loaf of bread. In Nevada the price of a pound loaf of bread has not changed. Hence it is to be deduced that processors and bakers have absorbed the tax.

7. The fact that farmers have more money makes business more prosperous.

8. Nevada farmers had a greater net income in 1934 than in 1933.

9. Also farmers paid more for things they bought than in 1933, but the spread was less, and finally --

10. Do you think the Wheat Program should continue. Please answer this question by means of the printed ballot on Saturday or arrange with your County Agent for a ballot by mail.

HOW THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM HAS FUNCTIONED

The farming population of the United States constitutes approximately $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total population. This group received in 1919 - 18% of the 66 billion dollars national income. By 1921 the national income had decreased to 63 billion dollars, but the farmers share had decreased to 11%. The farming class took every bit of the drop in national income. The total drop in national income was 3 billion and the drop in farmers incomes was 4 billion. From 1921 to 1928 the national income increased to 88 billion but farmers income did not keep pace with the nation as a whole. In the good year of 1928 farmers incomes was 9.3% of the total. Farmers were confronted with the problem of meeting an expense increased by 33% with an income increased by only 18%. Then in 4 years the national income dropped to about half and the farmer's share of the reduced income was only 7%. Farmers buying power was reduced to about 50% of pre-war. Fixed charges such as taxes, interest, debts, etc. remained at the former high level. The only thing an unorganized farm group could do was to increase production and pour more products on an already glutted market. "Surplus food on farms, idle working men, and hungry families in cities."

Leaders in Agriculture had been trying in vain to secure favorable congressional action. In 1929 the Agricultural Marketing Act and the creation of the Farm Board was an attempt to help farmers. Then in 1933 an actively interested administration invited farm leaders to assist in formulating a working plan. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act was the result. This Act was one of the major projects in National Recovery. It included Farm Credit, Commodity Control Associations, and consummation of marketing agreements. Three and a half million farmers in 48 states have signed contracts to control production in cotton, tobacco, corn, hogs, wheat, and sugar beets with benefit payments paid out of the proceeds from processing taxes. Interests vetoed the Administration's offer of a dairy control program. Beef

cattle, while made basic, has not been included in any control program, nor have sheep. However Congress appropriated funds to pay benefits to distressed dairy, cattle, and sheep farmers on account of drought. Nature by reducing feed supplies 50% saved cattle and sheep from a processing tax. This relief program for cattle and sheep is of sufficient extent and interest to warrant an hour of your time and I believe it will appear on a later program. Farm Credits should also prove an interesting and profitable subject for discussion. I have been primarily interested in the formation of County Production Control Associations and in the checking of compliance of farmers who have signed contracts to control production, hence I shall confine my remarks to this phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

There are still some who maintain that there is no over-production so long as there are hungry and poorly clothed people. This may be true theoretically but practically and in comparison with the years 1910 to 1914 there was a vast over-production accumulating during the 14 years 1918 to 1933. The war took 40 million acres out of grass and put it into small grains. The use of gasoline propelled machinery reduced the number of horses and mules to such an extent that it required 35 million less acres to feed the horses and mules left. The United States became a creditor nation making it desirable to accept goods in payment of debts, but erected trade barriers in the form of tariffs which prevented payment in goods. For a time immense loans abroad enabled foreign countries to continue purchasing goods, but when the loans ceased this market collapsed and foreign nations began encouraging their own agricultural populations by tariff and quota barriers. The war which stimulated production in the United States also stimulated expansion of agriculture in Canada, the Argentine, and Australia and they are now able to produce more cheaply than we. In former years hundreds of thousands of immigrants augmented our national increase in population, creating ^{greater} a domestic market, but for the

last 10 years the flow has turned in the other direction. Before the war we were eating 5.6 bushels of wheat per capita. Now we eat 4.6 bushels of wheat and make up the equivalent of the other bushels in vegetables and fruits which are produced on far less acres of land.

The crop production control associations are one means by which the Secretary of Agriculture hopes to divert the 80 million acres of more intensively cultivated crops back into pasture grasses, and hopes to make it possible for farmers to spend the 8 billion dollars a year that they were spending in 1926, thus making it possible for industry to again employ labor.

Each commodity represented in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ million contracts has a somewhat different form of contract, but the principle involved is the same in all. Reduction in acres of crop or number of market animals, payment to cooperating farmers a compensation for reducing, the money derived from processing taxes levied on all of the products which enter into human consumption, further agreement not to increase the production of any basic commodity. Later modifications have permitted increases in basic commodities made scarce by the drought.

The benefit payment plan has proven successful. In all other cooperative movements the non-cooperating farmers have received the same benefits that were derived through price control as cooperating farmers without paying any of the expenses. In this plan the non-cooperating farmer helps to pay expenses to the extent that his product enters human consumption and of course he does not receive any of the benefit payments. However he is benefited by any increase in prices.

ECONOMIC NEEDS IN WHITE PINE COUNTY

We must remember that it takes all kinds of people to make up a world, and the same thing applies to our State and to each County and community.

There is much loose talk about "Buy British", "Buy American", "Buy at Home", etc., but you will find if you study into the origin of a large number of such expressions that the people responsible for urging the public to narrow their buying area are themselves buying where they can get the best bargain, either in quality or price. At least buying where it is to their own personal advantage to buy.

