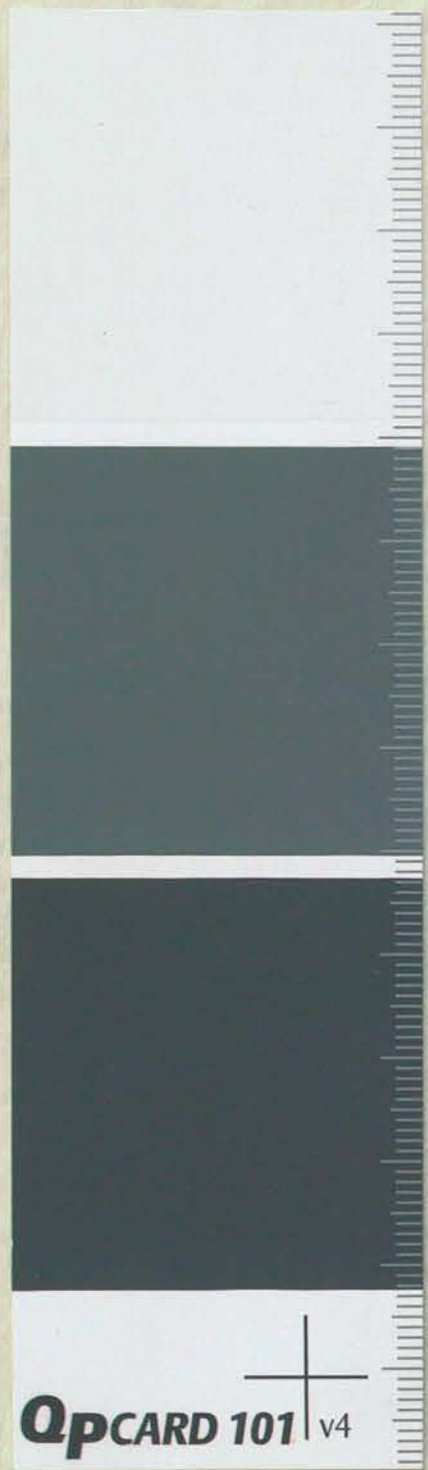




UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NEVADA

by  
Cecil W. Greel  
Director of Agricultural Extension



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

FISCAL YEAR 1940 - 1941

I NAME OF PROJECT - I-A Administration

State Office Staff, Organization and Duties:

The State Office staff of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, consisted of an Acting Director, who also served as Assistant Director for Agriculture, an Assistant Director for Home Economics, a Chief Clerk, an Extension Editor, two Extension Agricultural Economists, an Extension Soil Conservationist, a Range Management Specialist, and five clerks and stenographers.

The Acting Director of Agricultural Extension was in administrative charge of all cooperative Extension work in the State, for both the University of Nevada and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, throughout the fiscal year 1940-41. In his dual capacity, he also supervised the Agricultural Extension projects, including agricultural L-H Club work and visual instruction.

The Assistant Director for Home Economics supervised all home demonstration projects, including home economics L-H Club work. She also acted as State Supervisor of Home Management for the Farm Security Administration, the women Extension agents under her supervision in turn acting as County Supervisors for this program. (This cooperative arrangement with the Farm Security Administration was terminated by that agency in October 1941).

The Chief Clerk served as Secretary to the Acting Director, also had supervision of the State Office clerical staff. She assisted the Acting Director in the preparation of payrolls, checking of accounts, and the keeping of the financial records of the Agricultural Extension Division, including all funds expended for Extension work by the County Farm Bureaus and that portion of State funds allotted to the Nevada State Farm Bureau under the Nevada law.

The Extension Editor edited all bulletins, prepared news releases, and was in charge of the weekly news service supplied to Nevada newspapers and agricultural publications of adjoining States, which serve Nevada.

The Senior Extension Economist was responsible for Extension work in the marketing of agricultural products. His duties consisted of assisting extension agents in developing agricultural marketing programs, including the furnishing of help in the organization of cooperative marketing associations for crops, livestock, and livestock products. This work included educational guidance to cooperative associations, which were sponsored by both the County Farm Bureaus and the Federal Farm Security Administration. The Senior Extension Economist also handled extension work in agricultural credit, with particular reference to the financial assistance available to farmers and stockmen through the various federal credit agencies. During the fiscal year approximately one-fourth of the time of the Senior Agricultural Economist was devoted to Land-Use Planning and a small portion to agricultural outlook work.

The Junior Extension Agricultural Economist was in charge of Extension work in farm management and acted as Extension Land-Use Planning Leader. He assisted the Acting Director with the supervision of the Land-Use Planning project and served as a member of the College-BAE Committee.

Both the Senior and Junior Extension Economists served as members of the State Technical Committee for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Extension Soil Conservationist was responsible for the State Extension program in soil and water conservation. During the fiscal year he assisted the Extension Agents and groups of farmers in the organization of soil conservation districts, and approved farm plans and conservation projects within these districts. Farm plans which originated outside of the Soil Conservation Districts were first reviewed and approved by him before being completed by the Soil Conservation Service.

#### Field Staff, Organization and Duties:

The field staff of the Agricultural Extension Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, consisted of eleven full-time men extension agents, three part-time men extension agents, five full-time women extension agents, and one part-time woman 4-H club assistant. The agricultural agents continued to act as Secretaries of the County Agricultural Conservation Associations and County Land-Use Planning Committees. In the absence of women Extension agents in certain counties, the Agricultural Extension Agents, serving these counties, also carried the responsibility for home economics 4-H club work

with the assistance and supervision of the Assistant Director of Home Economics. The women Extension agents were in charge of the home economics projects, including home economics L-H club work in the county or district to which they were assigned. They also carried the Home Management work for the Farm Security Administration, in their respective counties or districts.

The regular Extension program in the State, with the exception of a small amount of livestock work in Esmeralda and Nye Counties, was, of necessity, limited to the twelve counties having organized Farm Bureaus. This limitation in the work was necessary, both from the standpoint of efficiency and from availability of travel funds for use of Extension agents. Through the use of some additional funds, made available by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, the Extension Service was enabled, however, to carry these particular programs to all farm people, wishing to participate in them, in all of the seventeen counties of the State.

With the exception of one woman Extension agent, who traveled from the State Office, all County and District Extension Agents were officed during the fiscal year in the ten County Seats best located from the standpoint of proximity and outside connections to the agricultural communities they were designated to serve. Six of these Extension Agents were officed with County Farm Bureaus in County Court Houses, and the other four, in Extension offices located in Federal buildings.

#### Changes in Extension Organization; Duties and Relationships:

No important changes in Extension organization occurred during the fiscal year 1941. The Acting Director of Agricultural Extension continued to serve as a member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, the State Advisory Committee of the Soil Conservation Service, and of the State Advisory Committee of the Farm Security Administration. He also served as Chairman of the State Land-Use Planning Committee and as an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

#### A. Relationship With Other Divisions of the University of Nevada:

The Agricultural Extension Division is a definite administrative unit of the University of Nevada, coordinate in rank with the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Relationships with the College and the Experiment Station have continued to be mutually helpful during the past fiscal year. Members of the faculty of the College and members of the Experiment Station staff have continued to cooperate closely with the Agricultural Extension Division, by serving on the State Agricultural Conservation Technical Committee, as well as by participating in the Land-Use Planning work.

### B. Relationship With State Regulatory Agencies:

Relationships with the State Department of Agriculture and the regulatory departments of the Public Service Division of the University of Nevada have continued satisfactorily throughout the fiscal year.

### C. Relationship With Farm Organizations:

Nevada has less than 4,000 farms and accordingly, but few agricultural organizations. The Farm Bureau is the only general farm organization in the State and the only farmers organization that has been continuously maintained, for the past twenty years.

The Nevada State Cattle Association is affiliated with the American National Livestock Association. Most of its membership is confined to four counties in northeastern Nevada.

Nevada sheepmen have a State Wool Growers Association. This organization is in turn affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association.

The Nevada Star Grange, located in Washoe County, is the only Grange unit in the State.

The County Farm Bureaus are the official Extension organization in the State, set up by law to cooperate with the Extension Division. County Farm Bureau Directors act as County Extension Project Leaders, in which capacity they work closely with the agricultural and home economics agents in the State, both in the formation and carrying out Extension programs in their respective counties or districts.

