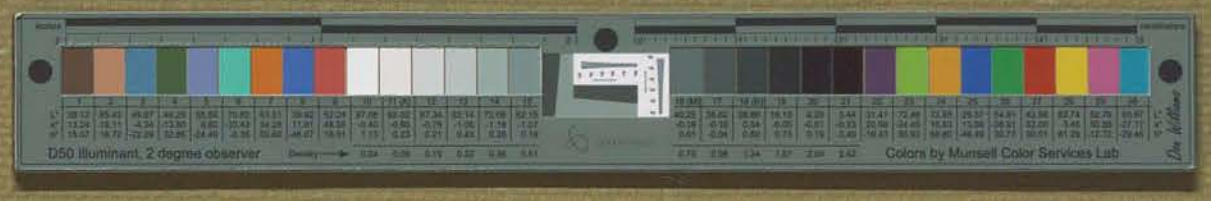
D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
Colors by Munsell Color Services Lab

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

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ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

for

1936

by

A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1936

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Given special stress during the year 1936 by the University of Nevada agricultural extension division news service were the programs of the agricultural adjustment administration, bulletins for 4-H club boys and girls in the state, and the radio service.

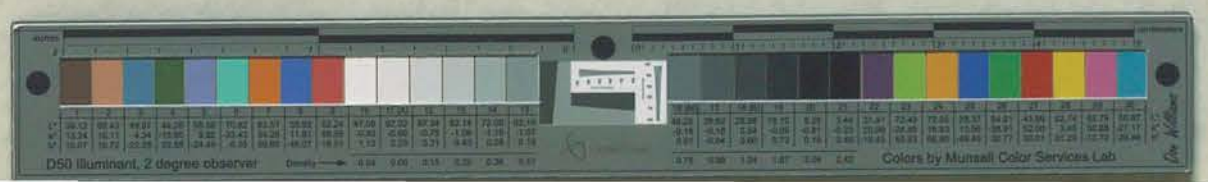
The soil conservation program and the range conservation program were presented to the people of Nevada, largely through news stories, but also in connection with radio activities, so that the state ranked well up among the states in the percentage of its farmers taking part in these movements.

Bulletin Program is Large

With special appropriations made available for the purpose, all of the home economics 4-H club instruction bulletins then in print were revised and reprinted, those in mimeographed form were re-written and printed, and new ones written and printed. In addition, one such booklet for 4-H boys was written and printed. The resulting planning, editing, and seeing through the printing process laid upon the extension editor the heaviest bulletin editing program in the history of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service.

The year's radio program, especially in relation to the Western Farm and Home hour, was more extensive than in previous years.

Stress in these three activities, as it, of course, must, caused less time and attention to be devoted to the other phases of the extension editor's work, notably the news service, which is the backbone of the entire job. It is recognized that these shifts must occur from time to time to meet changing conditions, but, it should also be remembered, that the news service itself is of greater value as an extension method than any of the others and perhaps than all of them together.



History is Outlined

In 1936 the news service was conducted on a part-time basis by A. L. Higginbotham, Professor of Journalism in the University of Nevada, who serves as Extension Editor. During the University year most of his time is devoted to resident teaching, but during the fifteen-week summer recess, with the exception of a month's vacation, he devoted his entire time to extension editorial duties.

Thus the news service to newspapers and the radio service, which requires regular attention, is maintained the year around.

The news service of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service was inaugurated by A. L. Higginbotham in 1927 on a very small scale, and during the years since has been developed to its present status, which, in general, is ample to carry the load of news and editorial work during normal years.

THE NEWS SERVICE

Cheapest extension method, in terms of practices adopted, is the service of news stories to the editors of Nevada. It naturally follows, therefore, that it should be the backbone of the activities of the extension editor, and such is the case.

In recent years, however, duties incident to visual education have multiplied rapidly, and have now reached the stage at which they are encroaching upon the news service, for only so much time is available for the whole job.

Every effort should be made to see that the main job does not become subordinated to other activities, valuable in themselves but not the chief function of the service.

Production Kept Down

Stress this year upon the bulletin program in particular, but other details as well, again as last year, kept the state-wide news story production down to a low figure.

[redacted]

the 29,600 words of last year and is somewhere near the total wordage that the service might well carry year in and year out.

In the number of stories, however, the decline from the normal is greater. All told, 93 stories were written and released, which is nine greater than in 1935. The normal for the service, however, is about three a week or 150 during the year. What has happened in 1936 is that about the same number of words has been written as in a normal year, but this has occurred in about one-third fewer stories. Short stories are much better newspaper copy than long, and this tendency toward longer stories is a bad journalistic tendency.

Sixty Thousand Words in News Stories

Including the special stories, the extension editor's wordage in news stories of all kinds for the year is nearly 60,000, which is approximately normal.

Of the state-wide stories, about one-third dealt solely with the activities of the agricultural adjustment administration in connection with its programs in the state. This involved not only the writing of this copy but the studying of the programs so that the extension editor was able to explain them to others. Because of this situation, probably half or more of the time the editor spent on the state-wide news service was devoted to the agricultural adjustment administration stories.

Next greatest number of stories dealt with matters of economic interest to the farmers of the state but not connected with the adjustment administration's program. This is natural in a time when the ranchers and farmers of Nevada are struggling to come back from the economic depression as well as the results of the droughts.

Animal husbandry accounted for the next largest group, followed by 4-H club work.

Distribution of these stories as to subject varies from year to year according to conditions, with the economic stories, animal husbandry, and club work usually in the lead.

Special Stories Written

Since approximately the same amount of effort is re[redacted]

five or fewer papers--are necessary.

During 1936 nineteen of these stories were written for a total of 14,500 words, a volume slightly under that for the previous year.

Of these words, 12,500 were written by the extension editor in covering for the two Reno papers the activities of the Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp for Nevada 4-H club boys and girls when it was in session at Lake Tahoe. This is a considerable increase in wordage over previous years. In addition to the stories, both papers carried elaborate layouts of pictures of the campers and camp activities, which were taken by a commercial photographer under the direction of the extension editor. To cover this event, it was necessary for the editor to make the trip to Tahoe from Reno and return every day during the week the camp was in session.

Newspapers in Good Condition

The pick-up in the condition of Nevada newspapers begun last year continued through 1936, with the result that it could almost be said that most of the papers of the state had returned nearly to normal.

Both local and national advertising continued to gain, while circulation, never far off, picked up neatly, with the result that the editorial sections of most of the papers appeared to have room for as many agricultural extension news stories and as good a play as during previous prosperous years.

Attitude Continues Cordial

The attitude of the state's papers toward the news service continued to be cordial, and this was reflected in the fact that probably a higher percentage of extension service news stories was published than in any previous year, and a better play was given them.

The state's population showed about a 10 percent gain, and this helped the papers to return to normal.

Two papers were established in the state during the year. The Wells Progress, in the heart of a great livestock raising area, and another weekly in the Carson Valley at Minden. The Wells paper has used every line of copy sent it, but no record is available on the Minden sheet.

Personal Contacts Maintained

Again the extension editor's contacts with the newspapermen of the state continued to be cordial.

As usual, the annual meeting of the Nevada State Press Association was held on the University of Nevada campus, as the

guest of The Course in Journalism at the University of Nevada, of which the extension editor, in his capacity as Professor of Journalism, is in charge.

One of the chief topics of discussion among the Nevada editors present, and nearly every paper in the state was represented, concerned publicity and how to combat it. Although most other sources of so-called publicity came in condemnation, the news service of the agricultural extension division was not mentioned, leading to the belief, substantiated by the use of the stories, that the editors do not regard extension news as publicity, as, indeed, it is not.

Editors Visited

Visits were made to many of the editors living in the western part of the state during the year and it is probably true that the extension editor talked with at least one person from the staff of nearly every paper in the state during 1936.

Most of this year's graduates of the University of Nevada in Journalism went into this work in Nevada, thus increasing the numbers of the editor's former students who handle extension news stories for their papers. Of this year's Journalism class of eight, a total of six joined the staff of papers in the state. All told, twenty Nevada Journalism graduates are on Nevada papers, many as executives, owners, or part owners. These personal relationships are a vital factor in the success of the news service.

Nevada Papers Read

One of the most important parts of the extension editor's work in connection with the news service 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) [redacted]

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.

Cooperate in Crop Reports

Again during 1936, the news service cooperated with the Salt Lake City office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in the dissemination of crop and livestock estimates and production figures to the farmers of the state. With the current stress on economic information, the Nevada news service undertook this service several years ago. At that time few of the newspapers of Nevada used any information of this sort; now practically all of them carry the news as sent to them in the Nevada extension news service.

This year, however, the stress on bulletins curtailed this economic service somewhat. It is, however, a regular and important part of the service in getting outlook and other economic information about Nevada's agricultural crops to her farmers.

Advance Copies Used

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. 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 value of sending these reports to newspapers in news story form is illustrated by the observation of Mr. Andrews, who says that "The fact that these reports are reissued from your office under a Reno date line is in itself a considerable advantage. For instance, the Salt Lake Tribune will publish one of your reissues and would not publish the original report from this office. This is perfectly logical."

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.

Other Divisions Aided

Cooperative arrangements were begun during the year with two other divisions of the department of agriculture in Nevada.

Through contact with the Ogden office of the forest service, plans were made for the national forest supervisors in Nevada to furnish information to the extension editor which would be used for state-wide stories when newsworthy, and a beginning was made in this work. A start looking toward a similar set-up with the Nevada office of the biological survey was made but had not got under way by the end of the year.

For some years occasional stories have been written about the work of other federal departments in or related to agriculture in the state, but no regular arrangements such as these have been made. It is a step forwards in cooperation.

Pictures Are Stressed

With pictures becoming increasingly important in the newspapers, more stress was put during the year upon extension news photographs, yet the results were not satisfactory.

Agents, in general, do not know how to take news pictures, and the extension editor cannot be or go into the field simply as a photographer on little or no notice.

An effort must be made in the future to teach the agents news photography if this phase of presenting the news is to keep pace with the development of illustration in newspapers and magazines.

The year, however, was not barren of photographs of Nevada's agricultural life in newspapers and magazines.

At the 1936 Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp at Lake Tahoe, the pictures this year, under arrangement of the Extension editor, were taken by a Nevada commercial photographer. As would be obvious, these photographs were better than those taken in previous years by the extension editor or by other members of the extension staff. Freed from the actual operating of the camera, the extension editor was able to do most of the posing of the subjects, as well as identifying them and finding from them bits of news to make the pictures interesting.

Club Camp Pictures Good

As might be expected, the resulting pictures were by far the best taken at a Nevada 4-H club camp, and the Reno newspapers recognized this fact by using them in quarter page layouts, one of them covering the top of the first page of the

second section, thus directing more favorable attention by photograph to Nevada's club activities than had ever been given.

This was possible not only on account of the excellence in news value and technical quality of the pictures, but because the Reno papers are now equipped to use more cuts. The Nevada State Journal installed its own photo-engraving plant during the year, while the Reno Evening Gazette uses extensively the only commercial plant in the state, which is well equipped and operated.

U. S. D. A. Photographs Used

Photographs taken in 1935 by the federal office of extension work in Nevada to show the agricultural life of the state were widely used by the extension editor and others during 1936.

Sent to the Pacific Rural Press, weekly agricultural magazine of San Francisco, a dozen of the photographs were used in that publication during the year, many of them as cover pages, thus calling attention graphically to Nevada's agriculture. The Pacific Rural Press has a circulation of something near a hundred thousand, and is the only agricultural magazine to cover Nevada to any great extent.

The Extension Service Review, monthly publication of extension workers in the U. S., also carried probably nearly a dozen of the pictures of Nevada's agriculture in connection with articles about other parts of the country as well as about Nevada. As to usefulness, the sending of a photographer to Nevada by the federal office is one of the finest services it has given Nevada in the matter of visual instruction in recent years.

More Mats Needed

Few mats for cuts were carried in the regular news service during the year, largely because pictures of the right sort could not be obtained. This service, to compete with the syndicates and news gathering and distributing organization, should be just as well illustrated as they are, and efforts to this end should be made.

Magazine Helped

Special cooperation was given the Pacific Rural Press, west coast agricultural news weekly, in developing information from this state, in which it has made great gains in circulation.

In addition to the photographs, many articles and other special services were extended the magazine by the extension editor and the other members of the state office staff.

THE RADIO SERVICE

Radio, the new handmaiden of information, was stressed by the news service during 1936. As a result, it is probable that the extension service was more active in this field than in any previous year. Two avenues were used.

The service cooperated in the broadcasts of the Western Farm and Home hour, daily program of the United States Department of Agriculture over a far western chain hookup of the national broadcasting company. It also cooperated with Radio Station KOH, Reno, only station in Nevada.

Appears Score of Times

All told, Nevada material appeared in Western Farm and Home hour broadcasts some twenty times.

Of these, six of the talks were on agricultural subjects which were written either by the extension editor or by the staffs of the extension service or the experiment station. All were broadcast by proxy, since no one from Nevada was able to go to San Francisco and speak over the microphone.

Three of the NBC talks were on 4-H club work and represented what Nevada Four-Aitchers have done to solve their problems in ways which might be valuable in other states. All of these talks were actually written by Wallace Kadderly, director of the hour, so that they would fit in with the remainder of the program, but the material was collected and treatment suggested by the extension editor.

One Nevada home economics talk was broadcast. It was written in dialogue form by Miss Josephine Hemphill of the Washington office from a talk written by the extension editor.

Cover Big Range

In addition to these talks, entire talks or parts of them were given during the year in which Nevada took part, ranging from an announcement of the Reno Rodeo, through agricultural adjustment administration news to the army stallion program in the state.

Although Nevada was more active in radio this year than ever before, other states were active also, with the result that for the first time since the establishment of the Western Farm and Home hour many other states had more appearances and took more time on the chain hookup than did this state.

The talks given, their authors, and the dates, are listed on the following page.

Radio Talks Presented In The Western Farm and Home Hour

Subject	Author	Date
Agricultural Talks		
Agricultural Planning in Nevada	V. E. Scott	February 19
International Snow Survey Conference	J. E. Church	April 1
Soil Conservation Program Sign-up	News Stories	June 3
Water For Irrigation & For Nourishing Range Forage Plants	G. Hardman	June 22
Why Cattlemen Succeed or Fail	C. A. Brennen	July 1
Talking Turkey	L. E. Cline	July 8
Turkey Production in 1936	L. E. Cline	October 26
Home Economics Talks		
The Desert Cooler	Mary S. Buol Josephine Hemphill	June 30
4-H Club Material		
Livestock Story - Douglas County		April 17
Recreation Program in Elko County		July 17
Nevada "Spic-and-Span" Girls		Sept. 18
Miscellaneous		
Interview with Pete Henrichs, Reno rancher	News Stories	May 5
Reference to Nevada in AAA Sign-up	" "	July 9
Weed Program of AAA	" "	July 10
Reno Rodeo Announcement	" "	July 3
Nevada Triple "A" Program	" "	July 23
Nevada Conservation Program Meetings	" "	Sept. 22
Nevada Range Improvement Program	" "	October 13
Army Stallion Program in Nevada In John & Molly Farmer Program of N.B.C.	" "	August 1

All the programs were worked out in advance in conferences with Mr. Kadderly. Many programs were proposed or approved by him which, on account of lack of time, it was impossible to work out.

Help With Time Change

When the time of the Western Farm and Home hour was shifted from 12:15 to 1 p. m. Pacific time, the farmers of Nevada were concerned, since few of them could be at home to listen to the program during the new period of 11:30 to 12:15.

Through Director Cecil W. Creel, speaking for the west as a member of the national committee on organization and policy of the extension services of the country, a protest was lodged with the National Broadcasting company.

As a result of this protest, along with many others, the hour was changed from 11:30 to 12:30, with the United States Department of Agriculture features coming from 12 m. on, a satisfactory arrangement.

Unfortunately, however, for Nevada, at this time the western division of the National Broadcasting company was split into two networks, with the Western Farm and Home hour on the weaker of the two.

Although there is no NBC station in Nevada, farmers in this state with efficient radios may receive the program from KECA, Los Angeles, KGO, San Francisco, or KLO, Ogden. Since KOH, Reno, is weaker in power than most of 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 cooperation 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.

Farm Flashes Edited

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

Again during 1936, 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.

Last year, the Nevada extension editor made arrangements with KOH to carry, also, the Housekeeper's Chats, a U. S. D. A. program which he had been sending to the Reno station for some time. Arrangements were made to have the programs sent from Washington, and they were put on the air this year.

With two extension programs, as well as a weekly Nevada State Farm Bureau program, KOH is cooperating splendidly in agricultural and home economics features.

THE BULLETIN SERVICE

In no year during the history of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service have more bulletins been issued than during 1936. During this period a total of seven bulletins, comprising in all 543 pages, and more than a quarter of a million words were put out by the service in the effort to better inform Nevada rural people, especially boys and girls, of approved farm and home practices.

All the bulletins were instruction books for 4-H club boys and girls, thus bringing nearer the ideal of a complete set of bulletins motivated through modern educational practice for use in all the years of club work teaching. And Nevada now has a good start in this direction. Six of the seven bulletins were prepared by home demonstration agents and dealt with the home economics phases of club work.

Two are Revised

First of these publications, "Foods For The 4-H Girl", was a revision and reprinting of a previous bulletin, written by

Mrs. Helen Treneman (nee Helen Stimson) for first year foods work, in which there is an exceptionally large enrollment. The old bulletin was brought up to date, a new drawn cover design provided, and a new format planned. The issue ran to 2,500, and the bulletin contained 70 pages.

Another former bulletin was revised and reprinted, "High Altitude Baking Problems", by Margaret Brenner, designed for second year 4-H club girls in foods work. This bulletin, which contained 64 pages and was issued in a printing of 2,500 copies, is one of the most popular and useful of all Nevada's home economic publications, since the basis of its theme is a particular Nevada problem.

Another baking bulletin, "The Art of Breadmaking", third-year foods demonstration text, was written by Hellen M. Gillette, and ran to an issue of 1,500 copies since there are fewer girls in the third-year work than in the two previous years. It has 70 pages. In this bulletin appear approximately a dozen illustrations.

"Spic-and-Span" Girl

Most extensive of the home economics 4-H club work bulletins was the one entitled "The Spic-and-Span Girl", by Lena Hauke, County Extension Agent, designed for first year girls in the clothing project. Running to 110 pages, this book contains 28 illustrations. In the opinion of the extension editor, it is one of the best motivated project books in publication anywhere, and will be a great stimulus in club work in Nevada. It was issued in volume of 3,000 copies.

Fifth of the bulletin for 4-H work for girls was titled "The Summer Outfit", a book for members of second year clothing clubs. This book, as well as its companion, bears a cover designed by Robert Cole Caples, Nevada's best known artist, with a theme indigenous of the state. It contains 11 illustrations in 80 pages and ran to an edition of 2000 copies. It was written by Miss Hauke.

Last of the home economics Four-Aitch bulletins edited and published during the year is a companion bulletin to "The Summer Outfit", and is titled "The Winter Wardrobe". Designed for the use of third year clothing club members, it includes 18 illustrations in 93 pages and ran to an edition of 2000 copies. Miss Hauke is the author of this bulletin, also.

One Bulletin for Boys

But one of the bulletins issued during the year was for the use of boys in 4-H club work in the state. It is for beginners in poultry projects, is written by Mark W. Menke, county extension agent, and is titled "The Nevada Junior 4-H Club Poultry Book". Containing 44 illustrations, it runs to

56 pages of printed material in an edition of 1500 copies. The cover, barnyard scene, is one of the best covers yet to be used on an extension bulletin, and was planned by the extension editor from the taking of the photograph through the printing.

All the Nevada bulletins this year were printed at the state printing office of Nevada in Carson City. Joe Farnsworth, its superintendent and Dean K. Smith, its foreman, lent their splendid cooperation, which contributed greatly to the quality of the work in the booklets.

Prepared for Children

In all these bulletins, a strong attempt was made to adapt the material and the appearance to the interests of children, especially on farms and especially in Nevada.

Motivation is one of the current methods being stressed in modern education and, in a large degree, this was used in the 1936 bulletins, thus making easier the assimilation of sound principles by the boys and girls on Nevada farms.

Large type was used to promote reading, illustrations were plentiful, much white space was included, cover designs to stimulate the imagination were planned and in these and other ways the bulletins were made especially for young people.

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 1937. The illustrations, cuts, and much of the planning are already completed for this pamphlet.

Two Others Begun

In addition to those actually printed, a great deal of editorial work was done on two other bulletins.

First of these, "Setting Up Taylor Grazing Districts in Nevada", is the most extensive, running to many pages, tables, and illustrations. With Assistant Director Thomas Buckman as its editor, it will come from the presses of the state printing office under a special appropriation of the 1935 legislature, in the spring of 1937.

Also to be published during 1937 is the baby beef feeding and finishing handbook, now in preparation by Joseph W. Wilson, county extension agent. This will be a companion to the poultry handbook.

Agents Need Bulletins

One of the reasons for this extensive bulletin program in 1936, which has occupied so much of the extension editor's time, is to provide Nevada extension agents with printed material which will enable them better to carry on the standard projects in addition to the multifarious new activities which have fallen on their shoulders in the attempt to meet the problems of the emergency.

Though less efficient than news stories as an extension method, bulletins rank among the best and cheapest ways of influencing approved practices and, with time and energy at a premium, doubtless are even more valuable.

The extension editor's duties in connection with these bulletins consisted of counseling with the author as to clarity, organization, usage and other matters; copy reading and editing the bulletin; having the cuts made; planning the format and typography; designing and arranging for the drawing of the cover designs or having the photographs taken and the cuts made; checking the proof, arranging for the printing, and seeing the job through the printing office.

As a result of the inefficiency which resulted from some of the authors not preparing copy in form which could be edited and printed efficiently, the editor wrote a four page mimeographed circular for suggestions to prospective bulletin authors which, it is hoped, will lead to more efficiently prepared manuscripts in the future.

Bulletin Files Bound

Not since the founding of the Nevada extension service has any systematic means of keeping an adequate office file of the bulletins issued by it been kept, with the result that, in some cases, the supply has run practically out, while in others

the copies in the office have been misplaced.

In an endeavor to preserve adequate files for reference work and for other purposes, a beginning of binding of these bulletins was begun, together with the collection, from various sources, of those now missing or unavailable.

Several sets were gotten together during the year, and more will be done from time to time until sufficient copies of bound volumes containing all of the printed bulletins of the service from its beginnings are prepared.

Outlook Bulletin Improved

For years, the extension editor, and most of the agricultural agents in the state, had 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.

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.

The other innovation consisted of trying to give the bulletin reader appeal - 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.

Agents Liked It

Most of the agents liked the new illustrated, pictorial treatment of outlook information in the bulletin, and they reported that more farmers than usual, attracted by the cover, picked up copies of it and took it home.

But reports continued to trickle into the state office that, an improvement though it was, the new type of bulletin did

not solve the problem of getting outlook information to Nevada farmers. This feeling was shared by the extension editor and, to a lesser degree, by the economists of the state office.

So, a step was attempted which it was hoped would provide a sound solution. In a questionnaire, the agents were asked what they thought the farmers' reactions would be to several contemplated methods.

Vote Against Bulletin

A majority of the agents believed that any outlook bulletin was a waste of time and money as a method of getting such information to the farmers. Many held that the information is too scientific and that it should be spread out over the year, instead of concentrated in one fell effort. This all, despite the belief that the illustrated bulletin was a great improvement.

Practically all of them believed that the newspaper story is the best available medium for outlook information, since there the farmer reads about his own industry as well as the other industries in his home community, and he does it regularly on the basis of established habits. Some of the agents would abandon all methods but this one.

A proposal for the issuing of a four-page leaflet of outlook and other economic information, at intervals during the year when the material in it could be seasonal, received considerable approbation.

Approve Periodical

The agents also approved a periodical--monthly, if possible--farm price index, distributed in the form of news stories, as well through the projected seasonal leaflet.

Following the discussion of these matters at the annual extension conference for the state, it was determined to try to follow them out.

1. Outlook news stories would be stressed.
2. Arrangements would be made, if possible, for the seasonal leaflet of outlook information.
3. Work was begun at once, by the agricultural experiment station, toward setting up the bases for the farm price index.

Experiment Station Comes In

The agricultural experiment station volunteered to come in with the extension service in the publication of the leaflet, provided that it could have some space for its farm management subjects, and the publication was launched in December under the title "Economic Talks with Nevada Farmers", with a mailing list of two thousand ranchers and farmers.

The first number contained nothing but outlook material, and covered, in brief, all the important commodities produced in Nevada. In subsequent numbers, totaling six during the year, an attempt was made to treat the outlook material on a spot news basis and to treat various outlooks at the time or season of the year during which they caused the most interest. In a general way only was this done, with the result that although the pamphlet is an improvement, it still has a long way to go before it takes its rightful place in solving the problem of getting economic information to the farmers of Nevada.

Method Needs Improvement

The ineffectiveness of the plan lies, in the opinion of the editor, not in the method but in the manner of working it out. Two things, he believes, would tend to improve things. In the first place, one of the extension economists should handle outlook material throughout the year, instead of the present plan of alternating responsibility, which may have some tendency to buck passing. In the second place, careful plans for the various outlooks throughout the year should be made and followed. As it is, no organized attempt is made to do this, with the result that many outlooks are overlooked until their value has departed.

The department of farm development of the agricultural experiment station mailed copies of the leaflet to its cooperating farmers, while the extension service distributed about two thousand copies to farmers throughout the state.

Rewritten for Papers

All, or practically all, of the outlook articles carried in the leaflet were also sent to the papers of the state, farm magazines, and so forth as news stories, and received a strong play. In the opinion of the extension editor, the chief value of the "Economic Talks" lies in getting the material prepared for publication. This may seem a roundabout way of doing things, but it appears to work.

During the latter part of the year the experiment station economists got into operation the Nevada farm price index, and were in a position to show the change not only in price but in index figures of Nevada agricultural commodities.

The information was carried in a table with comments in "Economic Talks" and was used in news stories sent to the papers of the state. Started so late in the year that no evidence can yet be gathered as to its effectiveness in guiding farm economic thought, the idea appears, however, to be sound. It probably will be some time, during which an understanding of the figures will be accumulated, before the index reaches its full usefulness.

In general, a big step has been taken toward solving the problem of getting outlook information to Nevada farmers, but much more should be done to refine and polish the present set-up. Then, in the editor's opinion, a good job will be done.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

Nowhere was the heavy burden of work which the agents of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service are carrying this year better exemplified than in their news story production.

In no year since 1930 has the activity of the agents along the lines of using their newspapers to carry information of farm and extension affairs fallen to so low an ebb, thus breaking further what had until 1935 been a practically steady rise in this most important matter in a sparsely populated state like Nevada.

Average Declines

In 1927 the average annual news story production of the agents, both men and women, was 31.5. This figures gradually and consistently rose until it reached 76.3 in 1932, since which it has declined gradually year by year as more and more demands have been made upon the agents' time for emergency activities.

Nevada agents recognize the value of this service, and know that it is, all things considered, the very cheapest method of doing extension work, but they also know that it requires time which they do not appear to have.

Nevertheless, the agents of the state wrote 913 news stories during the year, or an average of 50.7 stories per agent. This figures is a total of 125 under that of the year before, and an average of about seven stories per agent less than for 1935.

Women's Average Higher

The average of the women agents again was much higher than that for the men, despite the fact that home economics activities contain much less news value than do agricultural matters. A total of 357 stories was produced by the five agents during the year, compared with only 556 by the thirteen men agents.

Individually, as in previous years, similarly great variations occurred. Greatest number of stories produced by any one agent was 120, a mark reached by one man and one woman agent. Smallest number was two, attributed to one of the men agents longest in experience in extension work.

Such variations are caused largely by local situations or by the lack of interest in the method to the extent of putting it into actual effect and seeing the results. It seems

strange in a country of such sparse population that the method of talking with the farm people of the territory daily or weekly should be neglected in favor of such time-expensive methods as farm visits.

Agents Too Busy

With this method of doing extension work so valuable, it should be given all possible attention by both agent and extension editor. It is, however, probably futile to try to encourage the extension agent to improve his news activities in the face of so many and varying activities as are given to him at present.

The solution of the problem lies, then, not in encouragement and in education, but in relieving the agent of some of his many duties, a solution not possible under present conditions.

Nevertheless, slighted though it is, this method is being widely used and is producing results. It is cheering to observe that, although news story production per agent has been slipping, it still is above any year before 1931.

(Tables showing the production figures are given in the exhibit section of this report.)

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 1936, as it was in the four years previous.

With the present stress on federal plans to help the farmer, together with the heavy burden of work it involves, as well as the conservative attitude of the banks, it is probable that this project will have to be abandoned until extension work returns to normal.

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 who were in economic straights, being hard pressed to make ends meet rather than to attempt the adoption of new agricultural practices, have not entirely recovered from the effects of a series of very dry years.

MISCELLANEOUS

The planting of forest trees for windbreak, woodlot, and shelterbelt purposes on Nevada's farms and ranches, begun several years ago, was pursued during the spring of 1936, with the result that nearly as many of the seedlings were set out on the farms of the state this year as in all previous years.

Tree Distribution Doubles

When the final count was made, it was found that the farmers of the state had purchased and set out 15,835 trees, which is nearly double the 8,072 of 1935, and approaches the number planted during the several years the program has been promoted by the extension service. The planting was nearly state-wide, involving farms in fourteen of the seventeen Nevada counties.

The great gain is attributable largely to publicizing the project by the Nevada news service. During the spring seven separate stories about the trees were released to Nevada newspapers. Three of these were illustrated with mats of the most popular trees, obtained through cooperation with the Utah agricultural extension service.

The trees are made available in Nevada through an arrangement of the Nevada agricultural extension service with the Utah state agricultural college, where they are grown under the Clarke-McNary act. J. Whitney Floyd, the Utah extension forester, handled the work on the Utah end, and the Nevada extension editor, together with the Nevada agricultural agents, on this end.

Figures showing the distribution of the trees by county and by variety are included in the report of the assistant director for agriculture.

Report is Written

Again in 1936, the job of writing and assembling the biennial report of the University of Nevada board of regents to the governor and the state legislature fell to the editor. In this report, a brief summary of the significant activities of the division during the last two years is given.

In several instances, the extension editor aided in the preparation of talks for public delivery by other members of the state office staff.

He also served as a judge in the annual "Keep Growing" health booklet contest of the home economics division, serving as a judge of the public appeal of the exhibits.

Considering the many duties of the Nevada state staff, it was well represented, both in picture and in copy, in the various issues of the Extension Service Review during the year.

- - - NEWS SERVICE EXHIBITS - - -

1. 1936 Nevada Agricultural Extension Service Bulletins.
2. Tables Showing Number of Stories Written by Men and Women Agents, 1927 - 1936.
3. Table Showing Classification of State-wide Stories as to Project.
4. Representative State-wide Stories of 1936.
5. Complete File of "Economic Talks with Nevada Farmers".

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 - 1936

DATE	AGENTS	TOTAL AGENTS	NO. NEWS STORIES	TOTAL NO. NEWS STORIES	AVERAGE NO. NEWS STORIES PER AGENT
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 women	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	76.5
1933	12 men 5 women	17	707 535	1242	73.0
1935	14 men 4 women	18	702 * 336 *	1038 *	57.6 *
1936	13 men 5 women	18	556 357	913	50.7

* 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 - 1936

	1931	1932	1933	*1935	1936
H. E. Boerlin	27	20	28	60	28
Royal D. Crook	31	66	29	31	80
Louie A. Gardella	0	0	0	0	7
Paul L. Maloney	32	70	55	40	26
Mark W. Menke	49	113	70	59	101
D. H. Propps	93	135	113		
E. B. Recanzone				38	37
A. J. Reed	186	99	110	59	120
E. C. Reed	52	49	108	78	31
Otto R. Schulz	45	63	47	24	10
Wilbur H. Stodieck	38	56	58	44	39
C. R. Townsend	23	55	28	163	72
Joseph W. Wilson	15	24	54	48	3
J. H. Wittwer	42	13	7		2
Total Men Agents	633	763	707	644	556
Margaret Brenner	51	72	84		
Hellen M. Gillette	30	40	54	73	64
Lena Hauke	190	242	201	130	120
M. Gertrude Hayes	140	169	184	65	94
Grace H. Schmidtlein	81	14	12		
Helen S. Tremewan				39	71
Edith Warner					8
Total Women Agents	492	537	535	307	357
Total All Agents	1125	1300	1242	951	913

*11 Months only - December 1934 - October 1935

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE-WIDE NEWS STORIES
AS TO PROJECT
November 1, 1935 to October 31, 1936

PROJECT		NUMBER STORIES		NO. WORDS A.A.A.		TOTAL	
IV	Poultry		1			400	400
	E. Turkey	1					
V	Agronomy	1	1			300	300
VI	Agricultural Economics	3	50			900	29400
	A-5 Livestock	2				550	
	A-8 Wool	2				550	
	A-14 Alfalfa	1				300	
	A-16 Use of Market Inform.	3				1300	
	B-Credit	1				300	
	C-Agricultural Outlook	7				1700	
	J-Rural Rehabilitation & Resettlement	1				500	
	K-1 Agricultural Adjustment	50		30	23500	23500	
VII	Animal Husbandry	1	13			400	5150
	A-Beef Cattle	2				1000	
	B-Sheep	1				400	
	C-1 Breeding	4				1150	
	G-Organization and Operation	2				750	
	H-Public Domain to Range Industry	1				450	
	H-3 Taylor Grazing	2				1000	
VIII	Club Work	4	10			1500	3550
	A-Agriculture	3				950	
	B-Home Economics	3				1100	
IX	Community Activities		2				650
	A-Farm Bureau	2				650	
X	Horticulture	1	4			250	1400
	D-Ground Beatification	3				1150	
XI	Control of Rodents & Pests	1	1			400	400
XII	Rural Agri. Engineering		1				350
	D- Irrigation	1				350	
XV	Nutrition		3				1000
	A-Keep Growing	3				1000	
XVII	Forestry		7				2500
	C-Distribution of Trees	7				2500	
	Totals	93	93	30	23500	44704	44704

NEVADA 4-H CLUB TOTAL CLIMBS HIGHER IN 1935

MORE NEVADA RURAL BOYS AND GIRLS TOOK PART IN 4-H CLUB WORK IN THE STATE DURING 1935 THAN IN ANY YEAR, WITH ONE EXCEPTION, SINCE THE WORLD WAR, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH SPONSORS THE WORK, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT, HE SAID, REACHED THE HIGH FIGURE OF 926, OR MORE THAN ONE FOUR-AITCHER FOR EVERY HUNDRED CITIZENS IN THE STATE. THE ONLY OTHER YEAR SINCE THE WAR WHEN THIS FIGURE WAS EXCEEDED WAS 1931, WHEN THE ENROLLMENT JUMPED TO 944.

THE GAIN IN NUMBERS, ACCORDING TO BUCKMAN, HAS BEEN STEADY SINCE THE LOW POINT REACHED IN 1922, AFTER THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE WAR GARDEN YEARS HAD DECLINED. IN THAT YEAR 330, ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE PRESENT STATE NUMBERS, WERE ENROLLED.

FUTURE FARM HOMEMAKERS LEAD CONSIDERABLY IN NUMBERS OF NEVADA'S FOUR-AITCHERS, THERE BEING 586 OF THEM ENROLLED IN THE STATE IN COMPARISON TO 340 RURAL BOYS.

PROJECTS OF WORK CARRIED ON BY THE YOUNGSTERS, IN WHICH THEY UNDERTAKE AND CARRY TO COMPLETION DUTIES COMMON ABOUT THE HOME OR THE FARM, BUCKMAN SAYS, GIVE A PRETTY GOOD PICTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL LIFE OF THE STATE.

LEADING ALL OTHERS IN POPULARITY AND ACCOUNTING FOR MUCH MORE THAN HALF OF THE GIRLS IS CLOTHING WORK, BUT SHARPLY ON ITS HEELS WAS WORK WITH DAIRY CATTLE, WHILE POULTRY WORK, HOME GARDEN PROJECTS, SWINE RAISING AND FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION WERE AMONG THE LEADERS.

(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

OTHER PROJECTS UNDER THE CARE OF THE YOUNGSTERS DURING THE 1935 YEAR ARE MARKET GARDENS, YARD IMPROVEMENT, GRAIN AND POTATO PROJECTS, TURKEY RAISING, BEEF CATTLE WORK, SHEEP RAISING, RABBIT GROWING, RANGE MANAGEMENT, FARM ACCOUNTING, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, FORESTRY, FOOD PRESERVATION, AND HOME IMPROVEMENT.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#15-3-5-A&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NOTE TO EDITOR----BECAUSE OF THE URGENCY OF THIS STORY, IT IS BEING SENT SIMULTANEOUSLY TO ALL NEVADA PAPERS RECEIVING IT...A.L.H.

NEW SOIL ACT IN NEVADA TO GET UNDER WAY SOON

FIRST STEPS TOWARD PUTTING INTO EFFECT IN NEVADA THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW SOIL CONSERVATION ACT WILL BE TAKEN AT A MEETING OF FARMERS AND LAND GRANT COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES IN SALT LAKE CITY NEXT WEEK.

FOUR NEVADANS WILL ATTEND THE SESSIONS, WHICH WILL BRING DELEGATES FROM ALL THE WESTERN STATES, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SAID THIS WEEK.

IN ADDITION TO BUCKMAN, L. E. CLINE, AND V. E. SCOTT OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE WILL REPRESENT NEVADA'S LAND GRANT COLLEGE, WHILE GEORGE OGILVIE, LIVESTOCKMAN OF LEE, ELKO COUNTY, AND PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU, WILL SPEAK FOR THE FARMERS OF THE STATE. OGILVIE WAS INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, HENRY WALLACE.

DETAILS OF THE NEW LAW, WHICH IS DESIGNED TO REPLACE THE TRIPLE "A", RECENTLY HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY THE SUPREME COURT, WILL BE EXPLAINED BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MEN FROM WASHINGTON, AND METHODS OF MAKING THE ACT IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE IN NEVADA AND OTHER WESTERN STATES WILL BE TAKEN UP.

SPECIAL WESTERN PROBLEMS IN ADAPTING THE ACT TO THIS TERRITORY WILL COME UP AT THE MEETING, WHICH WILL BE HELD MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, IT IS EXPECTED.

AMONG THE MEN FROM WASHINGTON TO ADDRESS THE GATHERING, ACCORDING TO PLANS, WILL BE M. L. WILSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE; G. B. THORNE, DIRECTOR OF THE AAA LIVESTOCK DIVISION; AND GEORGE E. FARRELL, DIRECTOR FOR THE AAA GRAINS DIVISION.

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

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#16-3-21-B&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

BEST SHRUBS, VINES, TREES FOR NEVADA PLANTING NAMED

WITH MANY HOME-OWNERS IN THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE STATE PREPARING TO MAKE SPRING PLANTINGS, MARK W. MENKE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE THIS WEEK LISTED SHRUBS, VINES, AND TREES ADAPTED TO CONDITIONS IN THESE SECTIONS OF NEVADA.

"SHRUBS AND TREES SHOULD BE ORDERED FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND PLANTED DURING MARCH AND APRIL WHILE THE WEATHER IS STILL COOL," HE SAYS, "AND THEY SHOULD BE PRUNED HEAVILY WHEN PLANTED SO THAT THE TOPS WILL NOT REQUIRE MORE MOISTURE THAN THE ROOTS CAN SUPPLY."

VERY BEST DEPENDABLE SHRUBS FOR NEVADA UNDER THE MOST SEVERE CONDITIONS, ACCORDING TO MENKE, ARE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE; CARAGANA; ELDERBERRY; SNOWBERRY; CORAL BERRY; SERVICE BERRY; CURRANT; DOGWOOD; BUCKTHORN; COTONEASTER; PERSIAN, CHINESE, FRENCH AND COMMON LILACS; SNOWBALL; TAMARIX; ROSA RUGOSA; VAN HOUTTE AND KOREAN SPIREAS, JAPANESE OLEASTER, ENGLISH PRIVET, AND FLOWERING ALMOND.

SEVERAL OTHER GOOD SHRUBS BUT WHICH NEED WINTER PROTECTION IN EASTERN NEVADA, HE SAYS, ARE MOCK ORANGE, DEUTZIA, JAPAN QUINCE, FORSYTHIA, AND BARBERRY.

AMONG THE BEST SHADE TREES FOR NEVADA THE EXTENSION AGENT SAYS ARE CHINESE AND AMERICAN ELM, RUSSIAN OLIVE, HONEY LOCUST, BLACK LOCUST, GOLDEN WILLOW, HAWTHORNE, CRABAPPLE, BOLLEANA, AND SILVER AND CAROLINA POPLARS. (MORE)

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

THE BEST VINES ARE SILVER LACE VINE, VIRGINIA CREEPER, HONEY-SUCKLE, CLEMATIS, MOON VINE, AND WILD CUCUMBER.

"AMONG THE EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND TREES WHICH ARE VERY HARDY ARE MANY SPECIES OF JUNIPER, SPRUCE AND PINE," MENKE STATES. "THE VERY BEST OF THESE ARE PFITZER, PROSTRATE, SAVIN, SARGENT, AND COLUMN JUNIPER; ENGELMAN, NORWAY, AND COLORADO BLUE AND GREEN SPRUCE; AND MUGHO DWARF AND AUSTRIAN PINE.

"EVERGREEN COTONEASTER, MAHONIA AND PYRACANTHA ARE ALSO EXCELLENT SHRUBS BUT NEED FAVORABLE LOCATIONS AND SOME WINTER PROTECTION IN HIGHER ALTITUDES."

ARBOR-VITAE ARE NOT SATISFACTORY IN NEVADA NORTH OF WINNEMUCCA, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN, AND SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED. JUNIPERS ARE MUCH MORE HARDY AND ARE EVEN MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN ARBOR VITAE. EVERGREENS NEED NOT BE PRUNED, SINCE THEY COME WITH A BALL OF EARTH AROUND THE ROOTS.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#19-4-4-A&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT DETAILS ARE EXPLAINED

TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE SOIL RESOURCES OF NEVADA FARMERS AND TO REESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THEIR PURCHASING POWER ARE THE CHIEF PURPOSES OF THE NEW FEDERAL SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PROGRAM, NOW GETTING UNDER WAY IN THE STATE, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

UNDER THE PROGRAM, SCOTT SAID IN EXPLAINING THE NEW LAW LAST WEEK, NEVADA FARMERS WILL RECEIVE PAYMENTS FOR PLANTING CERTAIN CROPS AND FOR CERTAIN PRACTICES WHICH ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE LAW.

FARMERS WILL BE PAID FOR PLANTING SOIL CONSERVING OR SOIL BUILDING CROPS ON ACREAGES FORMERLY USED FOR SOIL DEPLETING CROPS, ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES IN THE VARIOUS TYPES OF CROPS IN 1935.

PAYMENTS WILL VARY, THE LAW PROVIDES, ACCORDING TO THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SOIL AND THE KIND OF CROP REPLACED, WITH THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE CROP LANDS IN EACH COUNTY AS A BASIS.

FIGURES HAVE NOT YET BEEN WORKED OUT FOR NEVADA, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, BUT IN THE NATION AS A WHOLE, PAYMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO AVERAGE ABOUT $10 AN ACRE.

IN NO CASE, SCOTT SAID, MAY THIS PAYMENT EXCEED THAT FOR 15 PERCENT OF THE SOIL DEPLETING ACREAGE OF THE BASE YEAR OF 1935 ON EACH FARM.

IN ADDITION, ACCORDING TO THE PROGRAM, NEVADA FARMERS WILL BE PAID FOR EACH ACRE ON THEIR FARMS, WHICH, IN 1936, IS PLANTED IN BUILDING CROPS OR ON WHICH SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES ARE CARRIED OUT. THIS PAYMENT MAY NOT EXCEED $1 AN ACRE FOR ALL SOIL CONSERVING AND BUILDING CROPS ON THE FARM IN 1936, ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS.

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

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#33-6-23-A&AB-400-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

IMPORTANT FEEDING TIME FOR TURKEYS IS NOW HERE

NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS WHO WANT TO MAKE PROFITS AT THE BUSINESS ARE PUTTING THE POUNDS ON THEIR BIRDS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE THESE DAYS, IN THE OPINION OF L. E. CLINE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THE FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS OF THE SUMMER FEEDING PERIOD ARE THE MOST VITAL TO MAKING PROFITS, CLINE STATED, AND IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE A PROFIT ON THE SUMMER FEEDING PERIOD, MONEY PROBABLY WILL NOT BE MADE AT ALL BY THE HOLIDAY BIRD RAISER.

THE FIRST SIX WEEKS OF THE TURKEY'S LIFE IS A VERY CRITICAL PERIOD, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS, BUT LITTLE WEIGHT IS PUT ON. THE FINISHING PERIOD JUST BEFORE MARKETING THE BIRDS IS ALSO IMPORTANT, BUT IN IT LIKEWISE LITTLE WEIGHT IS ADDED IN PROPORTION TO THE LARGE EXPENSE FOR FEED.

BUT DURING THE IN-BETWEEN PERIOD, ACCORDING TO CLINE, THE RAPIDLY GROWING TURKEY ADDS POUNDS ECONOMICALLY BECAUSE IT CONVERTS AT A RAPID RATE, LARGE AMOUNTS OF A RELATIVELY LOW PRICED FEED INTO A HIGH PRICED COMMODITY TO GRACE THE TABLE DURING THE FALL AND WINTER. DURING THIS FAST GROWING PERIOD A RELATIVELY SMALL PROPORTION OF THE FEED GIVEN IS NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE WHILE A LARGE PROPORTION IS AVAILABLE FOR GROWTH AND PROFITS.

WHEN THE AVERAGE TURKEY IS TWO MONTHS OLD, IT WILL WEIGH ABOUT 2.5 POUNDS, THIS WEIGHT IS PUT ON AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 2.15 POUNDS

(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

OF FEED PER POUND GAIN IN WEIGHT. A MONTH LATER, THE TURKEY WILL WEIGH 5 POUNDS, AND WILL BE GAINING ONE POUND FOR APPROXIMATELY EACH THREE POUNDS OF FEED EATEN.

AT THE END OF THE FOURTH MONTH, THE TURKEY SHOULD WEIGH AT LEAST 8.25 POUNDS AND IS TURNING FEED INTO TURKEY MEAT AT THE RATE OF 3.5 POUNDS OF FEED TO ONE POUND OF TURKEY.

GOOD GAINS MAY BE MADE ALSO DURING THE FIFTH MONTH, CLINE SAYS, BUT THEREAFTER THE RATIO OF POUNDS GAINED TO FEED CONSUMED DECLINES VERY RAPIDLY, UNTIL IT TAKES 5.6 POUNDS OF FEED TO PRODUCE ONE POUND OF TURKEY IN THE SIXTH MONTH AND APPROXIMATELY 10.7 POUNDS OF FEED FOR ONE POUND OF MEAT IN THE SEVENTH MONTH.

AFTER THAT, THE FEED OFTEN COSTS MORE THAN THE NET PRICE WHICH WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE ADDITIONAL POUNDS OF TURKEY.

CLINES STRESSED THAT, WHILE FEEDING IN ADEQUATE QUANTITY IS VERY IMPORTANT, THE COMPOSITION OF THE FEED IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT. THE TWO MUST GO TOGETHER IF THE MOST POUNDS OF TURKEY ARE TO BE PUT ON.

JUST HOW ALL THIS WORKS OUT IS ILLUSTRATED IN A LEAFLET WHICH NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS MAY OBTAIN FREE FROM THEIR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#34-6-23-B&AB-400-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

BANG'S DISEASE CLEANUP IS UNDER WAY IN NEVADA

ERADICATION OF BANG'S DISEASE FROM NEVADA CATTLE IS WELL UNDER WAY THROUGH THE DRIVE OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY TO ELIMINATE THE MALADY, NOT ONLY IN THIS STATE, BUT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WORKING UNDER FEDERAL LAWS PROVIDING FOR THE PURCHASE AND ELIMINATION OF DISEASED ANIMALS, THE FEDERAL VETERINARIANS BY MAY 1 HAD FOUND 2,445 NEVADA REACTORS, THEIR OWNERS HAD BEEN INDEMNIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE CATTLE HAD BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

THE DISEASED ANIMALS WERE DISCOVERED AFTER 29, 178 HEAD OF CATTLE IN THE STATE HAD BEEN TESTED SINCE THE PROGRAM BEGAN IN JULY 1934, AND REPRESENT BUT 8.3 PERCENT OF ALL ANIMALS IN THE STATE TESTED FOR BANG'S DISEASE. THIS FIGURE IS SLIGHTLY BELOW THE AVERAGE FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE, DR. R. A. GIVEN, INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU'S WORK IN NEVADA, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

OF THE 1,429 HERDS TESTED, HOWEVER, 773 HERDS, OR 54 PERCENT, WERE FOUND TO BE INFECTED. THIS FIGURE COMPARES WITH 31 PERCENT FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE. THE INFECTED NEVADA HERDS CONTAINED 19,984 HEAD OF CATTLE, OF WHICH 2,445 WERE REACTORS, OR 12 PERCENT OF THE ANIMALS IN INFECTED HERDS, A FIGURE WELL BELOW THE U. S. AVERAGE.