Again I say it takes all kinds of people to make up a world and I mean by that your world and my world. In White Pine County we must have cattle ranchers and sheep ranchers, for it would be impossible to market the forage on these ranges by any more intensive type of farming. We must also expect the smaller diversified farms for the miners, and city dwellers logically should be supplied with pork, potatoes, dairy products, poultry products, vegetables, and so on from local farms, providing the local farms can supply a product that is as good or better than a similar product that can be shipped in.

We expect in any County to find representatives of transportation for we must ship stuff in and out. There will also be lawyers, doctors, officials, shop keepers, wholesale and retail, and we must all live together in more or less harmony. The larger our world, the more complicated are our relations. You cattle men love your neighbors in Elko County or in Colorado so long as those neighbors buy your feeders at a fair price. But you do not love them when they dispoil your range.

We in the United States have for years shipped cotton, wool, wheat, machinery and what not abroad and all the time that we were shipping abroad, each individual interest has been working toward tariffs that would keep any foreign country from trading here in their own particular line. This fight among our-

selves to get an advantage has made it necessary for each industry to secure artificial barriers in order to boost its own prices to parity. If dairymen could buy cream separators, dairy supplies, feeds and clothing on a world market instead of a tariff protected home market, they would not need the tariff of 15 cents a pound on butterfat to help keep their price at parity. It seems as though our Congress and the law making bodies in every other civilized nation have become merely the tools of special interests, making it necessary for any group, in order to hold its own in the mad scramble for advantage, to maintain a lobby at the seat of Government.

Until the American Farm Bureau Federation became a powerful lobbying force in Washington, the farmers of this country were at an extreme disadvantage. It is possible that farmers who are at present organized only about 30 percent, might sometime in the future become so well organized that their representatives could out-lobby the steel trust and transportation trusts. When that time comes other interests can expect no more sympathy than farmers have received in the past. But why should all this be? On the whole our representatives in Congress and our Administrative Officers know that a balance of advantages will prevent vast fortunes in certain industries that have an advantage and low incomes in certain unprotected industries. The 'so called' Brain Trust pointed out and were able to put over many economically correct principles but politics and special interests have nullified their efforts to a great extent. Nevertheless, there are many Acts of Congress and Administrative Decisions for which the Brain Trust was directly or indirectly responsible, that will for many years help to bring balance of advantages. One of these Acts is the Taylor Grazing Act. If properly administered this Act will protect the rights of those whose rights have been disregarded in the past. Another such Act is the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This Act, opposed by many special interests, gives the farmer a tariff which more or

less compensates for the high tariffs which protect industry. They would be unnecessary if human beings who happen to get an advantage would live and let live. But since they seem to be necessary, farmers can use them to help bring about a fair distribution of advantages.

THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT.

I wish to refer you to pages 6 to 19 of Nevada Extension Bulletin 76.- The Taylor Grazing Act in Nevada. You who like to read good literature will get valuable information and a great deal of inspiration from Mr. Carpenter's address delivered at the Taylor Grazing hearing in January.

There is little doubt but that these Grazing districts will be organized throughout the range area wherever the applicants can qualify. If it were not for the fact that some people must be controlled in order for others to live in peace and prosperity, no such laws would be needed. Hence it will be necessary to watch the administration of this law. Those who have taken unjust advantage of the free range will try to take advantage of any weakness that may be found. So don't sit back thinking that when the district is formed your troubles are over. The law merely gives you an instrument to help you protect yourself. Don't "let George do it".

In connection with the new farm legislation and its administration there is needed a great deal of data which has been difficult to obtain. When you make out your application for grazing permit, how much easier it would be if you had a record of what you had done in past years and what your flocks and herds were paying or losing from year to year.

The wheat contracts and Corn-Hog contracts require a history of farm operations, sales and transfers. In wheat the years 1930-31-32 are necessary and in the Corn-Hog contract the years 1932 and 1933. Besides the need in order to make out a contract there is the ever present need of records in order to prove that you are complying with the agreements in your contract. The farmer

who depends entirely on his memory remembers too much or too little according to his desires or needs. Some kind of farm accounting is very necessary for a farmer who has a contract with the Adjustment Administration and is very desirable for any farmer.

The A.A.A. Record book is available at your County Agent's office. If you wish to have assistance in keeping and in summarizing your book, the Experiment Station and Extension Service have Accountants whose business it is to help you. Use any kind of book you desire. Get the habit of keeping sales slips at least for a year. Keep a record of births and deaths of animals, of acres and yields of crops, and after you have started a record keep it up for at least a year.

1935
WHAT SCIENCE IS DOING FOR THE DAIRYMAN

Talk June 7, 1935 - Stillwater Farm Bureau Meeting

Even though Newlands Project is a very young farming community it is pretty well adjusted to its own type of farming. For several years you have had about 5000 dairy cows. You sell surplus alfalfa and wheat except when the weather or a wheat contract prevents a surplus.

You got a pretty good start in dairy cows while you were still young and you paid a good price for them. Then some enthusiastic breeders, Long, Mobley, Pattersons, Gerhart, Oats Bros., Flemming and enthusiastic County Agents flooded you with good advice and lots of registered bulls. You built up production in some herds to an average of 400 pounds of fat and in about 30 herds to an average of 256 pounds of fat.

The last two reports of the Newlands Project census show reduction in the number of registered sires and reduction in the amount of butterfat per cow.

This is all by way of introduction to my subject. No doubt most of my talk will be introduction but if a subject is well introduced, the main point need not have so much attention.

To come back to my sermon:--I believe you people of Newlands Project are worshiping other Gods than the Gods of good dairy management with special reference to registered dairy sires.