While most extension work is, of necessity, conducted in the counties through the local Farm Bureaus, it has continued to be the policy of the Nevada Extension Service the past year, as in previous years, to work with any farmers organization or group in the State that has a program intended to benefit Nevada farm people.

### D. Relationship with the Nevada State Fair, the Nevada State Livestock Show and County Fairs:

The Agricultural Extension Division continued the assistance rendered in past years in the collection and preparation of crop, livestock, home economics, and 4-H club exhibits at the Nevada State Fair, at the Nevada State Livestock Show and the various County Fairs. Members of both the State Office and field staffs continued to act as judges at all of these Fairs.

E. Relationship with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association, and the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

The Extension Division continued to enjoy the very fine cooperative relationships which it had maintained for many years with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada State Bankers' Association, and the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

F. Relationship with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Relationships with all Offices and Bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture continued throughout the fiscal year on a satisfactory basis. Close contacts were maintained with these Offices and Bureaus through meetings of the State and County Land-Use Planning Committees. The Extension Service has enjoyed particularly fine relationships with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The State Office of this agency is located in the Extension building on the University of Nevada campus, and the County offices are in all instances combined with the County and District Agents' Offices, these Agents acting as Secretaries of the County Agricultural Conservation Committees.

The Extension Service is indebted to representatives of the Federal Extension Office, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for special assistance rendered during the past fiscal year.

G. Relationships with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Other Than the Department of Agriculture.

Relationships with Bureaus and Offices of the Department of Interior, particularly the Grazing Service, Reclamation Service and Indian Service, have continued on an excellent basis of mutual cooperation. The Extension Service has been able to be of special assistance to the Indian Service through the furnishing of subject matter information on agricultural economics, livestock and 4-H club work.

H. Changes in Relationship of Extension Specialists and County and District Extension Agents.

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

Sources of Extension Revenue

Revenue for the support of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, including the Cooperative Extension work carried on in several counties in the State was derived from the following sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

A. Federal Appropriations

(1) Federal Smith-Lever Fund (Act of Congress May 8, 1914) and Bankhead-Jones fund (Act of Congress June 29, 1935)	\$ 40,230.93
(2) Federal Capper-Ketchum Fund (Act of Congress May 22, 1928)	20,523.71
(3) Federal Further Development	<u>12,424.00</u>
Total Federal Funds	\$ 73,178.64

B. State Appropriations

(1) College and State	\$ 24,292.89
(2) For State Offset to Federal Funds	<u>4,835.02</u>
Total State Funds	\$ 29,127.91

C. County Appropriations

(1) Appropriations by Boards of County Commissioners	<u>\$ 29,504.44</u>
Total County Funds	\$ 29,504.44

Grand Total of All Public Funds Available for support of Extension Work During the Fiscal Year . . . . .	\$131,810.99
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Important Additions to Offices and Equipment

The following important items of furniture and equipment were purchased from Federal Extension funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941:

- 1 - #192 Double Door Storage Cabinet
- 1 - #148 Four Drawer Legal Size File with Lock
- 2 - #1464 Four Drawer Letter Size File with Lock
- 1 - Luca Special Speedgun
- 1 - Chrome Flash Fileter
- 1 - #26 B-305 Clive Green Valet
- 1 - Desk Drawer Pendoflex Unit
- 1 - 12" Royal Typewriter
- 1 - Model 2 Mimeograph Kimberleyer
- 1 - Studebaker Car
- 1 - Spencer Multiple Nosepiece
- 1 - #5-50 Portable Coat and Hat Rack
- 1 - 12" Underwood Typewriter
- 1 - 6-tube Plymouth Deluxe Radio
- 1 - Corona Portable Typewriter
- 8 - #68 Oak Highpoint Table Arm Chairs
- 1 - Electric Adding Machine
- 1 - Case for Above
- 2 - Remington Rand Letter O.C. Files
- 1 - Steelcase Executive Desk
- 1 - Steelcase Bookcase
- 1 - #1505 J. Dietzgen Drafting Stool
- 1 - #1465A Dietzgen Steel Base Drawing Table
- 1 - Legal File
- 2 - Storage Cabinets
- 1 - Desk Chair
- 1 - Eastman Kodak
- 1 - De-Lite Screen Beaded
- 1 - De-Lite Screen Challenger
- 1 - Omega D11 4x5 Enlarger
- 1 - Eastman Masking Paper Board
- 1 - Heater Climatizer for Studebaker
- 1 - Weston Master Light Meter
- 1 - Speaker for Voca Titler
- 1 - WC75 Wall Cabinet

Extension Staff as of June 30, 1941

Administration

Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Director of Agricultural Extension  
Marie Watkins, Chief Clerk

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture  
Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics

Specialists

Lewis E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist  
Verner E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist  
Otto E. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist  
Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor  
C. W. Hodgson, Range Management Specialist

V. E. Scott, under cooperative appointment with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics devoted nine months under this arrangement to acting as Project Leader on Land-Use Planning and three months time to Farm Management.

Under the agreement with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Lewis E. Cline, Extension Economist, devoted three months time to County Land-Use Planning. Under this appointment the Extension Service hired John Ahern, part-time assistant county agent to do three months work in Farm Management under the direction of Mr. Scott.

County Extension Agents --(Agricultural)

Louie A. Gardolla  
Mark W. Manke  
Albert J. Reed  
J. W. Wilson  
J. H. Wittwer  
H. Elwood Beerlin  
Edmond B. Recanzone

Lincoln County  
Elko County  
Fershing County  
Elko County  
Clerk County  
Washoe County  
Lyon County

District Extension Agents \* (Agricultural)

Royal D. Crook	Churchill and No. Lyon Counties
Paul L. Maloney	Humboldt & No. Lander Counties
Wilbur H. Stodieck	Douglas and Ormsby Counties
Claude R. Townsend	So. Eureka, So. Lander, Nye and White Pine Counties.

Assistant County Extension Agents - (Agricultural)

John Ahern	Churchill County
Archie Albright	Washoe County
Antoine Primeaux	White Pine County

County Extension Agents - (Home Economics)

Hellen M. Gillette,	Douglas & Lyon Counties
Lena Hauke	Churchill County
M. Gertrude Hayes	Washoe County
Helen S. Troneman	Elko County

District Extension Agent - (Home Economics)

Pearl Locke	Clark & Lincoln Counties
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PUBLICATIONS

Approximately 115 regular news releases, and 25 special news releases were distributed to the newspapers of the State as had been done in previous years.

Many illustrated stores were sent out.

Following is a list of the printed and mimeographed publications issued during the year:

<u>Printed Bulletins</u>			
<u>NO.</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
89	<u>Grasses and Clovers for Nevada Farm and Range. By W. D. Billings, Assistant Professor of Botany</u>	68	2,000
90	<u>Building Nevada's Agriculture By Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Director</u>	58	1,600

### Mimeographed Material

1940-41 - Keep Growing Report by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics. An annual report on the nutritional record of Nevada school children. Printed cover.

Minerals in the Family Food Supply prepared by Penelope Burtis Rice, Nutrition Consultant, Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics, and Helen S. Tremewan, Assistant Nutrition Specialist.

Problems in Meat Cookery revised by Helen S. Tremewan, Nutrition Specialist.

Meals for Large Groups prepared by Helen S. Tremewan, Nutrition Specialist.

By Making Strong Americans, America Stronger Make by Nevada State Nutrition Council.

Let Your Farm Make you One of the Best Fed Families in the Nation prepared by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

Care and Management of the Refrigerator prepared by Helen S. Tremewan, Assistant Nutrition Specialist.

Pack Train Camp Cookery prepared by Helen S. Tremewan, Assistant Nutrition Specialist.

Gracious Hospitality prepared by Helen S. Tremewan, Nutrition Specialist.

Salads Add Interest to Meals by Hellen M. Gillette, Extension Agent at Large.

Frozen Desserts - Fruit Ices and Sherbets by Helen S. Tremewan, Nutrition Specialist

Protect Your Smile prepared by Penelope Burtis Rice, Nutrition Consultant, and Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

Christmas Goodies by Hellen M. Gillette, Extension Agent at Large.