CARRIED OUT ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS, BANG'S DISEASE ERADICATION IS A FEDERAL-STATE CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT.

THE WORK IS CONDUCTED BY THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF THE

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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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE UNDER RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

THE PROGRAM IS VOLUNTARY, BUT STOCKMEN HAVING THEIR CATTLE TESTED AGREE TO ACCEPT THE GOVERNMENT'S INDEMNITY FOR BANG'S DISEASED ANIMALS AND PERMIT THEIR SLAUGHTER.

FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE, A TOTAL OF 585,365 HERDS WERE TESTED FOR BANG'S DISEASE IN THE 22 MONTHS ENDING MAY 1. THESE HERDS CONTAINED 8,740,382 HEAD OF CATTLE. OF THE HERDS TESTED, 185,112 HERDS WERE FOUND TO CONTAIN INFECTED CATTLE. THE NUMBER OF CATTLE IN INFECTED HERDS TOTALED 4,513,766 OF WHICH 765,660 WERE FOUND TO BE REACTORS TO THE BANG'S DISEASE TEST.

ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS, 17. PERCENT OF THE CATTLE IN INFECTED HERDS REACTED. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CATTLE IN ALL HERDS TESTED, INCLUDING NECESSARY RETESTS, 8.76 PERCENT WERE FOUND TO REACT TO THE BANG'S DISEASE TEST.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-7-29-#49-A&AB-500-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

FIRST DROUGHT LIVESTOCK ARRIVES ON NEVADA FARMS

WHAT MAY BE AN EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK FROM THE DROUGHT-STRICKEN MIDDLE WEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES TO NEVADA RANCHES AND FARMS BEGAN LAST WEEK WITH THE ARRIVAL OF 400 HEAD OF CATTLE AND 2,500 HEAD OF SHEEP FROM MONTANA TO OUTFITS IN THE FALLON AREA.

PURCHASED BY CHURCHILL COUNTY RANCHERS AT AUCTION SALES RESULTING FROM THE PARCHED CONDITION OF THE RANGES OF MONTANA NEAR BILLINGS, THE STOCK ARRIVED IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. BOTH CATTLE AND SHEEP WILL BE ADDED TO THE OPERATING UNITS OF LAHONTAN VALLEY FARMS.

MANY OTHER NEVADA RANCHERS ARE CONSIDERING PURCHASES IN THE DROUGHT COUNTRY TO BUILD UP THE HERDS WHICH WERE DEPLETED BY THE SERIES OF DRY YEARS IN NEVADA, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO REGARDS THIS AS AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR THE RANCHERS OF THE STATE TO PICK UP GOOD STUFF AT REASONABLE PRICES.

IN CHOUTEAU COUNTY, MONTANA, ALONE 60,000 HEAD OF CATTLE WILL HAVE TO BE SHIPPED OUT EITHER PERMANENTLY OR FOR FEEDING DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING, CLINE HAS BEEN INFORMED FROM THE COUNTRY IN THE VICINITY OF GREAT FALLS.

FREIGHT RATES FROM BILLINGS TO ELKO ARE QUOTED BY THE RAILROADS AS 50 1/2 CENTS A HUNDRED POUNDS AND TO RENO AS 61 1/2 CENTS A HUNDRED, NOT INCLUDING FEEDING IN TRANSIT.

POSSIBILITY OF THE FEEDING OF CATTLE IN THE STATE EN ROUTE

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TO COAST MARKETS FROM THE PARCHED ZONES APPEARED THIS WEEK FOLLOWING EFFORTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE TO INTEREST PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANCHERS IN SURPLUS FEED IN THIS STATE.

THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION OFFICES IN THE DROUGHT AREA AND THE PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS THERE HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY CLINE AND INFORMED OF THE FEED HERE.

MANY OF THE RANCHERS IN THE DROUGHT AREA FEEL THAT IT WOULD NOT BE ECONOMICAL TO SHIP THE STOCK TO NEVADA AND RETURN IT TO THE ORIGINAL RANCHES, BUT CLINE FEELS THAT AS THE DROUGHT INTENSIFIES THIS ALTERNATIVE MAY HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED BY THEM.

FEED IN THE DRY AREAS OF THE MIDDLE-WEST AND HAVE INQUIRED AS TO RATES WHICH WOULD BE CHARGED HERE.

SURPLUS HAY AND PASTURE TO TAKE CARE OF MANY HEAD OF STOCK EXISTS IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN PORTIONS OF THE STATE, CLINE SAYS, BEING CHIEFLY IN ELKO, CHURCHILL AND LYON COUNTIES.

IN ELKO COUNTY ALONE, ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATE OF MARK W. MENKE, ELKO EXTENSION AGENT, SUFFICIENT FEED IS AVAILABLE TO CARRY 25,000 EXTRA HEAD OF CATTLE THIS WINTER AND NEXT SUMMER.

THE STOCK WATERING SITUATION IN SOUTHERN NEVADA, REPORTED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AS SEVERE, HAS BEEN RELIEVED BY LOCAL RAINS AND CLOUDBURSTS, CLINE HAS BEEN INFORMED.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-3-#56-B&AB-400-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

FEEDER STOCK FOR SALE IN NEVADA BEING LISTED

AN INVENTORY OF FEEDER CATTLE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE THIS FALL BY NEVADA RANCHERS, WAS BEGUN THIS WEEK BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

BY THIS METHOD, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST OF THE SERVICE, IT IS HOPED THAT THE MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK WILL BE FACILITATED AND THE SELLER AND BUYER BROUGHT TOGETHER.

NOW IN ITS THIRD YEAR, THE INVENTORY IN 1934 AND IN 1935 PROVED OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE TO THE LIVESTOCK MEN OF THE STATE IN ATTRACTING BUYERS INTO THE STATE AND EXPEDITING SALES.

THROUGH ITS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE WILL OBTAIN FROM RANCHERS INFORMATION AS TO THE STOCK THEY ARE LIKELY TO OFFER FOR SALE. THIS WILL BE COMBINED INTO A STATE INVENTORY, WHICH WILL BE ABAILABLE TO CO-OPERATING MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, PROSPECTIVE BUYERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, RAILROAD COMPANIES, RANCHERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

AS SALES ARE MADE, THE INVENTORY WILL BE REVISED, BRINGING THE NUMBERS UP TO DATE THROUGH THE MARKETING SEASON. IT WILL INCLUDE LISTS OF ALL CATTLE LISTED AND UNSOLD THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

"THE PRODUCER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WHO GOES TO MARKET BUT ONCE A YEAR, HAS GREATER MARKETING HAZARDS THAN THE PRODUCER WHO MARKETS HIS PRODUCTS AT MORE FREQUENT INTERVALS", CLINE SAID THIS WEEK. "SINCE THE NEVADA FEEDER CATTLE PRODUCER IS LIMITED TO A BRIEF MARKETING PERIOD DURING THE FALL MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, THE RETURNS FROM HIS OPERATIONS VERY MUCH DEPEND ON A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MARKET PRICES,

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SUPPLY, AND DEMAND FOR SUCH CATTLE."

"UNFORTUNATELY THE EARLY SALES OF FEEDER CATTLE ARE VERY OFTEN MADE AT LOWER PRICES, AND PRICES THAT ARE OUT OF LINE WITH THE PRICES THAT ARE LATER ESTABLISHED, THEN WHEN THE FEEDER CATTLE MOVEMENT IS MORE GENERAL, AND COMPETITION HAS BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE IN ESTABLISHING PRICES."

THERE ARE MANY RELIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE NEVADA FEEDER CATTLE PRODUCER, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN.

THE PRODUCERS' LIVE STOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION OF SALT LAKE AND THE PACIFIC STATES LIVE STOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO AS WELL AS THE FEDERAL STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO ARE RELIABLE SOURCES OF CURRENT MARKET NEWS INFORMATION. THERE IS NO REASON, HE BELIEVES, FOR ANY LIVESTOCK PRODUCER TO BE LACKING IN THE LATEST PRICE INFORMATION THAT IS SO ESSENTIAL TO INTELLIGENTLY NEGOTIATE SALES.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-5-#58-A&AB-500-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

FOUR COUNTIES DIVIDE HEALTH BOOKLET AWARDS

TWO SMALL ELKO COUNTY FARM BOYS TODAY ARE STATE CHAMPIONS IN THE NEVADA "KEEP GROWING" HEALTH BOOKLET CONTEST AMONG RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.

COMPETING AGAINST CHILDREN MUCH OLDER THAN THEY AMONG THE MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND NEVADA RURAL YOUNGSTERS ENGAGED IN THE HEALTH WORK, GEORGE OGILVIE, 7, OF UPPER SOUTH FORK, AND WAYNE BARIGER, 6, OF HUMBOLDT WON THE BLUE RIBBONS IN THE TWO CLASSES FOR THEIR GROWTH AND THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ILLUSTRATED SOUND HABITS OF HEALTH.

VICE", YOUNG OGILVIE SHOWS HOW ANIMALS CAN TEACH GOOD HEALTH HABITS BOYS AND GIRLS.

IN DIVISION "B", FOR CHILDREN FREE FROM PHYSICAL DEFECTS OR HAVE HAD SUCH DEFECTS CORRECTED, WAYNE BARIGER CAPTURED THE BLUE RIBBON. HE GAINE 9 POUNDS, GREW 1 3/4 INCHES, AND HAD A DENTAL DEFECT CORRECTED. ALONG WITH THIS HEALTH RECORD, HE MADE UP A BOOKLET ILLUSTRATED BY DRAWINGS SHOWING THE "GATEWAY TO HEALTH".

OTHER PRIZES IN THE COMPETITION, WHICH IS AN ANNUAL AFFAIR, WENT TO BOYS AND GIRLS IN ELKO, EUREKA, CHURCHILL, AND WASHOE COUNTIES. CHAMPIONS WERE NAMED ONLY AFTER THE JUDGES HAD CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE 310 BOOKLETS WHICH SURVIVED THE COUNTY ELIMINATIONS.

SECOND PRIZE IN DIVISION "A" WENT TO REMO MATTENCCI, NORTHAM,

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CHURCHILL COUNTY; THIRD HONORS TO RAY LUCEY, PALISADE, EUREKA COUNTY; FOURTH PLACE TO JUNNITA HARRIS, KATE M. SMITH SCHOOL, SPARKS, WASHOE COUNTY, AND FIFTH PRIZE TO FRANCES PHILPS, ISLAND COMMUNITY, CHURCHILL COUNTY.

IN DIVISION "B", RUTH FELTNER OF VERDI, TOOK SECOND HONORS, WITH PAT KAPITANAKI, KATE M. SMITH SCHOOL, SPARKS, RANKING THIRD. BOTH LIVE IN WASHOE COUNTY.

ANOTHER WASHOE COUNTY YOUNGSTER, ENICE ZOLEZZIE, BROWN COMMUNITY, CAME IN FOURTH, WHILE THAIS ANN SERMAN, FALLON, CHURCHILL COUNTY, WAS FIFTH.

THE BOOKLETS ARE PART OF THE "KEEP GROWING" WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN, AND ARE DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE SOUND HABITS OF GOOD HEALTH. AN IMPORTANT PART OF EACH PAMPHLET IS A CHART SHOWING THE AUTHOR'S HEALTH PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

EACH CHILD, MRS. BUOL SAID, SELECTS ONE HEALTH PROJECT WHICH APPEALS TO HIM, SUCH AS SLEEP, TEETH, POSTURE, SANITATION, EXERCISE, OR DIET, AND PREPARES A BOOKLET TO ILLUSTRATE IT.

THE WINNING BOOKLETS WERE CHOSEN BY THE JUDGES FROM ABOUT A THOUSAND SUBMITTED TO THEM BY YOUNGSTERS FROM AMONG THE 3,309 CHILDREN IN MOST PARTS OF THE STATE WHO COMPLETED THE KEEP GROWING PROJECT.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, ASSISTED BY THE SCHOOLS AND VARIOUS CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, CONDUCTS THE WORK.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-17-#614-450-B&AB-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NEVADA RANGE PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED BY CREEL

A RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR NEVADA, AS WELL AS THE OTHER WESTERN RANGE STATES, UNDER WHICH STOCKMEN MAY EARN PAYMENT FROM THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR APPROVED PRACTICES ON PRIVATE LAND WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, THE PROGRAM, WHICH IS THE WORK OF THE STOCKMEN THEMSELVES, IS DESIGNED TO CHECK THE DEPLETION OF THE RANGE.

UNDER IT, CERTAIN PRACTICES, WHICH WILL BE DEFINITELY ANNOUNCED LATER FOR NEVADA, ON PRIVATELY OWNED RANGE LAND IN THE STATE WILL MAKE THE STOCKMAN ELIGIBLE FOR A GRANT FROM THE TRIPLE "A".

THE NEW PROGRAM, CREEL STRESSED, APPLIES ONLY TO PRIVATELY OWNED OR PRIVATELY CONTROLLED RANGE LAND. IT DOES NOT APPLY TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. PRIVATE RANGE LAND IN THE STATE CONSTITUTES ABOUT HALF OF NEVADA'S LIVESTOCK RANGE.

CREEL ALSO POINTED OUT THAT THE PROGRAM IS ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY, NO ONE NEEDING TO GO INTO IT WHO DOES NOT CARE TO DO SO.

BASIS FOR PAYMENT THIS YEAR, HE SAID, WILL BE THE GRAZING CAPACITY OF THE RANCH, EMPHASIZING THAT THE PROGRAM IS NOT A CATTLE OR SHEEP REDUCTION PLAN, AND THAT PAYMENTS FOR THIS YEAR HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THE NUMBER OF HEAD GRAZED ON THE LAND.

PRACTICES WHICH WILL BE APPROVED FOR NEVADA WILL BE CHOSEN FROM THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE STOCKMEN OF THIS STATE IN AUGUST AT A MEETING HELD IN RENO AND FROM SIMILAR SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE STOCKMEN OF OTHER STATES.

(MORE)

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JUST WHAT THESE WILL BE HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE WASHINGTON OFFICIALS, CREEL SAID, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THAT THEY MAY INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS CONTOURING, DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS AND SEEPS, BUILDING OF EARTHEN PITS AND RESERVOIRS FOR THE HOLDING OF RAINFALL, DRILLING OR DIGGING OF WELLS, WATER SPREADING TO PREVENT SOIL WASHING, THE RESEEDING OF DEPLETED LAND WITH CRESTED WHEAT GRASS, RODENT CONTROL ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRE GUARDS, AND DESTRUCTION OF SAGEBRUSH.

PRACTICES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PAYMENT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEES AS THOSE WHICH WILL CONSERVE THE RANGE.

NOT ALL THE APPROVED PRACTICES WILL BE APPLICABLE TO ALL RANCHES CREEL SAID, BUT ONLY THOSE CONSIDERED FEASIBLE FROM A CONSERVATION STAND POINT AS CERTIFIED BY THE COMMITTEES IN EACH COUNTY.

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON MAY LIMIT THE NUMBER OF PRACTICES WHICH STOCKMEN MAY PUT INTO EFFECT THIS YEAR. THE PRESENT PROGRAM, HOWEVER, WILL OFFER NEVADA AND OTHER WESTERN STOCKMEN A SUBSTANTIAL OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN RANGE IMPROVEMENT ON THEIR INDIVIDUAL HOLDINGS, CREEL BELIEVES, WHILE THE WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE A FOUNDATION FOR A BROADER RANGE-IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN 1937, IF SUCH A PROGRAM IS DESIRED.

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NOTE TO EDITOR --- BECAUSE OF THE URGENCY OF THIS STORY, IT IS BEING MAILED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THOSE NEVADA PAPERS RECEIVING IT. -- A.L.H.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-10-15-#75-B&AB-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

COYOTE MENACE GROWING IN NEVADA, AGENT SAYS

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE "COYOTE PROBLEM" TO NEVADA FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN, PAUL MALONEY, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT FOR HUMBOLDT AND NORTHERN LANDER COUNTIES, THIS WEEK SUGGESTED THAT STRENUOUS CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN IF BOTH INTERESTS ARE TO PROSPER.

"INEFFECTIVE PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL IS ONE OF THE SERIOUS PROBLEMS WITH WHICH SPORTSMEN AND LIVESTOCK MEN OF NEVADA HAVE TO COPE AT THIS TIME," HE SAID.

"IF PROPER PROTECTION TO WILD LIFE AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS IS TO BE BROUGHT TO ITS GREATEST EFFICIENCY, STRENUOUS CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE EMPLOYED."

AS COYOTES INCREASE IN NUMBER, DEER, SAGEHENS, PHEASANTS, AND MOUNTAIN QUAIL HAVE DECREASED, ACCORDING TO MALONEY, UNTIL AT THIS TIME GAME BIRDS ARE ALMOST EXTERMINATED IN DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, AND GREATLY REDUCED IN ALL AREAS WHERE THE COYOTE IS PREVALENT.

SINCE THE COYOTE CAN ADJUST ITSELF TO ALL ENVIRONMENTS AND HAS A WIDE RANGE OF DIET, IT QUICKLY BECOMES A MENACE TO BOTH GAME AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS, HE SAID.

"NO OTHER WILD ANIMAL IN AMERICA STANDS OUT SO CONSPICUOUSLY IN ITS ABILITY TO COPE WITH MODERN CIVILIZATION AS DOES THE COYOTE," THE HUMBOLDT EXTENSION AGENT DECLARED; "NOR HAS ANY OTHER PREDATORY ANIMAL SO EXPANDED ITS DISTRIBUTION AND SO EASILY ADAPTED ITSELF TO NEW CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS IN DEFIANCE OF THE WHITE MAN'S CONQUEST OVER THE WILD."

(MORE)

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"FEDERAL, STATE, AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS SPEND LARGE SUMS OF MONEY EACH YEAR IN DEVELOPING AND PROTECTING WILD GAME AND BIRDS. YET, IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY AN ABLE MEMBER OF THE NEVADA STATE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT THAT COYOTES ANNUALLY KILL A LARGER NUMBER OF DEER, SAGEHENS, AND PHEASANTS THAN ARE KILLED BY THE SPORTSMEN."

CARCASSES OF YOUNG DEER AND ANTELOPE, KILLED BY COYOTES, MALONEY STATED, CAN BE FOUND ON THE MOUNTAIN RANGES ANY SPRING AND SUMMER. MEMBERS OF THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY CONTEND THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF GAME BIRDS WHICH NEST ON THE GROUND ARE KILLED EACH YEAR BY THE CUNNING COYOTE. BIRDS ARE THE FARMERS' FRIEND AND GAME OFFERS DIVERSION FOR MANY SPORTSMEN.

"ASIDE FROM THE LARGE NUMBERS OF WILD GAME AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS THAT ARE KILLED EACH YEAR, THE PUBLIC, AS A WHOLE, HAS ANOTHER INTEREST IN COYOTE CONTROL THAT SHOULD BE KEPT CONSTANTLY IN MIND," MALONEY SAID. THAT IS THE EVER PRESENT DANGER OF OUTBREAKS OF HYDROPHOBIA. COYOTES QUICKLY BECOME CARRIERS OF THE DREAD DISEASE, WHICH AFFECTS MAN AND ANIMALS ALIKE. THE MORE ABUNDANT THE COYOTE POPULATION, THE GREATER THE PERIL WHEN THE DISEASE APPEARS.

"TO CONTINUE TO IGNORE THE PREDATORY ANIMAL MENACE IS TO ALLOW IT BECOME MORE COMPLICATED AND MORE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL."

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-7-6-#38-A&AB-400-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

MORE ARMY STALLIONS ARE ON NEVADA RANCHES

WITH THE ADDITION OF THREE NEW STALLIONS IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS, 20 ARMY STUDS ARE NOW STANDING ON NEVADA FARMS AND RANCHES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE THE BREEDING OF HORSES SUITABLE BOTH FOR RANCH AND FOR MILITARY USE.

RECOGNIZING NEVADA AS A NATURAL COUNTRY FOR HORSE RAISING, THE REMOUNT PURCHASING AND BREEDING HEADQUARTERS AT FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, PLANS TO PLACE MORE STALLIONS IN THE STATE DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS TO BE BRED WITH NEVADA RANCH HORSES. PARADISE VALLEY, FALLON, FERNLEY, AND RENO ARE THE LOCATIONS BEING CONSIDERED.

WHILE MOST OF THE TWENTY STALLIONS STANDING IN NEVADA AT PRESENT ARE ON RANCHES IN ELKO COUNTY, THE GOVERNMENT STUDS ARE ALSO IN LYON, WASHOE, WHITE PINE, NYE, HUMBOLDT, AND LINCOLN COUNTIES.

"NEVADA IS A GREAT HORSE STATE AND THE RANCHERS ARE REAL HORSEMEN, INTERESTED IN WELL BRED HORSES," CAPTAIN FRANK L. CARR OF FORT DOUGLAS, IN CHARGE OF THE WORK, STATED THIS WEEK IN ANNOUNCING THE NEVADA STALLION NUMBERS. "I AM PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO COOPERATE WITH THEM IN EVERY WAY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE HORSES IN THE STATE."

ALL THE GOVERNMENT STALLIONS IN NEVADA, AS WELL AS THOSE PLACED IN OTHER STATES, ARE OF OUTSTANDING BREEDING AND CONFORMATION, AND MANY OF THEM HAVE ESTABLISHED FAMOUS RECORDS ON THE TRACK AND IN THE STUD. MANY OF THE HORSES HAVE BEEN DONATED TO THE SERVICE, WHILE THOSE PURCHASED BY THE ARMY HAVE BEEN BOUGHT AT AROUND $750 EACH.

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THE GOVERNMENT STALLIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR BREEDING WITH ARES ON THE VARIOUS RANCHES IN THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY HAVE EEN PLACED.

SELECTION OF THE BETTER TYPES OF MARES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES S ALSO ONE OF THE PROJECTS OF THE FORT DOUGLAS REMOUNT SERVICE, AND HIS IS BEING STRESSED IN ADDITION TO THE USE OF OUTSTANDING REGISTERED IRES.

TO PROMOTE INTEREST IN THE PRODUCTION OF HIGHER GRADE HORSES, HE AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION HAS RECENTLY SPONSORED A HALF-BRED TUD ASSOCIATION TO REGISTER ALL ANIMALS SIRED BY A THOROUGHBRED TALLION.

WHEN FARMERS AND RANCHERS WERE URGED TO REGISTER THEIR GRADE OLTS IN THIS ASSOCIATION, THE WESTERN ZONE, OF WHICH NEVADA IS A PART, ANKED HIGHEST IN NUMBERS. IN ALLOTMENT OF STALLIONS IN THE FUTURE, UCH WEIGHT, CAPTAIN CARR STATED, WILL BE PUT UPON THE REGISTRATION F MARES IN A VICINITY.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Club Work in 1936
2. Summary of Club Work by Agents and Projects, 1936
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Counties, 1936
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Years
   1926 to 1936 Compared
5. Club Work Compared by Projects 1926 to 1936
6. Comparison of Work, 1915 to 1936, Table
7. Comparison of Work, 1916 to 1936, Chart
8. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age,
   1932 - 1933 - 1934 - 1935 -1936
9. Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1936

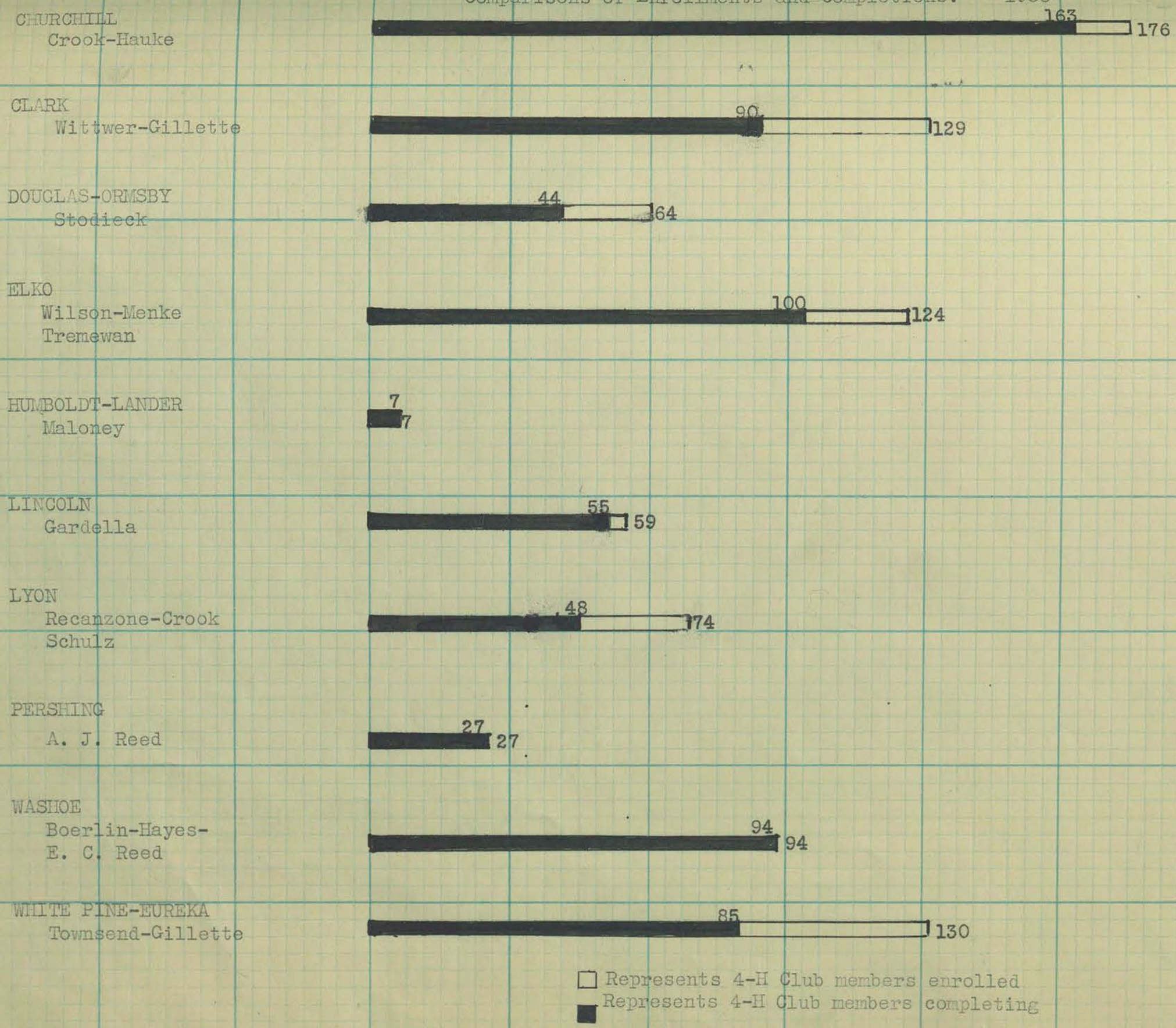
SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS
1936

	Potatoes		Home Grdns.		Poultry		Yard Impr.		Dairy cattle		Baby Beef		Sheep		Swine		Rabbits		Forestry		Range Mgmt.		Clothing		Food Preserv.		Food Select. Prep		Home Impr.		Handicraft		TOTALS	
	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.
CHURCHILL																															71	60
Crook			15	11	3	3			35	29	2	2	8	8	6	5	2	2					49	48	3	3	45	44			8	8	105	103
Hauke																																		
CLARK																															26	17
Wittwer					4	4					7	5			15	8							71	49	3		24	22	5	5			103	16
Gillette																																		
DOUGLAS & ORMSBY																																		
Stodieck	6	6	5	5	7	4	4	3	6	6	1		3	2	7	6	2		7	5	6		10	7									64	44
ELKO																															34	28
Wilson																																		
Menke			6	6	11	8	11	9			5	4					1	1					63	47	2	1	21	20	4	3			90	71
Tremewan																																		
LANDER																															7	7
Maloney											7	7																						
Townsend																																		
Buol																																		
LINCOLN																															59	55
Gardella			3	1	1	1			2	2	5	5	1	1	3	2							32	31	2	2	10	10						
LYON																															74	48
Recanzone			1	1	5	2			12	10	12	10	1	1	1	1							32	14			4	3	6	6				
Crook																																		
Schulz																																		
PERSHING																															27	27
A.J. Reed									4	4	2	2	2	2									5	5			9	9	5	5				
WASHOE																															25	25
Boerlin	1	1	10	10			5	5	1	1	2	2			3	3	2	2			1	1									69	69
Hayes																							44	44	1	1	24	24						
WHITE PINE																																		
EUREKA																																		
LANDER																															30	16
Townsend			4	4	5	2			7	3			1				9	5			4	2									101	69
Gillette																							71	49			27	18	3	2				
TOTALS	7	7	44	38	36	24	20	17	67	55	45	37	16	13	35	25	16	10	7	5	11	3	377	294	11	7	164	150	23	21	8	8	885	714

III GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK

BY COUNTIES

Comparisons of Enrollments and Completions. 1936



IV. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY YEARS

1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931,

1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936 compared

V. CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS

1926 - 1936

CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS
FOR YEARS 1926 to 1936, INCLUSIVE

PROJECT	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.
Potatoes	42	19	58	44	23	15	2	2	18	18	12	12	11	11	13	10	6	6	8	8	7	7
Home Grdns.	34	21	58	35	65	36	68	50	59	43	53	49	77	74	115	87	25	20	74	45	44	38
Yd. Impr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	16	16	27	22	27	24	25	20	20	17
Poultry	58	26	33	22	54	38	58	46	95	66	66	49	40	31	37	21	32	21	42	33	36	24
Dairy Cattle	101	30	128	57	54	34	88	67	67	62	97	91	111	86	81	64	56	42	87	87	67	55
Beef Cattle	21	7	13	12	20	10	14	14	37	33	32	28	39	17	27	8	22	17	32	26	43	37
Sheep	36	9	15	8	2	2	40	21	38	22	26	21	17	13	13	8	13	10	12	11	35	25
Swine	3	1	1	1	9	6	18	14	29	27	50	40	39	30	27	23	37	32	46	42	16	10
Rabbits	6	4	0	0	2	1	57	38	30	27	38	35	16	12	24	18	16	12	1	1	7	5
Range Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	18	11	0	0	17	13	12	12	42	25	11	3
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Handicraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	5	5	113	113	8	8
Food Selection & Preparation	21	18	56	35	62	42	36	29	70	63	164	138	145	124	118	81	79	78	165	144	164	150
Food preserv.	26	17	0	0	18	13	10	10	21	18	31	26	60	48	114	69	38	37	28	24	11	7
Clothing	396	271	315	180	240	147	343	235	326	229	284	205	326	269	276	218	278	246	320	292	377	294
Home Improvement	14	9	4	3	10	9	60	34	47	45	10	8	2	2	4	3	4	2	12	12	8	8
TOTALS	800	449	691	402	586	374	820	575	881	713	926	754	957	792	926	663	686	591	1007	866	885	714

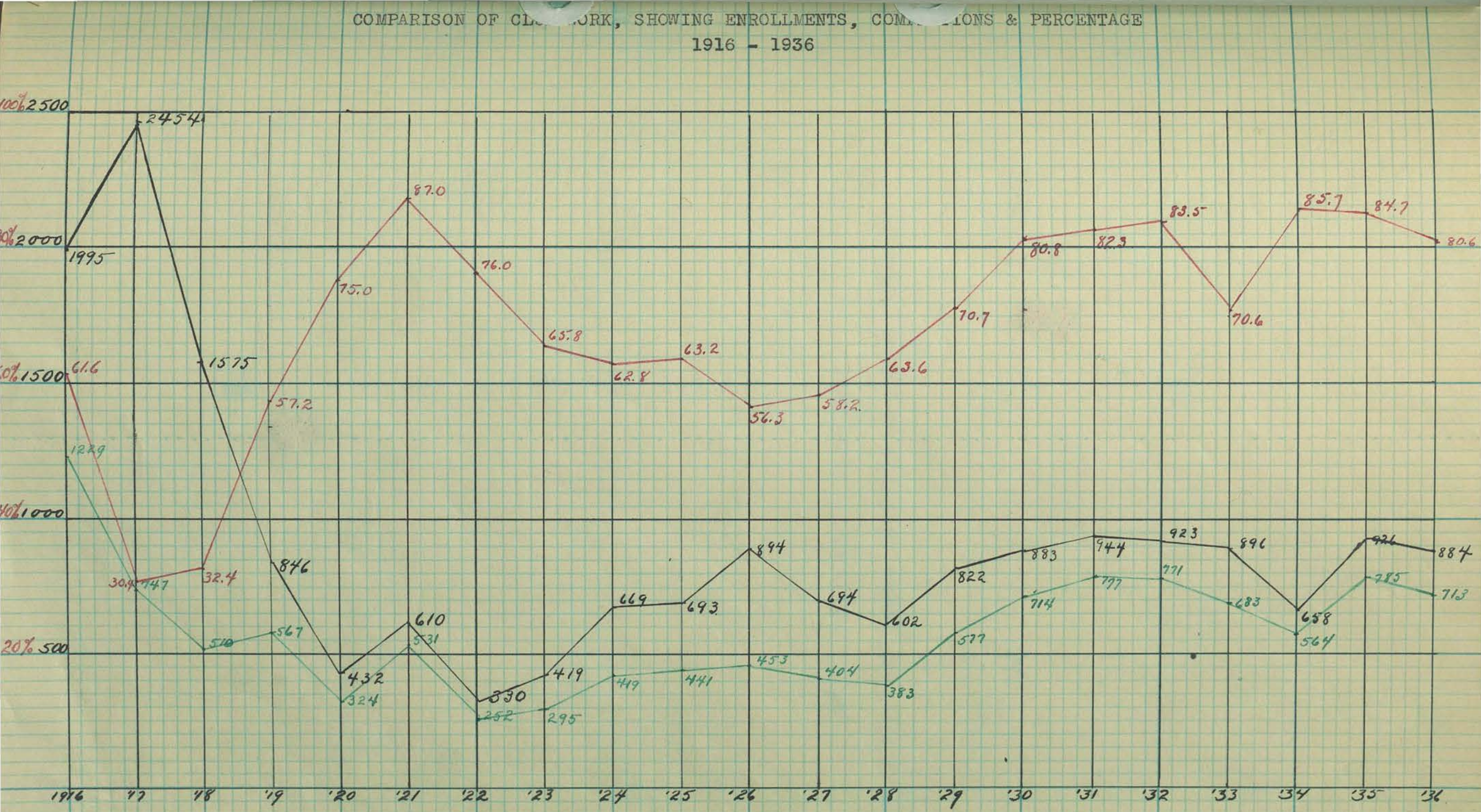
VI. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1936 TABLE

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1936

YEAR	ENROLLMENT	COMPLETED	% COMPLETED
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1575	510	32.4
1919	946	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.0
1921	610	531	87.0
1922	330	252	76.0
1923	419	275	65.8
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3
1927	694	404	58.2
1928	602	383	63.6
1929	822	577	70.2
1930	883	714	80.8
1931	944	777	82.3
1932	923	771	83.5
1933	896	633	70.6
1934	658	564	85.7
1935	926	785	84.7
1936	884	713	80.6
1937	813	653	80.3
1938	886	630	71.1

VII. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1916 - 1936, CHART

COMPARISON OF CL[illegible]ORK, SHOWING ENROLLMENTS, COM[illegible]IONS & PERCENTAGE
1916 - 1936



Enrolled
Completed
Percentage completed

VIII. NUMBER OF 4 -H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

1932 -1933 - 1934 & 1935 - 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

1936

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 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing

II. SUB-PROJECT Introduction and Miscellaneous Activities.

Extension activities of the Extension Agricultural Economist in charge of marketing have been carried out in accordance with the plan of work outlined for 1936, with the exception that some of the sub-project phases outlined in the plan of work for 1936 were not carried out as planned, because AAA emergency programs and new sub-project phases in the State requiring immediate attention, were given the time allotted to previously planned sub-project phases.

Included in the new sub-project phases, not in the 1936 plan of work, are Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment, Nationwide turkey survey, Potato Adjustment Program, Clark County Turkey Growers Association, Eastern Nevada Provision Co., and Commercial Turkey Hatching Eggs Survey. Sub-project phases, included in the plan of work for 1936, but not carried out as planned, are Honey Marketing, Marketing Eggs and Poultry, and Marketing Dairy Products. Some time,however, was given to these subjects as attention was required.

Among the miscellaneous activities, not covered in the following report, the subject of turkey production was given considerable time. This office has had this subject in charge as

a miscellaneous activity since the industry has been established and all questions in this connection are referred to this office. A large volume of correspondence in this connection from out of the state has also been directed to the writer. During the past year, the correspondence has amounted to 164 letters. Nineteen news stories have been published in state papers and in the agricultural press on various items of turkey production. Approximately five days were spent away from the office on various phases of turkey production and five meetings were addressed.

Activities in connection with Boys and Girls Club work were confined to assistance in connection with the Club Camp at Lake Tahoe, August 3 - 8. Four days were spent in preparation for club camp activities and two days were spent in camp activities.

This office has cooperated closely with the Nevada Livestock Production-Credit Association, the Nevada office of the Resettlement Administration, the Berkeley branch of the Bank for Cooperatives, and the State Department of Agriculture; and has assisted in facilitating the work of these organizations within the state.

During the past year requests for bulletins issued from this office have been rather heavy for turkey production and marketing subjects, approximately 380 requests have been made for bulletins published prior to 1936 and 950 requests for bulletins issued during 1937.

TURKEY FEED COSTS

1935-1936 COMPARED

L. E. Cline
Extension Agricultural Economist
University of Nevada

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Throughout 1935 the turkey producer was faced with rather high feed costs, and although turkey prices were favorable and profits generally good, it has been the turkey grower's hope that 1936 feed prices would be substantially less. Indications at the present time are that the turkey grower's feed costs for the present year may be substantially lower than that of last year. Much of this hope, however, is based upon lower prices for grain crops yet to be harvested.

Were it not for material increases in prices of high protein feeds from animal sources over last year, and the consequent strength of prices of high protein vegetable oil meals at this time, the turkey ration now would be materially less than last year.

The higher prices for the protein ingredients necessary to compound an efficient starting mash for turkeys makes the total ingredients for such a ration slightly higher in price as of May 1st, this year than for the same date last year, in spite of the fact that the grain and grain by-products of the ration are considerably cheaper than last year. Any increase in the prices of meat animals and dairy products during the summer should have the effect of lowering the prices of

these high protein ingredients.

In order to interpret the change in feed prices of this year as compared with last year in terms that the turkey grower can better understand, the wholesale cost of the ingredients of a well balanced starting mash formula and an equally well balanced growing mash formula was calculated from the wholesale quotations shown in the Pacific Rural Press of May 1st, 1935 and for the same date this year.

Based on the prices mentioned, the following formula which should provide a very palatable and efficient turkey starting mash containing approximately 28% protein has been selected as one adopted to Pacific coast territory.

Ground milo	15 pounds
Mill run	15 "
Ground barley	15 "
Rice bran	10 "
Soy bean meal	15 "
Fish meal	15 "
Dried milk	10 "
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 "
Normal cod liver oil	3 percent

The wholesale price of the ingredients of this ration showed approximately 3.5% increase May 1st, this year as compared with the price May 1st last year, due to the higher cost of protein ingredients.

The wholesale cost of ingredients for an efficient turkey growing ration, requiring less protein, is more encouraging. The following growing ration containing approximately 23% protein made up as follows, showed a decrease in the wholesale cost of ingredients of 15%, as compared with last year.

Ground milo	20 pounds
Ground barley	25 "
Mill run	20 "
Rice bran	10 "
Soy bean meal	15 "
Fish meal	10 "
Crushed lime stone	2½ "
Bone meal	1 "
Normal cod liver oil	2 percent

The combination of a grain mixture of equal parts of milo, barley, and wheat for the grain mixture at present wholesale prices show a decrease in the cost of these ingredients in the ration of 20% as compared with last year.

When the feed requirements for maturing a seven months old turkey are taken as approximately 8.6 pounds of starting mash, 38 pounds of growing mash, and 30 pounds of mixed grains exclusive of green feed, and wholesale prices of ingredients of above mentioned feed formulas are used, it is interesting to note that the prices of the combined rations as of May 1st, this year show a decrease of 14.8% over the same date last year.

SUMMER FEEDING OF TURKEYS

L. E. Cline, University of Nevada
Research Secretary
Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association

---o---

Profits in the turkey business, insofar as feeding operations are concerned, are made or lost during the four to five summer months of the growing period. While the first six weeks of the brooding period is a very important and critical time, the actual gain in weight and profits is relatively unimportant. Likewise the three or four weeks of the feeding period, during which the birds are being finished for market, little or no actual profits can be expected in the gain of weight over the cost of such gains. It may be seen, therefore, that the turkey grower's opportunity for actual profit is during the interval between the brooding and finishing period of the bird. During this interval the rapidly growing turkey flock is capable of converting large amounts of relatively low priced feed into a high priced product.

By the time that the turkey is six weeks old, he should weigh a minimum of a pound and a half as an average for hens and toms, and for an average flock individual turkeys up to that age, if well fed, have consumed about 2 1/3 pounds of feed each. From this time on, the turkey increases its feed consumption at a rapid rate and makes a very rapid growth, if the ration and management conditions are proper. This is the time when the turkey flock begins to turn large amounts of feed into potential profits.

By the time the turkey is two months old, it should have reached a weight of at least 2.5 pounds with a feed cost that should average not more than 2.15 pounds of feed per pound of gain. By the time the turkey is three months old the average weight for toms and hens should reach a minimum of 5 pounds. At this age of three months it is eating approximately 3 pounds of feed for each pound of gain, if plenty of green feed is provided in addition to the mash and grain ration.

At the end of the fourth month the average weight of hens and toms in a well fed flock should have reached the minimum weight of 8.25 pounds, and they should be putting on gains at a feed cost of approximately 3.5 pounds of grain and mash combined for one pound of gain under good feeding conditions.

According to the above figures, during this period from the time the turkey was six weeks old to the end of the sixteenth week, the young turkey has made a gain of 6.75 pounds at an average feed cost of 3.16 pounds of feed for one pound of gain.

After the sixteenth week the feed requirements for a pound of gain increase rapidly, but there is still a chance for a good margin of profit during the fifth month, when the turkey should be making gains at approximately four pounds of feed for one pound of gain.

By the end of the sixth month, however, the profits in the feeding operations are beginning to shrink rapidly, and two more weeks of feeding should send the birds to market, in order to save excessive maintenance cost. A careful check up on the turkey

flock at the end of the sixth month shows that the average turkey under good feeding conditions is eating approximately 7.6 pounds of feed for each pound of gain. The average for the sixth month, however, will show approximately 5.6 pounds of feed to produce one pound of gain.

If turkeys are of a late maturing strain, or have not been given an adequate ration in kind and amount during the earlier period of their growth, they may require seven months or longer to finish for market, and the feed cost of the seventh month may easily be in excess of the value of the gains during that period, adding materially to the final average cost per pound gained.

To further emphasize this point, turkey production studies have shown, that while an average flock of birds under good feeding conditions will make one pound of gain for approximately 5.6 pounds of feed during the sixth month, it will require approximately 10.7 pounds of feed to make one pound of gain during the seventh month, and for any weekly period thereafter the cost of gain might be expected to be far in excess of any net selling price under present day feed prices.

Granting that health conditions and management of the turkey flock is satisfactory, the kind and amounts of feed provided will govern the rates of gain. The turkey grower has little to say about the price he will receive for his finished product, but his cost of production rests entirely in his own hands. It is within his power to produce at the minimum costs. Under ordinary feeding conditions the minimum costs of production are obtained when the turkey flock is making the greatest gains

per pounds of feed consumed.

During the growing period of the life of the turkey, there is a definite requirement for maintenance. The feed provided above this amount is used for growth. This extra feed above the needs for maintenance is available for growth and possible profit. The proportion of profit, then, for each day is dependent upon the amount of feed eaten by the turkey flock in excess of what is needed for maintenance, and as the bird increases in age, the greater is the proportion of feed used for maintenance and the less that is left for growth and profits. This continues until maturity is reached, when all the feed consumed is used for maintenance and none is used for increase in weight.

In the above statements stress has been placed upon quantities of feed consumed with the understanding that the rations provided have been of the proper composition. Very often, however, the turkey flock has suffered from a ration inadequate in composition while still adequate in quantity. A ration which does not provide all the essentials in the right proportion for maximum growth as well as maintenance may be expected to be just as inefficient, insofar as producing profits is concerned, as a ration lacking in quantity.

The successful turkey grower will feed a ration up to the limit of a turkey's capacity to consume and of a composition suited to the changing needs of the flock from the brooding period to the time of maturity, taking advantage especially of the four or five months of the greatest and cheapest gains.

TURKEY PRODUCTION STUDIES

(Revised March 1, 1936)

C O N T E N T S

Charts and Tables Presenting:

Rates of Growth of Turkeys.

Feed Requirements by Weeks.

Cumulative Feed Requirements.

Feed Requirements for One Pound of Gain in Weight with Advancing Age.

Protein Requirements for Turkey Rations.

Suggested Starting and Growing Rations for Turkeys.

By

L. E. Cline
University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division
Reno, Nevada

HOW FAST DO TURKEYS GROW?
HOW MUCH DO THEY EAT?

HOW MUCH FEED IS REQUIRED
TO PRODUCE ONE POUND OF LIVE TURKEY?

The following table has been prepared from actual large scale farm turkey flock operations and experimental studies, for the purpose of showing the average minimum rates for growth of turkeys that should be expected under good growing conditions on an adequate ration of starting mash, growing mash, mixed grains, and green feeds. The average amounts of the different kinds of feed needed at successive weekly and monthly periods, are also shown. The feed requirements for a pound gain in weight as the turkeys increase in age are given in the last column. These figures are all based on the live weights of turkeys.

Age of Turkeys Months	Weeks	Average Wt. of toms and hens in lbs.	Lbs. gain in wt. for each week.	Lbs. of feed consumed for each week			Total feed for each week	Cumulative feed requirements for each successive week & at end of each month	Lbs. of feed required to produce one lb. of gain in wt. for each week.
				Start. Mash	Grow. Mash	Grain			
(Initial Wt.)		.12							
	1st.	.20	.08	.08			.08		1.00
	2nd.	.40	.20	.24			.24	.32	1.20
	3rd.	.61	.21	.30			.30	.62	1.42
	4th.	.85	.24	.40			.40	1.02	1.67
1st. MONTH	TOTAL	.85	.73	1.02			1.02	1.02	Av. 1.39
	5th.	1.15	.30	.56			.56	1.58	1.87
	6th.	1.53	.38	.76			.76	2.34	2.00
	7th.	1.99	.46	.76	.25		1.01	3.35	2.19
	8th.	2.51	.52	.94	.30		1.24	4.59	2.38
2nd. MONTH	TOTAL	2.51	1.66	3.02	.55		3.57	4.59	" 2.15
	9th.	3.06	.55	.95	.58		1.53	6.12	2.78
	10th.	3.66	.60	.92	.65	.15	1.72	7.84	2.87
	11th.	4.31	.65	.88	.89	.20	1.97	9.81	3.03
	12th.	5.01	.70	.91	1.13	.22	2.26	12.07	3.23
3rd. MONTH	TOTAL	5.01	2.50	3.66	3.25	.57	7.48	12.07	" 2.99
	13th.	5.77	.76	.65	1.62	.25	2.52	14.59	3.31
	14th.	6.57	.80	.30	2.18	.30	2.78	17.37	3.47
	15th.	7.40	.83		2.70	.35	3.05	20.42	3.67
	16th.	8.27	.87		2.85	.40	3.25	23.67	3.73
4th. MONTH	TOTAL	8.27	3.26	.95	9.35	1.30	11.60	23.67	" 3.55
	17th.	9.17	.90		2.72	.70	3.42	27.09	3.80
	18th.	10.10	.93		2.52	1.08	3.60	30.69	3.87
	19th.	11.05	.95		2.28	1.52	3.80	34.49	4.00
	20th.	12.01	.96		2.00	2.00	4.00	38.49	4.17

5th. MONTH TOTAL		12.01	3.74		9.52	5.30	14.82	38.49	Av. 3.96
	21st.	12.91	.90		1.68	2.52	4.20	42.69	4.67
	22nd.	13.76	.85		1.76	2.64	4.40	47.09	5.18
	23rd.	14.56	.80		1.84	2.76	4.60	51.69	5.75
	24th.	15.19	.63		1.92	2.88	4.80	56.49	7.62
6th. MONTH TOTAL		15.19	3.18		7.20	10.80	18.00	56.49	" 5.66
	25th.	15.74	.55		2.00	2.95	4.95	61.44	9.00
	26th.	16.24	.50		2.00	3.10	5.10	66.54	10.20
	27th.	16.69	.45		2.00	3.15	5.15	71.69	11.44
	28th.	17.09	.40		2.00	3.20	5.20	76.89	13.00
7th. MONTH TOTAL		17.09	1.90		8.00	12.[illegible]	20.40	76.89	" 10.73
TOTAL FOR 7 MONTHS		17.09		8.65	37.87	30.37	76.89	76.89	Av. 4.34

Summarizing the above table it will be seen that there is required, as shown, 8.65 pounds starting mash, 37.87 pounds growing mash, and 30.37 pounds mixed grains, in addition to green feed or other roughage, to mature one turkey.