All breeding of either plants or animals is based on the natural law that like begets like. The Austrian Monk, Mendel, demonstrated that there are certain characters which are dominant over other characters which are called recessive. This same natural law has been accepted and experimented upon by scientists for many years.

Practical dairymen know that in general it pays to use a sire whose ancestry on both sides have had high production. By mating your best producing cows to such a sire you expect to improve production or at least maintain what you already have.

Purity of blood as shown by pedigree is an indication that the characteristic of the breed can be expected in the offspring. Such simple things as color, outward shape, position of muscles are easily set in the offspring by mating animals which have the characteristic you want, but production of milk and butterfat is a much more difficult thing to control, you cannot see the factors at work, hence there is a lot of risk taken when we purchase a new sire and a lot more risk when we fail to purchase one. Some breeders try to remove part of the risks by purchasing proven sires, but there are difficulties and risks even in that. Before going further with this, let's see what a proven sire is. There are different grades and different kinds of proof.

Suppose you have 5 cows producing 200#, 300#, 400#, 500# and 600# of fat each. By the use of a certain sire you get calves from these cows which produce 180#, 280#, 360#, 400# and 500# respectively. You have proven that this sire does not increase production, hence he is undesirable at last for your herd. If the heifers had consistently produced more than their dams, you would have proven that he increased production. The larger the number of matings the better the proof. If the bull is used in a large herd he is proven at a much earlier age. But with everything in favor, it would be pretty hard to prove a bull before he was 6 or 7 years old and with small herds the age is increased. Other risks begin to creep in with the proven sire. He may be vicious, he may have begun to be a poor breeder, he may not get as many calves. So even the proven bull is not an unmixed blessing. At best the proven bull is not available to all dairymen. If some means can be devised to assure dairymen that certain young unproven bulls will make the desired improvement on their herds, it will be a great advancement in Science and a great help to dairymen.

At the University of California an experiment in breeding has been going on for about 14 years and it had been in operation in New Jersey for 3 years previous to this. Mr. Regan who was Professor of Dairying at the University of Nevada in 1915 has been conducting the experiment. It consists of out crossing

and in breeding. Outcrossing had the effect of improving vigor and from that standpoint was in line with the beliefs of breeders and the findings of other experimenters. Close in breeding was done with 3 families of Jerseys and was found to produce the occasional abnormalities or lethals as they are called. Bull dog head, short spine, cross eyes, but it was found that these occurred only in certain groups. I am not using the word family in this connection for not all of the individuals of any family reacted with lethal characters. But it was found that the individuals which reacted lethally could be removed from the group and a family of cows produced which are free from these dangers. In other words, lethals are defects to be bred ~~out~~^{out} just as high production is an advantage to be bred in. In such a family inbreeding can be practiced indefinitely without causing abnormal offspring. (The University of California has a calf whose sire is also her grand sire and great grand sire to the 5th generation. She has over 90 % of the blood of her sire.) Breeders have recognized for years that the best way to set character is to in-breed, but they have been afraid to do so for fear of physical weaknesses that might crop out.

The experiments at the University of California show that you need not fear using the good proven bull on his offspring. The big thing to know before you begin doing this is that the daughters are better than their dams. If you were to inbreed without knowledge of the individual production of your cows, you would invite disaster, for among the hundreds of bulls bought there are some which do not improve the herds they are ~~breeding~~^{breeding}. In breeding with such bulls will tend to decrease production just as inbreeding with the animal that is pure for high production tends to increase production.

Another interesting dairy experiment carried on at Davis is the effect of temperature upon the composition of milk. Practical dairymen know that in the summer milk contains less butterfat than in the winter. We also

know that dry hay and grain tend to increase the percent of fat over that obtained by feeding large amounts of succulent feed, hence we have thought that the fact that cows got a greater quantity of succulent feed might be the reason for lower tests in hot weather.

The experiment at Davis shows definitely that it is only a matter of temperature. Cows get a long nicely at temperatures in the 80's but when breaking point arrives, not only the fat test but the solids not fat in the milk go to pieces.

The practical side of this problem is shown from the fact that the temperature in a green growing field is several degrees cooler than in dry lots in the same area. Farmers can modify farm conditions or adapt them since they know what to expect. Alfalfa can be grown close to the corrals or corrals made out in the fields for the hottest time of the year.

Many new illustrations of what Science does for the dairyman are available and history is replete with illustrations in the past, the Babcock test, centrifugal cream separators, milking machines and others so numerous that it almost seems that Science has put her major energies into developing things of benefit to the dairy industry.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
(Project No. 6)
(Cooperation with A.A.A. Projects)
for
1 9 3 5

H. I. BAYNTON
Assistant State Compliance Agent

work in 1935 consisted of instructing field supervisors in their work of checking compliance, examining compliance forms for correctness, advising with allotment committees, supervision of educational work in connection with the wheat referendum, and checking of association budgets and expenses.

The educational campaign was carried on through Farm Center meetings, Association meetings, the press, circular letters, disbursement through the mail of educational material sent from Washington, D. C., radio, and personal contact. Extension Agents were instructed both in groups and as individuals. Adjustment Association officials were instructed and assisted in their work. Contract signers were given help in filling in the various forms necessary in compliance.

b. Results obtained.

296 contracts were in force at the end of 1935, in Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, Lyon, Ormsby, Humboldt, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine Counties.

8,600 acres were under contract, or about 61 percent of the wheat land in the state.