Easily Made Desserts prepared by Helen S. Tremewan, Assistant Nutrition Specialist.

## SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

The reports of the Assistant Director and Specialists, attached hereto, state accomplishments by projects and outline all of the important Extension activities and accomplishments for the calendar year 1942.

Attention is particularly called to the report of the Assistant Director for Agriculture Thomas E. Buckman, which includes a report of his administrative work as Acting Director during the past fiscal year, and that portion of the current calendar year up to August 25, 1941. On August 26, 1941, Cecil W. Greel, resumed his duties as Director, following the termination of a leave of absence commencing January 20, 1940, during which period he served as Assistant Secretary of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, in Washington, D. C.

### Reshaping the Extension Program to Aid in the Defense and War Effort.

During the approximately four months of his own service covered by this report, the Director devoted his major attention to work already inaugurated by the Acting Director, namely, the reshaping of the State Extension program so that it could best serve the national defense effort and assist Nevada farm and ranch people in carrying out the new responsibilities and obligations placed upon them first by the defense and later the war effort. Assistance was first given to the State and County U.S.D.A. Defense Boards in completing and perfecting their organizations. Definite responsibilities were assigned to members of the Extension staff holding membership on and advising with these Boards. The assignment by the Secretary of Agriculture in September, 1941, of 1942 production goals to each State, in connection with food and fiber requirements, both for home consumption and our Lend-Lease pledges, placed a new responsibility on the Defense Boards, with the Extension Service assigned the task of conducting the educational program necessary to enable farmers and stockmen to reach the goals. The Extension Service accepted this assignment and immediately undertook the task, through County and community meetings, its State-wide news service and circular letters, to explain to Nevada ranchers the necessity of reaching the goals and the production methods which could best be followed by individual farmers and ranchers, to meet them. The Director and members of the supervisory, specialist, and field staffs, devoted their principal attention to this important program, during the last four months of the calendar year.

Next in importance to the program for the production of essential food and fiber was the nutritional program. The Extension Service

participated in the organization of the State and County Nutrition Councils and assisted in the nutrition educational program in both rural and urban areas. This program received the attention of the Assistant Director for Home Economics and the women agents, to the exclusion of other home demonstration programs of less importance, it being realized the essential need of proper nutrition to the maintenance of proper health and well-being of the entire population, in connection with the defense and war effort.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1942

1941 proved to be a year of preparation, both upon the part of the Nevada Extension Service and the farm and ranch families which it serves, for the great war effort now facing our nation. Fortunately, Nevada was favored with ample moisture for the irrigation of croplands and the growth of range forage, all of which contributed to a maximum production of crops, livestock and livestock products. The year 1942 promises equally favorable production conditions, the chief limiting factor being the shortage of labor, due to the calling of young men to the armed forces and the competition of itinerant workers, which are being lost to agriculture, due to the higher wages paid by the war industries. The rubber shortage also promises to be another important agricultural handicap, both to production and marketing. The situation is unusually difficult in Nevada due to the long distances which ranchers must travel between their homes and the trading and shipping points on the railroads. The shortage of automobile tires will, likewise, materially curtail certain types of extension work. It will be necessary to discontinue field demonstration meetings and most community and county meetings. The extension contacts to the farm and ranch families, will to a large extent be made through neighborhood leaders, who have volunteered to undertake such work as their contribution to the war effort. A greater use will also be made of circular letter and extension news articles to reach Nevada farm people.

Major attention will be devoted to assisting farmers and ranchers in meeting the national production goals. This will, of necessity, require the furnishing of all possible help, in devising ways and means of meeting the labor problem. This project will be undertaken in cooperation with the Land-Use Planning Committees, the U.S.D.A. War Boards, the U.S. Employment Service, and all other State and Federal agencies and farm organizations which are in a position to render assistance.

The nutrition program will continue to be stressed as a major extension activity, likewise 4-H club work and other extension projects essential to maintaining the health and morale of farm and ranch families.

Regardless of all of the handicaps which will be encountered, the Nevada Extension Service and the rural people it serves, may be counted upon during the year 1942, and as long as necessary thereafter, to make an all out effort to help win the War, which has been forced upon this nation by our enemies over seas.





AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT

1941

PERIOD COVERED-----January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941

NAME OF PROJECT I-A-----January 1, 1941 to August 25, 1941

II-A-----August 25, 1941 to December 31, 1941

COVERING WORK DONE BY-----Thomas E. Buckman,  
Acting Director

Thomas E. Buckman,  
Assistant Director

PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED TO PROJECT---100%

DATE SUBMITTED:-----January 31, 1941

SIGNED-----Thomas E. Buckman  
Project Leader

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FOREWARD

On August 25, 1941, Cecil W. Creel resumed his duties as Director of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service. Mr. Creel was on leave of absence from the University of Nevada for a year and a half, during which time he has served as Assistant Secretary of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities at Washington, D. C.

During his absence from the state, the Assistant Director served as Acting Director of the Extension Service. Upon Creel's return, the Assistant Director returned to his post as Assistant Director. Accordingly readers of this report should bear in mind that the Assistant Director's time in 1941 was of a two-fold nature and was largely devoted to administrative work during the first eight months of the year. (During Mr. Creel's absence in Washington, the assistant director carried on his regular duties as County Agent Supervisor and agricultural 4-H Club work as well as Acting Director. See 1941 Plan of Work.)

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

PROJECT 1-A, ADMINISTRATION

PLAN OF WORK

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR OF 1941

<u>Major Phases of Project or Subdivisions of Project Covered</u>	<u>Name of Worker</u>	<u>Percent of Time Devoted to Entire Project by Each Worker</u>
Project 1-A Administration	Thomas E. Buckman	100%

Date Submitted: April 10, 1941.

Signed: Thomas Buckman  
Project Leader.

Date Approved: April 10, 1941.

Signed: Thomas Buckman  
State Director of Extension.

Date Approved: June 30, 1941.

Signed: M. L. Wilson  
Director of Extension Work  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

NAME OF PROJECT: Smith-Lever 1-a, Administration

LEADER: Thomas E. Buckman

JOB ANALYSIS: The duties of the Director of Agricultural Extension are:

1. To maintain a state-wide Extension Service in agriculture and home economics, through a staff of technically trained persons consisting of a Director, an Assistant Director for Agriculture, and Assistant Director for Home Economics, and Extension Editor, two Extension Agricultural Economists, an Extension Soil Conservationist, a Range Management Specialist, and eleven men and five women County and District Extension Agents, and three men Assistant Agents.

The administrative, supervisory and subject-matter members of the above mentioned staff to be officed at the University of Nevada, Reno. The Extension Agents to continue to make their headquarters in Federal buildings or county Court Houses located in the various cities or towns of the State, readily accessible to population. Sufficient clerical help to be maintained in both State office and in the County and District offices to enable staff members to devoted a maximum amount of time to their agricultural and home economics duties.

2. As Chairman of the State Land-Use Planning Committee, to preside at meetings of said committee and assist in the formulation of County and State Land-Use programs in connection with this activity; to coordinate the County and State Extension programs with the programs of the several Department of Agriculture agencies dealing with Land-Use, for the purpose of developing a unified program, to the carrying out of which each cooperative State and Federal agency will make its proper contribution. (See Land-Use Planning project attached hereto for detailed Plan of Work).
3. To serve as a member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and direct the educational phases of the Agricultural Conservation and related programs in Nevada.

4. To serve as a member and Chairman of the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and also, by act of the Nevada Legislature, as a member of the State Soil Conservation Board.

In the above capacity, to encourage and assist in the organization of the Soil Conservation Districts in all watershed areas of the State where needed. To assist in the development of coordinated Land-Use programs for these Districts, enlisting both Federal and State financial and material aid in helping residents of the Districts to check soil erosion and build flood control structures.