Turkeys do not consume feed at a uniformally increasing rate, nor do they make uniform gains in weight as they increase in age, such as shown in these tables, but may show considerable variations in both from week to week, although on a full ration, and otherwise good average conditions. Fluctuations for the average, from week to week, that naturally occur, have been equalized in the above table.

Clear, cool or cold weather is more conducive to heavy feed consumption and rapid growth than extra warm or stormy weather. Hence, actual operations may result in figures fluctuating above or below these given, but the average for a given period should not vary greatly from the figures given above.

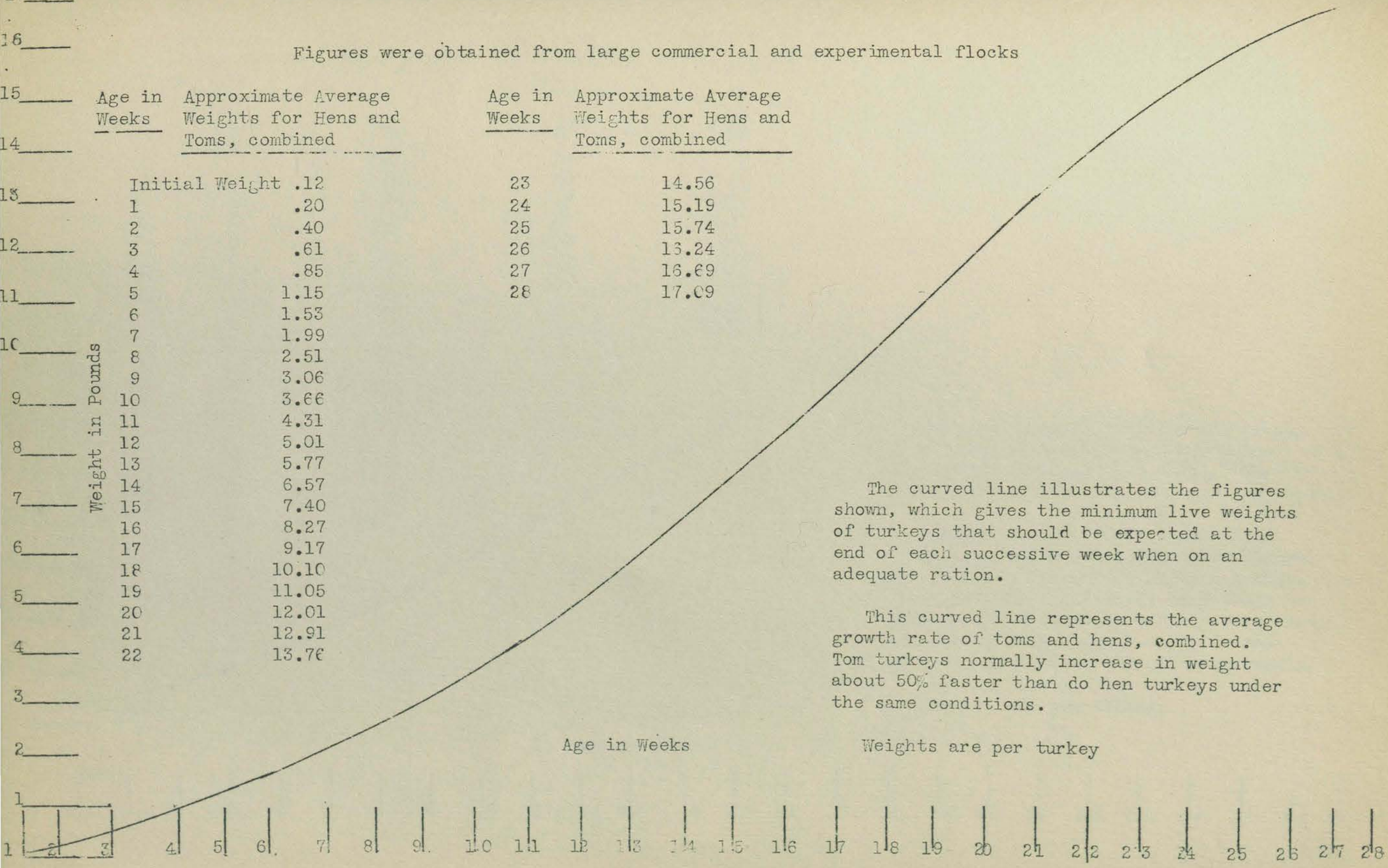
It may be expected that turkeys hatched early and carried through a long warm summer season will mature at a larger size, take more time and require more feed to reach maturity than turkeys hatched later in the season.

The above tables are based on the assumption that alfalfa pasture or other green feed will always be available. Without fresh green pasture, the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain in weight, as shown, will need to be increased approximately 25%.

HOW FAST SHOULD TURKEYS GROW WHEN GIVEN SATISFACTORY FEEDING CONDITIONS

Figures were obtained from large commercial and experimental flocks

Age in Weeks	Approximate Average Weights for Hens and Toms, combined	Age in Weeks	Approximate Average Weights for Hens and Toms, combined
Initial Weight	.12	23	14.56
1	.20	24	15.19
2	.40	25	15.74
3	.61	26	16.24
4	.85	27	16.69
5	1.15	28	17.09
6	1.53		
7	1.99		
8	2.51		
9	3.06		
10	3.66		
11	4.31		
12	5.01		
13	5.77		
14	6.57		
15	7.40		
16	8.27		
17	9.17		
18	10.10		
19	11.05		
20	12.01		
21	12.91		
22	13.76		



The curved line illustrates the figures shown, which gives the minimum live weights of turkeys that should be expected at the end of each successive week when on an adequate ration.

This curved line represents the average growth rate of toms and hens, combined. Tom turkeys normally increase in weight about 50% faster than do hen turkeys under the same conditions.

Weights are per turkey

WHAT ARE THE TOTAL FEED REQUIREMENTS PER TURKEY BY THE END OF EACH SUCCESSIVE WEEKLY PERIOD AS THE BIRDS GET OLDER

Period of Determination By Weeks	Pounds of Feed Consumed	Period of Determination By Weeks	Pounds of Feed Consumed
1	.08	20	4.00
2	.24	21	4.20
3	.30	22	4.40
4	.40	23	4.60
5	.56	24	4.80
6	.76	25	4.95
7	1.01	26	5.10
8	1.24	27	5.15
9	1.53	28	5.20
10	1.72	Total	76.89
11	1.97		
12	2.26		
13	2.52		
14	2.78		
15	3.05		
16	3.25		
17	3.42		
18	3.60		
19	3.80		
20			
21			

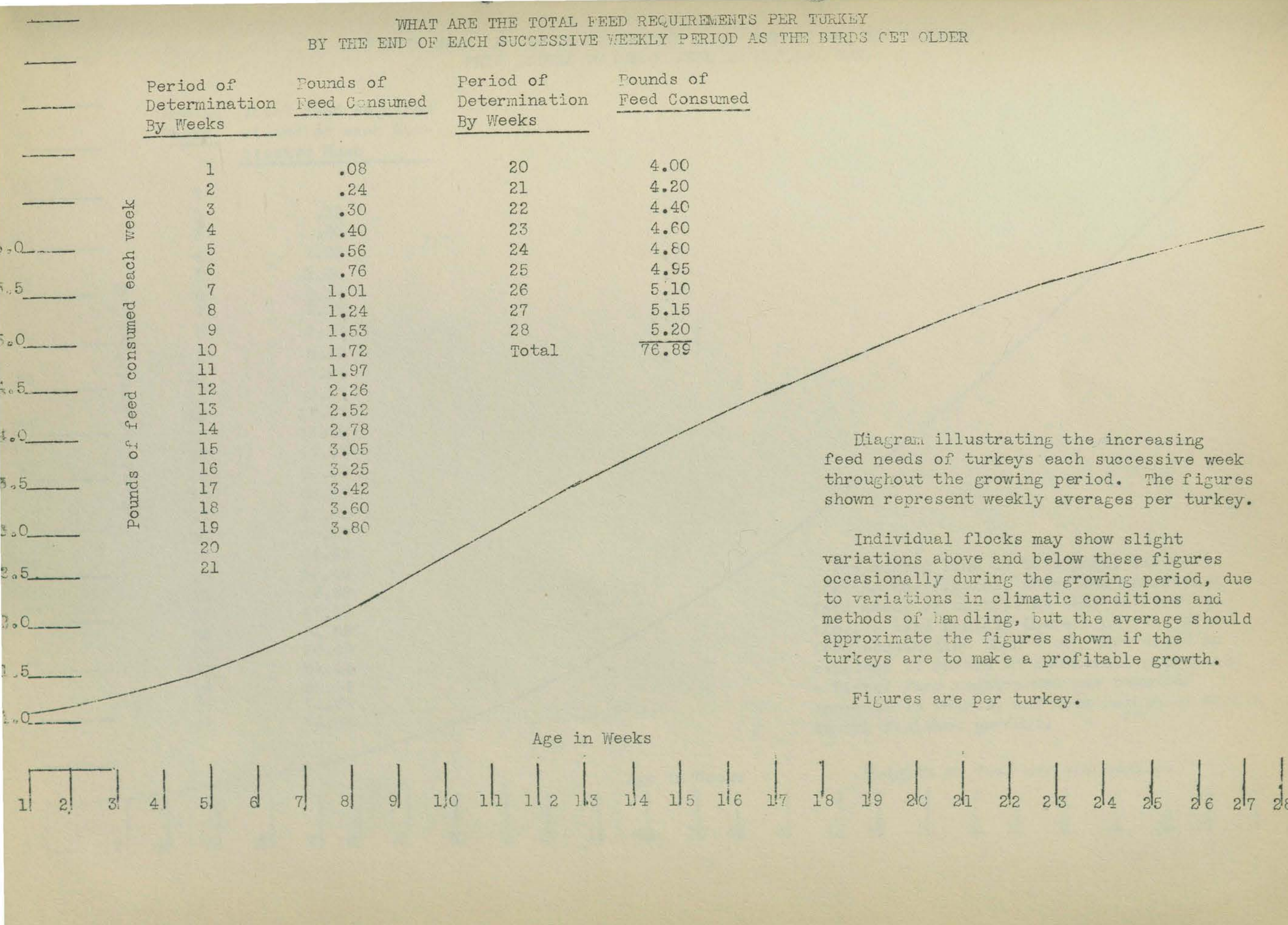


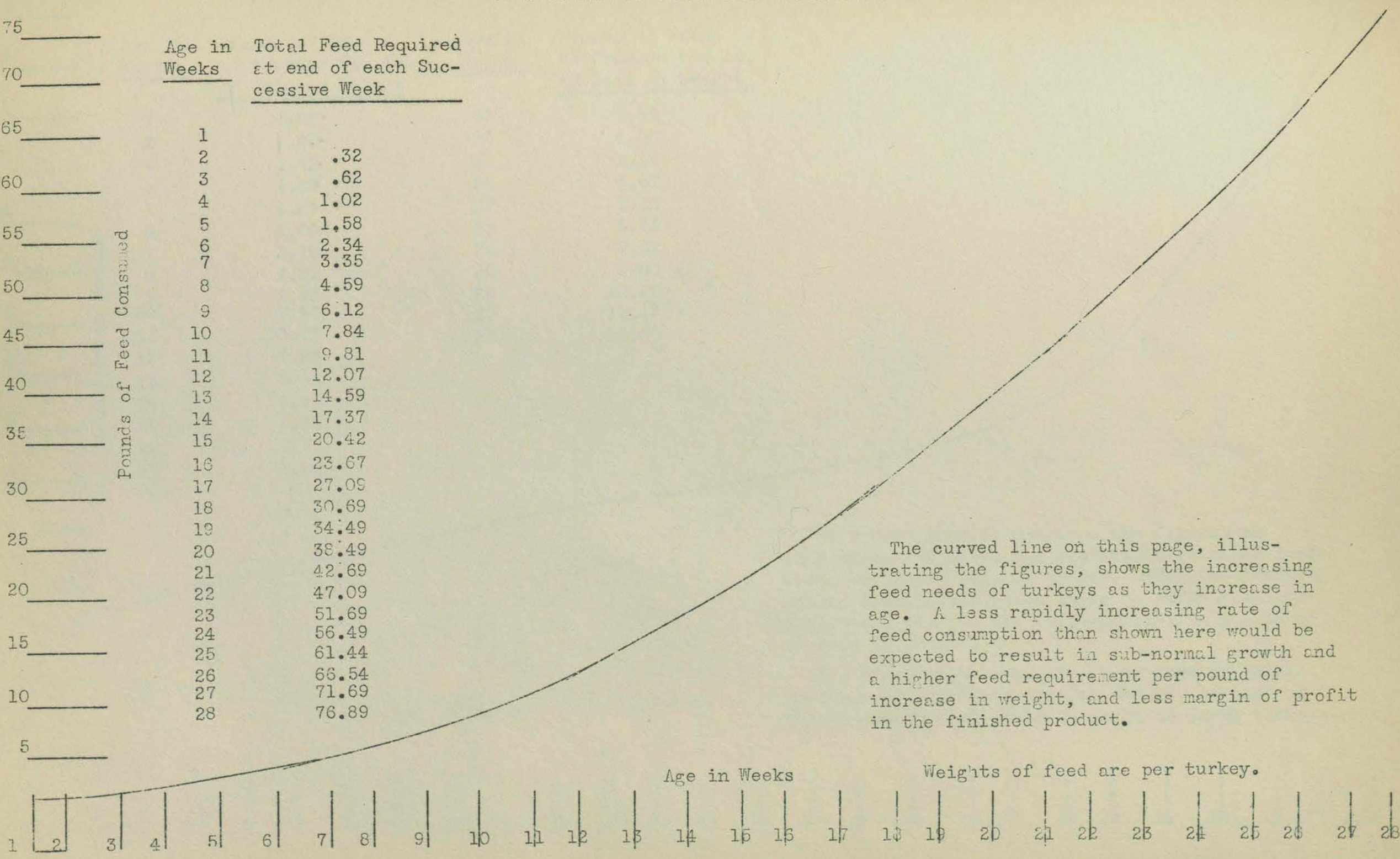
Diagram illustrating the increasing feed needs of turkeys each successive week throughout the growing period. The figures shown represent weekly averages per turkey.

Individual flocks may show slight variations above and below these figures occasionally during the growing period, due to variations in climatic conditions and methods of handling, but the average should approximate the figures shown if the turkeys are to make a profitable growth.

Figures are per turkey.

HOW MUCH MASH AND GRAIN DO TURKEYS NEED WHEN GIVEN, IN ADDITION, FREE ACCESS TO GREEN FEED OR ALFALFA HAY

Age in Weeks	Total Feed Required at end of each Successive Week
1	
2	.32
3	.62
4	1.02
5	1.58
6	2.34
7	3.35
8	4.59
9	6.12
10	7.84
11	9.81
12	12.07
13	14.59
14	17.37
15	20.42
16	23.67
17	27.09
18	30.69
19	34.49
20	38.49
21	42.69
22	47.09
23	51.69
24	56.49
25	61.44
26	66.54
27	71.69
28	76.89



The curved line on this page, illustrating the figures, shows the increasing feed needs of turkeys as they increase in age. A less rapidly increasing rate of feed consumption than shown here would be expected to result in sub-normal growth and a higher feed requirement per pound of increase in weight, and less margin of profit in the finished product.

Weights of feed are per turkey.

TURKEYS REQUIRE INCREASING AMOUNTS OF FEED PER POUND GAIN AS THEY ADVANCE IN AGE

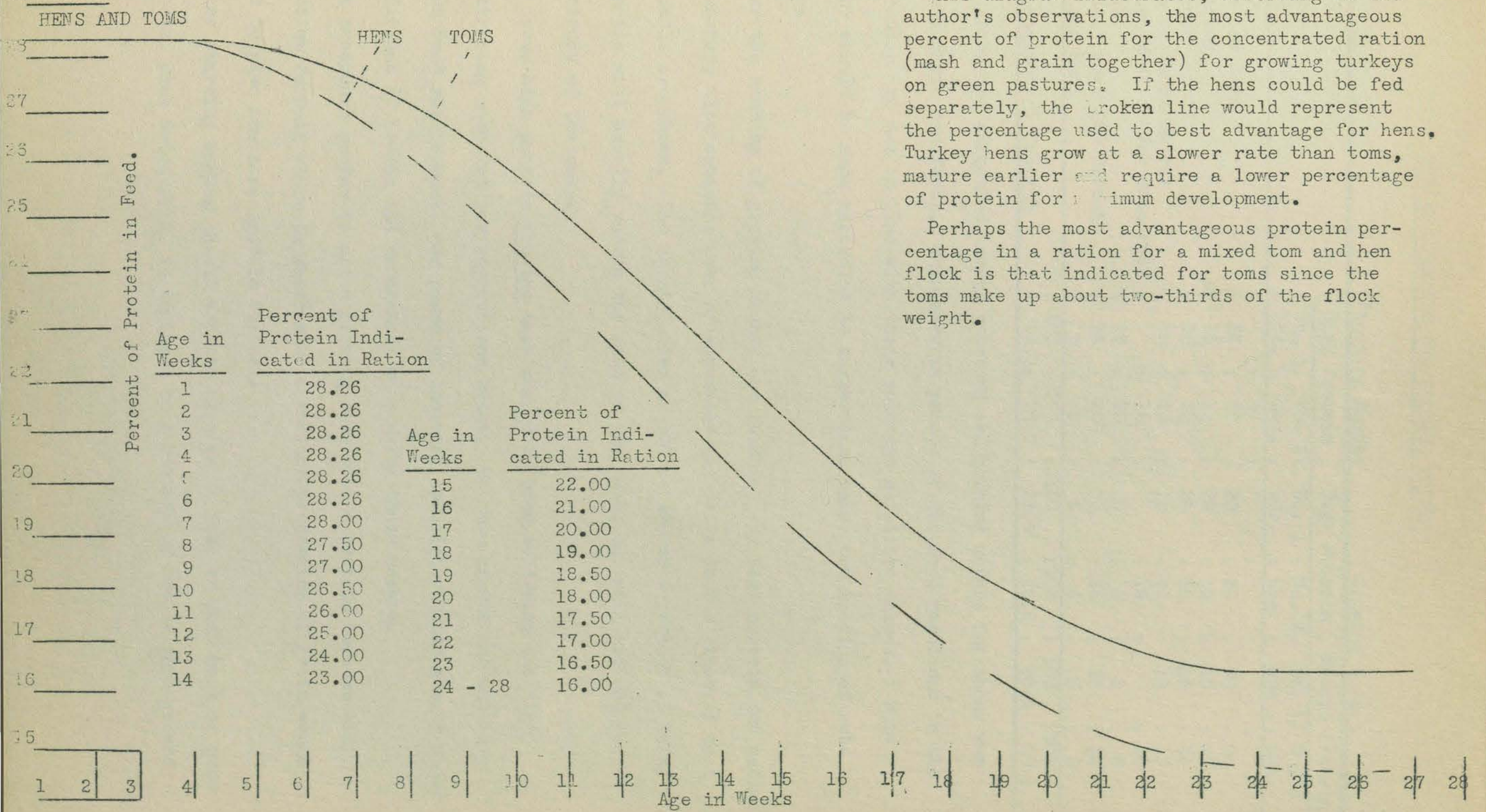
Age in Weeks	Pounds of Food to Produce One lb. of Gain in Weight	Age in Weeks	Pounds of Food to Produce One lb. of Gain in Weight
1	1.00	18	3.87
2	1.20	19	4.00
3	1.42	20	4.17
4	1.67	21	4.67
5	1.87	22	5.18
6	2.00	23	5.75
7	2.19	24	7.62
8	2.38	25	9.00
9	2.78	26	10.20
10	2.87	27	11.44
11	3.03	28	13.00
12	3.23		
13	3.31		
14	3.47		
15	3.67		
16	3.73		
17	3.80		

The curved line illustrates the figures on this page, and shows the gradual increase in feed costs per pound gain in weight, until the twenty-second week, after which there is shown a continuous sharp rise in the feed consumption per pound of gain in weight.

This chart emphasizes the importance of quick development and finishing for market, because of the excessive feed costs of gains on large turkeys.

HOW MUCH PROTEIN DO TURKEYS NEED FOR BEST DEVELOPMENT?

INSUFFICIENT PROTEIN RESULTS IN SLOW GROWTH, LATE MATURITY, AND INCREASED COST PER POUND OF GAIN.



Age in Weeks	Percent of Protein Indicated in Ration
1	28.26
2	28.26
3	28.26
4	28.26
5	28.26
6	28.26
7	28.00
8	27.50
9	27.00
10	26.50
11	26.00
12	25.00
13	24.00
14	23.00

Age in Weeks	Percent of Protein Indicated in Ration
15	22.00
16	21.00
17	20.00
18	19.00
19	18.50
20	18.00
21	17.50
22	17.00
23	16.50
24 - 28	16.00

This diagram illustrates, according to the author's observations, the most advantageous percent of protein for the concentrated ration (mash and grain together) for growing turkeys on green pastures. If the hens could be fed separately, the broken line would represent the percentage used to best advantage for hens. Turkey hens grow at a slower rate than toms, mature earlier and require a lower percentage of protein for maximum development.

Perhaps the most advantageous protein percentage in a ration for a mixed tom and hen flock is that indicated for toms since the toms make up about two-thirds of the flock weight.

TURKEY STARTING AND GROWING MASHES

	Starting Mashes		Growing Mashes			
	High Protein		High Protein		Medium Protein	
	No. 1 Lbs.	No. 2 Lbs.	No. 1 Lbs.	No. 2 Lbs.	No. 1 Lbs.	No. 2 Lbs.
Ground Yellow Corn	10	10	20	20	20	20
Ground Barley	15	15	20	15	20	20
Ground Wheat	20	15	20	15	25	20
Rice Bran or Wheat Shorts	10	10	10	10	10	10
Corn Gluton Meal or Soy Bean Meal		15		15		10
Dried Milk	15	10	5	5	5	5
Fish or Meal Meal 65% Protein	25	20	20	15	15	10
Alfalfa Leaf Meal	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Approximate % Protein	28.2	28.0	23.6	23.6	20.4	20.1

The above are suggested turkey starting and growing mashes for those who wish to mix their own feeds, when current prices of the feed mentioned in the above formulas are not in line with their relative nutritive values. Substitutions should be made according to suggestions under the heading of substitutions.

Under the heading of growing mashes are formulas for high protein and medium protein mashes, also optional uses of vegetable oil meals in the place of meat or fish meals are shown. The substitution of oil meals for a portion of fish or meat meals will usually reduce the cost of the mash, but will not add to the efficiency of the mash.

The above high protein growing mash should be used following the high protein starting mash, as per suggestions below. Maximum growth and maturity at minimum feed requirements per pound of increase in weight should result under good conditions of health and management when using these mashes.

Some producers prefer to use a growing mash with a protein content similar to the medium formula above in which case a smaller proportion of grain would be needed to give the same protein balance.

Turkey starting mashes should contain high grade fish or meat meal or preferably both, plus dried milk, in addition to a mixture of two or more ground

grains or the by-products of same. Rice bran, or, as a second choice, brown wheat shorts, and, in addition, green colored alfalfa leaf meal should always be included in baby turk rations. High protein oil meals such as corn gluten meal and soy bean meal may be used to replace a portion only of the meat or fish meals.

The total ash content of a turkey starting ration should not exceed 8%. Rice bran should be included in all starting formulas, if at all available. It is recognized as a corrective agent against leg deformatives and adds to palatability of the rations.

Feed the above starting and growing mashes dry.

Do not add minerals such as bone meal or crushed oyster shell or limestone to the above starting mashes, and do not feed the same in connection with these starting mashes, as they already contain ample minerals for turkeys up to six weeks of age. Excess ash or minerals in starting rations inhibit growth and experimental studies strongly indicate that excess minerals or ash with a high phosphorus content cause deformatives.

Use granular hot roller process dried milk preferably in the starting mash formula as it will not cause the feed to adhere to the poult's mouths as when the fine powdered process milk is used. Do not feed skim milk with these starting mashes, as these will contain ample skim milk in the dried form.

When mixing the above starting and growing mashes, add three pounds of normal Cod Liver Oil, or its equivalent in any more condensed form of vitamins D and A, to each 100 pounds of the starting mash and one to two pounds to the growing mash until the birds are four months old.

These mashes should not be ground too fine. There should be plenty of fresh chopped greens always available, as well as the proper sized grit. In the absence of fresh green feed, green cured alfalfa hay or leaf meal, if given without limit, will answer as second choice.

At the end of the sixth week the poults will no longer utilize to advantage the high per cent of protein contained in the above starting mash formulas. It is economy, therefore, to begin at this time and reduce gradually the protein content of the ration to the growing poults' needs, as the poults increase in age as shown in last diagram. It should be noted that the toms require a higher per cent of protein and over a longer period of time than the hens for maximum development. This is important since the toms constitute 2/3 the weight of the flock.

The simple addition of grains to this starting mash will not suffice to reduce the protein content, as such a method changes the total composition too greatly.

It is best to reduce the protein of the ration by mixing 3 parts of the starting mash formula with 1 part of the growing mash formula given above for use during the 7th week, then gradually reduce the proportion of the starting mash by adding more of the growing mash, until by the 10th week the turks should be getting 1/2 starting and 1/2 growing mash. At this time give free access to a mixture of bone meal 1 part, and oyster shell, or crushed limestone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts, also the proper size grit. Add 10% cracked grain to mash or feed it separately by the tenth week.

By the 15th week the turks should be getting all growing mash plus grain as per 1st table. From this time on to the end of the feeding period mixed grains, whole or cracked, can be gradually increased in the growing ration to further reduce the protein to the turkeys' needs, until they are getting half growing mash and half grains by the twentieth week, in addition to alfalfa or other green feed range or as second choice green color alfalfa hay. After this time the grain should exceed the mash as shown in the first table of this circular.

Skim milk may be fed with the growing mash. The alfalfa meal may be left out of the growing mash if green alfalfa pasture is constantly available.

If an abundance of skim milk is available without limit, and is substituted for water, it can take the place of growing mash at the rate of one gallon of milk for one pound of mash. One gallon of skim milk will also take the place of one pound of dried milk in the above rations.

It is highly important to provide ample feed and water troughs so that all the birds may eat or drink at one time without being crowded otherwise timid birds may not eat or drink regularly and may even die of starvation.

SUBSTITUTING ONE FEED FOR ANOTHER

PROTEINS

In the case of high protein feeds, which are considered essential for best results in starting and growing mashes, it may be found possible to reduce the cost of the mashes by substitution of one high protein feed for another of less cost without seriously impairing the nutritional value of the ration. High protein feeds such as meat meal, fish meal, dried milk, soy bean meal, sesame meal, etc. may be substituted one for another in starting and growing rations without seriously changing the feeding value. However, for best results, it is still considered, though subject to verification, that protein in a starting ration should be derived equally from vegetable and animal sources. The most desirable proportion of vegetable and animal protein for growing and finishing rations is still a subject of study.

With the exception of dried milk in starting rations, which can hardly be replaced because of its high content of the essential Vitamin G, the other protein concentrates may well be considered primarily from the standpoint of cost per pound of protein. A rough way of figuring the comparative cost of protein from the different protein concentrates is to divide the percentage of protein in the feed into the cost per hundred pounds of the feed. Thus, dried milk having 37% protein and costing $6.50 per hundred would show a cost per

pound of protein of ($6.50 ÷ .37) 17.8 cents per pound. Fish meal with a protein content of 65%, costing $2.00 per hundred would show a cost per pound of ($2.00 ÷ .65) 3 cents per pound. The carbohydrates can always be obtained cheaper from the grains or their by-products.

GRAINS

The mash formulas in this circular were prepared on the assumption that the various ingredients mentioned could be purchased at prices in keeping with their relative feed values. Very often, however, this is not the case, and it is often advisable for the sake of economy to make substitutions, if this can be done without greatly changing the percentage composition of the formula or its digestibility.

The grains, corn, wheat, oats, barley, milo, etc., may be used to replace one another in a ration, so long as two or more of the grains are used at the same time. These grains do not have identical values as a feed, so that when substitution is considered, the feeding value as well as the current price should be taken into consideration when purchasing feeds.

Taking a suggestion from CALIFORNIA EXTENSION CIRCULAR NO. 58, and allowing an arbitrary value of 100% for dent corn because of its very high digestibility and value as a poultry feed, the following respective values should be given.

Dent Corn-	100%	Wheat-	93%
Egyptian Corn-	98%	Barley-	82%
Kafir-	98%	Wheat Middlings-	78%
Milo-	97%	Oats-	75%
Rice-	97%		

If corn with a rating of 100% is selling at $1.50 per hundred pounds, barley, with a rating of 82%, would be worth .82 x 1.50 or $1.23 per hundred pounds to replace the corn. If the barley was selling for more than $1.23, in this case, corn would be cheaper at $1.50. If the barley were selling for less than $1.23, then it would be a cheaper feed than the corn at $1.50 per hundred.

Very often prices of different locally grown grains, because of local sup-

ply, are out of line with their relative feed values, it is then advisable to determine which is the most economical at the time. For example, if barley is selling at $1.23 per hundred, and corn is not obtainable locally at a reasonable price, but wheat is available, a comparative price for wheat may be determined as follows:- Dividing the price of the barley $1.23 by .82 its relative feed value as compared with corn, the estimated value of corn will be $1.50. With the comparative price of corn as a base established, the equivalent wheat price can be obtained by using the comparative wheat value .93 given above and multiplying $1.50 by this figure, thus $1.50 x .93 equals $1.39 as a fair selling price for wheat, when barley is $1.23 per hundred. In like manner the current equivalent price may be established for the other feeds listed above for purposes of substitution.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF SOME COMMON POULTRY FEEDS

	Protein	Carbohydrates		Fat	Ash
		Fiber	Starches, Sugars, etc.		
No. 2 Corn	9.6	1.9	67.6	4.8	1.4
Barley	11.5	4.6	69.8	2.1	2.7
Alfalfa Leaf Meal	20.0	18.0	40.0	2.5	12.0
Wheat	12.0	2.4	71.0	2.0	1.9
Millrun	16.8	7.6	55.7	4.6	5.2
Wheat Bran	16.0	9.5	53.7	4.4	6.3
Wheat Middlings	16.0	9.5	56.0	4.0	4.5
Rye	11.8	1.8	73.2	1.8	2.0
Milo	10.5	2.5	70.0	2.5	1.7
Millet Seed	11.0	9.5	64.0	3.5	3.2
Kaffir	10.5	2.5	70.0	2.5	1.7
Oats	11.0	11.0	60.0	4.0	3.5
Rice	8.0	9.0	67.0	2.0	4.0
Rice Bran	12.0	12.0	45.0	12.0	10.0
Cotton Seed Meal - 41% P.	41.0	13.0	28.0	5.0	5.7
Soy Bean Meal	41.0	6.0	32.0	6.0	5.0
Corn Gluten Meal	40.0	2.0	46.0	1.0	1.0
Linseed Oil Meal - O.P.	34.0	8.0	38.0	6.0	5.5
Fish Meal - 60% P.	60.00	2.0	3.0	5.0	20.0
Meat Meal - 55% P.	55.0	3.0	2.0	9.0	22.0
Dried Skim Milk	36.6	0.0	25.8	4.2	25.1

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Program.

The activities in connection with this project began with attendance at a regional meeting March 8th to 12th at Salt Lake City with Agricultural Extension workers in eleven western states and representatives of the AAA organization in Washington in attendance. A second meeting was called in Salt Lake City to further consider the program March 26th and 27th. Following these meetings, a program for application in the eleven western states was perfected, and rules and regulations were dispatched to Nevada early in April, following which, meetings were called in various parts of the state for the purpose of acquainting farmers with the program.

During April and May, the writer held meetings in Elko, Las Vegas, Pioche and Ely, for the purpose of introducing the program. Later meetings were attended in Las Vegas, Pioche, Ely, Paradise Valley, Elko, Lovelock, Minden and Fallon for the purpose of examining work sheets and establishing bases for the farmers submitting work sheets. Work in this connection was carried on throughout the summer up to September 20th, when the field work was largely completed and further work on the program consisted of

office computations and preparation for payments of grants under the program in charge of the Secretary to the State Board of Directors.

Activities in connection with this project covered eight days away from the office attending regional meetings in Salt Lake, and 45 days in the field attending meetings of county committeemen. Six meetings of state directors and technical committeemen for the program have been attended at the State Extension Office during the year and 15 meetings of farmers were attended in this connection.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 — L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT — Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT — Turkey Marketing.

Turkey marketing has been an important sub-project of this office since its establishment. Turkey production has been a very important industry in the irrigated valleys of western Nevada for the past ten years, the principal development being in the counties, Churchill, Lyon, Pershing, Douglas and Washoe, named in the order of their importance. Clark and Lincoln Counties in Southern Nevada have also had periods when turkey production reached a commercial scale. This was especially true in 1936, when the turkey crop in Clark County increased to 12,000 birds from the previous year's number of 2500.

Turkey marketing in Nevada has been dominated by cooperative marketing organizations for the past eight years. Since the marketing season of 1930 the turkey growers of Churchill, Lyon and Pershing Counties have been marketing their turkeys through their statewide producers organization, The Nevada Turkey Growers Association, which in turn consigned the shipments to the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association with selling agencies in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Northwestern Turkey Growers Association is composed of numerous state turkey producers organizations of which Nevada Turkey Growers Association is one of the charter members.

The Northwestern organization serves as a sales agency for all its producer associations.

Under this marketing plan orderly marketing of turkeys throughout the intermountain states is facilitated. All turkeys going to any one market from the different producing areas during any one marketing period, such as Thanksgiving or Christmas, are pooled according to grade, and all consignments are paid for accordingly, each association paying its own transportation and marketing expense and guaranteeing its product. Surplus turkeys are not offered for sale, but are stored until the market will absorb them at a fair price. This marketing method has proved very satisfactory to the producer as well as to the wholesale trade with which the association deals.

Nevada turkeys have established a very good reputation on the market and the state association is enjoying a larger percent of the business of the state each year. During the period November 1935 to November 1936, the period covered by this report, the Nevada Turkey Growers shipped cooperatively 205,214 pounds of dressed turkeys with a total value of $52,922.31. According to reports of the cooperative association these turkeys graded 89.77% prime.

The following is a statement of net prices received by producers for the three marketing periods, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and January.

For Thanksgiving prime young hens and toms brought 27 cents; choice young hens and toms 24.62 cents; commercial hens and toms 22 cents.

For Christmas the prices were prime young hens and toms 25 cents per pound; choice young hens and toms 22.34 cents; and commercial grades 20 cents.

For the January shipments prime young hens and toms brought 23.93 cents per pound; choice young hens and toms 21.85 cents per pound; and commercial grades 18½ cents.

All indications prior to the marketing season of 1936 were that the prices of turkeys on the Pacific Coast markets would be six or seven cents per pound less than the prices at the opening of the marketing season of 1935. Marketing conditions were very much disorganized due to the maritime and warehouse men's strike which prevented exports of turkeys, provisioning of boats, and the proper handling of receipts.

During the past year this office has devoted considerable attention to the various phases of grading and marketing turkeys in connection with the operations of the Nevada Turkey Growers Association and the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association. During the past year a two day grading school in Salt Lake and one in Nevada was participated in. Six local Association meetings also were attended and two Northwestern Association meetings were attended in Salt Lake. A total of 26 days was spent in the field in connection with this project, 14 of which were devoted to marketing operations and 12 days in cooperative association meetings. During the past year eight news articles and two radio talks were prepared on turkey marketing. Correspondence amounted to 60 letters.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Potato Adjustment Program.

This office was placed in charge of the Potato Adjustment Program for Nevada in October 1935. Following this appointment a western regional conference was attended in Pocatella, Idaho, of potato growers, Agricultural Extension workers, and representatives from the Agricultural Department of Washington. The meeting was called for the purpose of explaining the new potato act and for formulating plans for carrying out the provisions of the act.

There was considerable differences of opinion between different groups of producers regarding the merits of the act and methods of administration, with the result that no very definite recommendations came out of the meeting.

A second meeting was called in Salt Lake City, December 16th and 17th to consider plans of administration that had been assembled in Washington. At this meeting definite instructions were given out to the state potato agents in charge of the Potato Adjustment program in the various western states. Instructions were given to these men to return to their states and to proceed to acquaint the potato growers with the provisions

of the act and methods of administration.

Considerable time was devoted to this project. Meetings and conferences were held in Nevada with potato growers and with the state potato committee, which was set up to administer the work in the state. Seven meetings were held in the state on the subject, four days were spent in a trip to Salt Lake City, and seven days were spent in the field. Numerous circular letters and instructions were sent out from the state office in preparation for the operation of the potato program.

The Act was declared unconstitutional in January when all activities in this connection were discontinued in the state.

POTATO ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

L. E. Cline
Extension Agricultural Economist
University of Nevada

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After two consecutive years of ruinously low prices of potatoes, various groups of potato growers sought relief through National legislation. After numerous meetings and conferences to study production and consumption and price trends throughout the United States, the Potato Act of 1935 was presented to Congress and enacted as a measure sponsored by producers.

The Potato Act of 1935 under which potato growers of the United States will operate next year is an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and will be operated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The enforcement features of the Act, however, will be in the hands of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Potato Act, now in effect, as interpreted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has more liberal provisions for compliance on the part of producers, who wish to grow potatoes, than the regulations affecting the other adjustment programs in the state, under which Nevada farmers are now operating.

No one wishing to grow potatoes in Nevada in 1936 should be greatly restricted, if at all in his plans.

The Potato Adjustment program will not regulate in any manner the amount of potatoes that any one farmer may grow or

may use at home, but it will regulate the number of bushels a farmer may sell for human consumption without paying a penalty tax.

The Potato Act is, therefore, a marketing Act, which is intended to prevent the price of potatoes from falling below a reasonable purchasing power as compared with things the farmer buys. When the Potato Act was passed by Congress and for two years before, potatoes had a purchasing power of only one-half of what it should have been, and potato farmers throughout the country were in serious distress with their large crops and low prices.

Under the provisions of the Potato Act, the national requirements for potatoes for human consumption, estimated to be 226 million bushels for 1936, is apportioned to the various states in proportion to their past production and sales history of potatoes. Under this apportionment, Nevada has been alloted 444,000 bushels, that may be sold by Nevada producers tax free. This allotment of potatoes, that may be sold tax free by Nevada producers, is to be sub-divided among the various potato producers of the state, on the basis of their average 1927 to 1934 years sales. Nevada potato producers who expect to grow potatoes for sale in 1936, should understand that according to the Potato Act, they must apply for and receive their allotment of potatoes that may be sold tax free before they will be privileged to make any sales without paying the tax, which applies to surplus potatoes.

Commercial potato growers, therefore, should not plan too definitely their 1936 operations, until they find out the size of their sales allotment, because it is not expected that any Nevada potato growers will want to pay the revenue tax of 75¢ per 100 pounds for the privilege of selling potatoes for which allotments have not been secured.

In order to carry out the provisions of the Potato Act in Nevada, one person, designated as State Potato Agent will be in general charge and in addition there will also be for the state at-large, three state committeemen, who must be producers of potatoes, and in each principal potato producing county, there shall be at least three county committeemen. In counties, where the potato industry is unimportant, one committeeman will act. These committeemen, both state and county, are for the purpose of dividing the state allotment of potatoes that may be sold tax free, equitably among the applicants, who wish to grow potatoes for sale.

After the sales allotments have been distributed, the actual supervision of potato sales falls under the office of the Internal Revenue, whose duty it will be to see that all potatoes sold by the producer are accompanied by the necessary tax free stamps.

The State Potato Organization will be set-up in ample time to acquaint producers with the requirements of the Act, and to receive applications prior to preparations for

planting, so that no one need to be deprived of his privileges under the Potato Adjustment program.

The allotment of tax free sales of potatoes for Nevada of 444,000 bushels is considerably in excess of the States sales during the past five years, so that there is considerable room for expansion if desired in the 1936 crop. Nevada potato growers are especially fortunate in this respect. If the adjustment program results in better prices, as is expected, the Nevada producers may benefit both by increased tonnage and increased prices. At least, Nevada producers have nothing to lose, it seems, by the program but on the other hand, should be greatly benefited.

Since the enactment of the Potato Adjustment program, there has been much criticism of it and much misinterpretation. Much of this adverse criticism has come from processors and dealers, who operate on a percentage basis, and depend on volume for their revenue. In cases of over production, these interests naturally thrive at the expense of the producer, who must necessarily operate at a loss.

Potatoes have been notorious for their widely fluctuating prices and for being a hazardous crop for the growers. Potato growers in desperation have taken this means in an effort to regulate production in accordance with consumptive demand, a principle, which is in common use by all industrial enterprises, and which is essentieal to the success of all industries.

It is inconceivable that the manufacturer's of automobiles, for example, could survive long if they were unable

to regulate selling prices in accordance with the cost of production; yet the potato producer in the past, along with other producers of agricultural products, has been obliged to operate under just such handicaps.

At the present time some of the immediate need for the present potato program has been offset by heavy losses in the potato crop of the late producing sections, due to freezing. This reduction in the crop as might be expected, has resulted in sudden advances in prices to a level approximately that contemplated by the adjustment program. This very condition would be expected to stimulate excess production next year to be followed again by extremely low prices in 1937, were it not for the enforcement of the Potato Adjustment Program.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT-1935-92-11-29-B&AB-450-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NEVADA POTATO PROGRAM TO BE READY FOR 1936

NEVADA'S PART IN THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION'S POTATO CONTROL PROGRAM, INAUGURATED BY THE LAST CONGRESS, WILL GET UNDER WAY IN PLENTY OF TIME FOR THE 1936 PLANTING SEASON, L. E. CLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

NO DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEVADA TO PROCEED WITH THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN RECEIVED YET, BUT CLINE HAS BEEN NAMED TO HEAD THE WORK IN THE STATE. NEVADA'S QUOTA HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED, AND THE STATE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SELECTED.

WITH THESE STEPS ALREADY TAKEN, THE PROGRAM IN NEVADA IS ALREADY TO BEGIN AS SOON AS OFFICIAL WORD IS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON, CLINE STATED.

ALTHOUGH THE LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, IT WILL HAVE NO EFFECT IN NEVADA UNTIL THE 1936 CROP IS PLANTED, CLINE SAID, SINCE THE 1935 CROP HAS BEEN HARVESTED IN THE STATE.

LACK OF FUNDS, WHICH WERE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE LAST CONGRESS, IS HOLDING UP ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT HERE AND IN OTHER LATE PRODUCING STATES. THE NEEDED MONEY IS EXPECTED TO BE PROVIDED WHEN CONGRESS ASSEMBLES IN JANUARY.

IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM IN THE STATE, A COMMITTEE OF THREE EXPERINECED POTATO GROWERS WILL ASSIST. NAMED FOR THIS POST HAVE BEEN J. G. PECKHAM, TRUCKEE MEADOWS RANCHER; ARTHUR MAIOCHI, MASON VALLEY GROWER; AND V. L. ADAMS OF RENO.

(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

COUNTY COMMITTEES WILL ASSIST IN THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM, AFTER IT GETS UNDER WAY, CLINE ANNOUNCED.

BEFORE NEXT YEAR'S CROP IS PLANTED, HOWEVER, EACH NEVADA GROWER, ACCORDING TO THE LAW, WILL REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE OF HIS CROP, UPON APPLICATION BE ASSIGNED AN ALLOTMENT OF POTATOES HE MAY SELL, BASED ON HIS PAST SALES, TAX FREE FROM HIS 1936 CROP.

"THE POTATO PROGRAM", CLINE STATED, "DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR' ANY LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS. THE PRODUCER MAY GROW, BUT HE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED, ACCORDING TO THE ACT, TO SELL MORE POTATOES THAN HIS ALLOTMENT UNLESS HE PAYS A TAX AT THE RATE OF 75 CENTS A HUNDRED POUNDS FOR ALL SOLD BY HIM ABOVE HIS ALLOTMENT."

NEVADA'S ALLOTMENT WHICH MAY BE SOLD TAX FREE HAS BEEN SET AT 444,000 BUSHELS.

"THIS", CLINE SAID, "ANTICIPATES A CROP FOR 1936 OF 535,535 BUSHELS, WHICH IS NECESSARY TO YIELD THE MARKETABLE ALLOTMENT OF POTATOES FOR NEVADA IN 1936.

"THE NEVADA QUOTA FOR 1936 IS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THE PRESENT OR LAST YEAR'S CROP. THE NEVADA CROP HAS BEEN SUFFERING REDUCTION IN SIZE SINCE 1929. THE PRESENT SEASON'S ACREAGE IS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 2,000, WHICH IS ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE ACREAGE OF THE LARGE CROP OF 1927.

"THE ALLOTMENT FOR NEXT YEAR, WITH AVERAGE YIELD, IS ESTIMATED TO PERMIT THE PLANTING OF ABOUT 3,500 ACRES DURING 1936."

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Organization of Clark County Turkey Growers Association.

The first interest in a cooperative turkey marketing association in Clark County was shown in January 1936, when a conference was held with turkey growers of Southern Nevada. This meeting later was followed by a second meeting the last of February with the group of turkey growers and a representative of the Nevada Livestock Production-Credit Association and a representative of the Resettlement Administration, at which time, methods of production, financing and marketing were discussed. A tentative marketing organization was first discussed at this meeting which later culminated in the Clark County Turkey Growers Association with fifteen charter members.

During the summer, following this meeting, considerable assistance was rendered a group of turkey growers in production problems, and approximately 12,000 turkeys were produced. On June 24th, the first organization meeting of Clark County turkey growers was held at Logandale for the purpose of formulating plans for a cooperative turkey marketing association. At this meeting an organization committee was chosen from the group of producers and the Marketing Specialist of the State

Extension Office was asked to draw up organization papers for the proposed association. These corporation papers were submitted on October 5th, and were accepted by the group of producers, who became members of the Clark County Turkey Growers Association of Overton, Nevada.

On October 16th, the Clark County Turkey Growers Association applied for membership in the Nevada State Turkey Growers Association at its annual meeting in Yerington, Nevada, and were granted membership therein. The next contact with this newly organized turkey marketing organization was the first of November this year, when assistance was given in making plans for marketing the turkey crop through the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, the selling agency of the Nevada Turkey Growers Association. At this time, arrangements were made for semi-scalding all the turkeys in the association and for receiving, packing, and shipping by refrigerator freight the entire crop of turkeys to the Northwestern Turkey Growers Agency in Los Angeles, California.

In connection with this project, four visits were made to the territory covered, four meetings were held, and eight letters written. Assistance was rendered also in connection with financing turkey producers through the Resettlement Administration. Assistance was rendered by this office in actual packing and shipping operations, which will be covered in the 1937 annual report. Seven days were spent in the field in connection with this project and two days in the office.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company.

Service in connection with the Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Co., which was organized in 1935, was continued throughout 1936. Activities in connection with this organization consisted of assistance in perfecting a book-keeping system, auditing accounts, stimulating membership, and assisting in preparing an application for a loan for the organization from the Cooperative Division of the Resettlement Administration and in facilitating the contacts between that agency and the Association.

During the year a change of management has been made twice. Following the death of the original manager in January 1936, a temporary manager was appointed until a permanent manager could be found. During this period considerable help was necessary to keep the accounts in shape and to prepare an audit for the new manager before he took charge.

The principal activity on the part of this office for the year consisted of efforts in connection with refinancing the organization through the Resettlement Administration. Several days were given over to the preparation of a complete financial statement of the Company and other exhibits required

by the Resettlement Administration. Because of flaws discovered in the title to the property, serious delays were experienced in perfecting the title. Along with the refinancing of the Company, additional funds were sought for improving the facilities and adding to the operating capital of the Company, so that it might better handle the increasing business that was developing.

Work was first begun on the application for the loan the last of March, and the money was made available the first of November. The original application was made for $23,811.00. The final amount approved was $16,811.00. The amount of the application intended for the revolving fund was reduced by $7,000. The loan granted will be of great help in reducing the interest charges and rates of the amortization of the debt over what the association was paying to its previous creditors and will provide equipment and many new improvements in the plant.

Improvements in the facilities of the plant were begun November 1st, 1936. This cooperative marketing organization is operating successfully and filling a very important need of the farmers in southern Nevada. Up to the present time its operations have been confined to the processing and sale of meat animals. When the new improvements have been made, other farm products will be added to the business.

Time devoted to this project consisted of twenty days in the field, attendance upon three meetings of directors, and two trips to Regional Resettlement Administration Office in connection with the refinancing operations. Trips made in connection with this work were usually combined with official work in connection with other projects in the same locality.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Livestock Marketing.

The livestock marketing project which has been a continuous sub-project of this office for the past four years was conducted as in previous years in connection with the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City and the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association of San Francisco. This work was carried on with the aid of the county agents and livestock producers.

During the year 1935 the purchase of feeder livestock was continued late in the season and the activities of this office in this connection were prolonged through November and December, a total of 149 cattle producers having listed 21,500 cattle for sale when the program closed in December 1935.

Activities were resumed for the marketing season 1936 in April when the lamb market became very active. Before this office suspected any activity on the part of buyers and before the actual lambing season, buyers were in the field making offers for future delivery. The first offers were in the neighborhood of 6 cents per pound.