Gross benefit payments to farmers for the three years of the contract ending in 1935 were \$87,000.00.

99.3 percent of the wheat contracts in force at the end of 1935 were in compliance.

74 percent of the wheat association members voted in the referendum and 80 percent of this number voted "yes".

2. Corn-Hog Production Adjustment.

a. How the work was done.

The educational and training work was handled in the same manner as was that for the wheat program.

The organization of Corn-Hog Associations was by Counties, instead of one organization for the entire State as was the case in the Wheat Association. The county plan was by far the best because it placed more responsibility on those directly concerned in each district and developed more farm leaders. The cost was about the same in both cases.

b. Results obtained

Attached is a comparison between the 1934 and the 1935 Corn-Hog Programs. The decrease in numbers of signers for the year 1935 was caused by small producers and those going out of corn-hog production dropping out of the program. The drop in benefit payments over 1934 was caused mostly by a change in the method and amount of payment plus a smaller number of signers. Due to an extensive campaign carried on in Lincoln County by Extension Agent L. A. Gardella and myself, practically all of the corn land in that county was brought under contract for 1935, resulting in a 54.6 percent increase in the corn base for the State. No new hog producers were signed in 1935.

As Corn-Hog compliance is not checked until December, it is impossible to give a percentage figure of those in compliance, but from advance information it will be 98 percent or better.

The Corn-Hog Referendum was ten to one in favor of continuing the program, 216 voting "yes" and 21 voting "no".

COMPARISON, 1934 and 1935 Corn-Hog Program in Nevada

	CONTRACTS		CHANGE		GROSS PAYMENTS		CHANGE	HOG BASE		CORN BASE	
	1934	1935	No.	%	1934	1935	\$	1934	1935	1934	1935
88-001 CHURCHILL	48	27	-21	-43.9%	\$ 5245.00	\$ 1827.75	\$ -3417.25	1386.0	1027.5	10.0	36.0
88-002 CLARK	3	4	- 2	+16.6%	2562.00	642.00	-1920.00	690.0	397.0	10.0	10.0
88-003 DOUGLAS	35	29	- 6	-17.1%	11900.00	4540.00	-7360.00	3242.0	3040.6	0.0	0.0
88-004 ELKO	29	27	- 2	- 6.8%	5370.00	2100.00	-3270.00	1435.0	1379.5	0.0	0.0
88-009 LINCOLN *	17	21	+ 4	+23.5%	4097.00	3554.66	- 542.34	552.0	477.0	377.0	609.5
88-010 LYON	101	89	-12	-11.8%	22265.00	8580.00	-13685.00	6211.0	5777.0	0.0	0.0
88-014 PERSHING & HUMBOLDT	11	9	- 2	-18.1%	2820.00	1005.00	-1815.00	755.0	671.5	0.0	0.0
88-015 WASHOE & LANDER	24	15	- 9	-37.5%	5120.00	1545.00	-3575.00	1284.0	1034.0	0.0	0.0
88-017 WHITE PINE & NYE	19	15	- 4	-21.0%	3925.00	1486.20	-2438.80	1331.0	881.5	66.0	60.0
9 ASSOCIATIONS	290	236	-54	-18.6%	\$63304.00	\$25280.61	-\$38023.39	16886.0	14685.6	463.0	716.0

* ONLY COUNTY TO SHOW GAIN IN NUMBER OF CONTRACTS.

54% LOSS IN NUMBER OF CONTRACTS.

66.5% LOSS IN GROSS INCOME

13% LOSS IN HOG BASE.

54.6% GAIN IN CORN BASE.

The total vote was 237 in the 1935 Referendum as compared with the total 1934 vote of only 137. Nevada was the first State in the Union to report its Corn-Hog Referendum results to Washington, D. C.

IV. General

In working on the Corn-Hog and Wheat Programs in the State of Nevada, the writer spent 95 days in the field, traveled 11,657 miles, attended 23 Farm Center and Association meetings, made 45 visits to County Agents, made 93 farm visits, prepared news articles, and attended two conferences held by A.A.A. officials for the Western States. The first conference was in Salt Lake City during December, 1934, and the second one was at Sacramento, California during October of this year.

The outlook for A.A.A. activities in this State for the coming year, I believe, is bright.

V. Exhibits

Press Releases.-

1935 Corn-Hog Deadline is Set For April First.

Hogs For Home Use Permitted By Ruling.

New Corn-Hog Ruling Aids Nevada Ranchers

Farmers Now Receiving Nevada Corn-Hog Checks

Nevada Farmers to Vote in Corn-Hog Referendum

New Corn-Hog Program For Nevada Announced

Nevada Wheat Contracts Are Now Being Prepared.

1935 CORN-HOG DEADLINE
IS SET FOR APRIL FIRST

NEVADA FARMERS WHO PLAN TO SIGN UP WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM FOR 1935 HAVE ONLY UNTIL APRIL 1 TO HAVE THEIR CONTRACTS ACCEPTED.

THIS IS THE WORD JUST RECEIVED IN THE STATE FROM CORN-HOG OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON, H. I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT NEVADA COMPLIANCE AGENT, HAS ANNOUNCED, AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO TAKE CARE OF ALL APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY.

ALREADY, HE SAID, MANY RANCHERS IN THE STATE WHO RAISE SWINE OR CORN HAVE MADE OUT THEIR 1935 CONTRACTS, AND A SLIGHT INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR IS EXPECTED BY PRESENT INDICATIONS.