5. To serve as a member of the State Farm Security Committee by appointment of the Secretary of Agriculture and, in this capacity, to assist in the development of State policies, both for the Farm Tenant and Rehabilitation programs. Policies now in effect in Nevada closely integrate the Extension and Rehabilitation programs; the home management phases of both programs being handled by the women Extension Agents who act as home management supervisors.
6. To maintain satisfactory working relationships with the farm organizations, through which, by State law, Extension work must be conducted in Nevada; namely, the State and County Farm Bureaus. In this connection, serve as an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the Nevada State Farm Bureau.
7. To solicit the cooperation and support of all agencies and organizations interested in the advancement of agriculture and the improvement of rural home and community life in Nevada. In this group may be included the Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers' Association, The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, Railroads, and service clubs such as Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions.
8. To require all members of the Extension staff having administrative, supervisory, specialist, or field duties to prepare written plans of work covering the projects handled by them. The projects submitted to be subject to the approval of the Director of Agricultural Extension, University of Nevada, and the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

- 9. To prepare and officially approve all State and County budgets for the financing of Extension work in Nevada, and to take such steps as are necessary to have these budgets approved by Federal officials and organizations as are required by State law to take such action before the same can become operative.
- 10. In addition to the above outline, to carry on the duties of assistant director of agriculture during the time Director Creel is on leave of absence in Washington, D. C. After August 20 when Director Creel resumes duties as Director to again assume duties as Assistant Director for Agriculture.

(1) Supervision of agricultural extension agents' and specialists' activities divided as follows:

- a. Adult work.
- b. 4-H Club work.

This involves responsibility for:

- a. Effectiveness of field activities.
- b. Methods.
- c. Results.
- d. Maintenance of the official extension organization, the Farm Bureau.
- e. Correlation of state and county programs with the work of federal action agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CALENDAR FOR 1941-1942

MONTH	PLACE	ACTIVITY
1941 JANUARY	State office	Administration and supervision. Prepare for extension conference. File county financial reports. Check 1940 county agents' project reports and plans for 1941. Preside at Extension conference.
1941 FEBRUARY	State Office	Administration and supervision. Complete checking county agents' 1941. Programs of Work. Work with western agents in making plans for the Nevada Junior Livestock Show.



MONTH	PLACE	ACTIVITY
1941 MARCH	State Office	Administration and supervision. Complete plans for cooperative grasshopper control program for 1941 and state LUP meeting.
1941 APRIL	Reno State Office	Attend Junior Livestock Show. Administration and supervision and revision of Federal budget expenditures. Complete annual inventory of equipment.
	Clark & Lincoln Counties	Visit county offices. Attend conservation tour. Confer with agents regarding extension plans, progress AAA, SCS programs, Land Use Planning and L-H Club work.
1941 MAY	State Office	State LUP meeting, University of Nevada, Administration and supervision.
	Washoe, Douglas, Lyon and Churchill Counties	Visit county offices. Confer with agents regarding extension program, AAA, and Land Use Planning and L-H Club work.
	White Pine, Elko, Humboldt and Pershing Counties	Visit county offices. Confer with agents regarding extension program, AAA, and Land Use Planning and L-H Club work.
1941 JUNE	State Office	Administration and supervision. Hold staff conference for completing plans for State L-H camp. Prepare Federal extension and Land Use Planning budgets. Revise county budgets where necessary. Close federal accounts for year and check with University of Nevada Comptroller.
	Washington, D. C.	AAA Conference, Washington, D. C.
1941 JULY	State Office	Administration and supervision. Complete plans for State L-H Camp.
1941 AUGUST	L-H Club Camp, Lake Tahoe	State L-H Club camp and summer conference of extension staff.
August 20 and on (Assistant Director of Agriculture)	State Office	Administration and supervision. Prepare county budgets for 1942.
	Boseman, Montana	Attend Western States' Extension conference.
1941 SEPTEMBER	State Office	Assist Director on administration and supervision problems. Attend State Land-Use Planning meeting.
	Bureka, Lander, Elko and White Pine Counties.	Supervision of county agents. Check projects. Annual county meetings.
1941 OCTOBER	Churchill, Pershing, Humboldt, Douglas, Lyon and Washoe Counties.	Supervision of county agents. Check projects. Attend annual budget meetings.

MONTH	PLACE	ACTIVITY
1941 OCTOBER	State Office	Assist Director in Administration and supervision.
1941 NOVEMBER	State Office	Administration and supervision. County agents' progress reports due. Check report. Attend State Farm Bureau annual meeting. Prepare annual report.
1941 DECEMBER	State Office	Administration and supervision. Complete annual extension report. Prepare county financial reports.
1942 JANUARY	State Office	Assist Director in administration and supervision. Attend state extension conference.
	Washoe, Lyon, Douglas Churchill and Pershing Counties.	Western Nevada counties supervision. File county financial reports.
1942 FEBRUARY	State Office	Supervision. Complete supervisory plans for 1942.
	Washoe, Lyon, Douglas, Churchill and Pershing Counties	Supervision and L-H Club work.
1942 MARCH	State Office	Supervision. Check over county agents' Plans of work for 1941.
	Elko, White Pine, Eureka, and Humboldt Counties	Supervision and L-H club work.
1942 APRIL	State Office	Supervision. Make plans for 1942 State L-H Club camp.
	Douglas, Lyon, Churchill and Pershing Counties	Western counties supervision.
1942 MAY	State Office	Complete plans for L-H Club work. Attend regional farm bureau meetings. Check L-H club enrollments. Complete Plans for State L-H camp.
1942 JUNE	State Office	Supervision. Complete plans for L-H Club enrollments.

1941 WAS A FAVORABLE YEAR FOR NEVADA  
AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION WORK

Nevada livestock ranges were in the best condition in which Nevada ranges have been in a number of years.

In some of the highest ranges, growth was retarded by low temperature late in the spring, but there was a good supply of soil moisture which provided excellent growth later in the season.

Nevada cattle and wool growers reported a profitable season.

The supply of irrigation water was also plentiful for most of the farming areas and the rains of April and May added materially to the soil moisture.

Frost in May damaged alfalfa and potatoes somewhat and tended to retard the growth of crops generally, but these conditions did not offset the good conditions for the season as a whole.

Nevada cattle and wool growers had a very good season. Prices were excellent. Cattle and sheep came from the ranges in good condition. Farmers secured good crop yields and fair returns.

Labor was scarce, but generally speaking, 1941 was a favorable year for Nevada agriculture.

Extension work kept pace with the farmers and stockmen, and notable progress was made in meeting the needs of agriculture in these critical times.

In making this report, the Assistant Director is reporting work done as it was planned for 1941. Supervisory goals were not met in 1941 due to the amount of administrative work necessary as Acting Director, yet efficiency of county offices did not suffer, as it was possible to maintain close contacts with the agricultural agents. All of the thirteen Nevada agricultural agents have at least three years experience, most of them ten or more, and accordingly,

supervision is a matter of maintenance of extension standards of procedure rather than instruction of new agents. It is true that continuous effort is desirable to keep personnel from getting into a "rut" which they could easily do on account of numerous jobs such as secretary of the ACA, UADA, Defense Council, Land Use Planning Committees, etc.

AAA COOPERATION

In Nevada the state AAA office is located in the Extension Building at the University and county association office headquarters are in the county extension offices with one exception. The Director of Extension meets with the state AAA committee and votes the same as farmer members.

With only one or two exceptions, the assistant director, when serving as Director of Extension attended the state committee meetings which are held regularly at least once a month. Since August 25, the assistant director has represented the Director in his absence on several occasions at such meetings.

Six annual county ACA association meetings were also attended.

The annual state AAA conference was held at the University of Nevada in January and all county agents attended this meeting.

Prior to the wheat referendum a special effort was made by the county agents to place the facts regarding wheat production before Nevada farmers.

In June the writer attended the National AAA conference at Washington, D. C. representing the Nevada Extension Service.

The following statistics give a bird's eye summary of assistance extended the AAA in Nevada by the Extension Service in 1941:

- 510--(a) Number of meetings of the AAA County Committee-----175 (5)
- 510--(b) Number of above meetings (510-a) attended by  
Extension Agent-----162 (5)

- 510--(c) Number of AAA News Articles prepared by  
Extension Office----- 137 (2)
- 510--(d) Number of copies of circular postcards and  
letters on AAA prepared and distributed by  
Extension office-----13,920 (12)
- 510--(e) Number of AAA pamphlets, circulars or  
bulletins distributed by Extension office----- 6,390
- 510--(f) Approximate number of individual contacts  
by members of Extension office at which  
various phases of the AAA Program were  
discussed. This includes all calls which  
included an educational discussion of  
AAA regardless of the fact that the call  
may not have been originally intended as  
an AAA call.
- |                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Number farm calls-----   | 1,625 |
| Number office calls----- | 4,566 |
| Number phone calls-----  | 1,380 |

LAND-USE PLANNING

One of the most significant developments of the year in relation to the Extension Service was the continuation and development of a working agreement in Nevada between representatives of the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture on a far-reaching program of land-use planning.