As soon as possible this office contacted the county agents in the sheep producing districts and the Producers Livestock Marketing Association in Salt Lake City, with the

result that this organization with its contacts in the East was able to make better offers than had been made thus far by private individuals. This stimulated increased offerings on the part of independent buyers and the prices were finally advanced for Nevada lambs up to 7 3/4 cents f.o.b. shipping point.

The Salt Lake Cooperative Association was instrumental in raising the offers by independent dealers, but were not successful in securing many lambs, due to the activity of numerous private buyers in the field. Practically the entire lamb crop of Nevada was contracted and down payments made prior to the lambing season this year. Activities in connection with this project were very short this year, but they did serve materially to increase the price of lambs.

Activities under this sub-project in connection with cattle marketing began the first of September when the annual survey of feeder cattle was begun by the county agents in the various counties. The first summary of cattle listings for the state was mailed out September 24th from the State office to the mailing list of past purchasers, new prospects and organizations interested. Each county agent is also provided with the current state listings so that he may direct any inquiries coming to his attention for feeder cattle not available in his county. This year the feeder cattle market was very active and the cattle listings supplied by the State office and the county agents' offices were very helpful to prospective buyers in locating sources of supply. Three separate inventories were assembled from county listings and sent out by the State office.

The feeder cattle market was so active that many orders were filled before the herds were listed with the State office. Previous buyers were active in the territory. Work in connection with this project was practically completed by November 1st when the supply of feeder steers in the state was exhausted. Prices ranged from 5 cents to 6½ cents per pound f.o.b. shipping point. Cows ranged from 4.25 cents to 4.75 cents per pound.

In connection with this project correspondence amounted to sixty-five letters in addition to three mimeographed circulars and cattle inventories to mailing lists. Five news stories were written. Approximately 21,000 feeder cattle were disposed of during the past year through this project. Four days were spent in the field in connection with this project.

Three livestock producers' meetings were held in the northern and eastern parts of the State to acquaint the cattle and sheep producers with the purposes of the project. Mr. L. B. Mann of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration and Mr. W. B. Stout of the Department of Agriculture at Washington and a representative of the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake attended and participated in these meetings which were held in Ely, Elko, and Winnemucca, Nevada.

Attached are samples of reports and forms used in assembling and reporting information regarding livestock for sale under this sub-project.

EFFECTIVE COOPERATION
in
FEEDER LIVESTOCK MARKETING

L. E. Cline
Extension Agricultural Economist
University of Nevada

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The livestock industry of Nevada is devoted principally to the production of feeder cattle and sheep. Some finishing operations are carried on in the irrigated valleys.

The successful operation of this feeder livestock marketing program is based on the active cooperation of public agencies and others actively interested in promoting the livestock industry of Nevada.

Any group of cooperating agencies must be properly directed by some one person or organization always on the job if results are to be expected. In this particular program the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service furnishes the motive power.

Through the cooperation of such logical agencies as the Nevada State Farm Bureau, the range livestock producers of the state and the Nevada Extension Service, working through its county agents, a very efficient selling service for Nevada feeder livestock has been provided without cost to producers or purchasers.

Such cooperative sales agencies as the Pacific Coast Livestock Marketing Association with headquarters in

San Francisco, the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake, and a large array of individual buyers of Nevada feeder livestock furnish the market outlets.

Assembling Information in Counties. The marketing division of the Nevada Extension Service which is in close contact with the production side of the picture uses the facilities of the various county agents' offices in the state to assemble the inventory each fall of all feeder cattle and sheep that will be offered for sale in each county. This inventory, covering information as to the various kinds and classes of cattle and sheep to be offered for sale by each party, the approximate date on which they will be ready, where they may be seen and the shipping point, is assembled for each county separately on forms provided and kept on file in each county. A duplicate of this detailed inventory for each county is sent to the state office where the composite information for the state is assembled.

State Summaries Made. The county listings filed in the state office, a summary for each county is made. The county summaries are then assembled into a state summary in which individual ownerships are not shown. State summaries are prepared at intervals as listings are changed with additions or with sales so as to keep the state summaries up to date.

Sales Contacts. As current state summaries are prepared, copies are immediately placed in the hands of each Nevada County Agent and is also sent to a state mailing

list of interested persons and agencies.

With this information and the detailed inventory of listings in his own county at hand, the county agent is enabled to be of great value in making contacts between prospective purchasers looking for feeder livestock in his own county, as well as in other counties, when inventories in his own county are not sufficient to meet the needs of such prospective buyers.

By the above means the whole Extension Service of Nevada as well as the other cooperating groups and persons are enabled to serve as a large scale agency of information for the livestock industry of the state when marketing time comes.

An important link in this marketing program is the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association and the Producers Livestock Marketing Association, which list among their members many range livestock producers of Nevada. These Cooperatives are provided with current summaries of all livestock listings including complete inventories for their use in supplying their members who make a business of finishing cattle for market.

Additional contacts are made directly from the County Agents' offices with past purchasers, who have made a practice of stocking their feed yards from particular counties.

While the livestock marketing program is in full operation in the state, the State Extension Office and the

various county agents devote special attention to current prices of feeder and fat cattle on the nearest primary markets, as well as for sales made locally and are thus able to be of valuable assistance in establishing equitable asking prices.

The efficiency of the Nevada Livestock Marketing program has gained materially with time and experience and is becoming more and more popular with the livestock producers and more essential to the purchasers of Nevada feeder livestock in this land of wide open spaces, large individual operations and limited communication facilities.

All services in connection with this program to the producer or purchaser are free and transactions between the producer and purchaser are direct except when the services of the cooperative livestock associations are required.

SURVEY OF NEVADA CATTLE OFFERED FOR SALE

I anticipate selling the following cattle this fall:

CLASS	NUMBER	BREED
Weaner calves		
One-year old steers		
Two-year old steers	45	Herford and Durham
Three-year old steers		
One-year old heifers		
Two-year old heifers		
Fat Cows	15	Herford and Durham
Canner Cows		
Bologna Bulls	5	Red Durham

Date cattle will be ready November 1st.

Where cattle may be seen Thorton & Kindall Ranches-Unionville, Nev.

Where cattle are usually weighed On Ranch

Railroad shipping point Imlay, Nevada

(Signed) A. J. Kindall
Name of Grower

Unionville, Nevada
Address

Remarks:

SUMMARY OF CATTLE FOR SALE [redacted] COUNTY, NEVADA

September 8, 1936

NAME	ADDRESS	Shipping Point	Date Ready	Weaners	Steers			Heifers		Cows		Bulls	Stockers	Total
					1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr	Fat	Canners			
J. F. Poore	Cederville	Alturas				20								20
Everett Hill	Lake City	"				40								40
L. F. Seyforth	" "	"			10	20				10				40
J. H. Stevens	Eagleville	"				12								12
C. H. Sudweth	"	"				25	12			15		2		54
Ogle Swingle	Gerlach	Gerlach			16	6				5		1		28
September 9, 1936														
David W. Baty	Lake City	Willow Ranch				37				30				67
A. V. Beller	Clanigan	Gerlach				25						5		28
W. D. Parker	Gerlach	"				20						2		22
E.A.Wadsbaugh	Cederville	Alturas				14								14
W.J.Darris&Son	Alturas	"				300			(34)	(171)		15		515
TOTAL					26	519	12			60		23		840

Sold - 0
Exact location of these cattle is on file in County Extension Office.

SUMMARY OF CATTLE OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE STATE OF NEVADA
(Listings Up To September 25, 1936)

COUNTY REPORTING	Weaners	Steers			Heifers		Cows		Bulls	Stockers	Total
		1 Yr.	2 Yr.	3 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	Fat	Canners			
WHITE PINE	116	240	82	1	175	71	159	142	3		989
EUREKA	34	58	147	10			79	49	4		381
LANDER	3		58	65			48	4	6		184
NYE		75	156	15			30		5		281
LINCOLN		40	72	314			23	13	7		469
HUMBOLDT	950	6585	2777			200	3820				14332
WASHOE	40	34	704	27	15	59	146	29	26		1080
ELKO		170	203	7	80		104		2		566
TOTAL	1143	7202	4199	439	270	330	4409	237	53		18282

ADDRESS - C. R. Townsend, District Extension Agent, Ely, Nevada (for White Pine, Eureka, Lander, & Nye)
L. A. Gardella, Lincoln County Extension Agent, Pioche, Nevada (for Lincoln County)
P. L. Maloney, Humboldt " " " , Winnemucca, Nevada (for Humboldt County)
H. E. Boerlin, Washoe " " " , P.O. Bldg., Reno, Nevada(for Washoe County)
Mark W. Menke, Elko " " " , Elko, Nevada (for Elko County)

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-3-#56-B&AB-400-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

FEEDER STOCK FOR SALE IN NEVADA BEING LISTED

AN INVENTORY OF FEEDER CATTLE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE THIS FALL BY NEVADA RANCHERS, WAS BEGUN THIS WEEK BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

BY THIS METHOD, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST OF THE SERVICE, IT IS HOPED THAT THE MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK WILL BE FACILITATED AND THE SELLER AND BUYER BROUGHT TOGETHER.

NOW IN ITS THIRD YEAR, THE INVENTORY IN 1934 AND IN 1935 PROVED OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE TO THE LIVESTOCK MEN OF THE STATE IN ATTRACTING BUYERS INTO THE STATE AND EXPEDITING SALES.

THROUGH ITS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE WILL OBTAIN FROM RANCHERS INFORMATION AS TO THE STOCK THEY ARE LIKELY TO OFFER FOR SALE. THIS WILL BE COMBINED INTO A STATE INVENTORY, WHICH WILL BE ABAILABLE TO CO-OPERATING MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, PROSPECTIVE BUYERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, RAILROAD COMPANIES, RANCHERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

AS SALES ARE MADE, THE INVENTORY WILL BE REVISED, BRINGING THE NUMBERS UP TO DATE THROUGH THE MARKETING SEASON. IT WILL INCLUDE LISTS OF ALL CATTLE LISTED AND UNSOLD THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

"THE PRODUCER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WHO GOES TO MARKET BUT ONCE A YEAR, HAS GREATER MARKETING HAZARDS THAN THE PRODUCER WHO MARKETS HIS PRODUCTS AT MORE FREQUENT INTERVALS", CLINE SAID THIS WEEK. "SINCE THE NEVADA FEEDER CATTLE PRODUCER IS LIMITED TO A BRIEF MARKETING PERIOD DURING THE FALL MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, THE RETURNS FROM HIS OPERATIONS VERY MUCH DEPEND ON A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MARKET PRICES,

(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

SUPPLY, AND DEMAND FOR SUCH CATTLE."

"UNFORTUNATELY THE EARLY SALES OF FEEDER CATTLE ARE VERY OFTEN MADE AT LOWER PRICES, AND PRICES THAT ARE OUT OF LINE WITH THE PRICES THAT ARE LATER ESTABLISHED, THEN WHEN THE FEEDER CATTLE MOVEMENT IS MORE GENERAL, AND COMPETITION HAS BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE IN ESTABLISHING PRICES."

THERE ARE MANY RELIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE NEVADA FEEDER CATTLE PRODUCER, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN.

THE PRODUCERS' LIVE STOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION OF SALT LAKE AND THE PACIFIC STATES LIVE STOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO AS WELL AS THE FEDERAL STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO ARE RELIABLE SOURCES OF CURRENT MARKET NEWS INFORMATION. THERE IS NO REASON, HE BELIEVES, FOR ANY LIVESTOCK PRODUCER TO BE LACKING IN THE LATEST PRICE INFORMATION THAT IS SO ESSENTIAL TO INTELLIGENTLY NEGOTIATE SALES.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-12-#61-250-A&AB-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

FIRST LISTINGS MADE OF CATTLE FOR SALE

FIRST LISTING OF FEEDER CATTLE AND FAT COWS TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY NEVADA RANCHERS THIS FALL WERE COMPILED THIS WEEK FROM INCOMPLETE REPORTS FROM THREE NEVADA COUNTIES BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

INCOMPLETE FIGURES FROM HUMBOLDT, LINCOLN, AND WASHOE COUNTIES SHOW A TOTAL OF 15,441 HEAD LISTED WITH THE COUNTY AGENTS AS FOR SALE AT THIS TIME. NEARLY HALF OF THIS NUMBER CONSISTS OF YEAR-OLD STEERS, THE EXACT FIGURE BEING 6,651. TOTAL NUMBERS OF WEANERS LISTED IS 950, TWO-YEAR OLD STEERS, 3,368, THREE-YEAR OLD STEERS 326, TWO-YEAR OLD HEIFERS 200, FAT COWS 3,403, CANNERS 13, AND BULLS 39.

LISTINGS IN DETAIL ARE ON FILE IN THE OFFICES OF THE AGENTS IN THE COUNTIES, SHOWING THE CATTLE WHICH EACH PRODUCER EXPECTS TO MARKET THIS FALL. THEY WILL BE AVAILABLE, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE OF THE STATE EXTENSION STAFF, TO BUYERS IN SEARCH OF CATTLE, AND THE COUNTY AGENTS WILL FURNISH ASSISTANCE IN THE LOCATING OF SUITABLE STOCK. NO CHARGE IS MADE FOR THE SERVICE.

STATE COMPILATIONS OF THE LISTINGS WILL BE MADE SEVERAL TIMES A MONTH BY THE STATE EXTENSION SERVICE AND CORRECTED TOTALS OF CATTLE IN THE STATE FOR SALE WILL BE ANNOUNCED THROUGHOUT THE MARKETING SEASON AND UNTIL ALL NEVADA CATTLE FOR SALE HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF.

THE LISTINGS ARE BEING SENT TO CATTLE BUYERS IN OTHER STATES IN THE EFFORT TO INTEREST THEM IN NEVADA CATTLE FOR SALE.

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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

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-26-#70-B&AB-350-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

MORE NEVADA CATTLE ARE LISTED FOR SALE

MORE NEVADA FEEDER CATTLE AND FAT COWS OFFERED FOR SALE BY RANCHERS OF THE STATE THIS AUTUMN WERE LISTED LAST WEEK BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH REPORTED THAT SOME SALES ARE ALREADY BEING MADE IN ELKO AND HUMBOLDT COUNTIES.

A TOTAL OF 18,282 HEAD IS INCLUDED IN THE INVENTORY OF LAST WEEK, WITH REPRESENTATION FROM EIGHT COUNTIES OF THE STATE - WHITE PINE EUREKA, LANDER, NYE, LINCOLN, HUMBOLDT, WASHOE, AND ELKO.

LEADING IN NUMBERS OF HEAD LISTED FOR THE MARKET THIS SEASON SO FAR IS HUMBOLDT WITH 14,332. WASHOE COUNTY CATTLEMEN HAVE LISTED 1,080 HEAD, WHILE THE FIGURES FROM WHITE PINE ARE 989, EUREKA 381, LANDER 184, NYE 281, LINCOLN 469, AND ELKO 566.

NUMBERS FROM MANY OF THE COUNTIES ARE EXPECTED TO JUMP SHARPLY IN FUTURE INVENTORY TOTALS UNTIL THE INVENTORY IS COMPLETE, L. E. CLINE OF THE STATE EXTENSION STAFF, SAID IN COMPILING THE LIST. THE PRESENT TOTAL IS ONLY THE SECOND ONE OF THIS SEASON AND MANY OF THE RANCHERS HAVE NOT YET HAD TIME TO GET THEIR FIGURES TO THEIR EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

THE YEAR-OLD STEER CLASSIFICATION LED ALL OTHERS LAST WEEK IN NUMBERS LISTED FOR SALE, CLINE STATED, WITH 7,202 HEAD, WHILE FAT COWS WERE NEXT AT 4,409. FIGURES FOR THE OTHER KINDS OF STUFF WERE WEANERS, 1,143, TWO-YEAR OLD STEERS 4,199, THREE-YEAR OLD STEERS 439, YEAROOLD HEIFERS 270, TWO-YEAR OLD HEIFERS 330, CANNER COWS 237 AND BULLS 53.

(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 INVENTORY, CLINE EXPLAINED, IS DESIGNED TO HELP PROSPECTIVE BUYERS AND RANCHERS WITH STOCK TO SELL TO GET TOGETHER. AS WEEKLY TOTALS ARE CAST, THEY ARE SENT TO ANY BUYERS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN PURCHASING STOCK IN NEVADA.

EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, HE ANNOUNCED, HAVE LISTS SHOWING WHERE THE CATTLE ARE AVAILABLE AND WILL AID BUYERS, WITHOUT CHARGE, IN LOCATING THE KIND OF STOCK THEY WISH.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT-1935-#72-9-7-A&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NEVADA CATTLE FOR SALE NOW BEING INVENTORIED

FIRST FIGURES SHOWING CATTLE WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY NEVADA RANCHERS THIS AUTUMN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE IN ITS SURVEY OF THE FALL LIVESTOCK OFFERINGS.

SINCE ONLY FOUR OF THE SEVENTEEN NEVADA COUNTIES HAVE YET BEEN HEARD FROM, NO CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CATTLE TO BE MARKETED THIS YEAR CAN NOW BE DRAWN, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE.

INCOMPLETE FIGURES FROM LINCOLN, ELKO, LANDER, AND HUMBOLDT COUNTIES, HOWEVER, SHOW A TOTAL OF 11,748 ANIMALS WHICH RANCHERS INTEND TO SELL IN THE ANNUAL FALL CLEANUP OF THE HERDS IF PRICES ARE RIGHT.

OF THESE, 5,941 REPRESENT YEARLING STEERS, WHILE 3,622 ARE TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS, AND THREE YEAR-OLD-STEERS ACCOUNT FOR 219.

BUT 85 YEARLING HEIFERS ARE SHOWN IN THE FIGURES AND ONLY 194 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS INDICATING INTENTIONS OF HOLDING BACK FUTURE BREEDING ANIMALS.

FAT COWS TO THE NUMBER OF 1,453 ARE OFFERED, ACCORDING TO THE FIGURES, AND 62 CANNER COWS.

SIXTY-SEVEN BULLS WILL GO ON THE MARKET AND 25 STOCKERS, ACCORDING TO THE INCOMPLETE FIGURES FROM BUT FOUR NEVADA COUNTIES.

JUST WHAT THE FINAL FIGURES WILL BE, CLINE SAYS NO ONE KNOWS, BUT A GOOD IDEA OF HOW MANY CATTLE THE RANCHERS OF THE STATE WILL SELL SHOULD BE AVAILABLE BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER. PRESENT INVENTORIES ARE NOW AVAILABLE AT COUNTY AGENTS' OFFICES.

A SIMILAR INVENTORY OF SHEEP AND LAMBS IS NOW UNDER WAY.

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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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperation with the Nevada State Farm Bureau

Because of the very close association in Nevada between the Nevada State Farm Bureau and the Nevada Extension Service through their legal connections and plan of operations, the Agriculturist in charge of marketing has devoted considerable time to Farm Bureau activities. The State and County Farm Bureaus have actively promoted the work of this office and active assistance has been rendered the Farm Bureau organizations by this office.

Practically all meetings of farmers for considering programs coming from Washington or coming from the State Extension Service are presented to the farmers under the auspices of State, County or local Farm Bureaus. This arrangement facilitates the operations of the Extension Service very materially and gives official status to the various programs that are being presented.

During the past year the writer appeared in an official capacity at seven county Farm Bureau meetings, one regional Farm Bureau meeting, and the Annual State Farm Bureau meeting.

A total of fourteen days were spent away from the office in connection with cooperation with the various Farm Bureaus.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Nation wide Turkey Production Survey.

For the past five years this office has devoted considerable time in securing data with reference to the size of the turkey crop of different sections of the United States and for the United States as a whole. This information has been gathered primarily for the benefit of cooperative marketing organizations in the west, which have much to do with establishing prices which directly affect Nevada turkey growers.

In the absence of a special turkey production survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1936, and due to the fact that there was considerable speculation as to the size of the 1936 crop and because of its resulting affect on prices, it was thought justifiable for this office to attempt a Nation wide survey of turkey numbers produced in 1936 and also to assemble such other information as would be pertinent to the turkey marketing operations.

Accordingly, with this object in view, an extensive mailing list was prepared consisting of 869 addresses of those especially interested in the turkey industry in a commercial way, consisting of turkey producers, turkey hatcheries, turkey feed dealers, turkey egg producers, turkey producing and marketing

associations, county agents and Poultry Extension Specialists in territories, where turkey production is an important activity.

During the month of August, these addresses were circularized with a questionnaire such as is attached to this report. The response was very gratifying. It was possible to secure very satisfactory reports from all the States. This survey had some of the features of a chain letter, in that each party circularized was asked to supply addresses of other persons in his territory who would be capable of giving a report from his locality. The survey was continued up to November 1st, when all reports were summarized and a mimeographed report was prepared and mailed to all the persons or firms participating in the survey.

Attached is a copy of the final summary.

One of the important facts that was brought out by this survey was the exceptionally large number of turkeys that would be offered for sale on the Thanksgiving market or prior thereto. This information prompted the cooperative associations operating in the west to make special efforts to handle an extra large volume of turkeys for the Thanksgiving season, with the result that they were prepared for the large volume that did materialize. Special sales effort was made through sales contacts and through advertising, and as a result the consumer demand was built up to absorb the largest amount of turkeys ever marketed during the Thanksgiving marketing season.

The results of this survey were given very wide publicity throughout the United States. It was credited with

offsetting the adverse price influence that would have resulted from exaggerated statements as to the size of the crop which were being circulated by private agencies.

Correspondence in this connection consisted of 45 letters in addition to the questionnaire and the summary reports sent out. Approximately twelve days time was devoted to this sub-project.

Monday, October 26, 1936

TURKEY PRODUCTION IN 1936

Broadcast by Wallace Kadderly in the Department of Agriculture portion of the Western Farm and Home Hour over KGO and seven other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company's Pacific Coast Blue Network.

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Last week I called attention to a report by our Bureau of Agricultura Economics indicating that this year's turkey crop will be the largest on record. Now I would like to elaborate on that forecast and discuss various angles of the prospective turkey situation.

A big crop of turkeys this year followed two or three years of decreased production. From an estimated total of about 19,000,000 turkeys in 1932 and 1933, production fell to about 15,000,000 in 1935, owing mainly to the feed shortage of 1934-35. Production this year will be somewhat larger than in 1932 and 1933, making it (as I said) the largest turkey crop of record.

In view of the general meat situation, the big crop of turkeys will be a special cause for thanksgiving on the part of the consumer at least. Turkey prices are low compared with their usual relation to other meat prices.

With ample supplies of turkeys at moderate prices, and with increased consumer buying power, the consumption of turkeys will no doubt be heavy this season.

Practically all parts of the country show increased production of turkeys. The North Central and South Central areas, which together in 1929 produced about 60 per cent of the turkeys raised in the entire country, show the greatest increase this year, as was natural following the big decrease there last year. The present increase shown in those areas amounts to about 35 per cent for small flocks and about 85 per cent for large flocks. The Far Western States show a slight decrease in production by small flocks, but large flocks which are the more important factor in much of this area, report more than twice as many turkeys as last year in large holdings.

L. E. Cline of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service each year conducts a survey of the turkey situation. Let me give you his findings as to our Western States.

"The Intermountain territory, consisting of eight mountain states, produced last year about 14 per cent of the nation's turkey crop. The Intermountain States show the largest increase over 1935 of any of the districts. Utah is especially outstanding in its per cent of increase, with Nevada second and Arizona third.

"The Pacific Coast states, Washington, Oregon, and California which last year were credited with producing about one sixth of the nation's turkey crop, are estimated to show an increase this year of 18 per cent over 1935 production. Oregon and Washington show the principal percentage increase for this area."

Mr. Cline also points out that the turkey producing season for the United States continues to be extended in both directions, to earlier and to later periods; and, thanks to the longer production period, congested markets are becoming less and less a hazard for the producer. Furthermore, the consumer can look forward to more uniform prices, a situation that is greatly favored by consumers and producers

(over)

alike.

Our Bureau of Agricultural Economics believes that increased receipts of turkey meat at the central markets will probably be considerably less than the increase in the number of turkeys raised might suggest. Knowledge by many producers of the shift during recent years in the market demand toward smaller birds, coupled with the present unfavorable relation of turkey prices to feed prices, and the absolute shortage of feed in some important turkey producing areas, will tend toward disposal of birds at earlier ages and lighter weights than usual.

From his survey, Mr. Cline concludes that about fifty per cent of this year's turkey crop will be ready for market by Thanksgiving time. . . and some of the crop will have been consumed prior to Thanksgiving. He estimates that 60 per cent of the Texas and Oklahoma crop will move to market prior to, or by, Thanksgiving, and that 40 per cent of the turkeys from the Intermountain, region will be ready by Thanksgiving. In the States of Washington, Oregon and California, Mr. Cline estimates that about one third of the crop will be ready by Thanksgiving.

These three areas. . . Texas and Oklahoma, the Intermountain region, and the Pacific Coast states. . . account for over half the Nation's turkey crop.

Finally, a few words about prices.

When the turkey crop is large, there is a tendency toward a relatively greater gain in consumption in the main producing areas because the price to local consumers tends to be relatively, as well as absolutely, lower than in the distant urban markets.

In 1932 and 1933, the previous years of large turkey production, the total supply of meats was somewhat greater than the supply now in prospect for the winter and spring of 1936-37. Reduced supplies of pork, expected to develop in the late winter, should tend to give support to the demand for storage turkeys. It is probable that unusually large stocks of turkeys will be placed in storage this year.

Owing to the big turkey crop this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says a rise in farm turkey prices cannot be expected. Prices in former years of heavy turkey production have tended to decline as the marketing season progressed unless opening prices were quite low. August farm prices were 15.5 cents per pound for turkeys compared with 13 cents last year, and in September they were 16 cents compared with 14.5 cents last year.

Considering the general level of prices and particularly the prices of other meats, September turkey prices were relatively low. Farm prices of meat animals this fall are almost double those prevailing in 1932 and 1933, while those for turkeys are only about a half greater than in 1932 and 1933. Therefore, when compared with farm prices of other meat animals, farm turkey prices are much lower than in those recent years of large turkey production. They are also low compared with feed prices.

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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

Dear Sir:

In order to be able to overcome incorrect information or harmful propaganda that might result from incorrect information regarding the extent of the 1936 turkey crop, and in order to otherwise facilitate the marketing of the present year's turkey crop, it is extremely important that reliable estimates of the size of this crop be assembled from persons intimately associated with the industry. It is important also to assemble this information as early in advance of the marketing season as reliable estimates are available.

Information of this nature assembled last year prior to marketing time, and relayed back to producers and cooperative marketing associating was of great assistance in establishing and maintaining equitable prices when the marketing season opened.

For the purpose of assembling information in this connection this year, I am including estimates from feed companies which specialize in turkey feeds. I am therefore soliciting your cooperation in filling out the following blank spaces and returning this letter in the enclosed self addressed envelope.

I estimate the 1936 turkey crop for _____, as compared with the 1935 turkey crop to be ___(% less)____(%more)___(same).
(name state or area covered)

Is this year's turkey crop for the state or area earlier, later, or normal as to date of maturity?_____.

What per cent of the crop will be marketed before Thanksgiving?_____.

Have turkey diseases curtailed production materially? Check - Yes_____ Extent___% No_____.

Have producers lengthened their period of production by producing earlier or later turkeys than previously? Check - Yes__ No__ Earlier__ Later__.

Will you please supply names and addresses of other parties in your state or territory who are qualified to supply information in this connection.

_____ _____
_____ _____

Do you wish a copy of the summary of these reports?_____

An early return of this questionnaire will be much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

L. E. Cline
Extension Agricultural Economist

U. S. TURKEY SURVEY FOR 1936

Conducted by L. E. Cline

University of Nevada

Reno, Nevada

Report Released Nov. 1, 1936

The last enumeration of turkeys produced during any single year was made when the census was taken in 1929-30. This census showed a production for 1929 of 16,794,489 turkeys. All subsequent estimates of turkeys produced for any one year to date are based on the 1929 census.

Since the 1929 census national turkey annual surveys have been conducted in an effort to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease of the current year's crop. The size of the new year's estimated crop is determined by applying the percentage change to the previous year's estimate.

At best, therefore, any figures intended to represent the number of turkeys in any one year, other than a census year, are only estimates, but if such figures are a result of an exhaustive survey within the industry, such estimates should be sufficiently reliable for practical purposes.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports an estimate of 18,740,000 turkeys for 1933. The estimate for 1934 is for a 7% reduction as compared with the previous year which would result in a figure of 17,428,200.

The survey made by the writer in 1935 showed a decrease of 9.4% as compared with the production of 1934. (The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated 10% reduction.) By applying the 9.4% reduction to the above 1934 estimated number, an estimate for 1935 is reached of 15,789,950.

As a result of the 1936 turkey survey set forth in detail in this report, an estimate has been made for the United States showing an increase of 12.9% as compared with 1935. When this percentage increase is applied to the previous 1935 number a total of 17,806,900 is reached representing the estimated 1936 crop.

Early indications this year were for a very heavy increase in the 1936 turkey crop. The heavy interstate movement of turkey eggs and poults and a reported increase last July of 46.7% in commercially hatched poults gave the impression that many new producers were entering the field, and that the final 1936 crop would be much larger than any previous crop.

A survey throughout the country early in the summer, of the interstate movement of turkey eggs and poults, showed very definitely that much of this movement of turkeys and poults was destined to replace turkeys that had been produced previously on farms by natural methods and would not result in increased production.

A careful checking of the survey covering the 1936 turkey crop indicates that the mortality of poults in many districts has been very heavy, and that the severe drought which occurred in the two heaviest producing districts of the United States has caused the abandonment of early liquidation of many turkey enterprises and will in the end result in the marketing of many flocks with light weight birds.

The present year's survey shows a very marked spreading of the period of production as compared with previous years. The 1936 turkey crop will be marketed quite generally over a period of nine months. This lengthening of the marketing period will very greatly relieve marketing congestions such as have often occurred in the past and will serve greatly to level peaks and depressions in prices.

1936 TURKEY CROP SURVEY
Report of Estimates by Districts
Made by L. E. Cline
University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada

DISTRICT	Percent of National Crop Produced in 1935	Percent of National Crop Produced in 1936	Percent Change in Crop from 1935 to 1936 (Increase)	Estimated Number for 1936	Percent of 1936 Crop Ready for Market by Thanksgiving
NEW ENDLAND - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	1.1	1.0	15.6	192,000	47
MIDDLE ATLANTIC - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.	2.4	2.4	10.8	425,900	53
EAST NORTH CENTRAL - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.	4.8	4.5	8.2	311,700	57
WEST NORTH CENTRAL - Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, North & South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.	21.8	22.2	14.8	3,955,700	52
SOUTH ATLANTIC - Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.	8.9	8.5	8.7	1,522,200	49
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.	4.8	4.8	7.1	814,800	55
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.	26.8	24.6	4.0	4,402,600	60
MOUNTAIN - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada	13.7	15.5	27.6	2,762,500	37
PACIFIC - Washington, Oregon, California	15.7	16.5	18.3	2,938,700	34
UNITED STATES	100.0	100.0	12.9	17,826,900	49

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Wa-Pa-Shone Indian Craftsmen's Cooperative Association.

Cooperation with the U. S. Indian Service of Nevada this year consisted in rendering assistance in setting up a Cooperative Marketing Association among the Indians of Nevada and adjacent counties in eastern California for the purpose of selling cooperatively products of Indian handicraft. Prior to the formation of this cooperative association the products to be handled by this organization have been sold by the individuals producing them in whatever manner they could, and without any direction, so that the articles produced had no definite market values. The products also were miscellaneous in character with little uniformity in type and quality.

The purpose of this organization is to assist the Indians in perfecting their workmanship and in maintaining a uniform price for like commodities. It is intended also to assist the members in securing suitable raw materials to be used in manufacturing various articles. Instruction will also be provided in making new designs and new articles.

It is intended that the members shall bring their wares to the central store where they will be paid an advance on the article, representing approximately 60% of its sale

value. Final settlement is made for the articles when they are sold and deductions for selling etc. are taken out. Plans are also included for building up a revolving fund from proceeds of sales, in order to finance the advances and carry on the business.

Since the articles made by the Indians will be received by the association on advance payments to be sold by the association for its members, it will be possible to establish uniform prices for the items and prevent them being offered for sums smaller than they should. According to present plans this organization will have headquarters at the Carson Indian School at Stewart, Nevada and will be largely supervised by the personnel of the school.

The above organization is now in active operation. As supplies of products accumulate, it is planned to place them in the hands of dealers of craft products throughout the country.

Activities of this office in connection with this sub-project consisted of five conferences at the Carson Indian School with persons promoting the organization , and in the preparation of the Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, and Marketing Agreement of the Cooperative Corporation. Approximately two days were spent in the field in connection with this work.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Eastern Nevada Provision Company.

Inspired by the success of the Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company which was organized in August 1935, a number of livestock producers and others in Eastern Nevada began considering seriously early in 1936 the organization of a similar association for Eastern Nevada. This proposed cooperative association was not given serious consideration by this office until August 18th on the occasion of a state Taylor range meeting, when the subject was discussed with a number of livestock men and other interested parties. Considerable correspondence was carried on in connection with this project and arrangements were made for presenting the subject at the annual county Farm Bureau meeting in November and for a preliminary organization meeting soon thereafter. Considerable interest is being shown in this project and the prospects seem very good for the formation of a farmers cooperative marketing association for the processing and sale of meat animals and other agricultural products.

It is proposed to finance this organization through the Cooperative Division of the Resettlement Administration. Already steps have been taken to acquaint that organization with this proposed association and the officials have already made a personal investigation and have reported favorably on the outlook.

A canvass is now being made for a sign up of prospective members of the proposed association, together with the kind and quantities of products they would market through the organization; also a canvass is being made of the possible wholesale markets for the products that would be offered for sale. Tentative Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws and Marketing Agreement have been drawn up by this offic e and approved by Cooperative Loan Division of the Resettlement Administration, so that when the organization is finally perfected, there will be no delay in this connection.

In connection with this sub-project a circular letter was prepared, three meetings have been held, and three days spent in the field.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Nevada Agricultural Outlook.

During the year from November 1, 1935 to October 31, 1936 this sub-project was in charge of V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist of this office, who had charge of assembling the material for a periodical publication issued by the Nevada Extension Service and the Nevada Experiment Station, covering agricultural outlook material and other current agricultural subjects pertinent to Nevada agriculture.

During the period above mentioned the writer contributed regularly to this publication. The publication was issued seven times, and mailed to approximately 2000 addresses of farmers in the state and also to a number of exchanges among western states' Extension Services. Contributions of the writer consisted of nine articles. Six outlook stories were contributed to the state papers and two radio talks were prepared.

According to plans of the Nevada Extension Service the writer will be responsible for assembling material for the outlook publication during 1937.

Attached is a specimen of the publication entitled "Economic Talks".

ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

VOLUME 1—No. VI.. RENO, NEVADA October, 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Turkey Price Outlook

The turkey price outlook is always of much interest to producers and to handlers of turkeys at this time of the year, when the new year's crop is about to move to market. Unfortunately, there is always a conflict of interests at marketing time between the producer, who always wants as good or better price than the year before, and the consumer, who is always hoping for lower prices.

Under modern methods of marketing turkeys through cooperative or private channels, any fluctuations in prices are quite generally reflected directly back to the producer.

The returns for turkeys to be received by the producer are what the consumer will pay minus marketing costs, and the price the consumer will pay may have little relation to the cost of producing the turkeys, but is affected directly by the buying power of the consumer, the price of competing products, and the supply of turkeys offered on the market. It will be interesting to analyze the 1936 turkey market outlook with respect to these factors.

Outlook Seems Favorable

Generally speaking, the outlook seems favorable.

The buying power of the consumer is somewhat better than last year, and is considered to be improving. Consumer goods are being absorbed in increasing quantities at generally advancing prices. It will be of interest to make a comparison between the years, 1935 and 1936, of prices on the Pacific Coast for food products considered to be in competition with turkeys.

Western fat cattle prices have been practically stationary for a year, with the market at the present time strong with a 25-cent advance per hundred over the previous few weeks' quotations.

In the case of hogs, prices are practically the same for both last year and this year at this time, with a slight decline anticipated during the holiday season.

Lambs are considered to be in a strong position, with prices at this time 40 to 50 cents per hundred above last year's prices at this time.

Colored Chickens Less

Colored roasters and colored hens, considered strong competitors of turkeys, showed a price of 1 to 2 cents less per pound the first week of October this year than the same time last year. Storage holdings of chickens show a heavy increase over last year at this time, due to very heavy early marketings in the middle west on account of severe drought conditions. The current price of eggs is up 3 cents per dozen as compared with 1935. Butter shows an advance of 6½ cents at this time over the same date last year.

The 1936 turkey crop is expected to show some increase over 1935 and will be earlier.

The supply of hen turkeys on the West Coast for Thanksgiving may be even less than last year, in spite of the reported increase in the total turkey crop, because of the demand for breeder hens already in evidence. This situation may result in a substantial premium for hens and light toms when marketing gets under way.

Prices Firm

The consuming trade has shown an increasing demand for turkeys throughout the year, absorbing heavy cold storage holdings, large numbers of breeder hens, and preseason young turkeys since the 1935 holiday season. Cold storage holdings at this date are more than one million pounds less than at this time last year.

It is especially encouraging at this time to note that, with all the factors mentioned exerting their influence on prices, the current price for turkeys in San Francisco is from 1 cent to 2 cents higher on loose deliveries than at this time last year, with an added 1 cent to 1½ cents for government graded and box-packed turkeys.

Turkey producers can help greatly in promoting and sustaining the maximum possible

prices this year by delivering only prime birds that will hold up well in storage, if storage is necessary to relieve congestion on the market, and by selling the turkeys only through agencies that are well financed and able to hold instead of selling on a falling market. A common prediction is for a good storage price after January.

—*L. E. Cline.*

* * * *

1936 United States Turkey Crop Survey

Turkey prices are directly influenced by the extent of current production, and it is very important that reliable estimates be assembled from producers and others well informed as to the extent of production for the year so that a true picture of the supply may be available along with information as to other factors that influence turkey prices when the prices for the new crop are being established.

National Survey Conducted

In the absence of any other disinterested efforts to determine early estimates of 1936 turkey numbers, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service has conducted a national turkey survey this year for the second successive year and submits herewith estimates from returns so far received.

All indications early this year pointed to a heavy increase in the 1936 turkey crop over the previous year's production. The present survey shows very definitely that the heavy increases anticipated have not materialized.

This survey, as a whole, indicates very strongly that the 1936 turkey crop for the United States will be approximately the same as the 1934 turkey crop. It will be remembered that the 1935 turkey crop was estimated to have been 10 per cent smaller than that of 1934.

Northeastern

The northeastern states, which were estimated to have produced approximately 5.5 percent of the national turkey crop last year, show, according to this year's survey, an increase amounting to 10.9 percent over last year. The states in this group show a variation from no increase to 25 percent increase.

Southeastern

The southeastern states, which were estimated to have produced last year 12.1 percent of the nation's turkey crop, show, according to the present survey, an increase of 7.9 percent over 1935. These states vary considerably in extent of increase from no increase to 13 per cent.

East North Central

The east north central states, comprising Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, which were estimated to have produced 4.8 percent of the national turkey crop in 1935, show an increase of 6.9 per cent this year over last year.

West North Central

The west north central district, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, which was estimated to have produced last year 21.7 percent of the nation's turkey crop, has been estimated, according to the survey, to have increased 9 percent over 1935.

Texas and Oklahoma

The states, Texas and Oklahoma, which according to last year's estimates, were considered to have produced 26.3 percent of the U. S. turkey crop, are expected to show a small increase over last year but returns are still incomplete.

Mountain States

The mountain states, which last year were estimated to have produced 13.9 percent. of the nation"s turkey crop, show the largest increase over 1935 of any of the districts, amounting to 27.9 percent increase for the year.

Pacific States

The Pacific states, consisting of Washington, Oregon, and California, which were estimated last year to have produced 15.7 percent of the nation's turkey crop, are next in line in the percentage increase, showing an estimated 18.3 percent increase over 1935 production. It is estimated that 38 percent of the turkeys of this district will be ready for the Thanksgiving market.

One of the interesting observations connected with the turkey survey this year is the extension of the period of production to both earlier and later months. Because of the inability of hatchery men to supply the demand for poults at the usual time, this will naturally result in spreading the market season over a longer period, and may be expected to relieve congestion in the markets, such as has often occurred in the past.

—*L. E. Cline.*

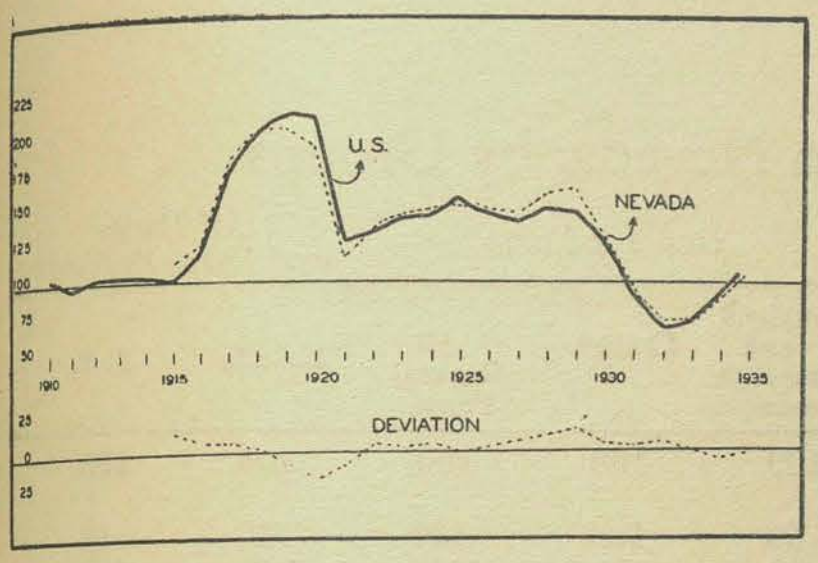
* * * *

A Nevada Farm Price Index

A Nevada farm price index with which to follow and analyze past and present price trends of farm and range products has been constructed by the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

The accompanying table is the first release of this index, which will be described in more detail in a forthcoming bulletin of the Experiment Station. The weighted price of thirteen commidityy price series are used—beef cattle, lambs, sheep, wool, butterfat, hogs, eggs, chickens, calves, alfalfa hay, potatoes, wheat and barley.

The price series used are those obtained by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and represent the average prices received by Nevada farmers on the fifteenth of the month for the grades and qualities being marketed at that time. These monthly prices are weighted by the average quantity of each product marketed annually in the pe-



COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES AND NEVADA ANNUAL FARM PRICE INDEXES, AND THE DEVIATIONS OF THE NEVADA INDEX FROM THE UNITED STATES INDEX.

riod from 1924-1933 inclusive. The base used is the average of prices received during the five years 1910-1914.

Prices Are Weighted

All prices are weighted into two major groups, namely "range livestock" and "general farm." The range livestock group is divided into "beef cattle" and "sheep," the two major industries.

The sub-group "beef cattle" contains only the one price of beef cattle. The sub-group "sheep," contains the prices of lambs, sheep, and wool. The general farm group is subdivided into "livestock and livestock products" and "crops" on the basis of the type of commodity. The sub-group "livestock and livestock products" includes butterfat, hogs, chickens, eggs, calves and 10 percent of the total weighting of beef cattle. The sub-group "crops" includes alfalfa hay, potatoes, wheat and barley.

Follow U. S. Trends

In general, the changes of farm prices in Nevada have followed the major movements of farm prices in the United States.

The products of the beef and sheep enterprises carry nearly two-thirds of the total weighting in the Nevada index. Therefore, the simultaneous movement of the prices of the products of these two industries away from the level of other farm prices will cause marked departures of the Nevada index from the United States index. Since 1910, this situation has occurred twice for extended periods, once in 1919, 1920, and 1921, and again in 1928 and 1929.

In 1919 and 1920, the Nevada price index failed to rise as much as the United States farm price level, because the peak cattle numbers in those years were a depressing influence on beef cattle prices. Though all prices fell precipitously in 1921, beef cattle prices fell below the general price level as the excess numbers of cattle were being liquidated. Wool prices, also, fell proportionately lower, and the combined effect of the low prices for both beef cattle and wool pulled the Nevada price index down to 114, while the United States index dropped to 125.

Beef Cattle Prices Low

From 1922 to 1926, the Nevada price index moved along with the general level of farm prices in the United States. But the Nevada index for all products covers up the fact that beef cattle prices remained relatively low during all of this period but their effect on the index was offset by the relatively high prices received for lambs and wool.

The shortage of beef cattle caused a sharp rise of beef cattle prices in 1928 and 1929 which, along with the already relatively high prices of lambs and wool, pulled the Nevada farm price index 10 to 15 points above the United State index.

From 1930 to 1936, the annual Nevada price index has not varied much from the United States farm price index. While both indexes in 1936 show irregular movements from month to month beause of the differing effects of the drought, the general trend of farm prices in Nevada is the same as in the United States.

Highest in Late Winter and Early Spring

No corrections have been made for normal seasonal price movements. Therefore, with a level trend of general prices, the Nevada price index will tend to be the highest in late winter and early spring when fat livestock are going to market and when the prices of general farm products, for various reasons, are normally at their seasonal peak. The Nevada index will normally be at its low point in the fall when feeder cattle and sheep are coming off the range and the harvest season is ending for the grain, hay, and potato crops.

The seasonal movement of prices in Nevada explains why the Nevada index has dropped from its high point of 119 in April, 1936, to 114 for September, 1936. The United States farm price index, influenced more by drought factors, has moved upward steadily in recent months to reach a new high of 124 in August, 1936.

Price Trends on September 15

The September prices received by the sheepmen were relatively the highest of any group, the index being 139 compared to the all-products index of 114. Wool prices are about 10 cents a pound higher and lambs about $1.80 per cwt. higher than in the base period. Wool prices have been holding very steady for a year. Although lamb prices are relatively high, the September price in Nevada is, of course, based on feeder lambs. There is every indication now that Nevada lamb prices will advance normally as fat lambs replace feeder stock in the marketings.

The beef cattle index at 99 also represents the heavy feeder cattle marketings of September, and the present outlook is that the average price for Nevada will make the normal advance during the winter as fat cattle replace the present movements of feeder stock. The rather firm business conditions, the rising total purchasing power, and the short supplies of hogs are factors which are holding up beef and lamb prices in the face of ample cattle and sheep numbers. *Cruz Venstrom.*

Indexes of Farm Prices in Nevada, by Groups

	Range Livestock			*General Farm*			*All Range and Farm Products*	
	Beef Cattle	Sheep[1]	All Range Livestock[2]	Livestock and Livestock Products[3]	Crops[4]	All General Farm	Nevada	U. S.
Av. 1910-1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	104	122	112	93	134	107	110	98
1916	109	144	125	99	158	119	123	118
1917	136	247	189	133	230	166	180	175
1918	165	276	218	161	214	179	203	202
1919	168	254	209	178	227	195	204	213
1920	145	213	177	173	288	212	191	211
1921	105	110	108	122	129	125	114	125
1922	111	182	145	119	122	122	136	132
1923	102	211	154	123	140	129	144	142
1924	103	213	156	119	160	133	147	143
1925	103	220	159	134	173	148	154	156
1926	114	194	152	132	152	139	147	145
1927	122	186	153	130	135	132	145	139
1928	150	203	176	134	124	130	158	149
1929	161	191	175	139	147	142	162	146
1930	133	128	130	116	153	129	130	126
1931	91	87	89	86	106	93	90	87
1932	74	65	70	65	89	73	71	65
1933	63	89	75	61	72	65	71	70
1934	65	116	90	69	86	78	85	90
1935	112	116	114	96	98	96	107	108
1935								
Sept.	119	119	119	100	98	99	111	107
Oct.	107	127	117	100	89	96	108	109
Nov.	100	139	119	102	87	97	110	108
Dec.	109	143	125	108	92	102	116	110
1936								
Jan.	95	141	117	102	94	100	110	109
Feb.	95	143	118	98	96	97	110	109
Mar.	102	152	126	96	90	95	114	108
Apr.	112	152	131	100	99	100	119	105
May	110	149	129	93	103	97	116	103
June	102	151	125	94	112	100	116	107
July	95	147	120	102	122	109	116	115
Aug.	95*	140*	116*	104*	119*	109*	114*	124
Sept.	99*	139*	118*	108*	110*	109*	114*	124

* Preliminary

1—Lambs, wool, and sheep.

2—Lambs, wool, sheep and 90 percent of the beef cattle weighting.

3—Ten percent of beef cattle weighting and all butterfat, hogs, eggs, chickens, and calves.

4—Alfalfa hay, potatoes, wheat, and barley.

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cecil W. Creel, Director University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1936 L. E. Cline

I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

II. SUB-PROJECT Commercial Turkey Hatching Egg Survey.

The increased interest in turkey production during the past three years and the resulting increased demand for turkey eggs and poults, and the very attractive prices received by producers, have resulted in stimulating increased production of turkey eggs for commercial hatcheries. This interest has spread to Nevada turkey producers as well as to other western districts, from which Nevada draws its supply of poults.