PORK AND CORN PRODUCERS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES ARE NOW HOLDING THEIR COMMUNITY MEETINGS AT WHICH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR THIS YEAR ARE BEING CHOSEN.

APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON, AT THE OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, THROUGH WHICH THE CORN-HOG CONTRACTS CLEAR.

ALL ELIGIBLE NEVADA PRODUCERS OF CORN AND HOGS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SIGN THE 1935 CORN-HOG CONTRACT, WHETHER THEY TOOK PART IN THE 1934 CORN-HOG PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM OR NOT, THE COMPLIANCE AGENT SAID.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO SIGN THE 1935 CONTRACT INCLUDE PERSONS OWNING AND OPERATING THEIR OWN FARMS, AND TENANTS OPERATING FARMS ON A CASH RENT OR A FIXED SHARE AGREEMENT, HE EXPLAINED. IN THE
(MORE)

CASE OF FARMS RENTED ON A CROP OR STOCK SHARE LEASE OR AGREEMENT, THE CONTRACT IS SIGNED BY BOTH THE TENANT AND THE LANDLORD.

THE ELIGIBILITY IN ALL CASES IS DETERMINED BY THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. THE NEVADA/^{COUNTY}ALLOTMENT COMMITTEES DETERMINE WHETHER THE APPLICANT FOR A 1935 CONTRACT IS A BONA FIDE PRODUCER AND QUALIFIED TO SIGN AND TO RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS.

BASE PERIOD FOR THE 1935 CONTRACT IS THE SAME AS FOR THE 1934 CONTRACT, THE TWO YEARS 1932 AND 1933.

THE CONTRACT REQUIRES HOG ADJUSTMENTS TO 10 PERCENT BELOW THE BASE-PERIOD PRODUCTION, WITH BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF \$15 PER HEAD ON THE NUMBER REPRESENTED BY THE 10 PERCENT ADJUSTMENT. NOT MORE THAN 10 PERCENT REDUCTION IN CORN ACREAGE BELOW THE 1932-33 BASE WILL BE REQUIRED IN THE 1935 CONTRACT BUT OPTIONAL ADJUSTMENTS OF AS MUCH AS 30 PERCENT WILL BE ALLOWED AND ON THESE ADJUSTMENTS BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF 35 CENTS PER BUSHEL WILL BE PAID.

THE CORN YIELD TO BE USED IN FIGURING BENEFIT PAYMENTS IS THE ADJUSTED ESTIMATED YIELD FOR ALL LAND IN THE FARM WHICH HAS BEEN PLANTED TO CORN AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

HOGS FOR HOME USE
PERMITTED BY RULING

MODIFICATION OF NEVADA CORN-HOG PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT CONTRACTS UNDER THE A.A.A. TO PERMIT SOME SMALL PRODUCERS IN THE STATE TO RAISE AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT OF PORK FOR HOME USE WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY H. I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF COMPLIANCE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION IN NEVADA.

FARMERS WHO HAVE NO HOG PRODUCTION BASE OR A LOWER THAN AVERAGE PRODUCTION FROM ONE LITTER DURING THE BASE PERIOD, BAYNTON SAID, ARE THE ONES AFFECTED BY THE RULING, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY THE A.A.A. IN WASHINGTON.

"NEVADA PRODUCERS WHO AGREE UNDER THE 1935 CORN-HOG CONTRACT TO HOLD THEIR CORN ACREAGE WITHIN THE CONTRACT LIMITS BUT WHO DO NOT HAVE A HOG PRODUCTION BASE WILL BE PERMITTED TO PRODUCE ONE 1935 LITTER OF PIGS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION," HE SAID. "NO HOG PAYMENT, HOWEVER, WILL BE MADE TO THE PRODUCER TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS RULING."

IT HAS ALSO BEEN RULED BY THE A.A.A. THAT 1935 CONTRACT SIGNERS WHO HAVE AN AVERAGE PRODUCTION RECORD OF SIX HOGS OR LESS FOR BOTH MARKET AND SLAUGHTER DURING THE 1932-33 PERIOD AND WHO ARE RECEIVING NO HOG PAYMENT UNDER THEIR CONTRACTS, MAY BE PERMITTED TO SLAUGHTER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION ALL PIGS PRODUCED IN 1935 IN EXCESS OF THE PRODUCER'S MARKET HOG BASE, PROVIDED THAT ONLY ONE LITTER IS FALLOWED ON THE FARMING UNIT UNDER CONTRACT.

ACCORDING TO BAYNTON

/THE NUMBER OF PIGS THAT MAY BE PRODUCED FOR MARKET UNDER
(MORE)

THE CONTRACT IS NOT CHANGED BY THIS RULING.

"THE 1935 CONTRACT, "HE SAID, "DOES NOT REQUIRE A PRODUCER WITH A MARKET HOG PRODUCTION AVERAGE OF 15 HOGS OR LESS FOR THE BASE PERIOD TO MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENT IN 1935 FARROWINGS, BUT UNTIL THE NEW RULING WAS MADE, MANY SMALL PRODUCERS COULD NOT KEEP MORE 1935 PIGS THAN THE AVERAGE NUMBER PRODUCED DURING THE BASE PERIOD.

"A PRODUCER WHO HAD A MARKET HOG BASE OF ONLY TWO HOGS AND A HOME SLAUGHTER BASE OF THREE HOGS COULD PRODUCE A TOTAL OF NO MORE THAN FIVE HOGS IN 1935. UNDER THE NEW RULING, THIS GROWER MAY NOT PRODUCE MORE THAN TWO HOGS FOR MARKET, BUT HE MAY USE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION ALL THE REMAINING PIGS FARROWED IN ONE LITTER IN 1935."