Committees representing the colleges and the department met at Mount Weather, Virginia, in July 1938, to act on recommendations made after almost two years of investigation into the general subject of relations between the colleges, the department, and the newer federal agencies created to serve agriculture.

At that time it was recognized that there was a need for land-use planning, beginning with farmers and ranchers themselves as a basis for agricultural programs.

In 1938 the Extension Service was assigned the responsibility for organizing this program for wise use of the land and state extension directors were authorized to bring together representatives of interested agencies in the department in their states to work out the most practical methods of putting the plan into operation. At the same time, county agents were asked to assume similar responsibility in their counties.

Land-use planning is now recognized as a long time program through which farmers, ranchers, and farm homemakers can work out means of utilizing the land resources of the state to the best advantage.

Community committees were active during 1941 in Clark, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, Lincoln and White Pine Counties; while county committees were active

in Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Lincoln, Lyon, Pershing, and White Pine.

Most important subjects considered by county LUP committees during the year were:

Classification of land to its best use.

Location of farm to market roads.

Realignment of irrigation ditches to conserve water.

Studies on size and type of farms best adapted to Nevada conditions.

Control of erosion and rehabilitation of mountain meadows

Relation of ranches to range.

Water development and needs.

Drainage.

Flood control.

Erosion control on stream banks.

New reclamation projects.

The State Land-Use Planning Committee held but one meeting during the year. However an executive committee and a area committee met when necessary thereby eliminating the necessity for meetings of the entire committee. At this meeting, the committee completed its plan for organization and began work on specific problems of state-wide importance. No county problems were brought before the state committee since the problems now before county committees seem to be such that they can be solved locally.

Most important research-study subjects considered by the State Committee in 1941 were:

Farm labor needs.

A unified state agricultural program to meet the impacts of war

The use of CCC camps in the state in meeting land use problems

Coordination of farm plans

Study of range administration policies

Use of marginal lands

A coordination of range carrying capacities

1942 Food for Freedom goals.

A very thorough study of Impacts of War in Nevada Agriculture suggested by Secretary Claude R. Wickard was made and recommendations for a unified state agricultural program were recommended to Nevada ranchers by the State Committee.

It was the committee's opinion that increased prices for farm products afford Nevada ranchers and farmers an opportunity to put their financial houses in good order.

Such action was recommended to the farmers of the state by the committee in the progress report entitled "A Unified State Agricultural Program to Meet the Impacts of War," (attached herewith exhibit 5.) Briefly speaking this report said:

"A number of farm prices are at levels which give farmers income above ordinary operating and living expenses."

"The tendency may be to use too much of this extra income for raising levels of living."

"Present economic conditions are far out of the desirable balance and serious readjustments are inevitable. That the extra income affords the opportunity for many farmers to make adjustments."

"Each farmer should consider his own situation with particular regard to efficiency, to balance in the farm business, and to safety in the financial setup to the end that at least some of the current income is used to improve the organization and its financial position."

"To those farmers with excessive indebtedness, the situation would call for particular attention to reduction of that indebtedness. Where analysis shows needed improvements in the organization, extra income, and to a limited



extent, additional credit could be used to make the farm a better producing unit and a more secure home unit."

Out of the study made of the Impacts of War on Nevada Agriculture of considerable interest came a recommendation to the Department of State from the Nevada State Land-Use Planning committee to safeguard the livestock industry of Nevada and other states. It was as follows:

"To protect the livestock industry of the United States against unnecessary market disturbances in this emergency." "Every effort should be made to supply Great Britain from her usual sources in South America."

"This might be facilitated through application of the Lend-Lease policy and should involve export of farm machinery and other manufactured articles from the United States to South America."

"The development of this policy should advance hemisphere good will and good neighbor relations."

Discussed by farmers and others at community, county, and state Land-Use Planning meetings, the report represented the attitude of Nevada farmers in general and its contents were discussed in a great many places and meetings by farmers and agriculturists.

Membership of the State Land-Use Planning Committee up to August 25, 1941 was as follows:

Farmer Members (also members of county committees)

	<u>County</u>
Arthur Carter	White Pine
W. W. Carpenter	Perkins
James H. Day	Lyon
Mrs. Winona Brown	Elko
Edward Godecke	Douglas
Peter Henrichs	Lyon
Percy Mills	Churchill
Edwin Marshal	Clark
W. H. Scofield	Lincoln

Farmer Members (not members of county committees)

Leo Sauer	Washoe
George Ogilvie	Elko
H. K. Harvey	Humboldt
George Miller	Humboldt
E. R. Karvai	Lander
Mrs. Verna Sadler	Eureka
Jim Butler	Eye

UADA Representatives

Cruz Venstrom, State RAE Representative, Secretary  
George Hardman, State Coordinator, SCS  
Alexander McCuen, Supervisor, Toiyabe National Forest,  
Saviers Building  
Robert J. Bankofler, State Director, PSA  
Lunsford Building, 129 North Center St.  
E. A. Settelmeyer, Chairman, Nevada Agricultural Conservation  
Committee, AAA, 20 1/2 South Center St.  
W. D. Ellis, General Agent, Farm Credit Administration,  
Berkeley, California

Cooperating Federal Agencies

C. H. Hansen, State Supervisor, Fish and Wildlife Service  
512 Post Office Building, Reno  
Lester Brooks, Regional Grazier, Grazing Service  
E. C. Lyons Building  
C. H. Sweetser, Public Roads Administration, San Francisco,  
California  
F. M. Spencer, Acting Construction Engineer, Bureau of  
Reclamation, Reno, Nevada

State Agencies

Robert A. Allen, State Highway Engineer and Chairman State  
Planning Board  
T. B. Buckman, Acting Director of Agricultural Extension  
Service, Chairman  
Samuel B. Doten, Director of the Nevada Agricultural  
Experiment Station

Farm Organizations

Mrs. Florence Bovett, Secretary, Nevada State Farm Bureau  
Peter Henrichs, Yerington  
Percy Mills, Fallon  
W. W. Carpenter, Lovelock

Area 2--Southern Nevada

Edwin Marshal, Logandale  
W. U. Seefield, Riko

Area 3--The sparsely settled range area

Arthur Carter, Lund, Chairman  
Mrs. Winona Drown, Elko  
George Ogilvie, Elko  
E. K. Harvey, Paradise  
George Miller, Paradise  
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain  
Mrs. Verna Sadler, Eureka  
Jim Butler, Tonopah

Although membership on the standing sub-committees is dependent on the residence of the member, such membership is sufficiently flexible as to permit cross area membership for subject matter purposes. For example: It was deemed advisable when sub-committees were working on defense problems for Mr. George Miller, a member of the range sub-committee, to work on the general farm committee.

Agency membership on sub-committees was made up of agency members of the State Committee and of agency members of county or district committees.

Changes in Organization and in Procedure for Selecting Farmer-Members:

A change in organization decided upon by the State Committee in 1940 that the state be divided into areas and the membership of these areas constitute sub-committees for studying land-use problems and policies centering in the area, and that farmer-members of the State Committee be made up of one member from each of the eleven or twelve county committees plus one woman elected from each of the three land-use areas, effective July 1, 1941, was carried out. County committee representatives in Nevada serve a three year term.

An executive committee was also set up to serve when it was thought unnecessary to call the entire state committee representative together.

Membership of the executive committee was as follows:

F. E. Buckman, Chairman  
Cruz Venstrom, Secretary  
Edwin Marshal, Farmer-Member  
George Miller, Farmer-Member  
James H. Day, Farmer-Member  
Arthur Carter, Farmer-Member  
Leo Sauer, Farmer-Member

Under the Nevada plan of operation, the chairman calls on any agency membership when business of the executive committee will be aided by such addition.