Because of the future effect of over stimulation of commercial egg production on the turkey industry, it was felt advisable to make a study of the present extent of turkey egg production, the inter-state movement of such eggs and the immediate prospects for expansion. Since a study of this nature has never been carried on up to this time it was thought important to undertake the study in order to assemble information that would serve as a guide to the future activities of Nevada producers.

With this purpose in mind, an extensive survey was made through turkey hatcheries, commercial egg producers, county agents and poultry specialists in territories where turkey

egg production has already reached commercial proportions. This survey was conducted during the months of July and August. The response to the survey was very satisfactory.

At the time the survey was made turkey producers and turkey hatchery men had experienced two very successful years of operations and were very optimistic as to the 1936 price outlook for turkeys. This optimism was reflected in the reports received. Expansion in production was generally indicated.

The important findings indicated that the output of turkey eggs was due for a very material increase in the old turkey egg producing districts, and that the high prices for turkey eggs shipped out of the southern and western producing districts had stimulated an interest in turkey egg production farther east, where turkey hatcheries were fast increasing their output.

Many reports from hatcheries indicated that they were prompting nearby turkey growers to enter into the new field of turkey egg production so that they might have a source of supply nearer their hatcheries and be less dependent on their previous sources of supply in the south and west.

The following is a brief summary report of the above mentioned survey. Out of forty-two states reporting, all but eight imported eggs or poults from other states. Twenty-four states imported eggs and poults principally from nearby states. Eighteen states imported eggs and poults from California. Seventeen states imported poults only from other states. Nineteen states imported only turkey eggs from other states.

Twelve states reported that their importations were mainly for the purpose of increasing production that was not possible at home. Three states reported that importations were principally for the purpose of replacing natural methods of production at home. Nine states reported that importations were used for speeding up production and replacing natural methods. Twelve states reported an important commercial hatching development with a tendency to increase output. Thirteen states reported a rapid change from natural to artificial methods of production. Twenty-six states reported as endeavoring to develop a commercial turkey egg supply sufficient for their needs.

The following states were found to be producing turkey eggs on an important commercial scale for export purposes: California, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas, Oregon, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio and Minnesota, Named in the order of their importance as commercial producers of turkey eggs. All but California, Oklahoma and Texas reported that they also imported a considerable number of turkey eggs this past year. The importations were for the purpose of securing poults earlier than those available in the states mentioned. This survey indicates very clearly that commercial egg production is becoming nation wide, and that no longer will the southern and pacific coast states have the exclusive market that they have enjoyed in the past, and also that the price of turkey eggs is likely to be much less than in the past, and that hatchery men will be in a position to exact greater guarantees in the way of hatchability, assurance of delivery time, and quality in the breeding stock, than has been exacted in the past.

As an example of the extent of turkey egg production in the Pacific Coast states, a survey of California, alone, showed a production of 6,000,000 turkey eggs with 3,500,000 exported to other states.

Correspondence in connection with this survey amounted to 155 letters, and three news stories were written and approximately six days were devoted to the project.

COMMERCIAL TURKEY EGG PRODUCTION
A NEW AND IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

L. E. CLINE - University of Nevada

The development of artificial methods, as applied to turkey production in the united states, has revolutionized the industry in many respects. Supplies of artificially hatched poults in commercial quantities, while practically non-existent twenty years ago, are standard articles of commerce today. As late as 1931 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported only 190 hatcheries turning out baby turks in commercial quantities. Phenominal development has taken place since that time both in the number and capacity of hatcheries, and in the quantity and quality of the turkey egg supply. Unfortunately the turkey egg supply has hardly kept pace with the demand for poults or with the increased capacity and efficiency of turkey hatching equipment.

Turkey Egg Supply Increasing

An increasing demand for a reliable egg supply has stimulated production to such an extent that a new industry in this connection has been added to the field of agriculture. Demand eventually brings forth supplies. Only a few years ago a commercial flock of turkeys of from two to four thousand for market purposes received considerable notice, but today even larger flocks of laying turkey hens attract no special attention.

The production of turkey eggs for commercial hatcheries has become one of the very lucrative phases of the turkey industry and has had

its principal development within the past five years.

In the writer's opinion, this commercial production of turkey eggs offers a wonderful opportunity for the wholesale improvement of market turkeys. There never has been a time such as the present, when individual turkey breeders had the opportunity by their individual efforts to definitely and directly improve turkey flocks on a large scale through the sale of eggs from well selected hens, mated to toms with desirable outstanding characteristics.

Egg Producer Holds Key To Wholesale Improvement

The present dependence of the commercial turkey industry upon a commercial turkey egg supply practically places the future improvement of the market turkey in the hands of a limited number of commercial breeders, who will supply the eggs. There are wonderful possibilities for improvement in the market turkey along such lines as uniformity of body conformation, age at time of maturity, size at time of maturity, and more rapid and uniform rates of growth. There are also possibilities in the way of eliminating inherited weaknesses and defects on a large scale, which will save the commercial grower many losses and annoyances. The intelligent and conscientious turkey egg producer has wonderful opportunities and responsibilities in the development of this new industry. Let us hope that he will rise to the occasion.

Turkey Egg Production Survey of Interest

A recent survey of the commercial turkey egg industry throughout the United States made by the writer, has yielded some very interesting information. In general, the survey showed a very widespread movement of turkey eggs from the western coast and southern states to the north and east as well as an extensive movement of eggs between states in the middle west.

The states of Texas, California, Oklahoma, and Kentucky are the important sources of early turkey eggs for hatcheries in the north central states. The states of California, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas, Oregon, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, report an important turkey egg industry. The importance of the various states in this industry are approximately in the order mentioned, according to the information gathered. All of these states export as well as import turkey eggs in commercial quantities, with the exception of California, Oklahoma and Texas which are principally exporting states. California has made phenomenal development in this connection exporting according to the information collected, 3,500,000 turkey eggs to eighteen different states from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

States Build Up Production By Importing Eggs

Other interesting features of the survey showed that twenty one of the states imported turkey eggs on a commercial scale. In many cases turkey eggs were imported into one state and hatched for shipment to another state. This survey also brought out the facts that in thirteen states these importations meant definite increases in production, that could not be supplied locally. In nine states the importations of turkey eggs or poults were used both to increase local production and to replace natural methods. It is interesting to note that at the present time twenty six states are reported as having an important turkey egg industry or are endeavoring to develop a turkey industry, sufficient to supply home demand.

New Sources of Turkey Eggs Developing

While the turkey egg industry is still unimportant in many states, the growth of commercial egg hatching in these states and their inability to get an adequate supply of hatching eggs that can be depended

upon as to quantity, quality, and time of delivery, is resulting in many cases according to reports in the development of sources of commercial turkey eggs in these states. This may mean that the middle west hatchery men will be less dependent on the egg supply from the Pacific coast and Texas in another year or two than has been the case in the past two years, unless the industry shows further expansion. If this situation materializes as indicated at present, the 1937 commercial turkey egg producer will be called upon to furnish greater guarantees in the way of quality and time of delivery to the middle western hatchery man for his 1937 operations than has been exacted in the past, and no doubt an offer of better breeding along with other guarantees will be stressed by the producer. High express charges and high operating costs on eggs that do not hatch must eventually be recovered with and written off by the producer according to the sentiment of the commercial hatcheries.

The following is a statistical summary of the foregoing report.

	Sub-Project Phase	Counties Interested	Days in Field	Letters Written	Circulars Issued	News Stories	Meetings Attended
1	Miscellaneous	State wide	11	180		19	5
2	Soil Conservation	" "	53	10		3	23
3	Turkey Marketing	(Clark, Washoe (Churchill, Lyon, (Pershing	26	60	1	10	12
4	Potato Control Program	State wide	11	18	2	2	9
5	Clark Co. Turkey Growers Assn.	Clark	7	10		1	4
6	Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Co.	(Clark (Lincoln	20	16			3
7	Livestock Marketing	State wide	4	65	7	5	3
8	Cooperation with Nevada State Farm Bureau	State wide	14				9
9	Nationwide Turkey Survey	State wide		45	2	6	2
10	Wa-Pa-Shone Indian Craftsman's Cooperative Association	State wide	2	3			5
11	Eastern Nevada Provision Co.	(White Pine (Nye, Lander (Eureka	3	8	1	3	3
12	Nevada Agricultural Outlook	State wide		8		9	
13	Commercial Turkey Egg Survey	State wide		155	1	3	2
	Totals		151	558	14	61	80

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Project No. 6)

for

1936

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

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ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 5 6

PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT C Agricultural Outlook

I. Names of Specialists and Divisions of Work.

1. Names. - V. E. Scott, L. E. Cline, A. L. Higginbotham, F. B. Headley, Cruz Venstrom, Mary Stilwell Buol.

2. Division of Work.

V. E. Scott was extension leader of the project and was responsible for beef, sheep, hogs, and dairy outlook. The leader of the project and Extension Editor determined when and what should be printed, contacted printers, and were responsible for the mechanics of outlook.

L. E. Cline was responsible for turkey outlook; F. B. Headley was responsible for general outlook, demand and supply; Cruz Venstrom was responsible for alfalfa outlook and the Nevada Price Index; and Mary S. Buol was responsible for farm family living outlook.

II. Changes in Organization.

A more definite plan for outlook was devised this year. An Extension leader was given the work of assigning work to the other members of the outlook staff. Instead of one outlook bulletin at the beginning of the year, a pamphlet, "Economic Talks with Nevada

Farmers", was printed. The primary purpose of this pamphlet was a means of disseminating outlook information.

III. Summary of Work Done.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

In order to plan their crops and livestock programs, farmers should have an unbiased concept of what marketing problems they may expect. For this reason agricultural outlook is a vital part of the extension program.

b. Goals. To prepare and disseminate agricultural outlook material in such form that it will be read by a large number of Nevada farmers.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work was Done.

In the fall of 1935 V. E. Scott attended the Outlook Conference at Washington, D. C. Immediately after return from this Outlook Conference, plans were made for disseminating outlook information. It was decided to use the pamphlet "Economic Talks with Nevada Farmers" for the principal vehicle of distribution and to continue with discussions at Farm Center meetings and news items in local papers.

Outlook charts were used in presenting program planning data at county meetings.

(2) Results Obtained.

Two thousand copies of "Economic Talks with Nevada Farmers" were printed in each of the 6 issues, December, February, April, June, August and October.

Outlook for specific crops and livestock was presented

at ten Farm Center meetings. Outlook news items were sent out to all newspapers in the State at timely intervals. The Extension Editor reports that these news items are used to the extent of about 85 percent.

d. Future Activities in this Sub-Project.

L. E. Cline will be Extension leader of the outlook work for 1937. It is planned to use the same channels of dissemination and divide the work about as it was divided in 1936.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

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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, L. E. Cline, J. W. Wilson.

2. Division of Work. - The general plan for Project VI is as follows: L. E. Cline takes as his major Sub-Project, Marketing, and assists in all other phases of economic extension work. V. E. Scott takes as his major Sub-Project, Farm Management, and assists in all other phases of economic extension work. Each year one economist is responsible for outlook work but may and does call on other members of the Extension and Experiment Station staffs for specific pieces of work. V. E. Scott has been in charge of outlook during 1936.

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

1. J. W. Wilson was assigned to the economic staff for the specific purpose of assembling data for presentation to farm groups in connection with program planning.

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.

Poultry efficiency studies and record of performance work have been carried on in the state for about 12 years. Summaries of the work have been made each year and these summaries taken back to poultrymen and farmers with more or less good results depending on the enthusiasm of the extension agents and the amount of time they gave to the work. In 1934 other work absorbed the time of extension agents so that the work with poultry was handled only as an office project for those poultrymen who still desired analyses of their reports. In 1935 only Washoe County took part in this phase of economic work with 4 cooperators, and since there was no active field work, 1936 started with only 2 cooperators. The work was carried on as a service rather than as a project.

b. Goals.

The goal set for 1936 was 4 studies in Washoe County.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work Was Done.

An inventory was taken of all poultry equipment, buildings, feeds and stock on a form which at the end of the year was used for a closing inventory and an analysis form. A monthly report card was mailed to each cooperator from the county extension office. The cards were returned to the county office and the data summarized in the four-page folder.

(2) Results Obtained.

Summaries for 1935 were made in December, 1935.

Two cooperators carried on the work through 1936 and their summaries will be made out in connection with summaries of general farm accounts.

d. Future Activities in this Phase of Economic Work.

Due to pressure of other work the extension agent has permitted this work to become a part of the general farm account work. All poultry summaries will be made by the extension economist, and in 1937 the few flocks still remaining will be enrolled with those farmers who are keeping complete farm accounts.

2. Sub-Project Phase - General Farm Accounts.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in this 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, and 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 1936. One hundred complete farm accounts checked and summarized by the Station and Extension staffs.

(3) Counties in which work was conducted during 1936. Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Lyon, Washoe, and White Pine.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work was Done.

Beginning inventories were taken on each new cooperator's farm. On farms of old cooperators, the closing inventory for 1935 became the first inventory for 1936. 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

1st of December, in Douglas and Lyon Counties the accounts start January 1st, and in Churchill and Washoe Counties they start in January and February.

Analyses 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 1935 accounts, the 1936 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.

(2) Results Obtained.

Economic results for the year 1936 can not be shown in this report since the annual report closes October 31st 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 1935 which were not included in the 1935 report will be filed with this report.

The number of live accounts up to the time of writing this report was 79, indicating that the goal will not be reached by 21 percent, although there was an increase of 11 over 1935. 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 extension agents.

The following summaries were made of 1935 farm accounts:

News Bulletin 1 - Summary of Farm Classification, Farm Privilege, and Cash Cost of Living.

" " 2 - Efficiency Factors, 1935 Farm Accounts.

" " 3 - Financial or Business Summary.

d. Future Activities in this Phase of Economic Work.

The new farm account book put out by the Experiment Station and Extension Service was well received by cooperating farmers. Progress in this phase of work is slow but steady. Improvements are being made in the method of summarizing accounts which will insure an early return of the books and a greater use of the summaries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

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PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT I County Agricultural Program Planning

I. Names of Specialists and Divisions of Work.

1. Names. - V. E. Scott, Cruz Venstrom, J. W. Wilson, L. E. Cline, E. C. Reed.

2. Division of Work.

a. Historic data and background material was assembled by Cruz Venstrom.

b. Organization of the work in counties was done by V. E. Scott.

c. Background material was presented in counties, discussions promoted and answers to specific questions obtained by Cruz Venstrom, L. E. Cline, V. E. Scott, and E. C. Reed.

d. County reports were made out by county and district extension agents. The county reports were assembled and summarized in the state office by V. E. Scott.

e. Background data and county reports and analyses of historic data and reports in preparation for planning work in 1937 were prepared by J. W. Wilson.

II. Change in Extension Organization.

J. W. Wilson was added to the Extension Agricultural Economics' staff on July 1, 1936.

III. Summary of Work Done.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

In 1926 economic conferences were held in Washoe, Douglas, Churchill, Lyon and Clark Counties and the results published in the mimeographed bulletin "Nevada's Agriculture." It was thought that the time had arrived for revision of our concepts of Nevada's Agriculture, hence, when the AAA and Director Warburton's office proposed the Program Planning Project it was gladly accepted.

b. Goals

(1) Ultimate. To have a well informed body or committee in each county who are interested in promoting the best interests of agriculture in that county and in the state.

(2) Goal for 1936. To secure answers to statistical and philosophical questions 2(a), 2(b), and 3.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work was Done.

Background material was assembled and mimeographed in the state office for each county. County planning committees were selected by the county and district extension agents, assisted by Farm Bureau directors.

The general plan or set up was explained at Farm Center meetings. Background data was presented to the committee by the state teams and by extension agents after which commodity groups assembled with a member of the state team or an extension agent acting as secretary. The small groups discussed questions relative to their respective commodities and prepared answers to the specific questions.

Chairmen of the commodity committees assembled and coordinated the reports after which the extension agent acting as secretary assembled all statistics and rendered a narrative report. County reports were assembled in the state office. Statistical answers to the questions 2(a), 2(b), and 3, and a narrative report were sent to the Program Planning Division at Washington.

More background data especially that which is related to Nevada range lands was developed during the summer and a mimeographed bulletin prepared for the use of committees during the winter of 1937.

(2) Results Obtained.

(a) Answers were obtained in a democratic manner to the specific questions 2(a), 2(b), and 3.

(b) In several counties a nucleus was started for a permanent program planning committee.

(c) Farmers throughout the state are somewhat more conscious of the need of program planning.

d. Future activities in regard to this sub-project.

In 1937 the results of the 1936 efforts will be presented to the county committees to show:

(1) What the combined thought of committees in all counties of the United States adds up to in anticipated production.

(2) What responsibility the State of Nevada has for these results.

(3) What responsibility each county has for the results or estimates within the State.

(4) What responsibility each county and each individual has for

modifying the program in the future.

After the committees have discussed the program and have modified the estimates made last spring, mass meetings will be held for the purpose of acquainting groups of farmers with the work of the committees and securing additional discussion.

Committee and group action will again be assembled in the form of statistical and narrative reports and submitted to the Planning Section. In future years it is possible that the planning committee may meet each year with the extension agent and assist him in making his plans or program for the following year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

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PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT K Agricultural Adjustment

I. Names of Specialists and Divisions of Work.

1. Names. - V. E. Scott, H. I. Baynton

2. Division of Work.

a. V. E. Scott assisted in organization of associations, checked administrative expenses of associations, and directed compliance work.

b. H. I. Baynton assisted in organization of associations and assisted in compliance work.

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

H. I. Baynton resigned June 15, 1936.

III. Summary of Work Done by Sub-Project Phases.

1. Sub-Project Phase - Wheat Production Adjustment Associations.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

The wheat program was the result of an attempt on the part of farmer groups to obtain legislation that would help farmers to help themselves. The Extension Service was given the job of carrying out the educational features of the program and the job of assisting the associations in its administration.

b. Results Obtained.

This phase of Sub-project K was officially closed by Court order January 6, 1936.

The Board of Directors continued to act throughout the year since it was necessary for it to act on various matters concerned with closing out the association and in securing delayed payments to farmers.

Total receipts to Nevada farmers from the Wheat Program 1933 through 1935 was $94,000 including a small number still unpaid on November 1, 1936.

2. Sub-Project Phase - Corn-Hog Production Adjustment Associations.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in this year's program.

Early in the year it was known through the Supreme Court decision that there would be no 1936 Corn-Hog Program. Nevertheless, it was necessary to continue the work of the nine associations in the state in order to clear up unpaid contracts and finish the work started in 1935.

b. Goals. No goals were set but it was the hope of those connected with the work that the business of closing out the old associations would be completed June 30, 1936.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work was Done.

The State office checked administrative expenses of the Corn-Hog Associations and assisted the directors in making out forms required by the Corn-Hog Section.

(2) Results Obtained.

The nine associations were terminated June 17, 1936 and all supplies and documents relating to corn-hog work were turned over to the extension agents. After June 17, 1936 the county and district extension agents carried on the work of cleaning up the old contracts.

Payments received by farmers in Nevada for 1934 and 1935 amounted to $85,000.00.

All benefit payments have been paid with the exception of 25. Continued efforts are being made to complete these old accounts with the hope of cleaning them all up before the end of the calendar year.

3. Sub-Project Phase - Assistance in Drought Problems.

There was no general drought in 1936 in Nevada. Some areas have not yet recovered from drought and individual farms have suffered from lack of irrigation water but there has been no organized drought program.

4. Sub-Project Phase - Compliance in AAA contracts.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

While the Supreme Court decision January 6, 1936 stopped the work of control associations so far as new contracts were concerned, it was necessary to determine to what extent farmers had complied with the old contracts and to make out necessary forms showing this compliance.

b. Goals. The goal for 1936 was to clean up all compliance in connection with old contracts not later than June 30, 1936.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work was Done.

The state compliance office was a clearing house for communications between associations, their members and the AAA.

Instructions were given to compliance supervisors, compliance documents were audited, and corrections made in the State office.

(2) Results Obtained.

Compliance was checked on 303 wheat contracts for 1933-35, on 26 wheat contracts for 1936, and on 236 corn-hog contracts for 1935.

At the close of the extension year, October 31, 1936, there were twenty-seven 1933-35 wheat contracts, twenty-six 1936 wheat contracts, and twenty-five corn-Hog contracts on which some corrections to compliance papers were necessary or on which corrections to compliance forms had been made and mailed to Washington.

5. Sub-Project Phase - AAA Farm Accounts.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in this year's program.

The various phases of the AAA programs stimulated an interest in records on the part of both extension men and farmers. Resettlement farmers found that some form of accounts was necessary in order to comply with requirements for a loan. The AAA farm account book is easy to understand.

b. Goal for 1936.

Promotion of the use of 500 AAA farm account books.

c. Method of Accomplishment.

(1) How the Work was Done.

Extension agents kept samples of the AAA account book on the bulletin rack and on the reading tables in their offices. Books were given to farmers upon request. Resettlement agents have supplied each of their clients with an account book and have checked their use to some extent. The small number of Resettlement Agents has made it impossible for them to supervise the books as much as would have been desirable.

(2) Results Obtained.

One hundred books were distributed from extension offices. Two hundred and seventy-three books were distributed to Resettlement clients.

d. Future Activities in this Sub-Project Phase.

Some of the Resettlement clients have kept their accounts in sufficient detail to warrant the use of the larger account book put out by the Experiment Station and Extension Service. These farmers will be enrolled in the general farm account project.

AAA books will be assembled and summarized about March or April, 1937.

6. Sub-Project Phase - Agricultural Conservation Program.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

The Agricultural Conservation Program was a continuance of the AAA commodity programs. The Extension Service and Experiment Station have the necessary information and organi-

zation for carrying out the educational part of the Conservation Program while the AAA has the funds and personnel for carrying out the action program.

b. Goals.

(1) General - To give every farmer in Nevada an opportunity to cooperate in the Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) Goal for 1936 - To assist in the promotion of the 1936 program to the end that 1500 farmers apply for grants.

c. Methods and Accomplishments.

(1) How the Work was Done.

Members of the Extension staff met with county conservation committees. The work sheet, W. R. 1, was explained and specific directions given for making out the 1935 acreage and 1936 intentions. After the work sheets were assembled, members of the Extension staff assisted the county committees in making their analyses, in adjusting the individual work sheets, and in making up listing sheets.

Assistance was given to the State Committee and to the Executive Secretary in analyzing county rates and productivity.

(2) Results Obtained.

The action part of the Agricultural Conservation Program was carried out by the associations through the office of the Executive Secretary. The results of the educational part of the program can be judged by the results of the action program. Sixteen hundred work

sheets, W. R. 1, were filled out and acted upon by county committees.

d. Future Activities in this Phase of Economic Work.

The action part of the program will continue to be carried out by county and state committees and their employees, and the educational phases of the programs will no doubt be carried out by the Extension staff. As the work continues, less attention will be needed on details of administration and more attention can be given to technical needs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 6

EXHIBITS (In separate envelope)

PROJECT VI, SUB-PROJECT C - Agricultural Outlook

"Economic Talks with Nevada Farmers" - Volume I

No. I - December, 1935

No.II - February, 1936

No.III - April, 1936

No.IV - June, 1936

No. V - August, 1936

No.VI - October, 1936

Press Releases

Nevada Dairy Outlook Is Seen As Favorable.

PROJECT VI, SUB-PROJECT D - Farm Management

News Bulletins.- Volume X

No. 1 - Summary of Family Classification, Farm Privilege, and Cash Cost of Living.

No. 2 - Efficiency Factors, 1935 Farm Accounts.

PROJECT VI, SUB-PROJECT I - County Agricultural Program Planning.

County Statistics (Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Pershing, Washoe, White Pine)

Form for County Estimates

PROJECT VI, SUB-PROJECT K - Agricultural Adjustment

Press Releases

Two payments Available in Soil Act Program

Soil Act Crop Group Explained to Farmers.

Soil Conservation Act Details Are Explained.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 6

Days in Field		80
Days in Office		179
Days at Conferences		
National and Regional	21	
State (County agent and staff)	14	
At office with National or Regional workers	11	
At office with County Agents	1	47
Days Leave of Absence		6
Total Days		312
Sub-Project D - Farm Management		29%
Days in Field	26	
Days in Office	66	
Sub-Project I - County Agricultural Program Planning		16%
Days in Field	16	
Days in Office	35	
Sub-Project K - Agricultural Adjustment		23%
Phases - Wheat, Corn-Hog, Compliance		
Days in Field	1	
Days in Office	18	
Phase - Agricultural Conservation		
Days in Field	30	
Days in Office	23	

Sub-Project C - Agricultural Outlook		4%
Days in Office	11	
Miscellaneous Work		11%
Club Camp (field)	1	
Reports, "Economic Talks", and miscellaneous office	26	
Indian Extension (field)	2	
Debt Adjustment (field)	2	
Fairs (field)	2	
Conferences	47	15%
Days Leave of Absence	6	2%
Total Days	312	100%
Letters	485	
Meetings	40	
Attendance	800	
Miles Traveled:		
In State by automobile	7147	
" " " railroad	2000	
Out of State by automobile	2000	
" " " " R. R.	5500	16,647

Report submitted November 30, 1936 for the period November 1, 1935 to October 31, 1936.

J. E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

VOLUME I — NUMBER I. RENO, NEVADA DECEMBER 1935

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Cooperating

1936 NEVADA FARMING OUTLOOK

General Outlook

Most of the weather signs used by economic forecasters point to a general clearing up of the financial storm that so recently spread havoc in all the countries of the civilized world. During the past two years there has been a decided upward trend in the United States in industrial activity, in the income of industrial workers, and in farm income. The general indications are that this upward trend will continue and that industrial activity will increase about 10 per cent in 1936.

The index of factory payrolls has not increased as fast as the index of industrial activity. This is not unusual, for in times of rapid industrial change there is a lag in wages paid and in the number employed. From this time on, the increase in the payroll index should be approximately proportional to the increase in industrial activity. Since there is a close relationship between the earnings of industrial workers and farm income, these increases are expected to carry with them a growing demand for farm products.

In 1935 there was an encouraging increase in building construction, in automobile construction, and in railroad activity. Railroad activity reflects the amount of business done by agriculture and industry, and, if these continue to expand, the railroad business will expand with them.

Residential construction, which made encouraging gains in 1935, is expected to continue its advance in 1936.

Automobile manufacturers are counting on increasing demand, which will be about 25 percent larger than in 1936. There has been an encouraging increase in the number of American automobiles exported and further gains in exports seem probable.

In August, 1935, orders for machine tools advanced to the highest point since 1929. This increase in the orders for machine tools indicates that manufacturers are getting ready to turn out larger quantities of their products.

The improvement in agricultural conditions has resulted in an increased demand by farmers for agricultural machinery and equipment. During the lean years farmers were obliged to get along with worn out machinery, which they must now replace as fast as increases in farm incomes make it possible.

Demand for durable goods will probably continue to increase more rapidly than for non-durable goods.

It is estimated that the demand for textile goods in 1936 will increase about 10 percent. The demand for woolen goods, which has been relatively high may change only a little, but an increased demand for cotton goods is expected.

Credit

With low interest rates and unusually large bank reserves there is every reason to believe that there will be a substantial expansion of credit in 1936. The general improvement in economic conditions has created a growing demand for bank credit. The low interest rates now available make possible a refunding of much corporate and private indebtedness into issues with lower rates of interest and this should result in an improvement of financial conditions.

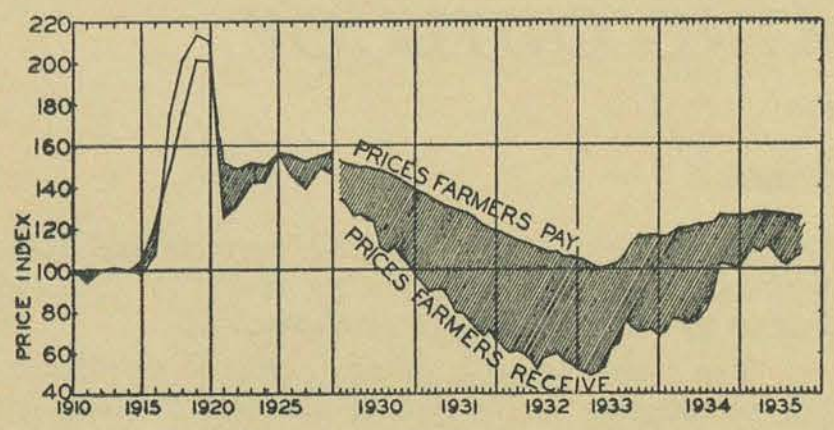
The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics does not expect much increase in prices in 1936. Its outlook report says—"As long as there remains a surplus of unutilized productive activity, it seems probable that the use of buying power made available through expansion of bank credit will be reflected more in an increased output of goods than in higher prices."

Prices

The influence of increasing buying power will have a tendency to raise prices of farm products, but this effect will be offset to some extent, by an expected increase in the production of some farm products.

The indications are that, if weather conditions are favorable, agricultural production in 1936 will be greater than in 1935. The effect of this, by itself, would be to depress prices, but the stimulating effect of increasing buying power will probably be sufficient to stabilize prices of farm products at near their present levels. Unless there is some kind of monetary inflation, farm prices may be expected to remain relatively stationary.

Farm income in 1936 should be greater than in 1935 as a result of increased production.



The margin between the index prices farmers receive and of prices they pay gradually grew wider from 1925 to 1933. Since early in 1933 there has been a gradual narrowing of this margin so that now the ratio of prices farmers receive to prices they pay is about the same as it was in January, 1930.

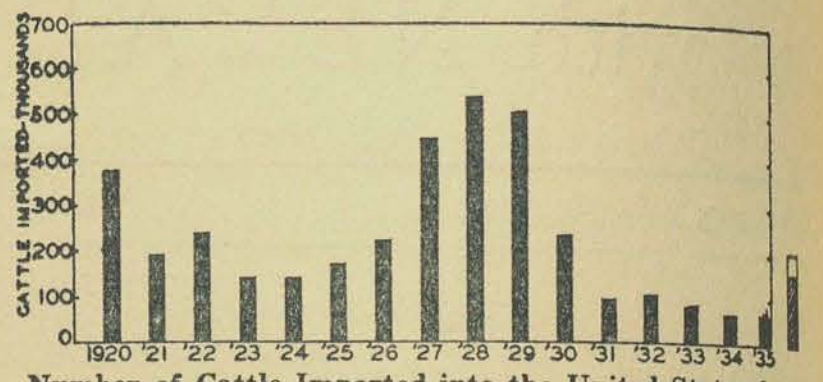
Foreign Demand

Although economic conditions are generally improving in most foreign countries, there is little indication that foreign demand for American agricultural products will increase materially, except possibly for cotton.

The recent trade agreement with Canada should have a beneficial effect on stimulating the exchange of agricultural and industrial products between the two countries.

Fears that the price of beef cattle in the United States will be lowered as a result of the treaty are not well founded. The average annual importation of cattle into the United States from 1920 to 1930 was 292,000 head per year. During the four years of the depression, 1931 to 1934, inclusive, the importation decreased to less than 100,000 per year. Under the new treaty, the number of cattle that will be permitted to enter the United States is 155,779 head of heavy cattle and 50,600 head of calves. After this quota has been filled the old tariff rates apply.

The quota system should tend to prevent the extreme fluctuations in importations that occurred during the decade after the war. The new rates are about the same as during that period but the number of cattle that can be imported under them is limited to about three-fourths of one percent of the annual slaughter of cattle in the United States. This is not large enough measurably to affect prices.



Number of Cattle Imported into the United States from 1920 to 1934.

The figure for 1935 was not available at the time of publication. The column at the extreme right of the chart represents the number of heavy cattle (shaded portion) and of calves (unshaded) that can enter the United States in 1936 under a reduced tariff rate as provided in the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada.

Beef

People in the United States will not have more beef to eat next year, but there will be an improvement in quality because the total number of cattle finished on grain will be increased over that of the previous year. The drouth in 1934 so shortened the supply of grain that fewer grain-fed cattle were marketed in 1935. Now that abundant grain supplies are on hand with which to fatten the cattle, consumers will no doubt find it easier to get choice cuts of meat for the table.

Stockmen must keep more of their cows, heifers and calves to rebuild the herds which were reduced in size by the drouth. Keeping the cows off the market will also have the effect of improving the average quality of the beef that comes to our tables.

The demand for beef has been rising with the increase in payrolls and will probably continue to rise with the increase in employment that is expected to take place in 1936.

The difference in price between the better and poorer grades of beef may not be so wide next year, because grain-fed beef will be relatively more common while there will be less of the poorer grades on the market.

The usual seasonal changes in the price of cattle is expected to take place in 1936 and will more nearly approach the normal than in 1935.

The number of cattle on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1936 is not greatly different from the number on hand at the beginning of 1935, but it is probable that the trend in cattle numbers will be upward during the next few years. Most of the increase in numbers will be in the states west of the Mississippi River, where the drouth of 1934 and the government cattle buying program were most effective in reducing numbers. In areas which were not affected by the drouth, the only change in cattle numbers that may be looked for will come from the increased feed made available by shifts from cash crops to hay and pasture.

Cattle Feeding

There will be an increase in cattle feeding over the previous year. Larger supplies of available grain and by-product feeds, the smaller than usual number of hogs that could be fed, combined with an attractive price for beef, will cause farmers and cattlemen to turn their attention to the feeding of cattle for market.

Nevada

In Nevada the cattle buying program of last year cleaned up the poorer classes of cattle. As a result of this and of good range conditions, feeders offered for sale this fall have been somewhat heavier and of better quality than average. There is good demand for feeder cattle. Prices, which have dropped about a cent from the 7 cent high, are not expected to decline further during the remainder of the feeder buying season.

Sheep, Lambs, and Wool

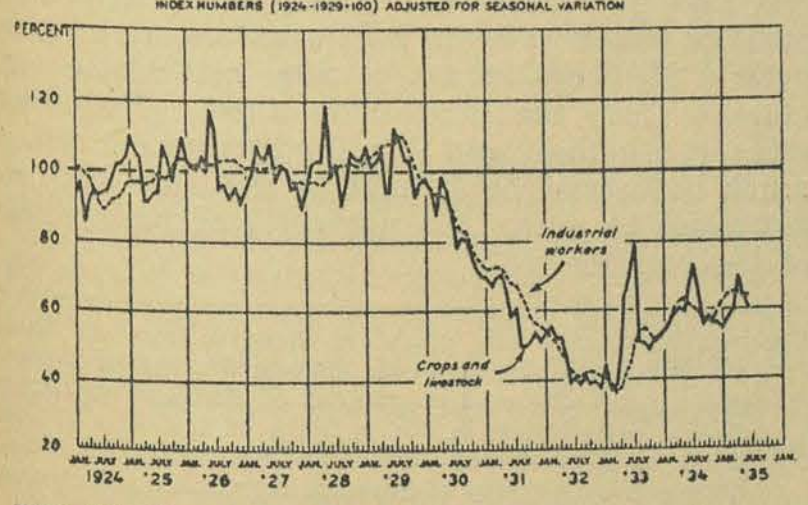
Housewives need not look forward to paying low prices for lamb in 1936, for this item in their budget will almost certainly be higher than in 1935. Supplies of lambs for slaughter up to May, 1936, are expected to be smaller than for several years. The supply of feeder lambs in the western states is smaller than last year. The small number of lambs that will be fattened this winter, together with the increasing buying power of consumers, should react to bring about higher lamb prices than for any season since 1929-30.

The production of wool decreased in the United States and in foreign countries in 1935, and, consequently, stocks of wool now on hand are low. The consumption of wool in domestic mills was low in 1934, higher in 1935, and is expected to drop off a little in 1936.

In the western states, the number of sheep on the ranges will be about the same as last year. If feed conditions continue favorable, the trend in numbers of sheep is expected to be upward for the next few years unless the trend is checked by more careful supervision of numbers on the public domain and in national forests.

CASH FARM INCOME FROM CROPS AND LIVESTOCK AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 1924 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-1929=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



Nevada

Because of drouth and unfavorable economic conditions, the trend in sheep numbers in Nevada has been definitely downward for several years. It is not expected that the upward trend anticipated in the western states as a whole will be carried out in Nevada, partly due to difficulties in financing and partly due to the lack of commensurability of sheep outfits. Some expansion in sheep numbers may take place through development of commensurability by purchase or through shifts of present outfits.

Hogs

The pig crop was 40 percent smaller in the spring of 1935 than in 1932 and 1933, which leaves an unusually small number on hand this fall. There is no record of so large a decrease in numbers as has taken place since 1933; hence, there is no historic base for judging how fast recovery in numbers will take place. More pigs will be farrowed this fall and next spring, and this will tend to increase slaughter supplies in the late summer and fall of 1936, but slaughter supplies during the coming year, especially this winter, are likely to be even smaller than the supplies last year.

A favorable ratio of the price of hogs to the price of feeds will, no doubt, result in heavier market hogs, thus offsetting to some extent the smaller number.

Further improvement in demand for hog products in this country is probable, but little improvement in the foreign outlet for American hog products is in prospect.

In view of continued small slaughter supplies and the further improvement in domestic demand, it is probable that the yearly average of hog prices in the present marketing year will be higher than last, although prices are not likely to reach as high a peak as they did last summer.

Nevada

Nevada prices for hogs compare favorably with prices elsewhere in the United States. Finishing feeds are usually higher in Nevada, since grain prices here are the price in surplus areas plus freight, but, with a favorable national hog price outlook, an increased number of hogs in Nevada is justified.

Poultry and Eggs

Comparatively small supplies of poultry and increased supplies of eggs are forecast for the first half of 1936.

Relatively small supplies of both fresh dressed and storage stocks of poultry have resulted in higher prices and lower consumption in 1935. The first half of 1936 will have almost the same supply factors with possibly a better demand due to improved consumer incomes.

An increase in the number of pullets added to flocks this fall indicates about a 5 percent increase in the total number of laying hens on Jan-

uary 1, 1936. It also indicates a higher percent production during February, March, and April because of a greater proportion of pullets. Increased supplies of eggs may tend to bring about more than seasonable reduction in price of market eggs.

Nevada

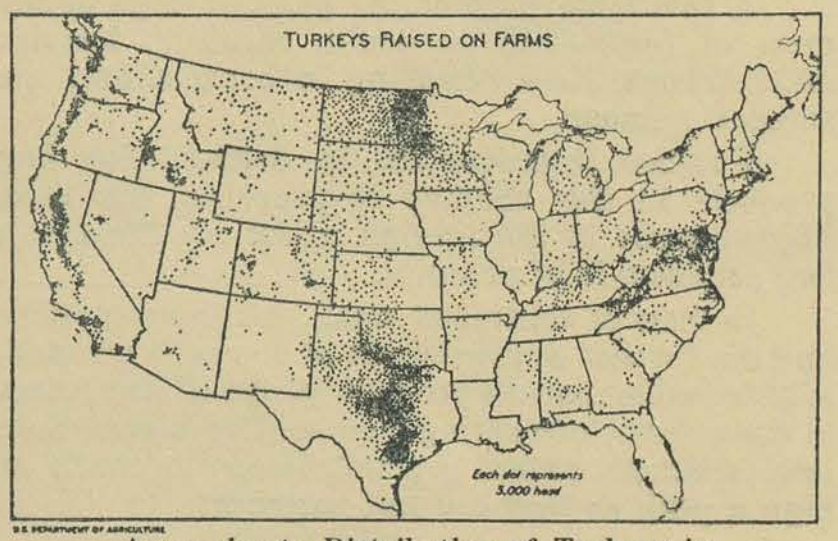
Nevada poultry feeds always demand a higher price than feeds in Utah or California because grains are seldom produced here in quantities for export. The present egg-feed ratio is in favor of expansion and the outlook for feed prices indicates little change in the ratio during 1936.

Turkeys

There will be more turkeys for Thanksgiving tables in 1936 if present prospects materialize.

Higher prices this year mean more turkeys next year if turkey growers react true to form. It is estimated that 1935 turkeys will bring about 5 cents a pound more than they did in 1934. This will put turkey growing among the more profitable farm enterprises.

According to recent surveys, turkey breeders report a heavy increase in the number of laying hens which will be kept for turkey egg production. This will enable hatcheries to fill the increase in orders for poults which are looked for next spring. Better feed supplies also favor increased production of turkeys.



Approximate Distribution of Turkeys in the United States for 1935.

The 1935 turkey crop is estimated to be less than that of last year. The estimated decrease ranges anywhere from 9 to 13 percent. The reduction was greatest in the western states, most affected by drouth.

Turkeys will have more competition in 1936 from other meats because the indications are that they, also, are going to be more abundant. More abundant meat supplies may tend to lower turkey prices a little, but net income may not be reduced, since feed costs will also be lower.

Nevada

In Nevada, this year's turkey crop is estimated to be about as large as that of 1934. The demand for Nevada turkeys can not be satisfied this year. The increased price which farmers are receiving, will no doubt, stimulate production in 1936.

The Nevada turkey crop is only about one-third as large as it was at its height. The decreasing production in Nevada has been replaced by turkeys produced in other localities that furnish the west coast markets. Nevada producers can regain this market if they care to increase their production and maintain the high quality standard of the past.

Dairy

Dairy men are again smiling; not too broadly, but it is definitely a smile. The average price of 92 score butter for the last eleven months was 29.32 cents per pound, the highest since 1930.

Naturally farmers are planning to increase their dairy herds, but increase in numbers is likely to be small for there are not a large number of heifers to draw from, and tuberculosis and Bang's disease control will continue to eliminate many cows.

However, milk production per cow has increased again as a result of better pastures and more feed grains; hence, in 1936, the total milk supply may exceed 1935 by about 5 percent.

Nevada

With hay at five dollars a ton and the average price of butterfat at 29 cents, Nevada farmers who already have dairy facilities will probably increase the number of cows in their herds.

Farm Incomes and Industrial Workers' Incomes

Farmers and industrial workers are partners in prosperity and depression.

Farm income rises and falls with the income of industrial workers. Neither farmers nor workers can long be either prosperous or depressed without the other being similarly affected. From 1924 to 1929, when there was a gradual rise in industrial activity, the indexes of cash farm income and the income of industrial workers practically co-incided. Also in 1929 to 1933, when there was a rapid drop in prices, and since March 1933 to the present time, these two curves closely paralleled each other.

This indicates that the agricultural outlook must be based in large part upon industrial prospects. Neither industry nor agriculture can emerge from the depression alone. They must pull out together, and it is for this reason that so much industrial data must be included when attempting to assay the agricultural probabilities of the coming year.

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cecil W. Creel, Director University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.

ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

VOLUME I — NUMBER II. RENO, NEVADA FEBRUARY, 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

What Will Happen After A. A. A.

By V. E. SCOTT

"Economic Talks With Nevada Farmers" can not go to press without a few remarks regarding the position of farmers, now that the contracts, for which participating farmers voted almost unanimously, can no longer be continued.

According to Secretary Wallace, about 40 percent of the present improved conditions in the nation is due to the increased spendings of farmers, which, in turn, is due to the increased annual farm income from five billion dollars to eight billion dollars. No one will deny that control of agricultural production has had much to do with increased prices and the increase of three billion dollars in the farm income. Benefit payments were, of course, a material assistance, but increased price was of paramount importance.

Farmers Agree

Farmers agree that if they had a means of keeping diverging farm interests all centered on the common good, a program could be formulated that would prevent vast accumulations of certain crops due to inability to move them at a profit.

It can hardly be conceived that farmers will be willing to go back to the "dog-eat-dog" method of production, where, if there is an abundance, consumers can buy it for a song, and, if there is a shortage, they are forced to pay more than it is worth.

I have no doubt that the Secretary of Agriculture and his advisors can and will evolve a plan out of the various schemes prepared that will take the place of adjustment contracts. We will have to wait a bit for the machinery to get under way and may go into the 1936 crop year without a program, but our production is now geared to the old program and there is not likely to be radical shifts until a new plan is under way.

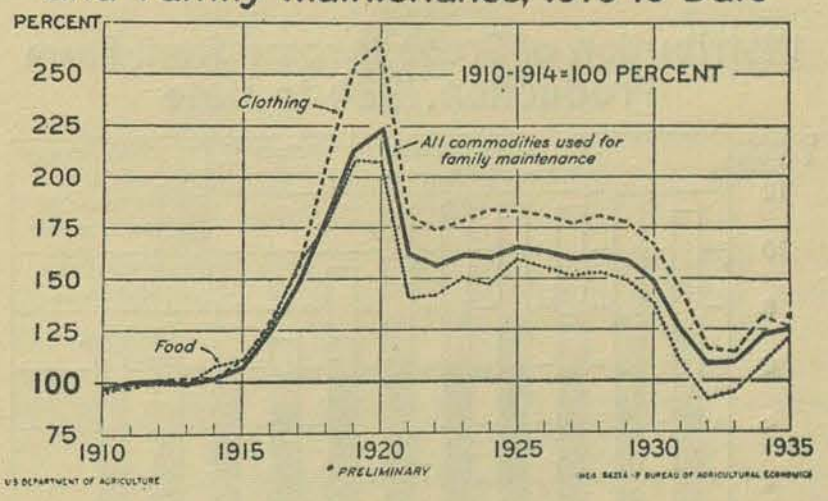
Farm-Family Living During 1936

By MARY STILWELL BUOL

A study of economic data available at this time indicates that for the average farm or ranch family in the United States, cash funds available after meeting production costs will very likely be greater during 1936.

This means a greater cash income return for operation, labor, capital, and management, but it does not necessarily mean a greater amount of cash available for family living. Farm and ranch business needs may, in many instances, seriously compete with family living needs for the use of this extra cash.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Food, Clothing, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



The problem of justly distributing the available cash between these two types of needs is a serious family consideration that calls for mutual understanding and sound judgment. The decisions of each family will rest upon the ability to judge between "needs" and "wants", the team work within the family group, and the ultimate goals in family development which are held.

Tax Rates About Same

In some instances taxes, interest, and the replacement of machinery and livestock may seem-

ingly, and perhaps really, need all this extra cash.

Tax rates are about the same as last year, although lower than in 1932. Interest rates are about the same as in 1935, but lower than in 1932. The financial situation of many Nevada farms and ranches has been improved by refinancing. This is not only a material benefit but a psychological one, as it has given an increased sense of security so that families dare spend a little more on their human needs because they are more certain of their financial situation.

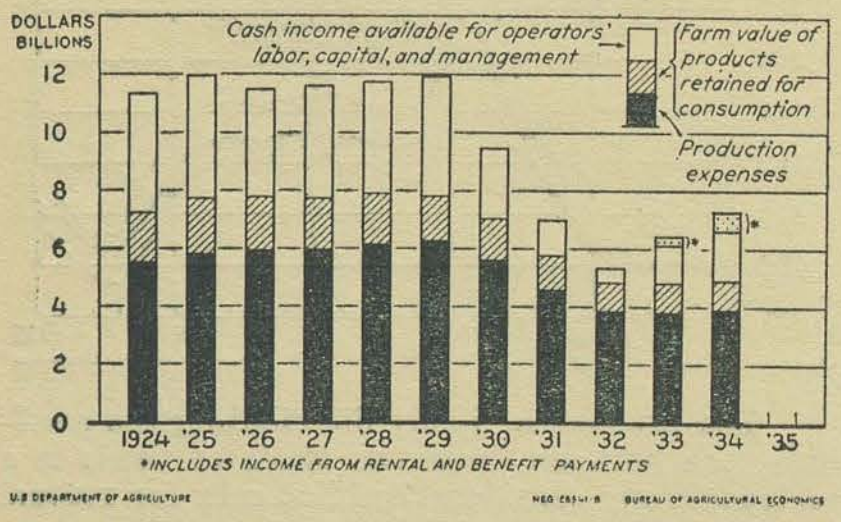
On the human side of the picture, the situation is often serious because of the needs that have continued to pile up during the years of little or no cash income. In some instances, "store accounts" for food and bills for unavoidable medical service are still outstanding, clothing supplies are seriously depleted, and housing repairs and equipment needs have continued to be ignored. More serious still is the fact that all but the most critical medical, dental and optical needs have accumulated, and in some instances are now a real menace to present usefulness and future efficiency. In some families, education of children has had to be deferred, and, meanwhile their youth is slipping by.

Solution Rests With Family

The wise and just solution of these problems rests with each family, but here are some facts regarding the present economic situation that may help in making decisions.

The cost of living for farm families, as measured by the index for all goods farmers purchase, has not changed appreciably during 1935. The index rose from 122 on June 15, 1934 to 124 on June 15, 1935, an increase of only 1.6 percent. This price level will very likely not change much during the next six months.

Distribution of Gross Income from Farm Production, 1924 to Date



However, this small increase in living costs represents the balancing of somewhat pronounced opposite trends of different commodities, rather than a uniform small increase in the prices of all. A 13 percent rise in food prices was offset by a fall of 5 percent in prices paid for clothing and a small reduction in the prices of other goods purchased.

To Profit Most

This means that the average Nevada farm or ranch family can profit most by producing a large part of its own food supply, and using the cash saved in this way for clothing, house repair and furnishing, health, and education.