NEW CORN-HOG RULING
AIDS NEVADA RANCHERS

NEVADA FARMERS WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR OR SIGNED 1935 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS MAY ARRANGE TO OPERATE ADDITIONAL LAND NOT UNDER CONTRACT OR TO RENT OUT A PORTION OF THEIR FARMING UNIT UNDER CONTRACT, UNDER A NEW RULING OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION DESIGNED TO MEET EMERGENCY CONDITIONS SUCH AS SICKNESS, FLOOD, OR LOSS OF WORK STOCK.

BEFORE THE NEW RULING WAS ISSUED, H. I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT NEVADA COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR, SAID A CONTRACTING PRODUCER WAS OBLIGATED TO HAVE ALL LAND OPERATED AS A PART OF HIS FARMING UNIT UNDER SOME CORN-HOG CONTRACT AND TO OPERATE ALL OF THIS LAND THROUGHOUT THE CONTRACT YEAR.

IF, BECAUSE OF EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, A CONTRACTING PRODUCER MUST RENT OUT A PORTION OF THE LAND, INCLUDED IN HIS FARMING UNIT, THE NEW RULING PERMITS HIM TO DO SO, PROVIDED

- (1) THAT WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER HE CEASES OPERATION OF THE LAND, A STATEMENT IS FILED WITH THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE GIVING THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSACTION AND SHOWING WHETHER BOTH ARE CONTRACT SIGNERS, THE SPECIFIC REASONS FOR THE ACTION, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA DROPPED;
- (2) STATING THAT NO HOGS ARE FALLOWED ON THE LAND RENTED OUT, AND
- (3) STATING THAT NO CORN IS PLANTED ON THIS LAND IF THE LAND IS TO BE OPERATED BY A NONSIGNER.

IF THE DROPPED LAND IS TO BE OPERATED BY ANOTHER CONTRACT SIGNER, CORN MAY BE PLANTED ON IT BUT THE ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENT OF BOTH CONTRACT SIGNERS MUST REMAIN UNCHANGED.

(MORE)

IF A CONTRACTING PRODUCER, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON, DESIRES TO OPERATE ADDITIONAL LAND NOT COVERED BY A CORN-HOG CONTRACT, HE MAY DO SO, BUT THE RULING SPECIFIES:

- (1) THAT NO CORN IS TO BE PLANTED ON THE ADDITIONAL TRACT IN 1935 EVEN THOUGH THE NEW LAND WOULD HAVE A CORN BASE IF IT WERE UNDER CONTRACT:
- (2) THAT ALL HOGS FARROWED ON THE ADDITIONAL TRACT AFTER IT WAS ACQUIRED ARE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DETERMINATION OF HOGS PRODUCED FROM 1935 LITTERS, AND
- (3) THAT THE CONTRACT SIGNER OPERATING THE NEW LAND SHALL FILE WITH THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER BEGINNING OPERATION A SIGNED STATEMENT NAMING THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSACTION AND DESCRIBING THE ACREAGE ACQUIRED.

ALTHOUGH THE NEW RULING PERMITS A CONTRACT SIGNER TO RENT OUT A PART OF HIS FARM OR TO LEASE ADDITIONAL LAND, BAYNTON POINTS OUT THAT THE SIGNER'S CORN AND HOG PRODUCTION ALLOTMENTS REMAIN AS THEY WERE ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED UNDER HIS 1935 CONTRACT.

FARMERS NOW RECEIVING
NEVADA CORN-HOG CHECKS

FIRST CORN-HOG BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR 1935 HAVE NOW BEEN RECEIVED BY AT LEAST PART OF THE FARMERS IN EIGHT NEVADA COUNTIES, H. I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT STATE CORN-HOG COMPLIANCE OFFICER, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

THE CHECKS WILL CONTINUE TO COME FROM WASHINGTON UNTIL WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON, ALL THE NEVADA FIRST PAYMENTS FOR THIS YEAR WILL HAVE BEEN MADE.

CHECKS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN CLARK, DOUGLAS, ELKO, PERSHING, HUMBOLDT, WHITE PINE, WASHOE AND LYON COUNTIES, BUT NO CONTRACT-HOLDING FARMERS IN LINCOLN AND CHURCHILL HAVE YET RECEIVED THEIR MONEY.

LAST YEAR THE CORN-HOG FARMERS OF THE STATE RECEIVED ABOUT \$63,000, MINUS THE LOCAL EXPENSES OF THE PROGRAM, WHICH AMOUNTED TO ABOUT A THOUSAND DOLLARS. THIS YEAR THE BACK PAYMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO TOTAL ABOUT \$25,000.

THE SMALLER SUM BEING RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT THIS YEAR, BAYNTON SAID, IS CAUSED BY THE REDUCTION OF 60 PERCENT IN THE SIZE OF THE PAYMENTS, AN 18 PERCENT DECLINE IN SIGNERS IN THE STATE, AND THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT NOW PAYS ON REDUCTION INSTEAD OF PRODUCTION OF THE CORN AND HOGS.