Area Sub-Committees set up permanently were as follows:

Area I--Western Nevada General Farm Area

Leo Sauer, RFD, Carson City, Chairman  
James Day, Wellington  
Edward Godecke, Gardnerville

LUP work was slowed up on July 1 when the BAE allotment to Nevada was reduced to such an extent. V. E. Scott, project leader, was deprived of a full time clerical assistance, some travel, and other assistance which made it possible for him to devote 70% of his time to this work. While the work in the counties has progressed the same as before, no further expansion of LUP work can be expected unless the BAE restores this allotment or permits their representative to devote more of his work to LUP on the county level.

List of LUP Exhibits.

1. Status of Organized County and Community Committees.
2. Membership of County Land-Use Planning Committees.
3. County and Community Committee Meetings.
4. Status of Area Mapping.
5. Progress Report on a Unified State Agricultural Program to Meet the Impacts of War.
6. LUP agreement between University of Nevada and BAE.

EXHIBIT I

STATUS OF ORGANIZED COUNTY AND COMMUNITY  
LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1941

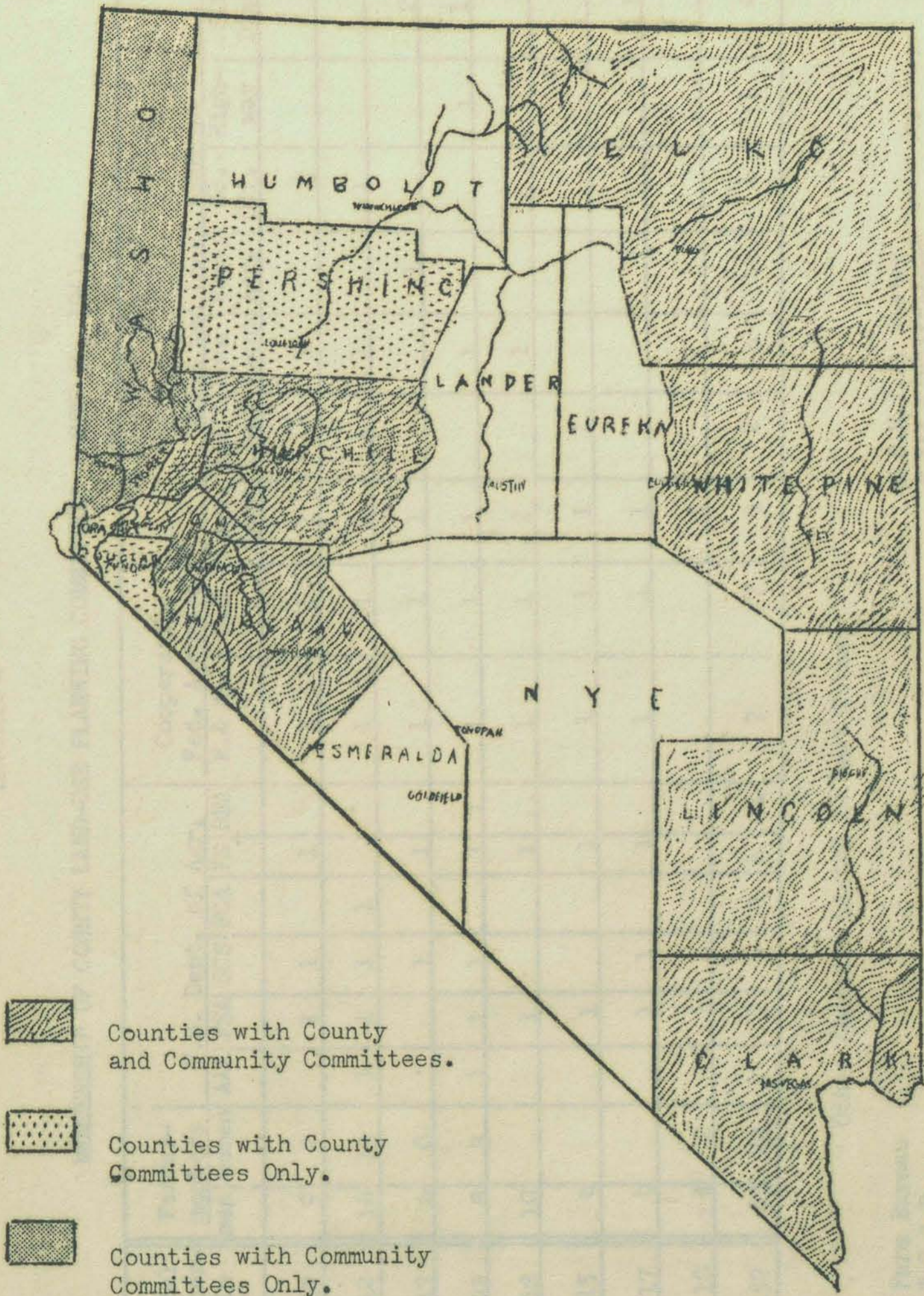


EXHIBIT 2

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNTY LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES - JUNE 30, 1941.

Organized Counties	Total Membership	Farmer-members		U.S. Dept. of Agr.						Cooperating Fed. Agencies		State and Local Agencies							
		men	women	AAA	FSA	SCS	FCA	FS	REA	F. & W.	G.S	Agr. Agent	Ass't Agent	Home Agent	Voca. Agr.	Co. Off.	Highway	SCS Dist.	* Other
Lyon-Mineral	19	9	2		1	1		1		1	1			1				A	
Churchill	42	16	13	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1		A, B, D	
Lincoln	13	4	0			1		1		1	1	1		1			2	A	
Clark	23	8	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1		1	A	
Elko	18	10			1			1		1	1	2		1				D	
White Pine	15	9			1			1		1	1	1	1						
Douglas-Ormsby	17	9			1	1		1		1	1	1					1	E	
Pershing	10	4	2		1							1						F, G.	
State Total	157	69	20	2	7	5	1	6	1	7	7	9	2	4	1	1	1	4	10

Other Agencies Listed in Last Column

\*

- A Farm Bureau
- B T.C.I.D.
- C Press
- D Experiment Station

- E D.H.I.A. Tester
- F AAA Committeemen
- G County Commissioners

Exhibit 3

COUNTY AND COMMUNITY LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES' MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