Records available show that Nevada farm and ranch families are awake to the present situation, and are making a decided effort to profit thereby. Increased water, a favorable growing season, and the experience of the drought years resulted in a decided increase in farm food production during 1935. Records from home demonstrators in food production and preservation show a 32 percent increase in 1935 over 1934, with an average cash saving of $150 per family. There has been a decided increase in the number of families making and carrying out food production and preservation budgets. These records show that most all of these families met, and a goodly proportion exceeded, the standards which safeguard health, as well as conserve cash.

1936 Turkey Outlook

By L. E. CLINE

There are a number of basic factors that contribute to the outlook for turkey prices. These basic factors are much the same each year. The size of the turkey crop, when it goes to market, the price and supply of competing products, the consumer demand, and the buying power of the consumer, all have a direct bearing on the outlook for turkey prices for the new crop.

The first two of the above factors affecting the turkey price outlook for 1936 will be quite definitely established early in the year, and long before the other important factors can be ascertained. In other words, the size of the crop will be established, but the price outlook will still be very indefinite.

Unfortunately this is a serious handicap, affecting all agricultural production. The producer has his product before his market is established, and his product, being perishable to a great extent, must be marketed at current prices, irrespective of production cost.

Largest Crop in Sight

All indications now are that 1936 will witness the largest turkey crop in the history of the country. This same prediction was made last year, and no doubt it would have materialized if plans had been made far enough in advance for holding back sufficient laying turkey hens to produce eggs for hatcheries, and if inclement weather had not prevailed on the western coast, which provides a large proportion of turkey eggs throughout the country. Unexpected disease losses were also an important factor in curtailing production in 1935.

Inclement weather and disease may yet be a limiting factor also in 1936, but turkey egg pro-

ducers from reports all over the country have provided themselves with an unusual number of laying hens for breeding purposes. The holding back of turkey hens from the 1935 crop of turkeys was so general as to make a shortage of hen turkeys on the market such as never had been experienced before. This was evidenced by the extra big difference in price between hen and tom turkeys this past turkey marketing season.

Advance Sale Greater

Turkey hatcheries are reporting the greatest advance sale of poults in their experience. This increased interest in turkey production may be considered a natural result, growing out of the very favorable prices received for the 1935 turkey crop. Increased production in agricultural commodities invariably follows increased prices, and this increased production is then in turn followed by decreased prices. Natural calamities seem to be the only relief for this vicious circle.

It would seem that our present prospects for increased production in 1936 would point to lower prices next fall. However, such other factors, as consumer demand, and prices of competing products yet to be determined and such mysterious things as inflation of our money, if such should occur, may change the picture to one more optimistic.

All-Year Market Helps

Present day marketing practices serve greatly to offset apparent surpluses. An all-year market for turkeys is relieving much of the former congestion and price fluctuations that vexed producers a few years ago when turkeys were considered only as a holiday delicacy. Extending the marketing season may be depended upon to handle apparent surpluses in the future to a considerable extent.

The present day turkey producer also markets a product superior to that ever offered before, and he has the use of storage and marketing facilities that help to extend his marketing period and which enables him to reach more consumers over a longer period than ever before. These factors tend greatly to offset increases in production, that in the past have acted so unfavorably on prices.

As a further offset to the prospective lower prices that is anticipated with the prospective heavy increase in production for 1936, there is some outlook for lower feed cost. If this is accompanied by greater efficiency in operations, the decreased costs of production may compensate for any loss in selling price, and the net profit remain on a par with that of the past year.

How Much Protein for Turkeys?

By F. B. HEADLEY

For three years an experiment has been conducted at the Newlands Field Station at the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating, near Fallon. Its purpose was finding out how much protein should be included in the turkey ration. These experiments began each year when the poults were seven or eight weeks old and continued until they were ready for market.

Fed 29 Percent Protein

For the first six weeks, the poults were fed on the following ration, containing 29 percent protein:

Barley	10 lbs.	Fish Meal	23 lbs.
Corn	15 lbs.	Alfalfa Meal	5 lbs.
Wheat	20 lbs.	Fish Oil	2 lbs.
Rice bran	10 lbs.		
Dry Milk	15 lbs.	Total	100

At the end of six weeks, the ration was changed to a growing mash containing 23 percent protein.

The birds made satisfactory growth, and at the end of seven weeks were fully up to Cline's standard for birds of this age.

The original cost of the poults was 35 cents each, but by the time they were seven weeks old deaths had brought this cost up to 45 cents, which with a feed cost of 12 cents per bird, made a total cost of 57 cents per bird when the experiment started.

Plan of the Experiment

At the end of the seventh week, the turkeys were divided into seven groups for experimental work. These groups received rations as follows:

I. 23 percent protein. All toms.
II. 23 percent protein. All hens.
III. 23 percent protein for eight weeks, 18 percent for six weeks, and 14 percent until killed. All toms. This will be referred to hereafter as the variable protein ration.
IV. Same ration as III. but all hens in group.
V. 18 percent protein. All hens.
VI. High ash ration containing 28 percent protein to toms and hens.
VII. Small or otherwise defective birds placed in this group. They received a 23 percent protein ration.

The experiments conducted during 1933 and 1934 indicated that extremely high protein was not necessary; so, in the 1935 experiment, rations containing protein higher than 23 percent were omitted except to group VI. A high ash ration was fed to this group to see if it would produce more birds with crooked breast bones and slipped tendons than the low ash rations.

This was the first year toms and hens were fed in separate pens. The determination of sex, even at seven weeks was not accurate, and some adjustments had to be made later. The object was to compare the growth rates, costs, and profits of toms and hens.

All groups had access to a box containing calcite and to alfalfa meal.

Variable Protein Ration Better

For both toms and hens, the variable protein ration proved to be more profitable than the 23

percent protein ration. The rapidity of growth produced by the two rations was about equal. The final average live weight per bird was as follows:

In the variable protein group, the final average weight of toms was 21.2 and of hens 13.2 pounds. In the 23 percent protein group, the final average weight of toms was 21.1 and of hens 13.6 pounds. The differences in the final weight between the two groups were so small as to be insignificant.

The greatest difference favoring the variable protein ration was in regard to the cost of the feed and the amount of feed required per pound gain. The average cost of the grain mixture was $2.22 per cwt. fed to the variable protein groups and $2.45 to the 23 percent protein groups.

Toms in the variable protein group required 4.55 pounds grain per pound gain, while, in the 23 percent protein group, they required 4.95 pounds. Hens in the variable protein group ate 4.8 pounds grain per pound gain, while, in the 23 percent group, they ate 5.5 pounds.

Returns Explained

The real advantage of feeding the variable protein ration comes out when returns over feed cost are compared.

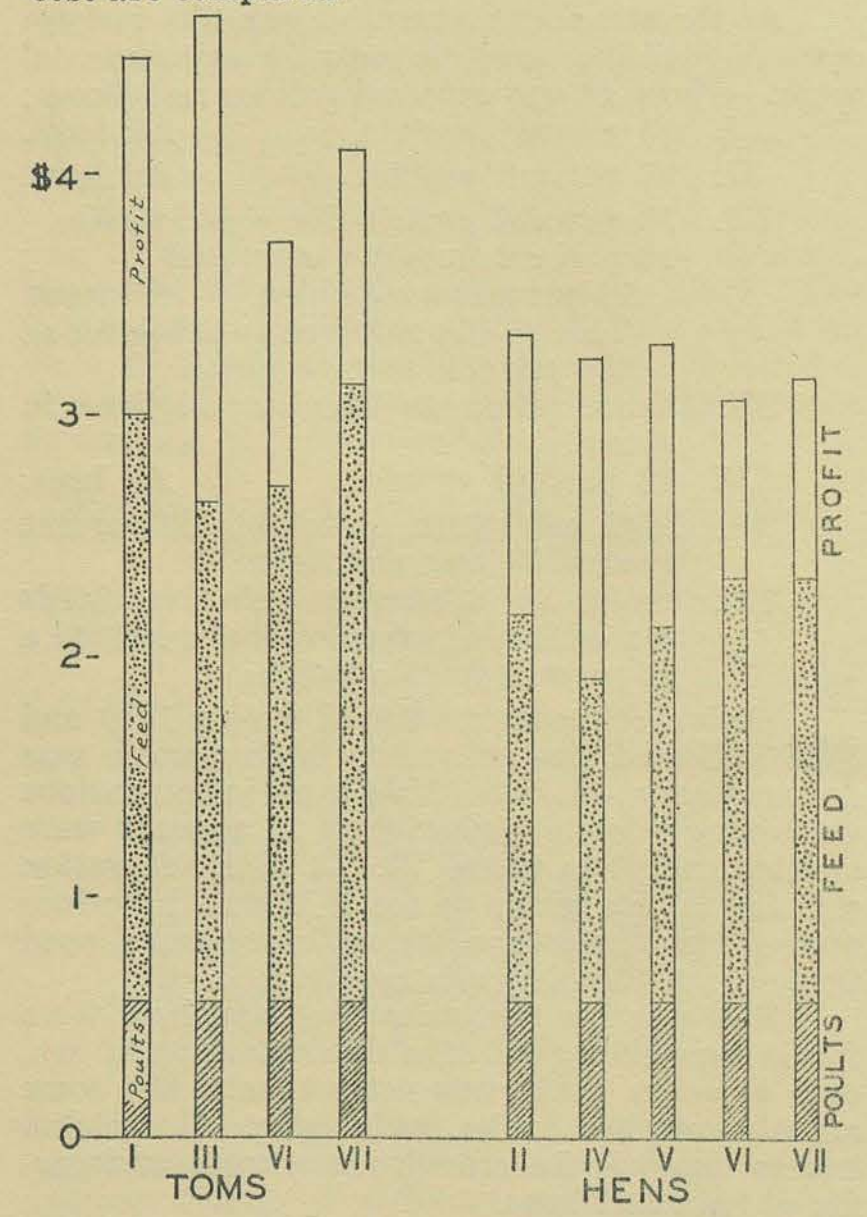


CHART SHOWING INCOME AND EXPENSES OF TURKEYS RECEIVING DIFFERENT RATIONS. The smallest profits were obtaiined from group VI which received a high ash and protein ration. The greatest profit was from groups III and IV which received a variable protein ration.

The returns over feed cost for prime tom turkeys were $2.54 each in the group on the variable protein ration and $2.23 in the group on the 23 percent protein ration. For the prime hens, the returns were $1.89 and $1.72 respectively. There was a margin of 31 cents for prime toms and 17 cents for prime hens in favor of the variable protein ration.

Culls Less Profitable

The group of culls was fed the 23 percent protein ration the same as Groups I and II. Prime toms from the cull groups returned 57 cents less per bird than prime toms in Group I. Prime hens from the culled group returned 25 cents per bird less than prime hens in Group II. It appears from this, that runt turkeys, like runt pigs, require proportionately more feed to produce equal gains than do normal sized animals.

Sale of Dairy Cows

By V. E. SCOTT

Owing to lack of space in the December number of "Economic Talks", dairying was given only a few lines. Those few words painted a pretty good future, but not all of it.

In October, the California dairy outlook stated that in the Los Angeles milk shed 22,000 dairy cow replacements had been made during the first nine months of 1935 and that 90 percent of these replacements were from outside the state.

Nevada dairymen have furnished some of these replacements. In fact, they have furnished so many that their own herds are depleted. So long as we keep our herds free from tuberculosis and Bangs' disease and continue to have well-bred stock, we may anticipate an excellent market for surplus dairy cows.

Figures Are Given

Calculations based on farm management studies of 36 herds in Western Nevada, containing 934 cows, show that the ratio of cow sales to butterfat sales is about 1 cow to 1500 pounds of fat. On this basis and at present prices, the income from the sale of cows amounts to about 17 per cent of the income from the sale of butterfat.

In the herds from which these data were derived, the sale of cows was purely incidental to the dairy business and many heifer calves were sold as veal.

If the price of cows continues to increase, it will probably encourage the saving of more dairy heifers. Nothing can be gained by depleting the dairy breeding stock, for, if these numbers decrease lower prices for alfalfa hay will result and the demand for dairy cattle in the state can not be supplied. The state will suffer from lack of dairy income and from an inadequate hay market.

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cecil W. Creel, Director University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.

ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

VOLUME I — NUMBER III RENO, NEVADA APRIL, 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The 1936 Soil Conservation Program in Nevada

The 1936 Soil Conservation program is authorized under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

During 1936 and 1937, the administration of this program is in the hands of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with delegated authority given to persons in the several states and counties. After 1937, it is anticipated that the states will administer the program in a manner acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is recognized that a large number of thinking farmers in every county have in the past organized their farms through crop rotations to build up soil fertility some years, conserve the soil whenever possible, and deplete the soil only when growing necessary cash crops. Such farmers need no financial encouragement to induce them to do the right thing.

There is another group of farmers whose crop rotations have, for various reasons, got out of line, and many of these farmers are financially unable to shift from an excess of soil depleting crops to a more balanced type of farming. A payment by the United States Government which will help to pay the cost of shifting from soil depleting crops to soil building and soil conserving crops will offer an inducement to this group of farmers.

It would be unfair to offer an inducement to one group of farmers for correcting their type of agriculture and not pay the other group for doing the same thing under their normal plan of faming; hence, the program is offered to all farmers.

Every farmer is urged to make out a work sheet, Form W.R. 1, which shows the use of all crop land in 1935. With this work sheet as a guide, the County Committee will adjust the farm *base* for soil-depleting crops, and soil-conserving and soil-building crops to such a base as seems normal for the county. Farmers will be paid for shifting from the soil-depleting base, as adjusted, to soil-conserving or soil-building crops or practices.

V. E. SCOTT.

Payments Under the 1936 Soil Conservation Program

Two classes of payments have been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture.

One payment, designated as Class I, rewards a farmer for shifting from a soil-depleting crop to a soil-conserving or building crop or practice. This is a fairly large payment, averaging $10 an acre in the United States and varying in each state and county and on every farm according to the average productivity of the soil, larger payments being made for diversion of land in the more fertile sections.

Payment is Limited.

It is not the intention of Congress or of the Secretary of Agriculture to shift an excessive amount of land from soil-depleting to soil-conserving, for if this were done there would be a scarcity of food crops. Hence, the law specifically states that a Class I payment will be made for diverting only 15 percent of the base soil-depleting acres. A farmer may divert as many acres as he desires, but he will get a Class I payment for not more than 15 percent of the base.

The Class II payment is an attempt to direct farmers towards crops and practices that will build up the soil. If a farmer grows a crop and plows it under without harvesting anything from it, he is returning as much or more fertility than there was in the beginning and is improving the condition of the land; hence, it is deemed that he is entitled to a Class II or soil-bulding payment. If he plants new alfalfa, he is building up his farm; hence, he may receive a payment.

Payments Vary

These Class II payments vary according to the crop or practice, with an attempt being made partially to pay the farmer for the expense incurred. The total Class II payment can not exceed $1.00 per acre for the total number of acres on a farm that in 1936 is in soil-conserving or soil-building crops. But the farmer cannot receive this payment for simply having a certain number of acres in old alfalfa. He must earn

the payment by planting some soil-building crop or performing some soil-building practice in 1936.

If, in 1936, a farm contains less than 15 percent of its base of depleting crops in conserving or building crops, it is not eligible for any payment.

V. E. SCOTT.

Classification of Crops in Nevada

For the purpose of carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Soil Depleting Crops:

Corn (field, sweet, broom and popcorn); Irish potatoes; sugar beet seed; commercial truck and canning crops, melons, and strawberries; grain sorghums and sweet sorghums; small grains, harvested for grain or hay, (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, emmer, spelts, and grain mixtures); annual grasses, harvested for hay or seed (Sudan and millets); summer legumes, harvested for grain or hay, (soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, and field peas).

Soil-Conserving Crops:

1. *Annual legumes,* including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover;
   biennial legumes, including sweet, red alsike, and Mammoth clovers;
   perennial legumes, including alfalfa, sericea, and white clover; and
   annual Lespedeza, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
2. *Perennial grasses,* including bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, brome, crested and slender wheat grass, or grass mixtures, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
3. *Winter cover crops,* including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned under as green manure.
4. Crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

Soil-Building Crops:

1. *Annual winter legumes,* including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, when turned under as a green manure crop.
2. *Biennial legumes,* including sweet, red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers;
   perennial legumes, including alfalfa, sericea, and white clover, and annual varieties of Lespedeza.
3. *Summer legumes,* including soybeans, field beans, field peas, and cowpeas, when turned under as a green manure crop.
4. *Forest trees,* when planted on crop land.

Neutral Classification (not to be counted in establishing bases).

1. Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees, (not interplanted).
2. Idle cropland. (a).
3. Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards. (b).
4. Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
5. Woodland, other than that planted at owner's expense since 1933.

(a) Where, due to unusual weather conditions, crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon the approval of the State Committee and the approval of the Secretary.

(b) Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary.

How Soil Conservation Works

The following illustration is fairly typical of the smaller Nevada farms.

The farm, as shown on the work sheet, had last year, 17.8 acres of wheat, 8 acres of barley, 60 acres of rye, 10 acres of potatoes, 24 acres of alfalfa, 10 acres of rotation pasture, 5 acres in homestead and roads, and 200 acres range land.

At present only the crop acres are being considered; hence, the illustration has to do with only 130 acres.

130 Acres Crop Land Farm

Crop or Land Use	Base	1936	Change
Soil-depleting crops:			
Wheat	18	18	
Barley	8	8	
Rye	60	60	
Potatoes	10	1	—9
Total	96	87	—9
Soil-conserving and soil-building crops:			
Alfalfa	24	24	
Rotation Pasture	10	10	
New Alfalfa		9	—9
Total	34	43	—9

Limits and Rates of Payment

1. Minimum acres of soil-conserving and soil-building crops on the farm in 1936 in order for the producer to participate (15% x 96)=14.4 acres.
2. Maximum soil-conserving payment 9 acres at $9.90 = $89.10
3. County rate $11.00
4. Farm rate 90 (90% x $11.00) = $9.90 per acre.
5. Soil-building new alfalfa = $3.00 per acre.
6. Maximum allowance for soil-building crops (44 acres x $1.00) = $44.00

Payments

1. Soil-conserving $89.10
2. Soil-building — 9 acres x $3.00 ..... 27.00

Total $116.10

V. E. SCOTT.

County Program Planning

County economic conferences, for the purpose of obtaining the farmer's expression on the best use of the agricultural resources of each county, have just been completed in Nevada. The Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station have assisted in these conferences in order to present all available research material which would aid in the solution of the field problems.

In county reports already completed for the western counties, recommendations have been made for somewhat fewer sheep numbers and for a moderate increase in cattle numbers than were on hand January 1, 1935. The deterioration of the ranges and the expansion of sheep, during the "twenties", beyond the safe economic limit, are the principal reasons given to support the recommendations for reduced sheep numbers.

It has been brought out during the discussions that there is a widespread tendency toward declining alfalfa yields. A part of the decline is due to drought conditions, but it is widely agreed that fertility depletion is also a factor.

A state report will be compiled from the economic conferences as soon as all county reports are completed. This state report, which is a part of a nation-wide project of the Extension service and Experiment stations, will indicate how many acres of the various crops should be grown in Nevada, and how many head of livestock can be safely carried on Nevada's farms and ranges.

The report for the United States will be of vital interest to Nevada, since it will indicate whether or not livestock numbers in the United States will be increased by the present movement to displace corn, wheat, and other open-land crops. If the feed units of corn, wheat, and cottonseed that are to be displaced by grasses and legumes are not increased, then this movement can cause no great change in livestock numbers.

CRUZ VENSTROM.

Crooked Breasts and Slipped Tendons

That rations containing a high content of ash can cause an increase in the number of crooked breastbones and slipped tendons in tom turkeys has been proved by three years experimental work with turkeys on the Newlands Field Station at Fallon.

During each year of the experiment the turkeys were divided into from four to six groups receiving varying quantities of protein. In the first year, the high-protein ration was obtained by the addition of meat scrap which contained about 30 percent ash. This increased the ash in the ration to more than 10 percent. Tom turkeys with slipped tendons soon appeared in the high ash group but not in any of the other groups.

Crooked Breasts

When the turkeys were killed for the Thanksgiving market, it was found that there was a much higher percentage of crooked breast-bones in the high-ash group than in any of the other groups.

To make certain that this occurrence was not the result of mere chance, a high-ash ration was fed again during 1934 and 1935. The results obtained were similar to those of the first year, and, as a result, it has been definitely determined that the number of crooked breasts in tom turkeys increased with the amount of ash in the ration.

Larger Increases

The average number of crooked breasted toms resulting from the feeding of rations containing more than 10 percent ash was 37 percent. No crooked-breasted toms developed from rations with less than five percent ash. It is concluded that, as the ash in the ration rises above 5 percent, the danger of crooked breasts increases. Rations containing less than 7.5 percent total ash were relatively harmless.

Hens were not so much affected by the high ash ration as the toms. Those receiving a ration containing less than 10 percent ash did not have an unduly large number of crooked breasts, but 6.25 percent of those receiving rations having more than 10 percent ash developed crooked breastbones.

In this experiment a "crooked" breastbone was defined as one which deviates more than a half inch from a straight line. When the curvature amounted to less than a half inch, the bones were classed as "curved". There was practically no relationship between the curved breastbones and the amount of ash in the ration. They are evidently caused by some other factor.

Slipped Tendons

Birds, when developing slipped tendons, are noticed to be "bow-legged" and their joints are enlarged and spongy. In the later stages of the disease, they completely lose control of their legs and either cannot walk at all or walk with considerable difficulty.

No hens developed slipped tendons in these experiments, and among the toms it was observed only in the group receiving rations containing more than 10 percent ash. During the three years, an average of 27 percent of the toms in the high ash group developed slipped tendons.

Rations Fed

All-mash rations were fed in order to be able to control the amount of ash and protein consumed. The mash was fed in hoppers and was kept before them at all times. The only feed they

received which was not controlled was the alfalfa to which they had free access.

Conclusions

1. The percentage of curved breastbones in toms was not dependent on the kind of ration fed.
2. The percentage of crooked breastbones in toms increased with the amount of ash in the ration. The ration should not contain more than 7.5 percent ash.
3. Rations containing more than 10 percent ash are apt to produce a high percentage of toms with slipped tendons.
4. No hens had slipped tendons regardless of the ration fed. The number having crooked breastbones was not signficantly affected by the ration fed except when the amount of ash exceeded 10 percent.

F. B. HEADLEY.

Cost of Raising Hogs in Nevada

Hogs have become an important source of income in Nevada only in those sections of the State where more grain is raised than can be used locally. In those sections where grain must be imported, hog raising has not become an important enterprise.

It seems from this that the limiting factor is the price of grain. In regions which import a part of their grain, the price of grain is the market price plus freight. In regions which export grain, the price of grain is market price less freight charges. This makes grain cheaper in the exporting regions and more favorable to hog production.

Seasons Important Factor

There are seasons when the price combinations are such as to make hog raising profitable in almost any farming section and there are other seasons when the price of hogs is so low in relation to grain that it does not pay to produce them even in the grain exporting districts.

Whether hog production will be profitable or not in any section of the state depends on the normal price relationship between hogs and grain.

To grow pigs to marketable size and desirable finish requires some grain even when they have access to unlimited alfalfa hay or pasture. They make still better growth when skimmilk is added to the grain and alfalfa.

Light Ration

When a light grain ration (about two pounds of grain daily to each 100 pounds of hogs) is fed, there will be required for each hundred pounds gain about 250 pounds barley, 73 gallons skimmilk, and 125 pounds of hay. If skimmilk is not fed, then the amount of barley required will be increased to about 325 pounds.

Of course pigs can be raised to marketing size by feeding less barley and more hay, but a much longer time will be required and the quality will not be so good.

Costs Calculated

Knowing the amount of feed required per cwt. gain, it is possible to calculate feed costs with grain at varying prices. This is done in the following table in which barley is charged at $20, $30 and $40 per ton, milk at 1½ cents per gallon and hay at $10 per ton.

Cost of Putting Gains on Pigs

Pigs started at an average weight of 40 lbs. and matured at 200 lbs.

	Price of Barley		
	$20	$30	$40
250 lbs. barley	$2.50	$3.75	$5.00
73 gals. milk at 1½c	1.10	1.10	1.10
125 lbs. alfalfa at $10 ton	.63	.63	.63
Total Cost	$4.23	$5.48	$6.73

In raising hogs, feed does not constitute the only cost for there is always an overhead cost to be taken into consideration. In order to get some return for labor, the amount received for the hogs must be somewhat greater than the combined cost of feed and overhead.

Overhead is Variable

Because of the great difference in the value of the buildings, fences, and other equipment used, the cost of overhead is extremely variable on private farms where hogs are raised. Our cost of production studies indicate that the average cost chargeable against overhead is 60 cents per cwt. of hogs produced. This should be added to the feed cost. When this is done, the cost of producing pork is found to be:

$4.83 per cwt. when barley is $20 per ton
6.08 per cwt. when barley is 30 per ton
7.33 per cwt. when barley is 40 per ton

These are costs without allowing for labor. If raising hogs is to be profitable, the average farmer will need to get a somewhat greater price in order to receive payment for his labor, which is worth about 40 to 50 cents per cwt, of hogs produced.

In actual practice, these results will be extremely variable, because of differences in feeding methods, in the cost of overhead, the size of litters, and the general efficiency with which the pigs are cared for. The figures do give an idea of the prices that must be received under average conditions for profitable production of pork.

F. B. HEADLEY.

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ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Prices of Farm Products

The prices received by Nevada producers in May this year were generally greater than those received in May one year ago.

Items which increased in price were as follows: Wool 160 per cent, sheep 157 per cent, lambs 131 per cent, potatoes 120 per cent, hogs 120 per cent, veal calves 114 per cent, butterfat 107 per cent, chickens 104 per cent, and wheat 101 per cent.

Prices were lower on the following items: Beef cattle 98.5 per cent, alfalfa hay 91.5 per cent and eggs 86 per cent.

Fat Cattle Price Drops

The price received for fat beef cattle dropped materially in May, but the price received for feeder cattle held up fairly well. That there would be a narrowing of the margin between feeder and fat cattle was forecast in the December issue of *Economic Talks*.

Grain Supplies Plentiful in Mid-West

Plentiful supplies of grain in the middle west have resulted in heavier feeding and somewhat earlier marketing than in 1935. The slaughter of domestic cattle during the first four months of the year has ranged from 10 to 20 per cent greater than in the same period last year. Increased imports of live cattle have not been sufficient to be a very important factor, although the fear that large numbers of cattle would be imported may have hastened marketing of domestic cattle to some extent. The heavy, early marketing of domestic cattle leaves a more favorable price situation during the remainder of the year.

The price situation in regard to alfalfa hay is treated elsewhere in this issue.

The lower price of eggs was forecast in the poultry and egg outlook in the December issue.

—*F. B. Headley.*

Alfalfa Hay Outlook

Forces that will determine the price of alfalfa hay in western Nevada for the coming season are now taking shape.

While the first crop is generally small and somewhat weedy, the available water supply should make a normal crop for the year. The general price level is showing stability, so no particular changes in hay prices are in sight from that source.

Average prices per ton, for the four-month period from August to November for loose hay in the Fallon district have been as follows:

1926	$9.70	1932	$5.20
1927	8.75	1933	5.00
1928	8.60	1934	8.40
1929	13.00	1935	5.50
1930	9.75	1936	?
1931	8.00		

The high price of 1929 reflects the boom conditions of that time, aided by the peak price of cattle and the shortage of good alfalfa hay in the major U. S. shipping areas. The high cattle prices of 1929 were associated with the low point in the cattle number cycle. The shortage of good alfalfa hay in the United States affected the price in the Fallon area through the meal market.

Short Supplies Affect Price

Prices in 1931 would have been more in line with those in 1932 except for the severe drought and local feed shortage in Nevada. Short local supplies are also reflected in the higher average prices in the recent drought year of 1934.

Western Nevada supply and demand conditions normally determine the alfalfa hay prices of this area. The chief outlet for the surplus over the farm requirements has been to feeder cattle. As yet the information on supplies of feeder cattle for next fall are meager and the first cattle estimates of the United States Departmen of Agri-- culture will not be made and released until August 15. (Watch for U. S. D. A. "Report on Cattle on Feed on August 1, and Demand for Feeder Cattle,"

issued on August 12, and "Report on Fall Marketings of Western Cattle," issued about August 15..)

Rains Damage Hay

Normally northern California has a surplus of alfalfa hay, but last fall California hay buyers entered the western Nevada market at Fallon. California was not short of total hay. But there was a shortage of good quality alfalfa hay. This was caused by unseasonably late rains damaging first, second, and, in some cases, even the third crop of alfalfa.

This year the late rains in central California fell on much of the first crop and the general storm of early June, which so amply covered Nevada, caused considerable rain damage to the second crop in central California hay sections.

Grade Not Recognized

Most of the hay which was shipped to California last winter would grade U. S. No. 2, because it was dry and brittle and had considerable leaf loss. While official grade differences were not recognized by California hay buyers in purchasing Nevada hay last fall, the cars were unofficially graded as filled. It is to be expected that these grade differences were considered when each car was offered for sale. Until Nevada hay is purchased on grade, those farmers offering hay grades above U. S. No. 2 will not usually obtain the full margins for high quality hay.

On June 15 of this year, the wholesale price of U. S. No. 2 alfalfa hay was from $13.25 to $13.50 a ton, compared with $9.95 in June 1935 and $10.30 in June 1934. With the present price of $13.50 a ton for U. S. No. 2 grade of alfalfa hay at San Francisco, a stack price of $5.00 a ton at Fallon would leave $8.50 for freight, baling, hauling, and other handling costs. However, Nevada hay cannot move across the line until October 1, and much of the California alfalfa hay crop is yet to be grown and harvested.

—*Cruz Venstrom.*

Watch for These Reports!

Forthcoming release dates of the U.S.D.A. crop and livestock reports of primary interest to Nevada farmers are as follows:

CATTLE—

August 12: Estimate of cattle on feed August 1 and report on demand for feeding cattle.

About August 15: Report on the fall marketings of western cattle.

October 12: Report on cattle feeding situation.

LAMBS and SHEEP—

July 27: Estimate of the 1936 lamb crop.

About August 15: Report on fall marketings of western sheep.

October 13: Report on the lamb feeding situation.

HAY—

July 10: Report as of July 1 on acreage, condition, and forecast production of hay.

August 10: Report as of August 1 on condition and forecast production of hay.

POTATOES—

July 10: Report as of July 1 on acreage, condition, and forecast production of potatoes.

August 10: Report as of August 1 on condition and forecast production of potatoes.

WHEAT, BARLEY and OATS—

July 10: Report as of July 1 on stocks of wheat and oats on farms; acreage, condition and forecast production of wheat, barley and oats.

August 10: Estimates of yield per acre and indicated production of winter wheat; report as of August 1 on condition and forecast production of spring wheat, barley, and oats.

Days of Work Off the Farms by Nevada Farmers

Nearly one-third of Nevada farmers worked for pay in 1929 at jobs not connected with the farm operated.

Days of other occupation were reported, in the census of 1930, by 987 farmers who operated 28.7 percent of the 3,442 farms in Nevada in 1929. These 987 farmers reported that they had worked a total of 121,701 days for others, which is an average of 123 days per farmer. On the basis of 300 days work a year as a full-time occupation, these farmers spent more than one-third of their time at wage jobs.

The varying degrees of dependence on outside work is shown in the accompanying table. To those 181 farmers reporting 250 days of work for wages, the farms were largely investments or places to live, rather than a major source of dependence.

Extent Not Indicated

The census data do not indicate the extent to which this outside work was obtained from other farmers, and the extent to which it came from mines, railroads, in towns, or other non-farm sources.

The work reported in this table does not include income from supplementary occupation, such as storekeeper, truckdriver, etc., where the farmer was self-employed.

Days of Work Off the Farms by Nevada Farmers in 1929.

No. of Days Outside Work	No. of Operators	Total Days Wk. Report'd	Ave, Days per Oper'tr
Under 25 days	162	2090	13
25- 49 days	169	5639	33
50- 74 days	133	7886	59
75- 99 days	81	7151	88
100-149 days	105	12009	114
150-199 days	107	17919	167
200-249 days	49	10415	213
250 days and over	181	58592	324
Total and ave.	987	121701	123
Not reporting outside work	2455		
All farms	3442		

Source: U. S. Census of 1930. Volume IV, General Report, Pp. 432,433.

Turkey Prices Hold Firm and Storage Movement is Good

The slightly short 1935 turkey crop is reflected in the firm tone of the current turkey market.

In spite of the very heavy movement of breeder hens and a pre-season movement of young turkeys, in a volume not experienced before, the sale of cold storage turkeys has been well sustained and prices have held reasonably firm. Young hen turkeys have been selling at prices slightly in advance of those of last year in New York, until the past two weeks' heavy movement of breeder hens caused a temporary slight reduction in price. The breeder hen and the small pre-season crop movement is expected to be over and the market in good, firm condition for the 1936 holiday movement.

Prices Are Given

June 15th New York wholesale prices showed frozen light toms at 29½ to 31 cents, heavy young toms at ½ to 2 cents less, and young hens at 32 to 33 cents. Chicago prices ranged out one cent less. San Francisco prices ranged about two cents less than New York prices at this time, although San Francisco prices in May, prior to the movement of breeder hens, ranged approximately 1½ cents to 2 cents higher than the present quotations.

The out-of-storage movement of turkeys throughout the United States was greater earlier in the year than for the same time last year, but the larger supply of breeder hens going to market this year and the larger supply of mid-summer crop of new turkeys from the south has slowed down the cold storage movement slightly.

Storage Holdings Drop

The June 1 cold storage holdings are reported as 12,357,000 pounds. This is approximately 2,000,000 pounds less than was in cold storage at the same date in 1935. The movement out of storage for the month of May showed approximately 500,000 pounds less than for May of last year. This figure, however, is negligible for the whole United States.

The cooperative turkey marketing associations, which dominate the marketing field in the west, have sold practically all of their storage stocks, and are now cleaning up the breeder hen supply. They are hoping for a firm market by the time the holiday season opens.

Nevada Crop About Same as 1935

No estimates are yet available as to the size of the 1936 turkey crop. Some of the western producing areas will show considerable increase. Others will be about the same or slightly less. The total Nevada crop will probably be about the same as last year, but about half the size of the year of the greatest production.

The Nevada Extension Service will continue its nation-wide turkey survey this year, and a comprehensive report will be ready prior to the Thanksgiving marketing season. The report of the turkey survey for 1935, made by the Nevada Extension office, was considered instrumental in advancing the turkey market approximately 5 cents per pound at the opening of the holiday market above anticipated quotations, and in sustaining prices at a level not thought possible prior to this report —*L. E. Cline.*

Improvement of Ranges and Irrigated Farms

Plans have been made for an investigation by the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the best procedure to be used on the ranges and irrigated farms of Nevada in furtherance of the Soil Conservation program.

Many of the problems of Nevada are peculiar to the state, and plans well adapted to areas in the Middle West may not work so well here. To be effective, the Soil Conservation program must be flexible, so that it can conform to the needs of each region.

For instance, the program to increase the area in legumes is well suited to Iowa and Illinois conditions, but is not suited to some of the irrigated lands in Nevada, where more than 75 percent of the cultivated land is already in alfalfa. It is probable that there are sections in Nevada where the area in alfalfa should be reduced, if the best use is to be made of the land.

Two Things Detrimental

Two things have been taking place which are detrimental to the irrigation projects of the state. Yields of alfalfa have been declining, and several species of pernicious annual weeds have been invading some of the alfalfa fields to such an extent that the value of the first crop is materially reduced.

There could be no better soil conservation than to take steps to adopt rotation and field practices which would maintain the fertility of the land and which would keep the annual weeds under control.

The Department of Farm Development of the Experiment Station will make a survey of farms on irrigation projects in the next three months to find out what the best farmers themselves are doing to control weeds and maintain fertility. No doubt a summary of their practices would indicate practical solutions of these problems, for it is well known that some farmers are able to control weeds and that soil fertility is being maintained.

Successful Practices Sought

The practices of the most successful men might indicate to the Soil Conservation service what rotations and soil treatments should be adopted to best conserve the productiveness of our irrigated farms.

A survey of a number of ranch organizations will be made by the Department of Range Management of the Experiment Station to find out, if possible, what adjustments can be made that will result in improvement of the ranges while maintaining ranch stability. —*F. B. Headley.*

Farm-Family Living During 1936

(Concluded from February Issue)

The following items taken from the 1936 economic outlook material may assist in similar wise planning for this year.

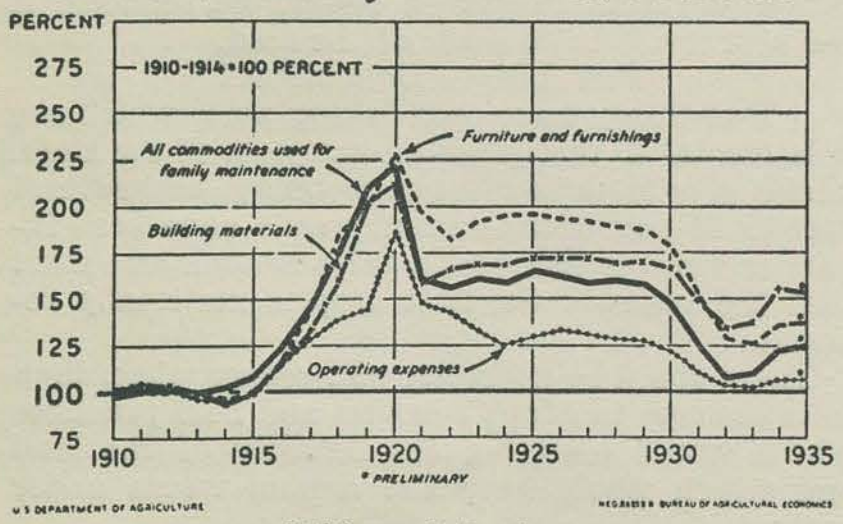
Meat and Eggs

The 1935-36 supply of meat, other than poultry, is expected to be about 14 percent less than in 1934-35, and 21 percent less than the 1925-29 annual average. Therefore, it will pay the average Nevada farm or ranch family to produce and preserve its own meat supply. However, no meat canning should be done in Nevada without the use of a pressure cooker, due to the danger of botulinus poisoning.

Poultry and Eggs

Egg supplies will likely be slightly smaller than in recent years and much smaller than in 1925-29. The supply of poultry meats is expected to be slightly larger. Therefore, it will pay the average Nevada farm family to produce its own eggs and poultry.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Operating Expenses, Furniture and Furnishings, Building Materials for House, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



Milk and Butter

An unusually large production of milk and butter is expected in 1935-36. Good fall pasture in 1935 and the increase in feed supply are expected to more than offset the smaller numbers of cows milked. However, the home production of the family milk supply will continue to be profitable in Nevada from both a health and cost standpoint.

Bread and Food Grains

The 1935 wheat crop was lower in quantity and quality than expected, owing to black rust and excessive rainfall. Bread and grain prices will probably continue higher, relatively, than "all foods". If bread prices rise more than cost of ingredients, home baking may be profitable.

The making of inexpensive home-made cereals, or the use of whole grained cereals purchased in larger quantities will certainly be more profitable than the use of the more expensive packaged types. The use of home-grown potatoes can materially reduce the cash expended for bread and flour; and the fact that potatoes are an alkaline food makes them a valuable part of the daily menu.

Fruits

The supply of fruits for the 1935-36 marketing period is more than ample. The quantity available for "fresh fruit" is expected to be 13 percent higher than 1934-35 and 17 percent higher than the 1925-29 average. A considerable increase in small fruit and berry production has been made in Nevada during recent years, and the home canning of fruits increased decidedly this past summer.

The home canning of fruit continues to be considered a real saving here in Nevada. Dried fruit available for the domestic market will be 42 percent larger than usual, and 29 percent larger than in 1934-35. Dried fruits can, therefore, profitably be included in planning the year's food supply.

Vegetables

Throughout most of 1935, fresh vegetables have been plentiful and probably will continue so. The commercial pack of canned vegetables is one of the largest on record. However, where water supply is adequate for irrigation, the production and canning of vegetables will continue to be real economy. It should be remembered that a pressure cooker is absolutely necessary in canning all vegetables except tomatoes. The production of green leaf vegetables for use "fresh" is particularly profitable both from a health and economy standpoint. The greater use of fall gardens, hotbeds, cold frames and bin storage is also a wise saving.

—*Mary Stilwell Buol.*

Business Conditions

Business activity during the first five months of 1936 has held well above the 1935 level for the same period and has almost reached the 1930 level. This is of special interest to farmers, because demand and prices of agricultural products are dependent on business conditions. Good business generally means active demand for farm products.

Cash farm income has shown an upward trend since 1933. In April, the index was 70, which is the highest for any April since 1931, when the index was 70.5.

Living costs are slightly under the 1935 level. The purchasing power of the non-farm population is approximately 10 percent higher than in the same period in 1935 but it is still lower than it was in 1929.

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ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

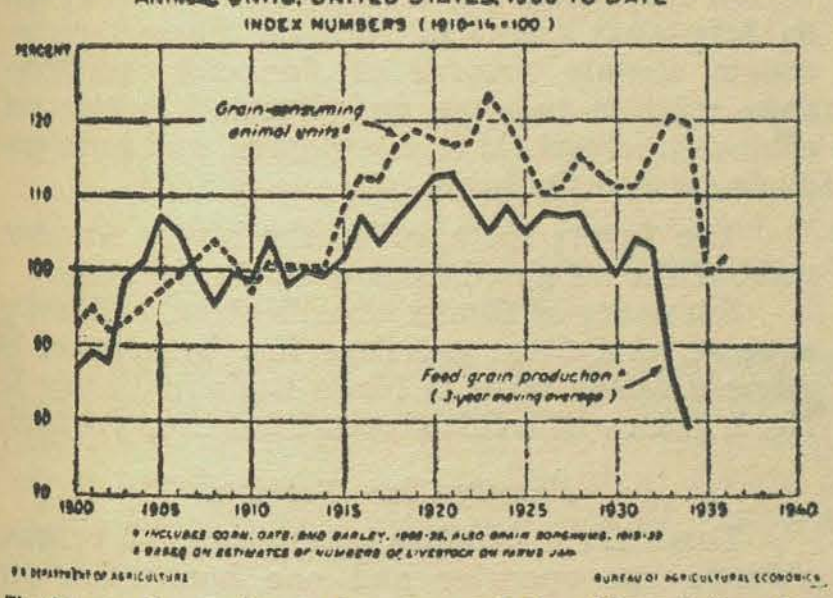
VOLUME 1 — NO. V. RENO, NEVADA August, 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Summer and Fall Outlook for Livestock

According to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the 1936 drought, almost as serious as the drought of 1934, will probably change the order of livestock marketings and the trends of livestock production during the remainder of this year and for several years thereafter from what they otherwise would have been. The total quantity of corn and feed grains will be very much reduced and forage reduced to some extent.

PRODUCTION OF FEED GRAINS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS, UNITED STATES, 1900 TO DATE



The figure above shows the close relationship existing between the changes in feed grain production and changes in the number of grain consuming animal units. The number of grain consuming animals was sharply reduced from 1934 to 1935 because of the marked decrease in feed production resulting from the 1934 drought. With an increase in feed grain production in 1935, the number of feed grain consuming animals at the beginning of 1936 was slightly larger than a year earlier. The number of feed grain consuming animals probably will be reduced materially in the next 12 months as a result of drought conditions this year.

The effect of the shortage in feed at first will be to increase marketings, but in the end meat supplies will be reduced, especially pork and the better grades of beef.

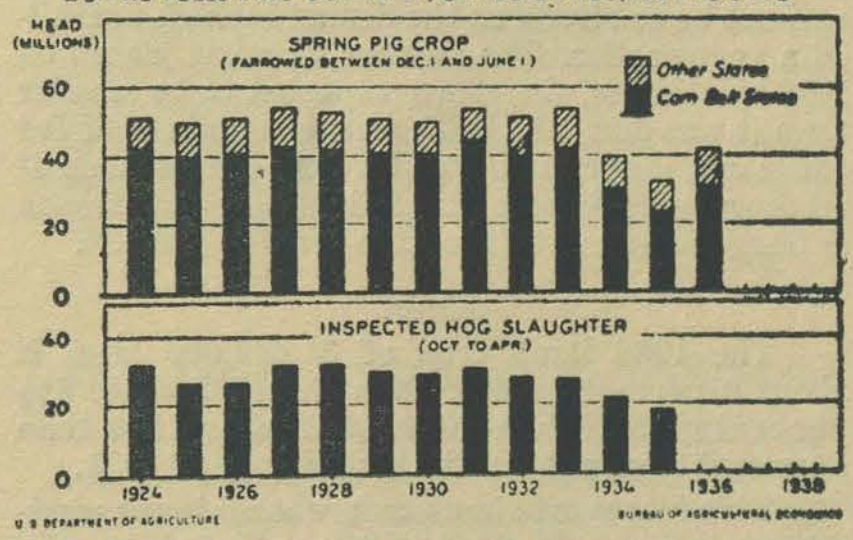
Further improvement in demand for meats is expected, and this, combined with the smaller supply, will tend to increase both meat and livestock prices. However, the immediate effect of the drought will be to depress livestock prices due to increased marketings.

Hogs.

The feed situation will affect hog numbers more than it will other livestock. Fall farrowings this year which would have increased but for the drought will be reduced and many sows and gilts planned for breeders will be marketed.

Shortage of feed has already forced hogs on to the market. Receipts of hogs on seven principal

SPRING PIG CROP, AND FEDERALLY INSPECTED HOG SLAUGHTER DURING FOLLOWING OCT.-APR., UNITED STATES, 1924 TO DATE



The 1936 spring pig crop was about 32 percent larger than the very small spring crop of 1935. The spring pig crop is normally marketed in the following fall and winter and a change in the spring crop usually is reflected in a corresponding change in inspected hog slaughter from October to April, as indicated in the above figure. Thus it is probable that slaughter supplies of hogs this fall and winter will be materially larger than a year earlier.

markets for the week ending August 8 were 247,256 head, while the receipts for the corresponding week in 1935 were 115,983 head. Each week in August has shown similar comparisons with 1935.

It is estimated that the number of hogs for slaughter will be from 10 to 20 percent greater this fall than in the fall of 1935. Expected heavy slaughter through October and December will result in large winter supplies. However, there is likely to be a large storage demand in anticipation of increasing shortage of supplies in the summer of 1937. The five-year average (1931-1935) storage holdings of pork on August 1 were 635,333,000 pounds, while on August 1, 1936, they were 442,483,000 pounds, a gain over 1935 but 194,000,000 pounds short of the five-year average.

Average prices for the year 1936-37 may not be different from 1935-36, but seasonal prices are expected to differ a great deal. Due to increased marketings this fall, prices may decline, but improved demand and increased storage will tend to increase prices during the coming winter and the summer of 1937.

Beef.

Cattle numbers in the United States are still relatively large although smaller than two years ago. The drought will force early marketing of larger numbers than usual, reducing the total numbers at the end of 1936 to a lower level than at the end of 1935.

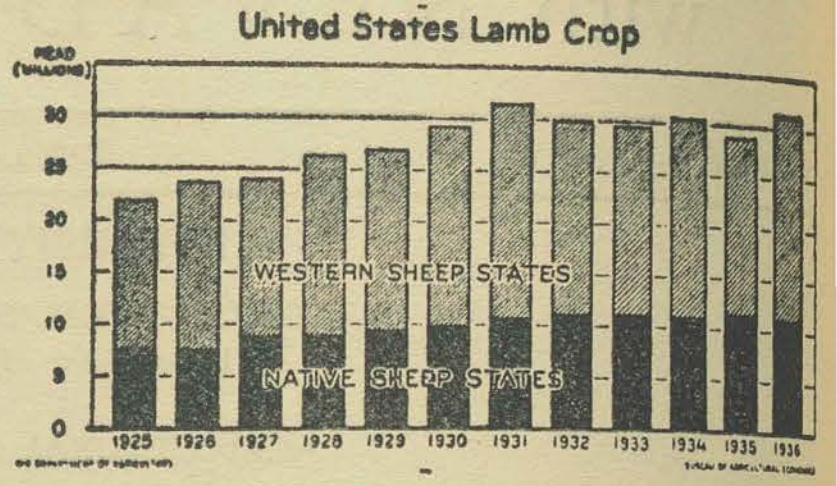
Although slaughter during the remainder of 1936 will include somewhat more fed cattle than a year earlier, most of the increased marketings will be in low grade cows and heifers. Marketings this fall will include a larger than usual proportion of animals suitable for stockers and feeders, but, because of short supplies of feed and the unfavorable returns from cattle feeding during the season of 1935-36, the demand for feeder cattle this fall will not be so strong as the demand which prevailed a year earlier. The number of cattle placed on feed this fall is, therefore, expected to be smaller than it was last fall. With smaller numbers of fed cattle and lower prices for feeders, the outcome of feeding operations in the 1936-37 feeding season is likely to be more favorable than in 1935-36.

Sheep.

The 1936 lamb crop of 31,413,000 head is about 9 percent greater than the 1935 crop, 2½ per cent greater than the 1934 crop, and less than 1 percent smaller than the record crop of 1931.

This increase in lamb crop was all in the western states and in areas little affected by the drought. Texas accounts for over half of the increase. When the market for feeders is good, Texas sells a very large number but if prices are unfavorable she holds them for the spring wool clip and markets as grass-fat yearlings.