THIS YEAR'S CORN-HOG CONTRACTS SHOW A CONSIDERABLE SHIFT IN EMPHASIS FROM THOSE OF LAST YEAR, REFLECTING ABOUT A 10 PERCENT DECLINE IN THE HOG BASE AND MORE THAN 50 PERCENT GAIN IN THE CORN BASE. THIS MEANS MORE CORN GROWERS ARE SIGNING UP, BUT SLIGHTLY FEWER HOG

(MORE)

RAISERS.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS THIS YEAR, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON, ARE \$15
A HEAD ON A 10 PERCENT REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF HOGS RAISED UNDER
THE BASE PERIOD, WHICH IS 1932-1933, AND 35 CENTS A BUSHEL ON THE
YIELD OF CORN OF THE ACREAGE REDUCED, BASED ON THE AVERAGE CORN
YIELD ON THE SAME BASE YEARS.

NEVADA FARMERS TO VOTE IN CORN-HOG REFERENDUM

WITH 236 NEVADA CORN-HOG CONTRACTS EXPIRING ON NOVEMBER 30 AND ANOTHER HOG MARKETING YEAR JUST OPENING, HOG FARMERS IN THE STATE ARE PREPARING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NATION-WIDE REFERENDUM OCTOBER 26 TO DETERMINE WHAT STEPS SHALL BE TAKEN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

PRECEDING THE REFERENDUM, NEVADA FARMERS WILL ATTEND COMMUNITY MEETINGS WHERE THE PRESENT LIVESTOCK AND FEED SITUATION WILL BE REVIEWED AND THE MARKET OUTLOOK FOR PORK PRODUCTS OUTLINED, HAROLD I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT NEVADA CORN-HOG COMPLIANCE AGENT, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

A DEFINITE SCHEDULE OF THESE GATHERINGS IS NOW BEING DRAWN UP AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED SOON IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES BY THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS THERE.

EVERY NEVADA CORN OR HOG RANCHER, WHETHER OR NOT HE SIGNED A 1934 OR 1935 CORN-HOG CONTRACT, BAYNTON SAID, WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO VOTE ON WHETHER HE FAVORS A CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM TO FOLLOW THE ONE ENDING THIS FALL.

THE BALLOTS, WHICH WILL BE CAST AT POLLING PLACES TO BE SET BY THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN A FEW DAYS, ARE NOT COMPLICATED, CALLING SIMPLY FOR A "YES" OR "NO" VOTE ON THE QUESTION---"DO YOU FAVOR A CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM TO FOLLOW THE 1935 PROGRAM WHICH EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30, 1935?"

AT THE PRESENT, PORK PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES SEEMS HEADED FOR THE GREATEST INCREASE DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS THAT IT HAS EVER MADE IN A PERIOD OF SIMILAR LENGTH, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON.

"ASSUMING NO CONTROL OVER HOG NUMBERS AND CORN ACREAGE, THE STAGE IS NOW SET FOR AN UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN HOG PRODUCTION,"

(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR. A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

HE SAID, "THIS MIGHT MEAN SACRIFICE PRICES FOR HOGS, REDUCED FARM BUYING POWER, RESTRICTED TRADE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, FORCED LIQUIDATION IN THE SWINE INDUSTRY AND EVENTUALLY ANOTHER PERIOD OF HIGH PORK PRICES FOR THE CONSUMER."

THERE HAVE BEEN TEN SUCH CYCLES IN HOG PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PAST 45 YEARS.

WHETHER OR NOT FARMERS WISH TO RISK THE ELEVENTH ONE WILL BE DECIDED IN THE OCTOBER 26 REFERENDUM, THE COMPLIANCE MAN SAID THIS WEEK.

NEW CORN-HOG PROGRAM
FOR NEVADA ANNOUNCED

THE 1936-37 CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT FOR NEVADA FARMERS HAS BEEN APPROVED IN WASHINGTON AND APPLICATIONS FOR IT WILL BE READY IN JANUARY, HAROLD I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT AAA COMPLIANCE OFFICER FOR NEVADA, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

GREATLY CHANGED FROM THE 1934-35 CORN-HOG PROGRAM IN THE STATE, UNDER WHICH NEVADA FARMERS RECEIVED NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BENEFIT PAYMENTS, BAYNTON SAID THE NEW CONTRACT FOLLOWS CLOSELY THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY PRODUCER REPRESENTATIVES AND STATE AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS IN WASHINGTON LAST MONTH.

DETAILS OF THE CONTRACT SOON WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF NEVADA CORN-HOG OFFICIALS, AND WILL BE FULLY EXPLAINED AT LOCAL MEETINGS WHICH WILL BE HELD DURING THE APPLICATION SIGN-UP CAMPAIGN IN JANUARY.

THE TWO-YEAR CONTRACT, EFFECTIVE AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1935, BAYNTON EXPLAINED, REQUIRES THAT THE SIGNER PRODUCE FOR MARKET IN 1936 AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF HIS MARKET HOG BASE AND NOT MORE THAN 100 PERCENT OF HIS BASE IF HE IS TO RECEIVE THE MAXIMUM HOG ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT.

THE COOPERATING PRODUCER ALSO MUST PLANT TO CORN AT LEAST 25 PERCENT OF HIS CORN BASE NEXT YEAR, BUT NOT MORE THAN A PERCENTAGE WHICH IS WITHIN THE PERMITTED OPTIONAL RANGE OF 70 TO 90 PERCENT OF HIS CORN BASE.