JULY 1, 1940 - JUNE 30, 1941

STATE OF NEVADA

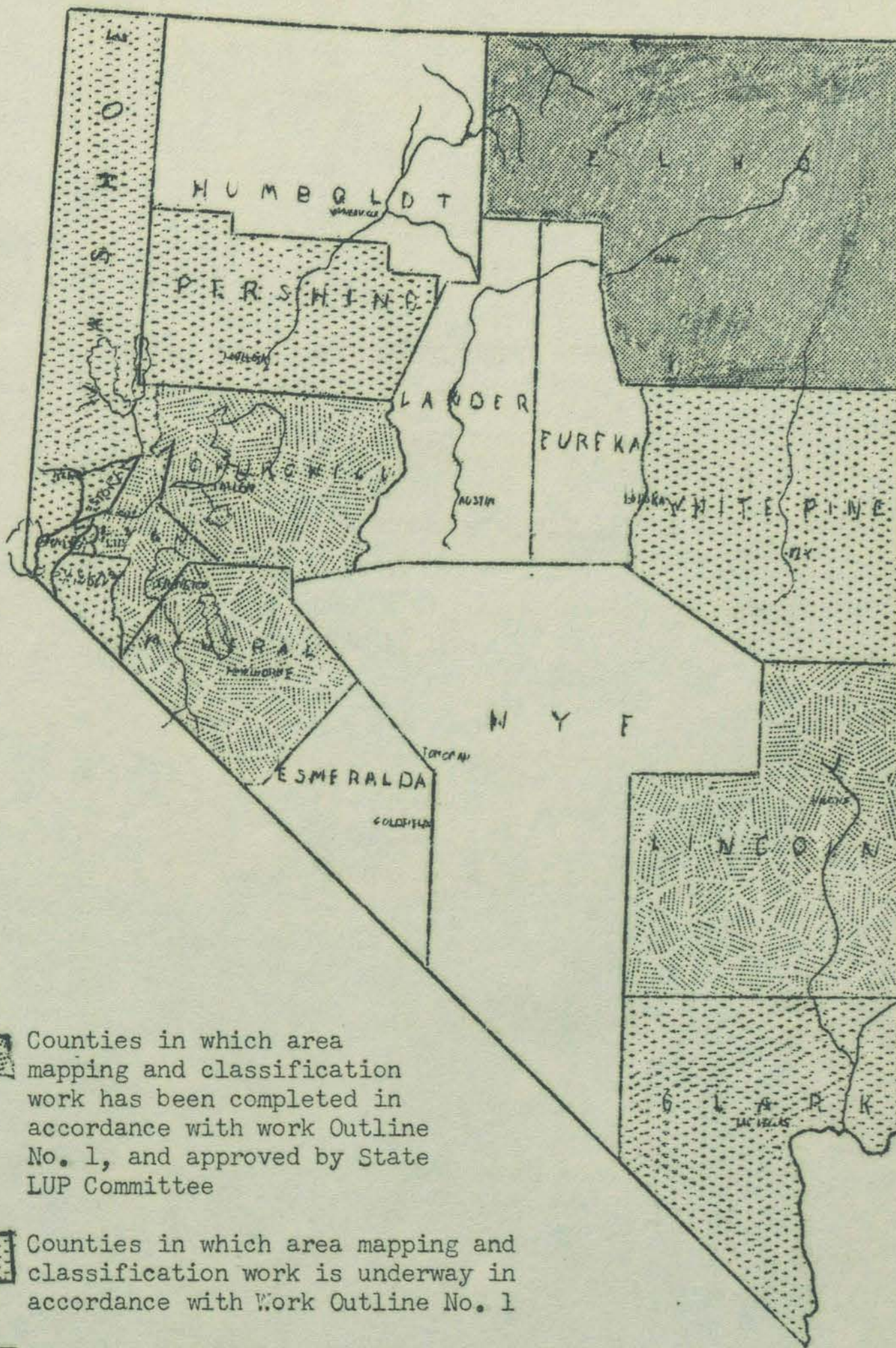
COUNTY <sup>1/</sup>	Organized County LUP Committee Meetings				Organized Community LUP Committees						Open LUP Community Meetings	
	Number meetings held	Average Attendance			Number organized	Total meetings held in county	Total farmer members	Average Attendance			Total held in county	Average attendance per meeting
		Farmer members	Agency members	Non-members				Farmer members	Agency members	Non-members		
State Total												
(a)												
Lyon-Mineral	3	4	4	2	3	0	40	-	-	-	4	20
Churchill	3	5	3	3	14 <sup>2/</sup>	0	103	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	4	4	3	7	3	0	11	-	-	-	2	24
Clark	0	-	-	-	4	4	27	7	2	4	2	41
Elko	3	11	4	6	9	6	42	5	2	1	2	19
White Pine	1	5	5	7	2	3	10	5	-	1	3	15
(b)												
Douglas-Ormsby	14	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
Pershing	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)												
Washoe	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	3	2	2	1	9

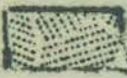
<sup>1/</sup> List counties in the following order: (a) Those with organized county and community committees; (b) Those with organized county committees only; (c) Those with organized community committees only. (See Exhibit 1)


<sup>2/</sup> Neighborhood Committees


EXHIBIT 4

STATUS OF AREA MAPPING



- 

Counties in which area mapping and classification work has been completed in accordance with work Outline No. 1, and approved by State LUP Committee
- 

Counties in which area mapping and classification work is underway in accordance with Work Outline No. 1
- 

Counties in which some other plan of land-use mapping and classification is underway.



NEVADA STATE LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

PROGRESS REPORT ON

A UNIFIED STATE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO MEET THE IMPACTS OF WAR

JUNE 1, 1941

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NEVADA STATE LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
PROGRESS REPORT ON  
A UNIFIED STATE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO MEET THE IMPACTS OF WAR  
JUNE 1, 1941

I. FOREWORD

This is a progress report on a Unified State Agricultural Program for Nevada to meet the impacts of war and the present emergency. It has been developed by the Nevada State Land-Use Planning Committee at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture as contained in the letter of Secretary Wickard under date of January 8, 1941 transmitting the suggestions of the Interbureau Coordinating Committee. This memorandum stated that the major facts of a unified state agricultural program should include: (1) Ways of improving economic and social preparedness in agriculture; (2) Ways of utilizing opportunities created by the defense program for improving agricultural conditions; and (3) Ways of minimizing the unfavorable effects of the war and the defense program.

The impacts of the defense program were especially considered in furtherance of the joint effort by representative farmers, the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, the Land-Grant College, and related State and local agencies, to provide a democratic means for developing and continuously improving agricultural plans and policies within the framework authorized by Congress.

The impacts of the defense program were considered by several community and county committees, at one meeting of the Committee, and at one meeting each of the range and general farm sub-committees. This report was prepared by the Executive Committee. Only those items are included which it is felt would be generally approved by Nevada farmers and agencies. Added are informational statements on items submitted by agencies and farmers, and plans for future work.

To acquaint as many people as possible with the work of the Committee to date, this report will be distributed to all Land-Use Planning committee members, cooperating State, Federal, and other agencies, and others concerned in the land-use planning work in Nevada.

We are aware of our responsibility to all the committee members and to the farmers of the State. This report will reach agency personnel and group leaders. To reach the large body of farmers, we authorize news releases by the Extension News Service to both state and county papers, giving the purposes of the committee work on the impacts of war, the subjects taken up, progress to date and such conclusions and recommendations as are mature.

Sections I and V were drafted by the Executive Committee, listed below, assisted by the Joint Committee at Reno, Nevada, on May 29, 1941.

A. N. Carter, Lund  
James H. Day, Smith  
George Miller, Paradise Valley  
George Hardman, Soil Conservation Service  
A. M. McQueen, Forest Service  
Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Extension Director - Chairman  
Cruz Venstrom, Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
Secretary and Joint Committee Member.

The Land-Grant College-Bureau of Agricultural Economics Committee, composed of V. E. Scott, State Planning Leader; Howard Mason, Experiment Station Representative; and Cruz Venstrom, State Bureau of Agricultural Economics Representative, assisted the Executive Committee at all stages and prepared the summary, Sections III and IV.

Particular credit is given to the Employment Service representatives who attended all meetings in order to be of fullest service on labor questions.

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III. THE STATE PROGRAM AS IT RELATES TO THE IMPACTS OF WAR AND DEFENSE.

1. How the Unified State Program Contributes to Defense, Preparedness and National Unity.

The cooperative relationship with the Employment Service regarding information on labor supply and recommendations to farmers on the use of the Employment Service will make for a smoother and more efficient flow of labor between jobs and to that extent will contribute to defense preparedness.

The Committee's action regarding dependence on the State Nutrition Council will tend to coordinate the work of the two groups.

A Land-Use Planning farmer-member on the State Defense Council will tend to coordinate the work of agricultural planning with the Defense Council's program.

2. How the Unified State Program will Utilize the Opportunities Afforded by the Defense Program and Current and Prospective Situations to Improve the Conditions of Agriculture.

The recommendations for educational work on use of credit, conservative farm land appraisals and the use of extra income to improve the operating and financial conditions of farm units is directed toward utilizing the operators income from current price rises to improve the current and prospective situation generally.

A number of the impacts of war and defense on agriculture were discussed but did not terminate in definite action.

A study of the working of United States Department of Agriculture programs in a single county will give committees and individuals a better perspective of those programs and will tend toward methods of unification.

A realization that adjustments in other areas must affect all areas to some extent, and that all areas must react for the common good, will work toward national unity.

A better understanding of the policies of federal agencies on non-use permits will permit ranchers to better adjust to present and prospective conditions.

3. How the Unified State Program will Minimize the Adverse Affects of the War and Its Aftermath.

A better knowledge of the functions of the Employment Service and greater use of its facilities will be very helpful in directing labor that may be in surplus when the defense program begins to reduce its labor needs.

The recommendations for educational work on use of credit, conservative farm land appraisals and the use of extra income to improve the operating conditions and financial conditions of farm units is directed toward minimizing the adverse affects of the war and its aftermath by directing farmer's thinking to the need of having his unit sufficiently sound and flexible to meet conditions that probably will be much less favorable.

Recommendations relative to price fixing are directed toward minimizing the effects of inflation and helping farmers to gradually reduce numbers without dumping on an unsupported market.