Prices for lambs held up well during May and June because supplies of fat lambs were low. Marketings continued lower than usual all through July, but the retarded sales during these early months has increased the number available for market for the season ending November 30 and for market as feeders. These increased supplies are expected to cause some decline in prices both for slaughter and for feeders.



After a steady decline from 1931 to 1935, The United States lamb crop was increased materially in 1936. The 1936 crop was only slightly smaller than the record crop of 1931. All of the increase in the 1936 crop occurred in the western sheep states, including Texas. The lamb crop in the native sheep states in 1936 was slightly smaller than in 1935. From 1925 to 1931 the lamb crop for the entire country increased about 45 percent.

* * * *

Further improvement in demand for meats and short slaughter of other kinds of livestock will tend to strengthen prices of fed lambs next winter.

—V. E. SCOTT.

Living Expense of Farmers in Nevada

In 1935, farm account records were completed on fifty-eight farms in Nevada. These farm accounts contain records of financial operations, data relative to crop and livestock yields and efficiency, household cash expenses, and farm products used in the home.

The farms included in the study represent most of the irrigated farm areas in the state.

Summary of family classification, cash living expense, and farm privilege has been issued in mimeographed form in News Bulletin Volume X, No. 1, from which this abstract has been prepared.

Family Classification.

These farm families, averaging 5.2 persons, average one operator and one homemaker per family, although some of the individual farms have two operators and one homemaker, while others have the reverse. The number of hired laborers averaged .6 of one person per farm. Only a few farms employ labor throughout the year, and, in the truck producing section in Southern Nevada, there is considerable contract labor which boards itself and is not listed as a part of the farm family.

The number of children over 16 years old varies from 0 to 3 in the individual families, with an average of .8 for the state. The number of children under 16 averages 1.8 per family, with a variation in families from 0 to 4. The classification of families in 1935 changed very little from

that in 1934; only twenty-seven of the farms studied in 1934 are included in the 1935 study.

Cash Expended For Living, Furniture, Housing and Automobiles.

Household accounts include such items as purchase of furniture, building of new houses, and purchase of automobiles for personal use, which are more of an investment than they are a living cost. In 1935, the average farm home expenses per farm family was $1,242. Of this, $898 was actual living expense while the remaining $344 was invested as follows:—$70 for furniture; $177 for new houses, $35 for house repairs, and $62 for new automobiles. These household investments seem to be the result of increased farm incomes and a reaction following the depression. It is interesting to note that no new houses were built in 1932 or 1933, one was built in 1934, and four were built in 1935.

Living Expenses and Total Income per Family.

The total living expense of a farm family includes the cash expended for living, the value of the farm produce used in the home, and rental value of the house. The value of farm produce and rental value of the house taken together are referred to as farm privilege. The charge made for farm produce is based on the value of the produce if sold at the farm. Rent for the house is calculated at 10 per cent of the inventory value on January 1, 1935.

Gross income from the farm consists of cash income from farm produce sold plus income from labor off the farm, plus net increase in inventory values, plus the items of farm privilege. It does not include other income off the farm, such as income from outside investments.

Comparing the records of families that cooperated in both 1934 and 1935, it was noted that there was an increase of $1,309 in the average gross income in 1935 over the gross income in 1934. The average living expense of the same families increased $204.

The average gross income per family in 1935 was $4,885. The total living expense was 30.3 percent of this amount, showing that on the average farm a little less than one-third of the gross farm income is expended for living.

As would be expected the living expense per family increased with the gross farm income. On farms having an income of less that $2,000, the average living expense was $889; on farms having a gross income between $2,000 and $4,000 it was $1,421; with gross income between $4,000 and $8,000, it was $1,730; and on farms having a gross income exceeding $8,000, it was $2,320. That the amount expended for living increases with gross income is also shown by the fact that the living expense of the same individual families increased with the increase in income in 1935 over 1934.

Cash Household Expense per Farm Famly.

Omitting the items of new automobiles and new houses, there was an average cash expenditure of $1,003 per family for living expenses. Purchased food cost $284 or 28 percent, personal expenses and clothing cost $232 or 23 percent, development and recreation cost $130 or 13 percent, and health was next, amounting to $94 per family. The other items, all amounting to a little over 25 percent, were operating and supplies $81, furniture and equipment $74, life insurance and savings $70, house repairs $32, and miscellaneous household expense $6.

Farm Produce Used Per Family Per Year.

Most of the milk, butter, eggs, poultry, pork, potatoes, and fuel were derived from the farm. Beef was supplied from the farm in most cases only in cold weather. Because of warm weather during most of the year in Southern Nevada, the farmers of that section are not able to use as much home-killed meats as they do in the cooler parts of the state.

In addition to food purchased, the average family consumed 233 pounds of butterfat, 180 dozen eggs, 83 pounds of poultry meat, 199 pounds of beef, 271 pounds of pork, 48 pounds of mutton, 5½ pounds of honey, 630 pounds of potatoes, $40 worth of vegetables, $11 worth of fruit, 9 pounds of turkey meat, and 270 pounds of wheat in the form of flour. These figures do not indicate the total amounts of food consumed; they show only those foods obtained from the farms. It is believed that considerable saving could be accomplished if more farm produce was supplied by the farm, for farmers get their own produce at farm prices and pay retail prices for any produce purchased.

—V. E. SCOTT.

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Farm Incomes in Depression and Prosperity

A number of farm business records have been kept by the Department of Farm Development of the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station since 1925, but only eight comparable farm records on the same identical farms for the past five years are available. A comparison has been made of these from 1931 through 1935, covering a part of the depression and the gradual recovery.

For the purpose of this brief article, we have taken simply cash income plus net increases in inventory (total farm income) minus cash expenses (total farm expenses) equals the return to

capital and family labor, referred to hereafter as net income..

Reach Low Levels in 1932.

Farm incomes, which began to drop in 1930, did not reach their lowest levels until 1932. After that date they began to rise, the increase amounting to $965 in 1933, $1,588 in 1934, and $1,939 in 1935.

Farm cash expenses were much less variable than cash incomes.

The average return to capital and family labor for these eight farms shows a gradual decline through the year 1932, when it was in the red $799. Since that time, the returns have risen consistently, $641 in 1932, $1,678 in 1934, and $3,283 in 1935.

FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY OF THE SAME EIGHT FARMS—1931 to 1935.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total farm income	$3,337	$1,497	$2,462	$4,050	$5,989
Total farm expense	2,546	2,296	1,821	2,372	2,706
Return to capital and family labor	791	—799	641	1,678	3,283

Divided Into Groups.

These farms are divided, according to size and amount invested, into two groups of four farms each. Those in the first group had an average investment of about nine thousand dollars and contained about eighty acres. Those in the second group had an average investment of over twenty-one thousand dollars and contained 150 or more acres of land.

The following table indicates that a small, well-balanced farm is better able to stand periods of depression than the larger farm, if one considers only the current income and expense. The larger farms have larger expenditures for taxes and hired labor which are necessary to carry on the operations, while a small, self-contained farm which utilizes its family labor and crop acreage is able to pare expenses down to a minimum, and less income is needed to cover the absolute essentials.

Large and Small Farms Compared.

The following table shows that during 1931 and 1932, the small farmers received the larger net income, while in 1934 and 1935 they received smaller net incomes than the larger farms.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Farms of about 80 acres with investments of $9,000	$831	—$42	$543	$905	$1,766
Farms of over 150 acres with investments of over $21,000	751	—1,555	739	2,450	5,936

During periods of prosperity, when incomes are large, these large farms should make it a policy to set aside a reserve to be used during depressions.

—MABEL CONNOR.

Relation of Size and Investment to Net Farm Incomes.

Fifty-five farm business records for the year 1935 have been used in compiling figures to show, first, the relationship of size to net income; second, the relationship of investment to net income.

These farms were first divided into four size groups, based on the number of tillable acres. There were four farms with less than 40 tillable acres, seventeen farms with 40 to 80 tillable acres, twenty-three farms with 80 to 160 tillable acres, and eleven farms with 160 or more.

The following table indicates that net income increases with size, in the majority of cases. The high net income shown for farms of less than 40 tillable acres reflects the influence of highly intensified poultry farms.

Relation of Size of Farms to Net Income.

Under 40 Acres		40 to 80 Acres	
Avg. No. of Tillable Acres	Net Income	Avg. No. of Tillable Acres	Net Income
30	$2,554	60	$1,246
80 to 160 Acres		**160 Acres and Over**	
Avg. No. of Tillable Acres	Net Income	Avg. No. of Tillable Acres	Net Income
116	$1,870	305	$4,567

In dividing the farms according to amount invested, there were ten farms with an investment of $1,624 to $10,000, fourteen farms from $10,000 to $13,000, fourteen farms from $13,000 to $21,000, and seventeen farms from $21,000 to $99,546.

Relation of Farm Investment to Net Income

Investment $1,624—$10,000		Investment $10,000—$13,000	
Amount Invested	Net Income	Amount Invested	Net Income
$6,481	$1,194	$11,331	$1,506
Return per $1,000	$184	Return per $1,000	133
Investment $13,000—$21,000		**Investment $21,000—$99,546**	
Amount Invested	Net Income	Amount Invested	Net Income
$15,599	$1,763	$38,776	$3,937
Return per $1,000	$113	Return per $1,000	$102

It is evident from this table that the farms with the small investments are efficiently operated units, for they have a higher return of interest per thousand dollars invested than the farms with larger investments. This may be due, of course, to type of farming.

—MABEL CONNOR.

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ECONOMIC TALKS with NEVADA FARMERS

VOLUME 1—No. VI.. RENO, NEVADA October, 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Turkey Price Outlook

The turkey price outlook is always of much interest to producers and to handlers of turkeys at this time of the year, when the new year's crop is about to move to market. Unfortunately, there is always a conflict of interests at marketing time between the producer, who always wants as good or better price than the year before, and the consumer, who is always hoping for lower prices.

Under modern methods of marketing turkeys through cooperative or private channels, any fluctuations in prices are quite generally reflected directly back to the producer.

The returns for turkeys to be received by the producer are what the consumer will pay minus marketing costs, and the price the consumer will pay may have little relation to the cost of producing the turkeys, but is affected directly by the buying power of the consumer, the price of competing products, and the supply of turkeys offered on the market. It will be interesting to analyze the 1936 turkey market outlook with respect to these factors.

Outlook Seems Favorable

Generally speaking, the outlook seems favorable.

The buying power of the consumer is somewhat better than last year, and is considered to be improving. Consumer goods are being absorbed in increasing quantities at generally advancing prices. It will be of interest to make a comparison between the years, 1935 and 1936, of prices on the Pacific Coast for food products considered to be in competition with turkeys.

Western fat cattle prices have been practically stationary for a year, with the market at the present time strong with a 25-cent advance per hundred over the previous few weeks' quotations.

In the case of hogs, prices are practically the same for both last year and this year at this time, with a slight decline anticipated during the holiday season.

Lambs are considered to be in a strong position, with prices at this time 40 to 50 cents per hundred above last year's prices at this time.

Colored Chickens Less

Colored roasters and colored hens, considered strong competitors of turkeys, showed a price of 1 to 2 cents less per pound the first week of October this year than the same time last year. Storage holdings of chickens show a heavy increase over last year at this time, due to very heavy early marketings in the middle west on account of severe drought conditions. The current price of eggs is up 3 cents per dozen as compared with 1935. Butter shows an advance of 6½ cents at this time over the same date last year.

The 1936 turkey crop is expected to show some increase over 1935 and will be earlier.

The supply of hen turkeys on the West Coast for Thanksgiving may be even less than last year, in spite of the reported increase in the total turkey crop, because of the demand for breeder hens already in evidence. This situation may result in a substantial premium for hens and light toms when marketing gets under way.

Prices Firm

The consuming trade has shown an increasing demand for turkeys throughout the year, absorbing heavy cold storage holdings, large numbers of breeder hens, and preseason young turkeys since the 1935 holiday season. Cold storage holdings at this date are more than one million pounds less than at this time last year.

It is especially encouraging at this time to note that, with all the factors mentioned exerting their influence on prices, the current price for turkeys in San Francisco is from 1 cent to 2 cents higher on loose deliveries than at this time last year, with an added 1 cent to 1½ cents for government graded and box-packed turkeys.

Turkey producers can help greatly in promoting and sustaining the maximum possible

prices this year by delivering only prime birds that will hold up well in storage, if storage is necessary to relieve congestion on the market, and by selling the turkeys only through agencies that are well financed and able to hold instead of selling on a falling market. A common prediction is for a good storage price after January.

—L. E. Cline.

* * * *

1936 United States Turkey Crop Survey

Turkey prices are directly influenced by the extent of current production, and it is very important that reliable estimates be assembled from producers and others well informed as to the extent of production for the year so that a true picture of the supply may be available along with information as to other factors that influence turkey prices when the prices for the new crop are being established.

National Survey Conducted

In the absence of any other disinterested efforts to determine early estimates of 1936 turkey numbers, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service has conducted a national turkey survey this year for the second successive year and submits herewith estimates from returns so far received.

All indications early this year pointed to a heavy increase in the 1936 turkey crop over the previous year's production. The present survey shows very definitely that the heavy increases anticipated have not materialized.

This survey, as a whole, indicates very strongly that the 1936 turkey crop for the United States will be approximately the same as the 1934 turkey crop. It will be remembered that the 1935 turkey crop was estimated to have been 10 per cent smaller than that of 1934.

Northeastern

The northeastern states, which were estimated to have produced approximately 5.5 percent of the national turkey crop last year, show, according to this year's survey, an increase amounting to 10.9 percent over last year. The states in this group show a variation from no increase to 25 percent increase.

Southeastern

The southeastern states, which were estimated to have produced last year 12.1 percent of the nation's turkey crop, show, according to the present survey, an increase of 7.9 percent over 1935. These states vary considerably in extent of increase from no increase to 13 per cent.

East North Central

The east north central states, comprising Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, which were estimated to have produced 4.8 percent of the national turkey crop in 1935, show an increase of 6.9 per cent this year over last year.

West North Central

The west north central district, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, which was estimated to have produced last year 21.7 percent of the nation's turkey crop, has been estimated, according to the survey, to have increased 9 percent over 1935.

Texas and Oklahoma

The states, Texas and Oklahoma, which according to last year's estimates, were considered to have produced 26.3 percent of the U. S. turkey crop, are expected to show a small increase over last year but returns are still incomplete.

Mountain States

The mountain states, which last year were estimated to have produced 13.9 percent. of the nation"s turkey crop, show the largest increase over 1935 of any of the districts, amounting to 27.9 percent increase for the year.

Pacific States

The Pacific states, consisting of Washington, Oregon, and California, which were estimated last year to have produced 15.7 percent of the nation's turkey crop, are next in line in the percentage increase, showing an estimated 18.3 percent increase over 1935 production. It is estimated that 38 percent of the turkeys of this district will be ready for the Thanksgiving market.

One of the interesting observations connected with the turkey survey this year is the extension of the period of production to both earlier and later months. Because of the inability of hatchery men to supply the demand for poults at the usual time, this will naturally result in spreading the market season over a longer period, and may be expected to relieve congestion in the markets, such as has often occurred in the past.

—L. E. Cline.

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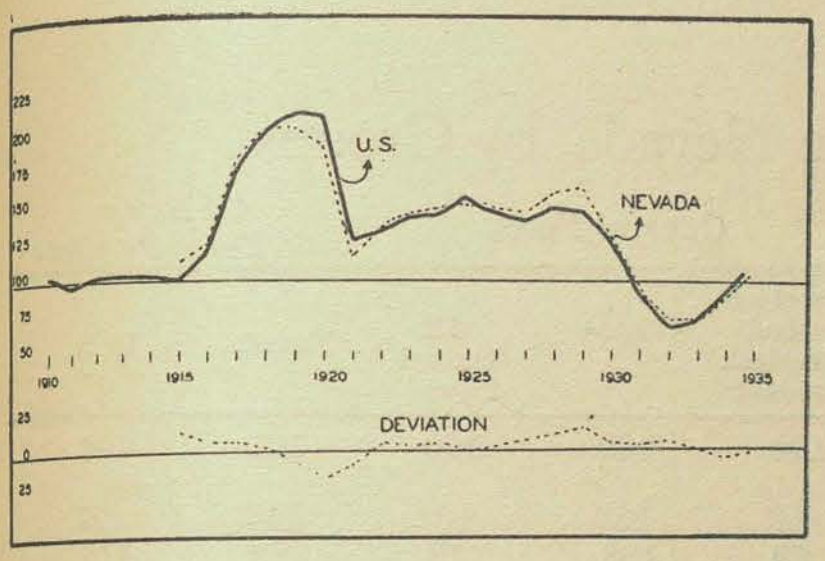
A Nevada Farm Price Index

A Nevada farm price index with which to follow and analyze past and present price trends of farm and range products has been constructed by the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

The accompanying table is the first release of this index, which will be described in more detail in a forthcoming bulletin of the Experiment Station. The weighted price of thirteen commidityy price series are used—beef cattle, lambs, sheep, wool, butterfat, hogs, eggs, chickens, calves, alfalfa hay, potatoes, wheat and barley.

The price series used are those obtained by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and represent the average prices received by Nevada farmers on the fifteenth of the month for the grades and qualities being marketed at that time. These monthly prices are weighted by the average quantity of each product marketed annually in the pe-



COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES AND NEVADA ANNUAL FARM PRICE INDEXES, AND THE DEVIATIONS OF THE NEVADA INDEX FROM THE UNITED STATES INDEX.

riod from 1924-1933 inclusive. The base used is the average of prices received during the five years 1910-1914.

Prices Are Weighted

All prices are weighted into two major groups, namely "range livestock" and "general farm." The range livestock group is divided into "beef cattle" and "sheep," the two major industries.

The sub-group "beef cattle" contains only the one price of beef cattle. The sub-group "sheep," contains the prices of lambs, sheep, and wool. The general farm group is subdivided into "livestock and livestock products" and "crops" on the basis of the type of commodity. The sub-group "livestock and livestock products" includes butterfat, hogs, chickens, eggs, calves and 10 percent of the total weighting of beef cattle. The sub-group "crops" includes alfalfa hay, potatoes, wheat and barley.

Follow U. S. Trends

In general, the changes of farm prices in Nevada have followed the major movements of farm prices in the United States.

The products of the beef and sheep enterprises carry nearly two-thirds of the total weighting in the Nevada index. Therefore, the simultaneous movement of the prices of the products of these two industries away from the level of other farm prices will cause marked departures of the Nevada index from the United States index. Since 1910, this situation has occurred twice for extended periods, once in 1919, 1920, and 1921, and again in 1928 and 1929.

In 1919 and 1920, the Nevada price index failed to rise as much as the United States farm price level, because the peak cattle numbers in those years were a depressing influence on beef cattle prices. Though all prices fell precipitously in 1921, beef cattle prices fell below the general price level as the excess numbers of cattle were being liquidated. Wool prices, also, fell proportionately lower, and the combined effect of the low prices for both beef cattle and wool pulled the Nevada price index down to 114, while the United States index dropped to 125.

Beef Cattle Prices Low

From 1922 to 1926, the Nevada price index moved along with the general level of farm prices in the United States. But the Nevada index for all products covers up the fact that beef cattle prices remained relatively low during all of this period but their effect on the index was offset by the relatively high prices received for lambs and wool.

The shortage of beef cattle caused a sharp rise of beef cattle prices in 1928 and 1929 which, along with the already relatively high prices of lambs and wool, pulled the Nevada farm price index 10 to 15 points above the United State index.

From 1930 to 1936, the annual Nevada price index has not varied much from the United States farm price index. While both indexes in 1936 show irregular movements from month to month beause of the differing effects of the drought, the general trend of farm prices in Nevada is the same as in the United States.

Highest in Late Winter and Early Spring

No corrections have been made for normal seasonal price movements. Therefore, with a level trend of general prices, the Nevada price index will tend to be the highest in late winter and early spring when fat livestock are going to market and when the prices of general farm products, for various reasons, are normally at their seasonal peak. The Nevada index will normally be at its low point in the fall when feeder cattle and sheep are coming off the range and the harvest season is ending for the grain, hay, and potato crops.

The seasonal movement of prices in Nevada explains why the Nevada index has dropped from its high point of 119 in April, 1936, to 114 for September, 1936. The United States farm price index, influenced more by drought factors, has moved upward steadily in recent months to reach a new high of 124 in August, 1936.

Price Trends on September 15

The September prices received by the sheepmen were relatively the highest of any group, the index being 139 compared to the all-products index of 114. Wool prices are about 10 cents a pound higher and lambs about $1.80 per cwt. higher than in the base period. Wool prices have been holding very steady for a year. Although lamb prices are relatively high, the September price in Nevada is, of course, based on feeder lambs. There is every indication now that Nevada lamb prices will advance normally as fat lambs replace feeder stock in the marketings.

The beef cattle index at 99 also represents the heavy feeder cattle marketings of September, and the present outlook is that the average price for Nevada will make the normal advance during the winter as fat cattle replace the present movements of feeder stock. The rather firm business conditions, the rising total purchasing power, and the short supplies of hogs are factors which are holding up beef and lamb prices in the face of ample cattle and sheep numbers. *Cruz Venstrom.*

Indexes of Farm Prices in Nevada, by Groups

	Range Livestock				*General Farm*		*All Range and Farm Products*	
	Beef Cattle	Sheep[1]	All Range Livestock[2]	Livestock and Livestock Products[3]	Crops[4]	All General Farm	Nevada	U. S.
Av. 1910-1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	104	122	112	93	134	107	110	98
1916	109	144	125	99	158	119	123	118
1917	136	247	189	133	230	166	180	175
1918	165	276	218	161	214	179	203	202
1919	168	254	209	178	227	195	204	213
1920	145	213	177	173	288	212	191	211
1921	105	110	108	122	129	125	114	125
1922	111	182	145	119	122	122	136	132
1923	102	211	154	123	140	129	144	142
1924	103	213	156	119	160	133	147	143
1925	103	220	159	134	173	148	154	156
1926	114	194	152	132	152	139	147	145
1927	122	186	153	130	135	132	145	139
1928	150	203	176	134	124	130	158	149
1929	161	191	175	139	147	142	162	146
1930	133	128	130	116	153	129	130	126
1931	91	87	89	86	106	93	90	87
1932	74	65	70	65	89	73	71	65
1933	63	89	75	61	72	65	71	70
1934	65	116	90	69	86	78	85	90
1935	112	116	114	96	98	96	107	108
1935								
Sept.	119	119	119	100	98	99	111	107
Oct.	107	127	117	100	89	96	108	109
Nov.	100	139	119	102	87	97	110	108
Dec.	109	143	125	108	92	102	116	110
1936								
Jan.	95	141	117	102	94	100	110	109
Feb.	95	143	118	98	96	97	110	109
Mar.	102	152	126	96	90	95	114	108
Apr.	112	152	131	100	99	100	119	105
May	110	149	129	93	103	97	116	103
June	102	151	125	94	112	100	116	107
July	95	147	120	102	122	109	116	115
Aug.	95*	140*	116*	104*	119*	109*	114*	124
Sept.	99*	139*	118*	108*	110*	109*	114*	124

* Preliminary

1—Lambs, wool, and sheep.

2—Lambs, wool, sheep and 90 percent of the beef cattle weighting.

3—Ten percent of beef cattle weighting and all butterfat, hogs, eggs, chickens, and calves.

4—Alfalfa hay, potatoes, wheat, and barley.

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cecil W. Creel, Director University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-9-12-#59-B&AB-300-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NEVADA DAIRY OUTLOOK IS SEEN AS FAVORABLE

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEVADA DAIRYMAN IS IN SIGHT FOR THIS FALL AND WINTER, IN THE OPINION OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID THIS WEEK.

THE DROUGHT IN THE MIDDLE WEST, WHICH IS NOW AFFECTING SUMMER PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO MAKE THINGS BETTER FOR THE NEVADA DAIRYMAN DURING THE WINTER.

IN SUMMARIZING THE CURRENT U. S. DAIRY SITUATION, THE U. S. OFFICIALS SAY THAT THREE MAJOR TRENDS ARE EVIDENT---DAIRY PRODUCTS PRICES AVERAGING HIGHER THIS FALL THAN LAST YEAR AT THE SAME SEASON, IMPROVED DEMAND CONDITIONS FOR THESE PRODUCTS, AND SOMEWHAT CURTAILED MILK PRODUCTION RESULTING FROM DROUGHT SHORTAGES OF FEED.

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW WAS HIGHER IN NEARLY ALL STATES THIS SUMMER, BUT APPARANTLY THIS GAIN, ACCORDING TO THE FIGURES, WAS OFFSET BY THE SMALLER NUMBER OF MILK COWS IN THE U. S., WITH THE RESULT THAT TOTAL U. S. PRODUCTION THIS YEAR IS PROBABLY RUNNING UNDER THAT OF 1934.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING IN SOME MAJOR DAIRY AREAS IN THE COUNTRY WHERE PASTURES WERE POOREST HELPED MAINTAIN HIGHER MILK PRODUCTION THERE THAN MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

THIS YEAR'S INCREASE IN U. S. BUTTER FAT PRICES OVER THOSE OF LAST YEAR IS ATTRIBUTED BY THE WASHINGTON OFFICIALS IN PART TO CURTAILED MILK PRODUCTION ON ACCOUNT OF THE DROUGHT AND IN PART TO AN IMPROVEMENT IN DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF INCREASED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND INCOME.

-30-

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

N E W S B U L L E T I N

Volume X No. 1

August 15, 1936

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 1935 in Carson Valley, Walker River Valley, Newlands Project, Southern Nevada and Eastern Nevada.

Introduction

Farm account records were kept in 1935 on 58 farms in Nevada. Along with the farm account records household accounts were obtained from 57 farms and of these 46 records were considered complete enough to be included in these summaries.

The discussion of this subject in News Bulletin Vol IX No. 2, met with such general interest that we are presenting another of the same type. Comparisons are made with 1934 data whenever comparable material is available.

Family Classification

As shown in Table I the average family in this study which included 46 families, consisted of 2.0 adult members, .8 of one child over 16 years, 1.8 under 16 years of age and .6 of one person hired farm labor, making an average of 5.2 persons per farm family. There was no significant change from 1934 classification.

The use of domestic hired labor in the household was practically non-existent. Domestics were hired in only two of the forty-six families, and in these for only very short periods of time. This was in the Walker River district, no other expenditures having been recorded for household labor in any of the other four districts.

TABLE I. CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES
By Districts According to Age and Labor Groups

District	Number of Families	Adults	No. of Children over 16 yrs.	No. of Children under 16 yrs.	Hired Household Labor	Hired Farm Labor	Total No. Persons in Family
Carson Valley	9	2.4	1.0	.6	0	1.5	5.5
Walker River	9	2.1	.1	1.6	.02	.5	4.3
Southern Nevada	10	1.9	.6	2.5	0	.7	5.7
Eastern Nevada	9	1.8	1.1	2.2	0	.3	5.4
Newlands Project	9	2.0	1.0	2.2	0	.1	5.3
All Districts	46	2.0	.8	1.8	0	.6	5.2

Cash Expended for Living, Furniture, Housing and Automobiles

The result of greater farm income in 1935 is indicated by increased expenditures for new furniture, new housing and house repairs. In 1934 only one new house was built by farmers cooperating in this work but in 1935 four new houses were built and furnished and major repairs were made on one other.

Cash living expense as used in Table II includes expenditures for food, operating expenses and supplies, health, development and recreation, personal and clothing, and life insurance and savings.

The average amount expended per family in 1935 was $898 for living, $70 for furniture, and $35 for house repairs.

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF CASH FARM HOME EXPENSES, 1935
Average Per Family

Area	Number of Families	Living Expense	Furni-ture	House Repairs	New Houses	New Autos	Total
Carson Valley	9	$1057	$37	$87	$ 0	$ 83	$1264
Walker River	9	759	52	26	0	0	837
Southern Nevada	10	1172	169	39	814	191	2385
Eastern Nevada	9	886	36	16	0	22	960
Newlands Project	9	584	46	8	0	0	638
Average All Farms	46	898	70	35	177	62	1242

Living Expense and Total Income per Family

The total living expense of a farm family as used in this study includes the cash expended for living expenses, the value of the farm produce used in the home and the rental value of the house. The value of farm produce and the rental value of the house taken together are referred to as farm privilege. The charge made for farm produce is based on the value of the produce if sold at the farm. Rent for the house is calculated at 10 percent of the inventory value on January 1, 1935.

Gross income from the farm as used in this study consists of the cash income from farm products sold plus income from labor off the farm, plus net increase in inventory values, plus the items of farm privilege. It does not include other income off the farm such as income from outside investments.

Records are available for 25 families which kept accounts for both the years 1934 and 1935 The average gross income for these families was $3498 in 1934 and $4807 in 1935. This shows a very substantial increase in farm income. There were small decreases in only four of the 25 farms.

The total living costs of these same 25 families increased from $1301 in 1934 to $1505 in 1935. There was also a small increase in the value of farm produce amounting to $17 per farm but there were decreases on 10 and increases on 15 of the 25 farms.

The data in Table III are compiled from the records of 46 families in 1935. Cash expenses include cash living costs, expenditures for furniture and expenditures for house repairs. The total living expense includes $1003 cash expense, $195 rent and $275 farm produce used, varying from a minimum of $326 on one small farm with a family of one to a maximum of $2893 on a farm with a family of 9 persons.

The average gross income per family was $4885. The total living expense was 30.3 percent of this amount showing that on the average farm a little less than one-third of the gross farm income is expended for living.

As would be expected the living expense per family increased with the gross farm income. On farms having an income of less than $2000, the average living expense was $889; on farms having a gross income between $2000 and $4000 it was $1421; with gross incomes between $4000 and $8000 it was $1730; and on farms having a gross income exceeding $8000 it was $2320. That the amount expended for living increases with gross income is also shown by the fact that the living expense of the same individual families increased with the increase in income in 1935 over that of 1934.

TABLE III. LIVING EXPENSE PER FAMILY
For the Year 1935

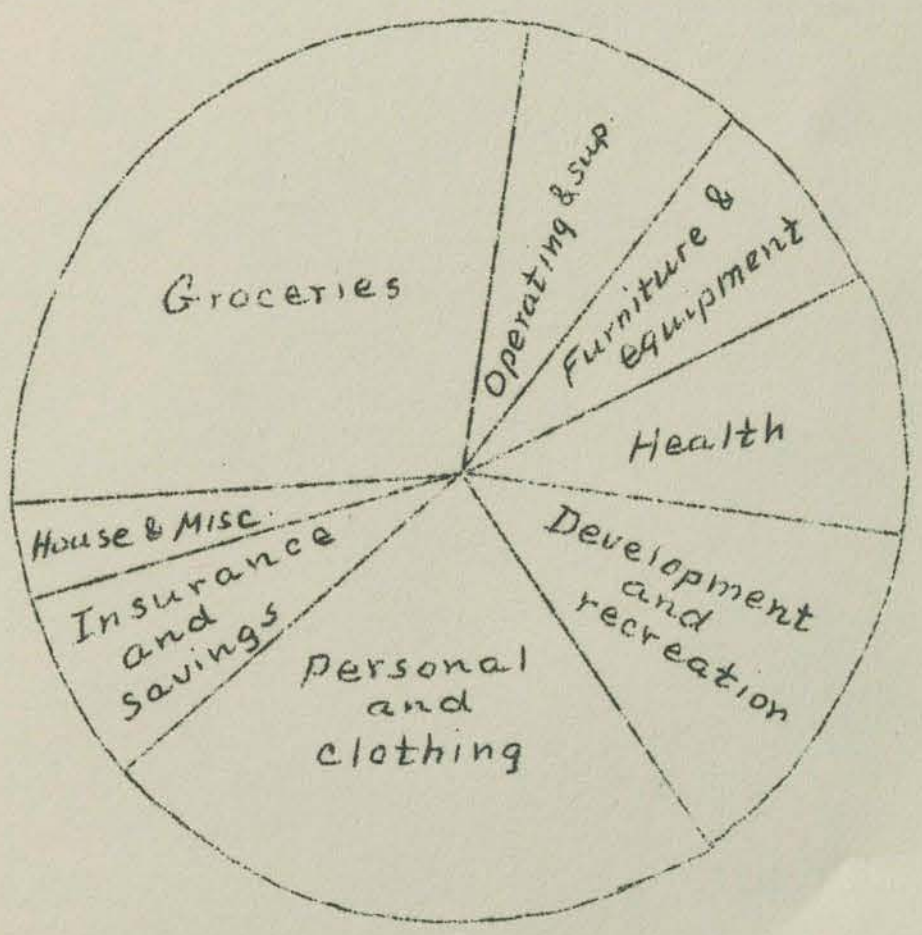
	Number of Farms	Cash Expenses	Rent of Dwelling	Farm Produce	Total Living Expense	Total Gross Income	Percent of Income Used For Living
Carson Valley	9	$1181	$434	$349	$1964	$8129	24.2
Walker River	9	837	154	235	1226	3730	32.9
Southern Nevada	10	1380	183	247	1810	5829	31.1
Eastern Nevada	9	938	111	241	1290	3296	39.1
Newlands Project	9	638	94	307	1039	3337	31.1
Average All Farms	46	1003	195	275	1473	4885	30.2

Cash Household expense per Farm Family

There was an average cash expenditure of $1003 per family for living expenses as found on 46 farms in Nevada in 1935. These expenses were divided as follows:

TABLE IV. AVERAGE AMOUNTS EXPENDED
FOR FARM HOME EXPENSE PER FAMILY

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Expense	Your Farm	
			Amt.	%
Groceries	$284	28.3		
Operating and Supplies	81	8.1		
Furniture and Equipment	74	7.4		
Health	94	9.4		
Development and Recreation	130	13.0		
Personal and Clothing	232	23.0		
Life Insurance and Savings	70	7.0		
Repairs on House	32	3.2		
Miscellaneous	6	.6		
Totals	$1003	100.0		

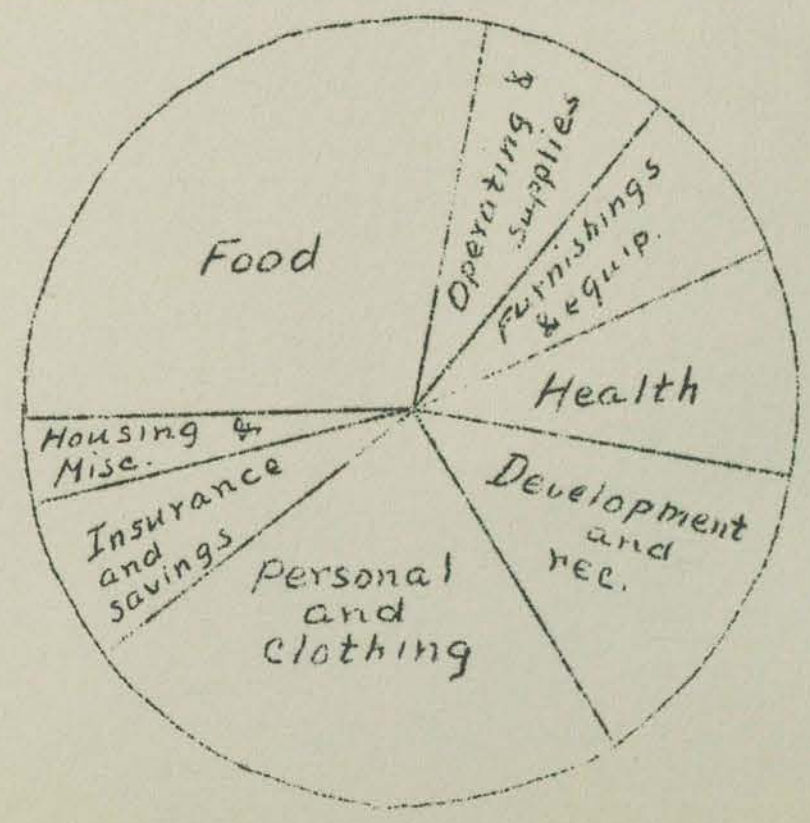


Cash Household Expenses Per Person

Table IV shows average expenditures per family for 46 families. In Table V the same items are calculated by counties and for the whole area on the basis of expenses per person. No attempt has been made to weight expenses according to age groups. Families vary in size all the way from one to nine persons. For this reason it is difficult to compare individual families with the averages. A better comparison can be made on a per person basis although the variation in numbers and age of children prevents exact comparisons.

TABLE V. HOUSEHOLD CASH EXPENSES PER PERSON

	Food	Operating & Supplies	Furnishings & Equipment	Health	Development & Recreation	Personal & Clothing	Life Ins.& Savings	Housing	Misc.	Total
Carson Valley	$70	$23	$ 7	$25	$25	$27	$24	$16	$ 0	$217
Walker River	51	21	12	21	18	56	9	6	0	194
Southern Nevada	43	13	33	13	48	70	18	4	2	244
Eastern Nevada	64	8	7	21	17	40	9	3	4	173
Newlands Project	44	13	9	12	11	26	5	2	0	122
Average-241.3 Persons	54	16	14	18	25	44	13	6	1	191
Your Farm										



Farm Produce Used Per Family Per Year

Table VI indicates that most of the milk butter, eggs, poultry, pork, potatoes, and fuel is derived from the farm. Beef is supplied from the farm in most cases only in cold weather. Because of warm weather during most of the year in Southern Nevada, the farmers of that section are not able to use as much home killed meats as they do in the cooler parts of the state.

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 lbs.	Potatoes lbs.	Vegetables Value	Fruit Value	Turkeys lbs	Fuel Cords	Wheat for Flour lbs.
Carson Valley	218.3	329.2	160.9	472.2	843.9	87.7	8	1854	$34	$15		3.7	111
Walker River	204.5	142.6	77.4	96.3	251.9	74.6		577	27		21.1	4.8	492
Southern Nevada	249.0	108.7	62.1	62.7	56.7	4.0		33	56	8	3.7	.3	
Eastern Nevada	245.4	151.1	30.9	161.5	198.0	72.5		590	29	3	1.6	4.6	650
Newlands Project	248.9	228.9	105.5	327.0	172.0	19.3	24	530	47	32	17.1	.4	150
Average	233.3	179.7	83.3	198.7	271.0	47.9	5.5	629.7	40	11	9.0	3.2	270

Farm Produce Used Per Person Per Year

Table VII indicates that the farm supplied 44.1 pounds of butterfat per person. The total butterfat consumed per person including the butter purchased at wholesale rates by dairy farmers was about 75 pounds, an equivalent of 250 gallons of milk. This is divided about as follows: In the form of milk 42 percent, in cream 11 percent, and in the form of butter 47 percent.

Each person consumed on the average 34 dozen eggs per year, 15.7 pounds of chicken meat, 37.6 pounds of beef, 51.1 pounds of pork, 9.1 pounds of mutton, 1 pound of honey, 119 pounds of potatoes, $7 worth of farm vegetables, $2 worth of fruit, and 1.7 pounds of turkey.

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 lbs.	Potatoes lbs.	Vegetables Value	Fruit Value	Turkeys lbs.	Fuel Cords	Wheat for flour lbs.
Carson Valley	40	60.3	29.5	86.6	154.7	15.9	1.5	339.8	$6	$3		.67	20.4
Walker River	47.3	33.0	17.9	22.3	58.2	17.2		133.4	6		4.9	1.12	113.8
Southern Nevada	40.2	17.5	10.0	10.1	9.1	.6		5.4	9	1	.6	.05	
Eastern Nevada	45.5	28.0	5.7	29.9	33.3	13.4		109.3	5	.50	.3	.9	120.4
Newlands Project	50.4	46.3	21.4	66.2	34.8	3.9	4.8	107.2	9	6	3.5	.7	30.4
Average	44.1	34.0	15.7	37.6	51.1	9.1	1.0	119.0	7	2	1.7	.6	51.1

Farm Produce Used On 27 Farms In 1934 and 1935

Except for butter, eggs, and pork there was a small reduction in the amount of farm produce used per family in 1935, when compared with 1934. Records are available from 27 farms of farm produce used in both 1934 and 1935. The summary of these records is as follows:

TABLE VIII. FARM PRODUCE USED ON 27 FARMS IN 1934 AND 1935

	1934	1935
Milk and cream, butterfat equivalent, lbs.	264	265
Eggs, doz.	220	226
Poultry and turkey, lbs	126	92
Beef, lbs.	381	338
Pork, lbs.	295	339
Mutton, lbs.	89	38
Honey, lbs.	.7	.3
Potatoes, lbs.	1036	866
Vegetables, value, dollars	50	44
Fruit, value, dollars	26	18
Fuel, cords	6.5	3.5

SUMMARY

1. The areas included in this study cover the general farm areas of the state but not the areas devoted primarily to range.

2. The average size of family was 5.2 persons.

3. Cash household expense was $1003 per family, an increase of $258 over 1934.

4. The average living expense per family, including farm produce and rental of farm home, was $1473 per family and $283 per person.

5. The total food cost per person was $99 per year or 27 cents per day and 45 percent of this cost was derived from the farm.

N E W S B U L L E T I N

Volume X No. 2

November 10, 1936

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
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EFFICIENCY FACTORS
1935 Farm Accounts

Data for 1935 in Carson Valley, Walker River Valley, Newlands Project, Southern Nevada and Eastern Nevada.

By

V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist

Introduction

Many factors enter into the management of a farm. The farmer who has a definite plan and knows what to expect from each major enterprise will manage his crops and livestock in such a way as to secure the greatest net return. Efficiency in crop production is indicated by yield per acre or by a percent of the average production. In the dairy enterprise the number of pounds of butterfat produced per cow and the number of tons of hay required to produce one hundred pounds of butterfat measure efficiency. Each enterprise has its own measure of efficiency. The efficiency of labor and management may be shown by the number of productive work units (P.W.U.) per worker.

Efficiency Factors - Crops

The index for areas shown in Table I is a comparison of crop yields in the form of a percent derived by dividing the average yield in an area or on a farm by a state yield. The state yield is derived from various sources. Many farms produce more per acre and many produce less. It is set up after carefully considering yields of major farm crops over a term of years.

The following yields per acre are used as bases for determining the index: Alfalfa 4 tons, wheat 1 ton, barley 1 ton, oats 1 ton, shelled corn 1 ton, corn silage 10 tons, potatoes 7 tons, oats and alfalfa cut for hay 1.5 tons, meadow hay 1.5 tons, and cantaloupes 125 crates.

The yields shown in Table I compared with the index bases given above give the index on line 1.

The index and yields for "Your Farm" are written in pencil on the margin so you may compare them with the average in each area.

TABLE I. EFFICIENCY FACTORS - CROPS

	Carson Valley	Newlands Project	Walker River	Eastern Nevada	Southern Nevada	Your Farm
Average farm index, crop yields	107	77	86	79	89	
Alfalfa, tons per acre	4.09	3.12	3.16	3.36	4.55	
Barley, pounds per acre	2620	993	1919	1589	1486	
Wheat, pounds per acre	1691	1561	1352	1623	1416	
Oats, pounds per acre	1988	--	1000	848	575	
Potatoes, tons per acre	10.3	--	9.7	3.1	--	
Corn, pounds shelled corn per acre	--	2123	--	1200	2077	
Corn silage, tons per acre	--	--	--	--	9.3	
Cantaloupes, standard crates per acre	--	73	--	--	116	
Sugar Beet Seed, pounds cleaned seed per acre	--	--	--	--	1566	
Tomato Plants, number of plants per acre	--	--	--	--	224,691	
Radishes, dozen bunches per acre	--	--	--	--	1112	
Asparagus, crates per acre	--	--	--	--	43.5	

Efficiency Factors - Animal Enterprises

Unit production is shown in the first six items. The remainder of the table is devoted to feed efficiency.

TURKEYS. The 1935 farm accounts contain records of 10 turkey flocks in which 5,306 turkeys were finished. The average weight of finished birds was 14.9 pounds dressed. All feed was calculated on the basis of finished birds, hence where poults were hatched on the farm there was a greater feed cost per finished bird since the feed for breeding stock was included in the total feed bill. The two areas, Newlands and Southern Nevada, show much more feed per finished bird, principally because in these areas there was a higher proportion of poults hatched on the farm.

DAIRY COWS. Seven hundred and ninety-one cows were reported during 1935. Seventy-three percent of these cows were in herds classed as livestock-dairy or dairy. In these herds the average production per cow was 242 pounds of fat. Twenty-seven percent of the dairy cows were reported from farms classed as general, crop farms, and poultry, and the production per cow on these farms was 207 pounds of fat. About three-fourths of the cows in this study were Holsteins and Shorthorns, weighing 1200 pounds to 1500 pounds.

In computing hay equivalent the following values were used.

60	a.u. days good pasture	⇔ 1 ton alfalfa
2.5	tons silage	⇔ 1 ton alfalfa
.5	tons grain	⇔ 1 ton alfalfa
3.0	tons melons, pumpkins, or squash	⇔ 1 ton alfalfa

In the Newlands area no grain was fed, the ration consisting of about three-fourths alfalfa hay and one-fourth pasture. In Southern Nevada the ration consisted of alfalfa 55 percent, pasture 15 percent, grain 7 percent, and silage 13 percent. This type of feeding required 2.7 tons of hay equivalent to produce 100 pounds of butterfat.

In Carson Valley, Walker River and Eastern Nevada areas a larger amount of pasture was included in the ration, but no grain or silage was fed and it required from 2.8 to 3.1 tons of hay equivalent to produce 100 pounds of butterfat.

CHICKENS. Eighty-four percent of the cooperating farms reported chickens. The primary purpose of these flocks is to supply eggs and meat for use on the farm. On most farms skim milk is fed in lieu of mash and in computing the mash equivalent, 1 gallon of skim milk ⇔ 1 pound of mash. In general the percent of mash in the ration was low and the egg production was also low. Since each area contains some flocks which were maintained on a semi-commercial basis, Table III has been computed for the purpose of comparing straight farm flocks kept for home use only with those flocks kept primarily for the sale of eggs.

HOGS. There were 150 litters of pigs produced from 96 sows and the average number of pigs raised per litter was 6.3. A large number of farmers sell their pigs as feeders, hence the number of pounds of pork produced per litter is low, the average being 891 pounds.

⇔ Is equivalent to

Hogs were fed corn, wheat, barley, milo, potatoes, skim milk, stock melons, and cantaloupes. The average total digestible nutrient value of these feeds were used to reduce the total feed to a grain equivalent. The following list of feeds indicates the values given to each kind of feed in terms of grain.

2 pounds alfalfa	= 1	pound grain
1 a.u. day pasture	= 16.5	pounds grain
5 pounds melons	= 1	pound grain
1 gallon skim milk	= 1.3	pounds grain
4.5 pounds potatoes	= 1	pound grain mixture

It required from 4.2 pounds to 6.6 pounds of grain equivalent to produce a pound of pork.

SHEEP. Farm flocks of sheep varied from 20 to 400 ewes. The average lamb crop was 120 percent, varying from 100 percent in Newlands area to 130 percent in Walker River. The yield of wool was from 8.5 pounds to 9.6 pounds per fleece

TABLE II. EFFICIENCY FACTORS - ANIMAL ENTERPRISES

	Carson Valley	Newlands Project	Walker River	Eastern Nevada	Southern Nevada	Your Farm
Average weight finished turkeys	11.7	15.0	15.3	--	14.5	
Butterfat per cow, lbs.	236	213	231	206	264	
Eggs per hen	115	128	98	109	85	
Pounds pork per litter	1152	1280	753	528	357	
Percent lamb crop	120	100	130	--	--	
Pounds wool per fleece	8.5	8.6	9.6	--	--	
Tons hay equivalent fed per cow	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.5	7.2	
Tons hay equivalent fed per 100 pounds of fat	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.7	
Pounds grain per hen	72	59	51	54	84	
Pounds mash per hen	12	26	29	2	15	
Pounds total feed per hen	84	85	80	56	99	
Pounds feed per doz. eggs	8.8	8.1	9.7	6.2	14	
Pounds of grain per finished turkey	77	82	52	--	48	
Pounds of mash per finished turkey	--	22	25	--	46	
Total pounds feed per finished turkey	77	104	77	--	94	
Total pounds feed per pound of turkey	6.6	6.9	5.1	--	6.5	
Pounds of grain equivalent per pound of pork	4.4	6.5	4.1	4.2	6.2	

Feeding Efficiency - Laying Hens

Flocks of hens were divided into two types: Farm flocks kept primarily for home use and semi-commercial flocks kept for both home use and for commercial purposes. Thirty farm flocks contained 940 hens and 9 flocks contained 3397 hens. Eighty percent of the hens reported were kept in 19 flocks and 20 percent were kept in 30 flocks.

Hens kept primarily for home use were fed 115 pounds of feed per hen and produced 96 eggs per hen. Hens kept in semi-commercial flocks were fed 76 pounds of feed per hen and produced 117 eggs per hen.

TABLE III. FEEDING EFFICIENCY - LAYING HENS

Type of Flock	Average Number Hens	Per Hen				Lbs. feed per dozen eggs
		Eggs	Lbs. Grain	Lbs. Mash	Total Feed	
Home Use	31	96	93	22	115	14
Semi-Commercial	222	117	57	19	76	8

Feeding Efficiency - Turkeys

It probably takes the same amount of feed to finish a turkey which is hatched on the farm as it does to finish one which is purchased as a poult, but where birds are hatched on the farm it is necessary to feed the breeders for a year. The usual custom is to save breeder hens from the young birds each year, selling these hens in June after the breeding season or else holding them until the following October or November. Therefore more feed is required per finished bird when the poults are hatched on the farm.