CORN AND HOG BASES, UNDER THE NEW NEVADA PROGRAM, WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY APPRAISAL BY COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. THIS UNDERTAKING, NEW TO COMMODITY ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS, IS DESIGNED TO PERMIT THE

(MORE)

ASSIGNMENT OF EQUITABLE BASES TO ALL PRODUCERS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE PREVIOUSLY PARTICIPATED IN CORN-HOG PROGRAMS OR FARMED PREVIOUS TO 1936.

"AN ADDITIONAL MAJOR CHANGE", ACCORDING TO THE COMPLIANCE OFFICER, "FROM THE 1935 CONTRACT IS THE PROVISION THAT AN ACREAGE EQUAL TO THE LAND HELD OUT OF CORN PRODUCTION, KNOWN AS THE ADJUSTED CORN ACREAGE UNDER THE NEW CONTRACT, BE DEVOTED TO SOIL-IMPROVING OR EROSION-PREVENTING CROPS. THE AREA USED FOR THESE CROPS MUST BE IN ADDITION TO THE ACREAGE NORMALLY DEVOTED TO SUCH USES ON THE FARM."

FOR COMPLYING WITH THE HOG ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS OF THE 1936-37 CONTRACT, THE PARTICIPATING PRODUCER, BAYNTON STATED, WILL RECEIVE HIS ENTIRE HOG PAYMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER FINAL COMPLIANCE HAS BEEN CHECKED AFTER THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

THE 1936 RATE WILL BE AT \$1.25 PER HEAD FOR EACH HOG IN THE BASE, LESS THE PRO RATA SHARE OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. DEDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE AT THE RATE OF \$2.50 PER HEAD IF THE PRODUCER FAILS TO RAISE 50 PERCENT OF HIS BASE HOG NUMBERS AND \$5.00 PER HEAD IF HE RAISES MORE THAN HIS ASSIGNED BASE NUMBER.

CORN ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS IN 1936 WILL BE MADE IN TWO INSTALLMENTS, ABOUT AUGUST 1 AND DECEMBER 31, AT THE RATE OF 35 CENTS A BUSHEL MULTIPLIED BY THE APPRAISED YIELD AND THE NUMBER OF ADJUSTED ACRES. DEDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AS HERETOFORE.

THE RATES OF ADJUSTMENT AND RATES OF PAYMENTS FOR 1937 WILL BE ANNOUNCED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BY NOVEMBER 30, 1936, AND WILL BE DETERMINED FROM THE OUTLOOK FOR SUPPLIES AND PRICES AT THAT TIME. A CONTRACT SIGNER, HOWEVER, WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO PLANT MORE THAN 25 PERCENT OF HIS CORN BASE OR MAKE AN ADJUSTMENT BELOW 75 PERCENT OF HIS BASE IN 1937.

(MORE)

THE RATE OF PAYMENT ON CORN IN 1937 WILL NOT BE LESS THAN 30 CENTS PER BUSHEL AND THE RATE ON HOGS WILL NOT BE LESS THAN \$1.25 PER HEAD ON THE NUMBER IN THE BASE.

THE NEW CORN-HOG CONTRACT IS TO BE IN FULL FORCE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1937, UNLESS THE SECRETARY (1) TERMINATES ALL/^{CORN-HOG}CONTRACTS WITH RESPECT TO 1937 BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT NOT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 30, 1936, OR (2) APPROVES AN APPLICATION MADE BY A CONTRACT SIGNER NOT LATER THAN APRIL 1, 1937, FOR TERMINATION OF HIS ORIGINAL CONTRACT, OR (3) TERMINATES A CONTRACT BECAUSE OF NON-COMPLIANCE.

NEVADA WHEAT CONTRACTS
ARE NOW BEING PREPARED

NO MORE APPLICATIONS BY NEVADA FARMERS FOR 1936-39 WHEAT CONTROL CONTRACTS WITH THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY HAROLD I. BAYNTON, ASSISTANT AAA COMPLIANCE OFFICER FOR NEVADA.

FINAL DEADLINE FOR THE APPLICATIONS, BAYNTON SAID, WAS NOVEMBER 30, AND ONLY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAD ASKED FOR CONTRACTS BY THAT DATE WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR THEM.

AFTER CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNTY WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES IN EACH NEVADA COUNTY WHERE WHEAT IS RAISED, THE APPLICATIONS ARE PASSED ON BY THE STATE WHEAT COMMITTEE.

THEY THEN GO, BAYNTON STATED, TO THE NEVADA COMPLIANCE OFFICE OF THE AAA, WHERE FINAL APPROVAL OR REJECTION IS GIVEN. IF THEY ARE APPROVED, DISBURSEMENT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS IS MADE BY THE CENTRAL OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AS SOON AS THE CROP IS HARVESTED AND FINAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CONTRACT MADE.

SINCE THE APPLICATIONS HAVE NOT REACHED THE STATE AAA OFFICE, THE COMPLIANCE AGENT SAID, NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE TO INDICATE HOW NEVADA FARMERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM IN COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

IN THE PROGRAM JUST ENDING, ACCORDING TO BAYNTON, 12 OF NEVADA'S 17 COUNTIES WERE REPRESENTED IN THE 308 CONTRACTS APPLIED FOR, OF WHICH 296 WERE IN FORCE AT THE END OF 1935.

ALL TOLD, 682 NEVADA WHEAT FARMERS PARTICIPATED IN THE PROGRAM, WITH 8,600 ACRES, OR ABOUT 61 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL WHEAT LAND OF THE STATE, INVOLVED.

GROSS BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE THREE YEARS, 1933-35, TOTAL APPROXIMATELY \$87,000.