Farm accounts for 1935 show 4 turkey flocks for which the poults were purchased and 6 flocks in which the poults were hatched on the farm.

Table IV shows that it required 77 pounds of feed per bird and 5 pounds of feed per pound of finished turkey where the poults were purchased, and 105 pounds of feed per bird and 7 pounds of feed per pound of finished turkey where the birds were hatched on the farm. The excess of feed in the latter case may be considered as part of the original cost of the poults since this excess was necessary for the breeding stock. The difference in feed amounted to 28 pounds per finished bird. The value of feed was 1.88 cents per pound, making the cost of feed for turkeys hatched on the farm 52 cents per bird and 3.8 cents per pound more than the turkeys which were purchased as poults. The purchased poults cost 35 cents per finished bird, showing a poult cost of 17 cents per finished bird less for flocks where poults were purchased.

TABLE IV. FEEDING EFFICIENCY - TURKEYS

	Number Flocks	Number Finished Birds	Per Finished Bird			Lbs.Feed per lb. dressed turkey
			Lbs. Grain	Lbs. Mash	Total Lbs.Feed	
Poults purchased	4	2097	55	22	77	5
Poults hatched on farm	6	3209	70	35	105	7

NEWLANDS PROJECT - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Also contains estimates for balance of Churchill County not in Newlands Project) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	700	700	680	660	640	620	650	630	640	665	665	
Aver. Farm Size - acres (Project only)							136	138	132	122	124	
Farm Population - No.	2,750	2,625	2,700	2,600	2,550	2,650	3,025	2,950	2,925	2,950	2,900	
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	31,000	28,500	29,400	29,400	29,500	29,500	31,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	30,000	
Wheat - acres	4,100	4,700	5,900	4,800	5,700	5,300	3,800	4,200	3,300	4,600	5,400	
Barley & Oats - acres	400	825	950	1,200	1,600	1,100	930	750	1,030	1,025	1,550	
All other crops - acres	3,100	4,000	3,800	5,000	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,000	4,400	3,400	1,700	
Total harvested- acres	38,600	38,025	40,500	40,400	40,600	39,700	39,630	40,950	39,730	41,025	38,650	
Idle, Failure, Etc.-acres	1,400	1,975	500	600	400	1,800	2,370	1,050	2,230	975	3,350	
Total Crop - acres	40,000	40,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,500	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	
All Other Land in Farms acres	80,000	80,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	78,500	78,000	78,000	75,000	74,000	73,000	
Total Land in Farms (000) - acres	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	117	116	115	115
Land Not in Farms (000) - acres	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,112	3,115	3,116	3,117	3,117
Total in County(000)-acres	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232	3,232
Acres Irrigated (project only, not including large pasture)	44,280	42,453	45,459	49,255 1/	49,978 2/	47,301	45,908	42,672	44,304	45,704	40,640	

1/ Contains about 1000 acres not as the Newlands Project. 2/ Probably contains some native pasture acres.

NEWLANDS PROJECT - Land Use and Production Data Showing The Trend from 1924 to 1935 Sheet 2
(Also contains estimates for balance of Churchill County not in Newlands Project)- Continued

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa	Acres	31,000	28,500	29,400	29,400	29,500	29,500	31,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	30,000	
Yield per acre	Tons	3.0	3.2	3.34	2.96	3.3	3.15	3.27	2.21	2.9	2.78	2.17	
Production	Tons	93,000	91,000	98,000	87,000	97,000	93,000	101,000	73,000	90,000	89,000	65,000	
Wheat	Acres	4,100	4,700	5,900	4,800	5,700	5,300	3,800	4,200	3,300	4,600	5,400	
Yield per acre	Tons	.66	.66	.66	.71	.74	.70	.74	.52	.57	.74	.65	
Production	Tons	2,700	3,100	3,900	3,400	4,200	3,700	2,800	2,200	1,900	3,400	3,500	
Barley & Oats	Acres	400	825	950	1,200	1,600	1,100	930	750	1,030	1,025	1,550	
Yield per acre	Tons		(About the same as wheat)										
Production	Tons	300	570	540	800	1,100	700	500	400	600	775	1,175	
All Cattle	No.	13,000	14,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	15,000
Percent turnover	%												
Animals sold	No.	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	5,250	5,000	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,000	6,000	
Ave. wt. sales	Lbs.												
Calf crop	%	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	
All Sheep	No.	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	20,000
Ewes	No.	31,000	31,000	31,000	27,000	19,000	15,500	11,500	12,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	
Lamb crop	%	96	81	92	78	89	69	87	88	55	65	72	
Total disposed (Sheep & lambs)	No.	24,000	18,000	25,000	19,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	
Ave. wt. lambs	Lbs.												
Wool shorn	Lbs.	300,000					145,000						150,000
Wt.wool per fleece	Lbs.												
Horses & mules	No.	3,800	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,200	2,800	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,400	

NEWLANDS PROJECT - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935 Sheet 3
(Also contains estimates for balance of Churchill County not in Newlands Project) - Continued

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Dairy Cows	No.	4,725	4,950	5,350	5,500	4,900	4,925	4,725	5,125	4,825	4,950	4,750	
Ave.Prod.B.F. per cow	Lbs.												
Ave. Prod. B.F. per cow sold	Lbs.	210	210	215	218	225	223	203	203	187	195	184	
Total B.F.sold(000)	Lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,150	1,200	1,100	1,100	980	1,000	930	950	890	
B.F. sold as fresh milk (000)	Lbs.												
Chickens-laying hens	No.	40,000	45,000	60,000	80,000	65,000	57,000	69,000	71,000	57,000	57,000	33,000	
Ave.Prod. Per hen	Doz.	6.3	7	9	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.3	9	8.8	8.8	12	
Total eggs produced (000)	Doz.	250	315	540	740	620	550	640	640	500	500	400	
Total eggs sold (000)	Doz.	175	225	450	640	520	450	540	540	400	400	345	
Eggs sold per hen	Doz.	4.4	5.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.0	10.4	
Chickens sold(000)	No.	15					70						
Turkeys raised(000)	No.	23	21	31	48	58	47	36	31	38	34	27	
Hogs on Jan. 1	No.	2,300	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,600	2,500	1,800	2,600	2,300	2,200	2,500	
No. of sows	No.		475		575	400	300	300	400	350	350	350	
Aver. number pigs raised per litter	No.												
Aver. wt. hogs marketed	Lbs.												
Alfalfa shipped-meal	Tons					6,800	6,600	6,200	440	2,000	2,400	2,500	
" " -baled	Tons					2,000	3,100	2,200	4,900	2,500	2,700	3,100	
Hay to beef-finished	Tons					18,400	18,350	22,000	25,400	14,700	16,000		
" " lambs- "	Tons					5,800	7,100	4,500	5,300	2,200	5,600		
Total hay sold or for sale	Tons						31,000	42,000	28,000	40,000	33,000	32,000	

CLARK COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	200	212	230	248	265	280	294	300	300	280	260	241
Aver.Farm Size-total acres												
" " " -crop "												
Farm Population - No.	1,100	1,110	1,115	1,120	1,125	1,130	1,134	1,200	1,250	1,225	1,225	1,200
Acres Assessed(Private) (000)	141	143	142	144	149	153	160	165	163	148	151	
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa & Other hay-acres	2,100	2,130	2,160	2,190	2,220	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,200	2,200
All Grain - acres	1,315	1,315	1,320	1,320	1,325	1,325	1,340	1,355	1,370	1,385	1,400	1,400
All Corn - acres	340	335	335	330	325	322	300	280	255	235	214	200
Truck crop & fruit-acres	397	520	490	460	680	744	585	570	660	580	610	595
Other crops-acres	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Total harvested-acres	4,752	4,900	4,905	4,900	5,150	5,241	5,075	5,055	5,135	5,050	5,024	4,955
Idle,Failure,Etc.-acres	748	600	595	600	350	259	425	445	365	450	476	545
Total Crop - acres	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
All Other Land in Farms-acres	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500
Total Land in Farms-acres	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	18,000
Land Not in Farms (000) - acres	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5128.8	5130.8	5130.8
Total in County(000)-acres	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149
Acres Irrigated	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,250	7,000

CLARK COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 2

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All hay	Acres	2,100	2,130	2,160	2,190	2,220	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,200	2,200
Yield per acre	Tons	3.3	3.3	3.35	3.4	3.5	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
Production	Tons	7,000	7,000	7,200	7,500	7,800	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,800	7,800
Total all corn	Acres	340	335	335	330	325	322	300	280	255	235	214	200
Corn-grain	Acres	5	30	60	90	120	136	120	105	90	75	58	60
Yield per acre	Bu.	25	25	25	25	25	23	25	25	25	25	26.5	25
Total Production	Bu.	125	750	1,500	2,250	3,000	3,114	3,000	2,525	2,250	1,975	1,537	
Corn-silage & other	Acres	335	305	275	240	205	186	180	175	165	160	156	140
Yield per acre	Tons						11.5						
Total Production	Tons												
All Grain	Acres	1,315	1,315	1,320	1,320	1,325	1,325	1,340	1,355	1,370	1,385	1,400	
Yield per acre	Bu.	25	21	21	21	21	23	22.4	23.7	25	26.2	27.5	
Total Production	Bu		28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	30,000	32,000	34,000	36,000	38,500	
Sorghums	Acres						116					451	
Cash Crops-Moapa													
Asparagus	Acres	60	75	130	130	140	166	130	130	150	140	100	90
Cantaloupes	Acres	200	270	160	100	250	170	150	120	190	100	150	120
Watermelons	Acres	10	20	20	20	30	100						
Sugar beet seed	Acres										30	50	75
Bunch vegetables	Acres	27	35	60	90	120	148	100	70	70	60	60	50
Tomato Plants	Acres		20	20	20	40	60	80	100	100	100	100	110
Total Moapa	Acres	297	420	390	360	580	644	460	420	510	430	460	445
Other Valleys	Acres	100	100	100	100	100	100	125	150	150	150	150	150
County Total	Acres	397	520	490	460	680	744	585	570	660	580	610	595

CLARK COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 3

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All Cattle	No.	6,000	4,000	3,800	3,800	3,500	3,200	3,000	3,800	4,400	4,800	5,000	5,200
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	24	24	22	23	22	20	24	24	
Sold & used	No.												
Aver.Wt.sold & used	Lbs.												
Calf crop 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
Dairy Cows	No.	570	569	565	560	555	550	549	600	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
Production per cow	Gal.	530	530	550	570	580	595	595	600	650	700	700	700
Total Prod.	1000 Gal.	304	308	313	318	322	326	326	360	520	700	700	700
Hogs - Jan. 1	No.	670	670	630	590	550	510	500	500	500	500	500	500
No. of sows	No.	90	90	85	80	75	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Aver. weight	Lbs.		Trend from				200-350		to			180-240	
Average pigs per litter	No.			(About	5.0	- estimated	from corn-hog contracts)						
Chickens - Jan. 1	No.	10,000	11,000	14,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Aver. eggs laid per hen	No.	90	100	110	115	120	120	120	120	115	110	110	110
Chickens sold	No.												
Horses & Mules	No.	930	930	920	910	900	890	880	880	880	880	875	875
Turkeys raised	No.						7,300					4,000	

1/ State Average.

.DOUGLAS COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935 Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
Aver. Farm Size-total A.	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620
" " " -crop acres	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Farm Population - No.	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other hay - acres	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Wheat - acres	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,500
Barley - acres	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,550	1,600	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,400
Oats - acres	500	500	500	500	600	600	600	550	550	550	550	550
Potatoes - acres	180	200	230	250	230	260	260	200	260	250	290	250
All other crops - acres	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total harvested-acres	20,580	20,600	20,230	20,350	19,730	19,760	20,110	20,150	19,810	20,200	20,240	20,000
Idle,Failure,etc.-acres	420	400	770	650	1,270	1,240	890	850	1,190	800	760	1,000
Total crop - acres	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
All Other Land in Farms - acres	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Total Land in Farms (000) - acres 1/	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Land Not in Farms												
Private (000) - acres	35	36	36	37	38	38	38	38	38	18	18	18
Railroad	None											
Public (000) - acres	304	303	303	302	301	301	301	301	301	321	321	321
Total in County(000)-acres	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469
Acres Irrigated(000)-acres	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

1/ Does not include land owned in California by Douglas County farmers.

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa	Acres	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Yield per acre	Tons	2.54	2.86	3.14	3.14	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Total Production	Tons	28,000	32,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	31,000	33,000	23,000	30,000	30,000	26,000	28,000
All other Hay	Acres	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Yield per acre	Tons	1.5	1.66	1.5	1.66	1.66	1.5	1.33	1.66	1.33	1.5	1.5	1.66
Total Production	Tons	9,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Wheat	Acres	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,500
Yield per acre	Bu.	18					33	30	33	30	35	30	26
Production	Bu.	25,000					43,000	42,000	49,500	39,000	52,500	45,000	39,000
Barley	Acres	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,550	1,600	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,400
Yield per acre	Bu.	60					57	60	56	60	58	61	61
Total Production	Bu.	70,000					74,100	93,000	89,600	84,000	92,800	97,600	85,400
Total Production	Tons	1,750					1,852	2,325	2,240	2,100	2,320	2,440	2,135
Potatoes	Acres	180	200	230	250	230	260	260	200	260	250	290	230
Yield per acre	Bu.	160	200	250	280	280	310	280	280	325	300	295	260
Total Production	Bu.	28,800	40,000	57,500	70,000	64,400	80,600	72,800	56,000	84,500	75,000	85,500	65,000
Total Production	Tons	864	1,200	1,725	2,100	1,932	2,418	2,184	1,680	2,535	2,250	2,550	1,950
Percent marketed	%												
Percent commercial acreage													
Cars shipped(season)	No.												
Oats	Acres	500	500	500	500	600	600	600	550	550	550	550	550
Yield per acre	Bu.	40					45					53	
Total Production	Bu.	20,000					27,000					29,200	
Alfalfa hay shipped	Tons						754	49	16	390	331	388	

DOUGLAS COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935 Sheet 3

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All Cattle	No.	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Turnover	%	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Sold and used	No.	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930
Average weight	Lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Calf Crop - beef	%	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Calf Crop - dairy	%	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
All Sheep	No.	90,000	90,000	90,000	80,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Turnover 2/	%	53	39	56	46	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Sold and used	No.												
Lambs saved 2/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Lambs sold, Aver. Wt. 2/	Lbs.	68	69	68	69	67	67	66	66	67	67	67	
Ewes, year and over 1/	%	80					45					65	
Aver. Wt. per fleece 2/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
No. shorn-% of Jan. 1 2/	%	92	96	94	92	93	86	91	95	79	85	90	91
Dairy Cows	No.	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,250	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
B.F. per cow	Lbs.	230	230	230	230	235	235	235	230	230	230	230	230
Chickens-Jan. 1	No.	20,000	20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	18,000
Eggs laid per hen	No.	105	105	110	110	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Hogs on Jan. 1	No.	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,580	2,490	2,400	2,400	2,340	2,310	2,280	2,250
No. of sows	No.	450	450	450	450	430	415	400	400	390	385	380	375
Pigs raised per litter	No.	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Aver. Wt. Mkt. Hogs	Lbs.								198	187	195		
Horses and Mules	No.	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Turkeys raised	No.						1,760						

1/ From U. S. census 2/ State Average

ELKO - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Aver.Farm Size-total acres	4,898	4,889	4,889	4,889	4,889	4,889	4,889	4,667	4,444	4,444	4,444	
" " " -crop "	309	320	320	331	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342
Farm Population - No.	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,650	2,700	2,750	2,800	2,840	2,880	2,920	2,960	3,000
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa & Other hay-A. acres-(000)	135	140	140	145	150	150	145	135	135	130	120	120
All grain - acres	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000
Potatoes - acres	300	300	300	300	300	300	200	200	300	200	200	300
Other crops - acres	700	700	700	700	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total harvested A.-(000)	139	144	144	149	154	154	149	139	139	134	124.5	124.1
Idle,Failure,Etc.-A.-(000)							5	15	15	20	30.5	29.9
Total Crop-acres (000)	139	144	144	144	149	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
All Other Land in Farms-acres-(000)	2,065	2,056	2,056	2,051	2,046	2,046	2,046	1,946	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,946
Total Land in Farms (000) acres	2,204	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100
Land Not in Farms (000) acres	8,714	8,718	8,718	8,718	8,718	8,718	8,718	8,818	8,918	8,918	8,918	8,818
Total in County(000)-A.	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918	10,918
Acres Irrigated(000)-Max.	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
" " "-Actual	180	200	180	200	180	180	170	150	185	180	150	180
Railroad land(000)-acres	1,191	1,229	1,203	1,182	1,093	1,032	1,042	991	1,001	1,001	1,028	
Acres assessed (000)	1,574	1,567	1,592	1,618	1,717	1,780	1,779	1,846	1,837	1,833	1,865	

ELKO COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 2

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa hay	Acres	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	13,000
Yield per acre	Tons	1.2	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.78	1.67	1.94	.31	1.88	1.86	.39	1.38
Production	Tons	18,000	25,000	25,000	27,000	32,000	30,000	35,000	5,000	30,000	28,000	5,000	18,000
Other hay (000)	Acres	120	124	124	128	132	132	127	119	119	115	107	107
Yield per acre	Tons	.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.3	1.2	.95	.55	.9
Production (000)	Tons	96	136	124	140	132	132	127	36	142	110	59	96
All Grain	Acres	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000
Yield per acre	Bu.												
Production	Bu.												
All Cattle-Jan.1(000)	No.	140	132	132	132	130	130	130	130	115	120	130	150
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	25	25	22	23	23	23	20	24	24
Sold & used	No.	35,000	29,000	32,000	33,000	32,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	29,000	24,000	31,000	
Aver.WT.sold& used2/	Lbs.					942	872	828	795				
Calf crop 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
All Sheep-Jan.1 (000)	No.	300	300	340	350	360	340	350	300	300	250	275	284
Turnover 1/	%	53	39	56	46	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Turnover (000)	No.	159	117	190	161	202	122	144	126	66	90	96	
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Aver. Wt. lambs	Lbs.												
Ewes-1Yr.& over 1/	%		76	78	77	77	77	76	75	79	81	78	77
Aver.Wt.per fleece 1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
Hogs on Jan. 1	No.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,750	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Sows	No.	400	400	400	400	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Horses & Mules-Jan1	No.	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	17,000	16,500	16,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	12,000

1/ State Average.

2/ Ranch Accounts - Brennen.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be realeased until revised) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Aver.Farm Size-total acres	6,242	6,242	6,242	6,242	6,242	6,242	6,242	5,757	5,454	5,454	5,454	5,757
" " " -crop "	254	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
Farm Population - No.	3,800	3,800	3,800	3.800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Other hay - acres	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
All grain - acres	100	500	300	500	500	800	500	100	800	500	200	500
All other crops-acres	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Total harvested-acres	38,600	39,000	38,800	39,000	39,000	39,300	38,500	37,600	38,300	38,000	37,700	38,000
Idle,Failure,Etc.-acres	3,400	3,000	3,200	3,000	3,000	2,700	3,500	4,400	3,700	4,000	4,300	4,000
Total crop - acres	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
All Other Land in Farms-acres (000)	988	988	988	988	988	988	988	908	858	858	858	908
Total Land in Farms (000) acres	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	950	900	900	900	950
Land Not in Farms (000)-acres	5,245	5,245	5,245	5,245	5,245	5,245	5,245	5,325	5,375	5,375	5,375	
Total in County(000)-acres	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275
Acres Irrigated-Maximum	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Acres assessed (000)	488	488	473	490	510	496	498	485	486	476	466	
Railroad land " " -acres	657	656	653	635	620	619	619	619	619	630	632	

HUMBOLDT COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 2

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa hay	Acres	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Yield per acre	Tons	2.0	2.25	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.6
Production	Tons	16,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	11,250	7,000	14,000	10,500	7,000	11,200
All other hay	Acres	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Yield per acre	Tons	.66	1.0	.66	1.0	.66	.6	.5	.33	1.0	.66	.4	1.0
Production	Tons	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	18,000	15,000	10,000	30,000	20,000	12,000	30,000
All grain	Acres	100	500	300	500	500	800	500	100	800	500	200	500
Yield per acre	Bu.	14					18					20	
Production	Bu.	1,400					14,000					4,000	
All Cattle-Jan. 1	No.	65,000	50,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	38,000	40,000
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	25	25	22	23	23	23	20	24	24
No. sold & used	No.												
Aver.Wt.sold& used 2/	Lbs.					942	872	828	795				
Calf crop 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
All Sheep-Jan.1(000)	No.	100	110	115	120	120	120	125	125	125	100	110	120
Turnover 1/	%	53	39	56	46	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Sold & used	No.												
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Ewes-1Yr.&over 1/	%		76	78	77	77	77	76	75	79	81	78	77
Aver.Wt.per fleece 1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
Hogs on Jan. 1	No.	750	600	550	500	450	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Sows	No.	150	120	110	100	90	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Horses & Mules-Jan.1	No.	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,000	5,000	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,200

1/ State Average.

2/ Ranch Accounts - Brennen.

LINCOLN COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1932	1934	1935
No. of Farms	179	175	170	165	160	155	160	175	190	205	218	
Aver.Farm Size-total acres	184	189	194	200	206	213	216	189	174	161	152	
" " " -crop "	34	35	37	39	41	43	42	38	35	33	31	
Farm Population - No.	800	786	770	755	740	730	720	810	890	1,010	1,090	
Acres Assessed	46,000	46,000	46,000	49,000	45,000	46,000	56,000	56,000	55,000	54,000	54,000	
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	1,800	1,840	1,880	1,920	1,960	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Other hay - acres	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	
All grain - acres	150	200	215	230	240	250	240	220	200	200	200	
All corn - acres	700	720	740	760	780	800	790	780	770	730	550	
Other crops - acres	350	280	245	210	180	150	130	120	110	130	250	
Total harvested - acres	5,400	5,440	5,480	5,520	5,560	5,600	5,560	5,520	5,480	5,460	5,400	
Idle,Failure,Etc.-acres	600	760	820	880	940	1,000	1,140	1,180	1,220	1,240	1,300	
Total Crop - acres	6,000	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	
All Other Land in Farms - acres	27,000	26,800	26,700	26,600	26,500	26,400	26,300	26,300	26,300	26,300	26,300	
Total Land in Farms-acres	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	
Land Not in Farms (000) - acres	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	6,694	
Total in County(000)-acres	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	6,727	
Acres Irrigated	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	

LINCOLN COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 2

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa hay	Acres	1,800	1,840	1,880	1,920	1,960	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yield per acre	Tons	2.7	2.85	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.75	
Production	Tons	4,800	5,520	5,640	5,400	5,600	6,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	5,800	5,500	
All other hay	Acres	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Yield per acre	Tons	.83	1.25	1.04	1.04	1.25	1.25	1.0	.75	1.25	1.0	.83	
Production	Tons												
All grain	Acres	150	200	215	230	240	250	240	220	200	200	200	
Yield per acre	Bu.												
Production	Bu.	4,500					7,400					6,100	
Corn - total	Acres	700	720	740	760	780	800	790	780	770	730	550	
Corn - grain	Acres						650					430	
Yield per acre	Bu.			(About 45 bu. average on corn-hog contracts.)									
Production	Bu.												
Corn - other	Acres						150					110	
All Cattle	No.	20,000	20,000	16,000	14,000	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	25	24	22	23	22	20	24	24	
Sold & used	No.												
Aver. Wt.	Lbs.												
Calf crop 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
All Sheep	No.	15,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	8,000
Turnover	%												
Sold and used	No.												
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
" sold-Aver.Wt.	Lbs.												
Ewes 1 yr. & older 1/	%		76	78	77	77	77	76	75	79	81	78	77
Aver.Wt.per fleece 1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
No.shorn-% Jan.1 1/	%	92	96	94	92	93	86	91	95	79	85	90	91
Horses & Mules	No.		1,236					624					1,508
Farm only	No.		700					600					600

1/ State Average.

LYON COUNTY(except Fernley) - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not for release until revision) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	425	400	380	360	340	325	320	315	305	310	340	350
Aver.Farm Size-total A.	388	412	434	458	485	508	516	524	544	533	485	471
" " "-crop acres	75	80	76	76	74	73	72	71	68	69	76	79
Farm Population - No.	2,125	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,625	1,600	1,575	1,525	1,500	1,625	
Total Assessed - acres(000)	165	162	166	166	170	166	162	167	157	145	151	
Total R.R. land - acres "	111	111	106	103	107	102	97	97	97	97	97	97
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	22,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	
Other hay - acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Wheat - acres	1,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,400	1,000	1,600	1,700	2,000	
Barley and Oats-acres	700	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	800	1,200	1,400	1,300	
Potatoes - acres	1,000	1,200	1,600	2,000	1,600	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	700	
Other crops-acres	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	
Total harvested-acres	26,700	29,000	30,400	32,100	32,400	32,900	33,500	32,400	33,400	33,600	33,600	
Idle,Failure,etc.-acres	5,300	4,000	2,600	2,900	3,600	4,100	3,500	4,600	3,600	3,400	3,400	
Total crop-acres	32,000	33,000	33,000	35,000	36,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
All Other Land in Farms-acres (000)	133	132	132	130	129	128	128	128	128	128	128	
Total Land In Farms (000) Acres	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Land Not in Farms(000) - acres	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	
Total in County(000)-acres	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	
Acres Irrigated(000)- "	50	60	60	65	60	58	56	50	56	56	55	

LYON COUNTY(except Fernley) - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not for release until revision) Sheet 2

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa	Acres	22,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Yield per acre	Tons	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5
Production	Tons	55,000	62,100	64,800	70,000	72,800	78,300	75,600	54,000	70,000	72,800	64,400	70,000
Other Hay	Acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Yield per acre	Tons												
Production	Tons	(From	700 to	1200 tons.)									
Wheat	Acres	1,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,400	1,000	1,600	1,700	2,000	
Yield per acre	Lbs.	1,080	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,560	
Production	Tons	750	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,170	1,200	730	730	1,200	1,275	1,560	
Barley & Oats	Acres	700	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	800	1,200	1,400	1,300	
Yield per acre	Bu.	26					35					40	
Total Production	Bu.	18,200					49,000					52,000	
Total Production	Tons	455					875					1,300	
Potatoes	Acres	1,000	1,200	1,600	2,000	1,600	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	700	
Yield per acre	Tons	3.5					4.7					5.3	
Total Production	Tons												
Percent marketed	%												
% Commercial acreage	%												
Cars shipped(season)	No.			391	455	295	215	259	100	136	105		

LYON COUNTY(except Fernley) - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not for release until revision)

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All Cattle	No.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	24	24	22	23	22	20	24	24	
Sold & used	No.												
Ave.Wt.sold&used	Lbs.												
Calf Crop-all 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
" " -dairy	%		(Average 1929 - 1930 from farm accounts is 89)										
All Sheep	No.	65,000	68,000	70,000	72,000	75,000	72,000	70,000	70,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Turnover 1/	%	53	39	56	46	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Sold & Used	No.												
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Ewes,year & over	%	90					48					70	
Aver.Wt.per fleece1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
No.shorn-% Jan.1	%	92	96	94	92	93	86	91	95	79	85	90	91
Dairy Cows	No.	3,000	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
B.F. per cow	Lbs.	180	185	190	195	200	200	200	200	190	190	190	190
Chickens-Jan.1	No.	15,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	19,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Aver. eggs laid per hen	No.	80	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hogs on Jan. 1	No.	6,000	6,000	5,700	5,500	5,100	5,100	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	5,000	5,100
No. of sows	No.	975	975	950	925	900	850	800	800	800	815	835	850
Pigs raised per litter	No.			(From Corn-Hog Contracts						4.8	4.8		
Aver.Wt.Mkt.Hogs	Lbs.			(From farm accounts)						152			
Horses and Mules	No.	2,200	2,175	2,150	2,150	2,125	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,100
Turkeys raised 2/	No.					7,000	10,500	10,722	13,058	12,276	8,986		

1/State Average. 2/ Number marketed by Walker River Turkey Growers Association. Some Mineral county birds are included.

PERSHING COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	160	160	150	140	130	120	120	115	115	115	110	110
Aver.Farm Size-crop acres	225	225	240	257	280	300	300	313	313	313	327	327
Farm Population - No.	660	660	620	580	540	515	515	510	510	505	500	500
Acres Assessed (000)-acres	129	129	129	130	130	133	130	131	132	127	108	
Railroad land(000)-acres	902	894	892	886	886	897	882	880	877	877	877	
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	10,000
Wild hay - acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat - acres	3,700	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,196	218	50	314	5,000	965	610	1,232
Barley - acres	2,400										20	
Other crops - acres	500	500	500	500	500	400	400	200	500	400	200	300
Total harvested-acres	26,600	25,500	22,500	24,500	22,696	20,618	19,450	17,514	21,500	16,365	13,830	12,532
Idle,Failure,Etc.-acres	9,400	10,500	13,500	11,500	13,304	15,382	16,550	18,486	14,500	19,635	22,170	23,468
Total Crop - acres	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
All Other Land in Farms-acres (000)	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	390	340	340	340	390
Total Land In Farms(000)-acres	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	750	700	700	700	750
Land not in Farms (000)-acres	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,124	3,174	3,174	3,174	3,004
Total in County(000)-acres	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,874
Acres Irrigated(000)- "	15	22	15	18	10	7	4	4	20	10	1	8

PERSHING COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Tame hay	Acres	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	10,000
Yield per acre	Tons	1.63	3.05	1.57	1.55	1.57	.83	.71	.56	1.2	.54	.44	1.35
Production	Tons	31,000	58,000	30,000	29,500	30,000	15,750	12,850	9,000	18,000	7,600	5,300	13,500
Wild hay	Acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yield per acre	Tons	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	.8			1.0	1.0		1.0
Production	Tons	700	1,000	1,000	1,000	700	800			1,000	1,000		1,000
Wheat	Acres	3,700	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,196	218	50	314	5,000	965	610	1,232
Yield per acre	Bu.	31				10.6	9.5	6.7	2.7	19	23.7	.49	.6
Yield per acre	Lbs.												
Production	Bu.	115,000				23,177	2,065	333	849	94,913	22,860	300	740
Barley & Oats	Acres	2,400											20
Yield per acre	Bu.	44											20
Yield per acre	Lbs.												
Production	Bu.	105,200											400

PERSHING COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All Cattle-Jan. 1	No.	15,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	25	24	22	23	22	20	24	24	
Sold & used	No.												
Aver.Wt.sold& used	Lbs.												
Calf Crop-dairy 1/	%			(Average 85 to 90 percent)									
Calf crop-all 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
All Sheep-Jan. 1	No.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	30,000
Turnover 1/	%	53	39	56	45	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Ewes-1Yr. & older 1/	%		76	78	77	77	77	76	75	79	81	78	77
Aver.Wt.per fleece 1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
Total wool shown	Lbs.												
Dairy Cows - Jan. 1	No.	650	675	700	700	600	500	400	350	300	300	300	300
Prod. B.F. per cow	Lbs.	225	225	225	225	200	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Chickens - Jan. 1	No.	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000					
Aver. eggs laid per hen	No.	85	85	85	85	85	85	85					
Turkeys raised	No.				850	3,000	4,356	1,767	2,176	3,500	2,500	2,850	2,300
Hogs - Jan. 1	No.												
Sows	No.	300	250	250	200	150	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pigs raised per litter	No.												
Aver.Wt.Mkt.Hogs	Lbs.												
Horses & Mules-Jan.1	No.	2,300	2,300	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,100	1,000	900	900

1/ State Average.

WASHOE COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	500	500	500	490	485	475	475	465	465	465	465	465
Aver.Farm Size-total acres	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,224	1,237	1,263	1,263	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290
" " " -crop "	80	80	80	82	83	84	84	86	86	86	86	86
Farm Population - No.	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,450	2,425	2,375	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,500	2,550	2,600
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,500	15,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Wild & other hay-acres	17,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Wheat - acres	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Barley & Oats - acres	400	600	600	600	300	700	600	600	600	600	500	600
Potatoes	1,000	1,700	1,800	2,000	1,500	1,200	800	300	500	500	500	
Other crops	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total harvested-acres	37,400	38,300	38,600	37,900	37,300	35,900	34,400	33,900	32,600	32,600	31,500	31,100
Idle,Failure,Etc.-acres	2,600	1,700	1,400	2,100	2,700	4,100	5,600	6,100	7,400	7,400	8,500	8,900
Total Crop - acres	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
All Other Land in Farms-acres (000)	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560
Total Land In Farms (000)-acres	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Land Not in Farms (000) - acres	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Total in County(000)-acres	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Acres Irrigated(000)-acres	41	43	45	48	45	44	40	35	45	44	35	

WASHOE COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa hay	Acres	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,500	15,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Yield per acre	Tons	1.75	1.88	1.69	2.0	2.0	1.94	1.61	1.33	1.87	1.67	1.53	1.8
Production	Tons	28,000	30,000	27,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	28,000	25,000	23,000	27,000
Other hay	Acres	17,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Yield per acre	Tons	.82	1.06	.82	1.06	.94	1.0	.86	.57	1.0	.92	.66	1.0
Production	Tons	14,000	18,000	14,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	13,000	12,000	8,000	12,000
Wheat	Acres	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yield per acre	Bu.	22					30		25			25	
" " "	Lbs.	1,320					1,800		1,500			1,500	
Production	Tons	990					1,800		1,500			1,500	
Barley & Oats	Acres	400	600	600	600	600	700	600	600	600	600	500	600
Yield per acre	Bu.	33					29					32	
" " "	Lbs.	1,650					1,450					1,600	
Production	Tons	330					510					400	
Potatoes	Acres	1,000	1,700	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,200	800	800	500	500	500	
Yield per acre	Bu.	172					111					123	
" " "	Tons	5.16					3.33					3.7	
Total Production	Tons	5,160					4,000					1,850	
% marketed	%												
Commercial acreage	%												
Cars shipped (season)	No.	147	242	329	306	208	120	144	14	3	20		
Onions	Acres	50					117						
Yield per acre	Tons												
Total Production	Tons												
Cars shipped (season)	No.		3	15	25	32	58	53	33	41	47	38	

WASHOE COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All Cattle-Jan.1	No.	32,000	32,000	28,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000	23,000
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	25	24	22	23	22	20	24	24	
Sold & used	No.												
Aver.WT.sold&used	Lbs.												
Calf Crop - dairy	%			(Farm accounts 1926 - 1928 90%)									
Calf Crop - all 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
All Sheep-Jan.1(000)	No.	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	140	130	130	130	125
Turnover 1/	%	53	39	56	46	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Ewes-1 yr. & over	%		89					54					87
Aver.Wt.per fleece 1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
No.shorn-% Jan.1 1/	%	92	96	94	92	93	86	91	95	79	85	90	91
Dairy Cows-Jan.1	No.	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,800	3,000
B.F. per cow	Lbs.	210	210	215	220	220	220	220	210	210	210	210	210
Chickens-Jan. 1	No.	55,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	55,000	55,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	45,000
Aver. eggs laid per hen	No.	110	110	115	120	125	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Hogs on Jan. 1	No.												
No. of sows	No.	325	325	300	275	250	225	200	200	180	160	150	150
Pigs raised per litter	No.					(From Corn-Hog contracts)				5.2	5.2		
Aver.Wt.Mkt.Hogs	Lbs.					150 live							
Horses and Mules - Jan. 1	No.	6,000	5,000	4,500	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,000	4,000	3,800	3,800	3,700	3,700
Turkeys raised	No.							4,000					

1/ State Average.

WHITE PINE COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised) Sheet 1

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Farms	195	195	190	185	185	185	185	185	190	190	194	195
Aver. Farm Size-total acres	692	718	747	778	789	800	811	800	763	747	722	702
" " " -crop "	123	123	124	124	124	122	122	119	116	105	103	102
Farm Population - No.	1,075	1,072	1,030	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,017	1,060	1,100	1,130	1,160	1,160
Land in Farms												
Crop land harvested												
Alfalfa hay - acres	10,000	9,000	8,800	8,700	8,600	8,500	8,500	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Other hay - acres	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
All grain - acres	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	900	600	800	800	650	700
Potatoes - acres	300	300	300	300	300	305	280	260	240	220	200	200
Other crops - acres	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Total harvested-acres	21,450	20,400	20,150	20,000	19,850	19,705	19,680	18,860	18,040	18,020	17,850	17,900
Idle, Failure, Etc.-acres	2,550	3,600	3,350	3,000	3,150	2,795	2,820	3,140	3,960	1,980	2,150	2,100
Total crop - acres	24,000	24,000	23,500	23,000	23,000	22,500	22,500	22,000	22,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
All Other Land in Farms (000) - acres	111	116	118.5	121	123	125.5	127.5	126	123	122	120	117
Total Land In Farms(000)-acres	135	140	142	144	146	148	150	148	145	142	140	137
Land Not in Farms (000) - acres	5,494	5,489	5,487	5,485	5,483	5,481	5,479	5,481	5,484	5,487	5,489	5,492
Total in County(000)-acres	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629
Acres in Irrigation Use (000)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Acres Irrigated (000)	20	20	21	20	19	19	16	12	15	14	13	15
Acres assessed (000)	176	177	177	180	185	185.5	185	187	183	182	180	

WHITE PINE COUNTY - Land Use And Production Data Showing The Trend From 1924 to 1935
(Tentative, not to be released until revised)

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Alfalfa hay	Acres	10,000	9,000	8,800	8,700	8,600	8,500	8,500	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Yield per acre	Tons	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.84	1.62	1.83	1.18	1.0	2.5	2.2	1.53	2.3
Production	Tons	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	15,500	10,000	8,000	17,500	15,000	10,700	17,100
Other hay	Acres	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Yield per acre	Tons	.84	1.15	.84	.84	.95	.64	.84	.42	.84	.63	.29	.63
Production	Tons	8,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	6,100	8,000	4,000	8,000	6,000	2,700	6,000
All grain	Acres	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	900	600	800	800	650	700
Yield per acre	Bu.												
Production	Bu.						30,500					17,600	
Potatoes	Acres	278					305					200	
Yield per acre	Bu.						154					90	
Production	Bu.						47,000					18,000	
All Cattle-Jan. 1	No.	23,000	22,000	20,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	15,000
Turnover 1/	%	25	22	24	25	25	22	23	23	23	20	24	24
Sold & Used	No.												
Aver.Wt. Sales 2/	Lbs.						942	872	828	795			
Calf crop 1/	%	66	58	62	63	62	65	63	61	54	62	63	
All Sheep-Jan.1(000)	No.	140	145	158	160	165	158	145	158	160	130	122	110
Turnover 1/	%	53	39	56	46	56	36	41	42	22	30	32	
Lambs saved 1/	%	94	78	90	74	84	62	80	81	45	56	66	
Ewes-1Yr. & over 1/	%		76	78	77	77	77	76	75	79	81	78	77
Aver.Wt.per fleece 1/	Lbs.		7.3	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.5
Hogs - Jan. 1	No.		1,583					646					870
Sows	No.		343	343	343	343	343	345	300	200	175	150	135
Horses & Mules-Jan.1	No.	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100

1/ State Average .

2/ Ranch Accounts - Brennen.

Estimates of Land Use, Crop and Livestock Production, and Marketings

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED ON SHEETS 1, 2, and 3

1. Probable production of the various farm products in 1936, assuming normal weather conditions, present farming practices, and prospective prices.

2. Probable production of the various farm products in 1936, assuming normal weather and prospective prices, but without either production or marketing control, and if farm practices had been adjusted to maintain soil fertility and control erosion.

3. Probable production of the various farm products after sufficient time has elapsed to permit such changes in farm management practices as are necessary to maintain soil fertility and control erosion, and to permit such shifts between agricultural enterprises as seem clearly desirable and susceptible of practical accomplishment; and after all land not adapted to agriculture has been shifted to other uses.

_____ COUNTY - Estimates of Land Use, Crop and Livestock Production, and Marketings

Item	Unit	Question 1/		
		1	2	3
No. of Farms	No.			
Average Farm Size - Total acres	Acres			
" " " - Crop acres	Acres			
Farm Population	No.			
Land in Farms				
Crop land harvested				
Alfalfa hay	Acres			
Wild and other hay	Acres			
Wheat	Acres			
Barley	Acres			
Oats	Acres			
Potatoes	Acres			
All other crops	Acres			
Total harvested	Acres			
Idle, Failure, Etc.	Acres			
Total Crop	Acres			
All Other Land in Farms	Acres			
Total Land in Farms (000)	Acres			
Land Not in Farms (000)	Acres			
Total in County (000)	Acres			
Acres Irrigated	Acres			

1/ Numbers refer to the 3 questions to be answered.

Item	Unit	Question 1/		
		1	2	3
Alfalfa	Acres			
Yield per acre	Tons			
Production - total	Tons			
All other Hay	Acres			
Yield per acre	Tons			
Total Production	Tons			
Wheat	Acres			
Yield per acre	Bu.			
Yield per acre	Lbs.			
Total Production	Tons			
Barley and Other Grain	Acres			
Yield per acre	Bu.			
Yield per acre	Lbs.			
Total Production	Tons			
Potatoes	Acres			
Yield per acre	Bu.			
Yield per acre	Tons			
Total Production	Tons			
Percent marketed	%			
Percent commercial acreage	%			
Cars shipped (season)	No.			
_____	Acres			
Yield per acre	Bu.			
Yield per acre	Lbs.			
Total Production	Tons			

1/ Numbers refer to the 3 questions to be answered.

Item	Unit	Question 1/		
		1	2	3
Alfalfa Hay shipped	Tons			
Alfalfa Hay to beef - finished	Tons			
Other Hay to beef - finished	Tons			
Alfalfa Hay to Lambs - finished	Tons			
Other Hay to Lambs - finished	Tons			
Alfalfa Hay used for emergency feed	Tons			
Other Hay used for emergency feed	Tons			
Wheat sold	Lbs.			
Wheat fed on farms	Lbs.			
Barley sold	Lbs.			
Barley fed to beef - finished	Lbs.			
Barley fed to ranch stock	Lbs.			

1/ Numbers refer to the 3 questions to be answered.

Item	Unit	Question 1/		
		1	2	3
All Cattle	No.			
Turnover	%			
Sold and used	No.			
Average weight	Lbs.			
Calf Crop - beef	%			
Calf Crop - dairy	%			
All Sheep	No.			
Turnover	%			
Sold and used	No.			
Lambs saved	%			
Average weight lambs sold	Lbs.			
Ewes, year and over	%			
Average weight per fleece	Lbs.			
No. shorn - % of Jan. 1	%			
Dairy Cows	No.			
B. F. production per cow - average	Lbs.			
Chickens - Jan. 1	No.			
Laying hens	No.			
Eggs laid per hen	No.			
H ogs on Jan. 1	No.			
No. of sows	No.			
Pigs raised per litter	No.			
Average weight market hogs	Lbs.			
Horses and mules - Jan. 1	No.			
Turkeys raised	No.			

1/ Numbers refer to the 3 questions to be answered.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#23-4-18-B&AB-350-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

TWO PAYMENTS AVAILABLE IN SOIL ACT PROGRAM

NEVADA FARMERS WHO CONDUCT THEIR RANCHING OPERATIONS IN A MANNER WHICH WILL RESULT IN PREVENTING SOIL AND PLANT FOOD LOSSES THROUGH EROSION AND CONSERVE AND IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF THEIR LAND WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR TWO CLASSES OF PAYMENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW NATIONAL SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PROGRAM.

CLASS I PAYMENTS, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, ARE CALLED SOIL-CONSERVING PAYMENTS. THEY WILL BE MADE FOR SUBSTITUTING SOIL-CONSERVING AND SOIL-BUILDING CROPS ON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE ACRES.

THE MAXIMUM ACREAGE ON WHICH CLASS I PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE, THE LAW PROVIDES, IS 15 PERCENT OF THE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE ACREAGE, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF THE "SPECIAL CROPS", FEW IF ANY OF WHICH ARE GROWN IN THIS STATE.

THE AVERAGE RATE OF THE CLASS I PAYMENTS FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY WILL BE $10 PER ACRE, IT IS ESTIMATED, BUT WILL VARY IN EACH STATE AND COUNTY AND ON EACH FARM ACCORDING TO THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE LAND. THE RATES FOR CLASS I PAYMENTS ARE BASED UPON AN ESTIMATE OF AVAILABLE FUNDS AND UPON AN ESTIMATE OF APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT PARTICIPATION BY FARMERS. THE RATES IN ANY REGION MAY BE INCREASED OR DECREASED PRO RATA BY NOT MORE THAN 10 PERCENT IF PARTICIPATION IS MORE OR LESS THAN ESTIMATED.

(MORE)

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

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#22-4-18-A&AB-500-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

SOIL ACT CROP GROUPS EXPLAINED TO FARMERS

NEVADA FARMERS HAVE BEGUN TO LEARN THREE NEW TERMS WITH SPECIAL APPLICATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT IN THE STATE---SOIL-DEPLETING, SOIL-CONSERVING, AND SOIL BUILDING.

THE SPECIAL MEANING OF THESE WORDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW FARM LAW IS NECESSARY, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, BECAUSE THEY REFER TO THE THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF CROPS UPON WHICH BASES AND RATES OF PAYMENT ARE DETERMINED.

CLASSIFIED AS SOIL-DEPLETING, SCOTT SAYS, ARE THE CROPS WHICH TAKE PLANT FOOD OUT OF THE SOIL OR LEAVE THE LAND EXPOSED TO SEVERE EROSION.

THE SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS DO NOT NECESSARILY ADD FERTILITY TO THE LAND, BUT HOLD THE SOIL IN PLACE AND HELP MAINTAIN THE PLANT FOOD THEREIN.

THE SOIL-BUILDING CROPS ARE THOSE WHICH, WHEN USED IN CERTAIN WAYS AS WHEN PLOWED UNDER AS GREEN MANURE, DEFINITELY ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

HOW THE CLASSIFICATIONS APPLY TO CROPS IN THE WESTERN REGION, OF WHICH NEVADA IS A PART, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW, IS EXPLAINED BY THE FOLLOWING LIST OF THE MAJOR CROPS GROWN IN THIS STATE.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS: CORN (FIELD, SWEET, BROOM AND POPCORN), IRISH POTATOES, ONIONS, TOMATO PLANTS, SUGAR BEET SEED, COMMERCIAL

(MORE)

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COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR. . . . . A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

ND WAS LEFT IDLE IN 1935, IT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED UPON THE APPROVAL
THE STATE COMMITTEE AND THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY); CULTIVATED
LLOW LAND, INCLUDING CLEAN CULTIVATED ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS (CULTI-
TED FALLOW LAND MAY BE OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF
E STATE COMMITTEE AND APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY); WASTELAND, ROADS,
NES, LOTS, YARDS, ETC., WOODLAND, OTHER THAN THAT PLANTED AT OWNER'S
PENSE SINCE 1933.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1936-#19-4-4-A&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT DETAILS ARE EXPLAINED

TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE SOIL RESOURCES OF NEVADA FARMERS AND TO REESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THEIR PURCHASING POWER ARE THE CHIEF PURPOSES OF THE NEW FEDERAL SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PROGRAM, NOW GETTING UNDER WAY IN THE STATE, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

UNDER THE PROGRAM, SCOTT SAID IN EXPLAINING THE NEW LAW LAST WEEK, NEVADA FARMERS WILL RECEIVE PAYMENTS FOR PLANTING CERTAIN CROPS AND FOR CERTAIN PRACTICES WHICH ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE LAW.

FARMERS WILL BE PAID FOR PLANTING SOIL CONSERVING OR SOIL BUILDING CROPS ON ACREAGES FORMERLY USED FOR SOIL DEPLETING CROPS, ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES IN THE VARIOUS TYPES OF CROPS IN 1935.

PAYMENTS WILL VARY, THE LAW PROVIDES, ACCORDING TO THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SOIL AND THE KIND OF CROP REPLACED, WITH THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE CROP LANDS IN EACH COUNTY AS A BASIS.

FIGURES HAVE NOT YET BEEN WORKED OUT FOR NEVADA, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, BUT IN THE NATION AS A WHOLE, PAYMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO AVERAGE ABOUT $10 AN ACRE.

IN NO CASE, SCOTT SAID, MAY THIS PAYMENT EXCEED THAT FOR 15 PERCENT OF THE SOIL DEPLETING ACREAGE OF THE BASE YEAR OF 1935 ON EACH FARM.

IN ADDITION, ACCORDING TO THE PROGRAM, NEVADA FARMERS WILL BE PAID FOR EACH ACRE ON THEIR FARMS, WHICH, IN 1936, IS PLANTED IN BUILDING CROPS OR ON WHICH SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES ARE CARRIED OUT. THIS PAYMENT MAY NOT EXCEED $1 AN ACRE FOR ALL SOIL CONSERVING AND BUILDING CROPS ON THE FARM IN 1936, ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS.

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