The recommendations regarding Pan American trade is directed toward holding the livestock industry in the United States as nearly as possible on a domestic need basis. If this is done, the industry will not expand excessively, and, therefore, will not be in so unfavorable a position when demand decreases.

Cooperation with the State Nutrition Council will bring about better health, and, therefore, better mental and physical ability to cope with problems of readjustment.

IV. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS AS THEY PERTAIN TO ACTION ON THE FARMER, COMMUNITY, AND COUNTY LEVEL; STATE LEVEL; AND NATIONAL LEVEL.

Recommendations Particularly Directed to the Attention of Farmers Local Organizations, Community and County Land-Use Planning Committees, and County Agencies.

Farm Labor - The Committee recommends that farmers look to the local offices of the Nevada Employment Service for information on labor supplies, and that requests for agricultural labor be cleared thru the local Employment Service office. This will be called to the attention of farmers by means of news releases, circulation of this report to land-use planning committees, and agency representatives, and by announcement and discussion at meetings.

Response to the Current and Possible Rise in Prices -

The Committee recommends that each farmer examine his own financial and operating situation for possible weaknesses. Increased current income, or even additional credit under special conditions, may well be used for strengthening farm organization and financial position. The Committee also feels that conservative land values should be used in appraisal, purchase, and loan considerations. These items will be called to the attention of farmers thru the medium of news releases, circulation of this report, and thru individual contacts of the several agencies, as well as thru the usual channels of farmer meetings, etc.

Recommendations Particularly for the Attention of State Organizations and Representatives of Federal Organizations on the State Level.

Farm Labor - The recommendations looking toward a smoother flow of labor will be carried out thru close working relationships between the Extension Service and the Employment Service offices in the preparation of news releases to acquaint farmers with the recommendations. This close cooperation will permit following developments in the labor situation.

Response to the Current and Possible Rise in Prices -

The recommendations directed toward conservative use of credit, the use of extra income, and for an educational program on the analysis of farm businesses from a standpoint of organization and efficiency have been approved by most of the Department of Agriculture credit agencies during the course of the several meetings. The Joint Committee will immediately begin meetings with representatives of both public and private credit agencies with a view to stating policies, developing materials, and organizing an educational program to reach a large body of farmers thru the medium of news releases, thru meetings, and more effectively thru agency contacts with individuals.

Other Items on Which the Committee is Still Working -

The Committee is still working on a number of items which concern agencies and action on the state level.

- a. The Committee expressed a desire to work in close cooperation with the State Nutrition Council. This desire for close working relationships will be transmitted to the State Nutrition Council.
- b. The Committee recommended that immediate steps be taken to bring about improved coordination of the several agencies concerned with fire prevention and

control on forest and grazing lands. The officers of the Committee will confer with officials of the several fire fighting agencies with a view toward developing ways and means of effecting closer coordination.

- a. The Committee desires close working relationships with the State Defense Council and proposes direct representation on the State Defense Council by a farmer member of the State Land-Use Planning Committee. This desire will be transmitted to the Governor.
  - d. The Committee is working with the officials of the Forest and Grazing Services on a statement of policy in connection with non-use permits. The Committee felt that close culling of herds during periods of high prices was desirable. Special recommendations to that effect to be contingent upon satisfactory non-use permit policies during the period of herd improvement. The Joint Committee is working with the agencies on these statements of policies for submission to the range sub-committee.
3. Recommendations Particularly for the Attention of National Offices of the Department of Agriculture and Other Federal Agencies.
1. Price Supporting Policies - In response to the program of the Department of Agriculture to increase the supplies of certain foods the Committee recommends that on all commodities on which Government fixes prices, such price fixing should not be confined only to the period of promotion, but that farmers should be assured by the Federal Government that during the inevitable period of adjustment, prices will be supported for stated intervals in a similar manner in which they are now supported for the period ending June 30, 1943.
  2. Control Prices - The Committee is agreed that extreme fluctuations in prices is undesirable, and that Government is justified in putting on curbs to decrease tendencies for prices to go to extremely high levels; but it is also agreed that if curbs are put on prices of things farmers sell, that similar curbs should be put on prices of things farmers buy, maintaining so far as possible a parity between agriculture, industry, and labor.
  3. Pan American Trade with Particular Reference to Beef - To protect the livestock industry in the United States against fluctuating temporary markets in this emergency, the Committee recommends that every effort should be made to supply Great Britain with beef from the usual sources in South America by means of the facilities of the Lease-Lend Bill.



Other Items on Which the Committee is Still Working

Basic Methods for Agricultural Adjustment - The Committee feels the proper consideration of basic methods of agricultural adjustment (Question 1 and 2 on page 12 of the Interbureau Memorandum) will require more time. To that end, it is recommended that the Joint Committee bring to the next Committee meeting the facts on the working of the several programs of the action agencies in Churchill County. Land use objectives, so far as they could be determined, would be used to measure the actual working of the action agencies both in relation to proper land use objectives and in the coordination of the agency efforts.

V. DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANS OF ACTION.

The State Committee matured four specific lines of action:

- A. Cooperative relationships with the Employment Service regarding information on labor supply and recommendations to farmers on the use of the Employment Service to minimize labor shortages.
- B. Cooperation with the Extension Service for an educational program on news articles, meetings, etc. to reach all farmers with educational material on wise use of extra income, credit and related matters.
- C. Recommendations to the Department of Agriculture and to other Government agencies on modifying conditions in the use of price supporting policies.
- D. Recommendations to the Department of State on Pan American relations.

Other items on which the Committee is still working.

1. Basic methods for agricultural adjustment.
2. Policy toward high-cost or high-hazard farming areas.
3. Nutrition and related health considerations and Cooperation with Nevada Nutrition Council.
4. Policy of Grazing Service and Forest Service on non-use permits.
5. More coordination of agencies concerned in fire protection on forest and grazing lands.
6. Cooperation with State Defense Council.

Each of the four lines of action are described in accordance with the outline. At the end of this section is a brief description of each of those items on which the State Committee's work has not yet matured.

A. Farm Labor -

1. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious shortage of agricultural labor throughout the state, but labor supplies are being reduced by the increased demand for workers in National Defense, and the continued induction into the military service of a large number of young men. The Employment Service is organized to keep in close touch with both labor supplies and labor needs, and with close cooperation between farmers and the local Employment Service offices, we feel that such situations as might arise can be effectively handled.

The Reports of both the Employment Service and the

Agricultural Marketing Service indicate that the supply of labor probably will be a little short of the supply last year; however, for a number of years farmers have been purchasing labor saving equipment to reduce peak labor requirements. In some counties both the laborers and farmers are looking to the Employment Service for information on labor as well as clearing particular requests. This has resulted in a much smoother flow of labor to jobs. In other counties both laborers and farmers are making only incidental use of the Employment Service offices.

2. & 3. The Committee recommends that all farmers look to the Employment Service offices for information on labor supplies and that all requests for agricultural labor be cleared thru the local employment offices. The Committee recognizes that many farmers have regular sources for obtaining extra labor. The recommendation for clearing labor needs thru the Employment Service offices is meant to apply to those conditions where the farmer does not have returning help, personal contacts with neighbors or other usual sources.

The Committee further recommends that the Employment Service and the Extension Service cooperatively develop and distribute helpful information.

4. General agreement has already been reached with the Extension Service and Employment Service to canvass farms for information on labor needs.
5. The Committee will follow the conditions of labor supply and demand very closely and will maintain a contact with the Employment Service to work out such labor problems as may develop.

B. Educational Program on Land Values, Credit, and Use of Extra Income -

1. A number of farm prices are at levels which give farmers income above ordinary operating and living expenses. The tendency may be to use too much of this extra income for raising levels of living. Present economic conditions are far out of the desirable balance and serious readjustments are inevitable. The Committee feels that the extra income affords the opportunity for many farmers to make adjustments.

Each farmer should consider his own situation with particular regard to efficiency, to balance in the farm business, and to safety in the financial set-up to the end that at least some of the current income is used to improve the organization and its financial position. Credit agencies have the responsibility, not only of advising their clients to use caution in use of credit, but of using their authority to help prevent unwise use of it. To those farmers with excessive indebtedness the situation would call for particular

attention to reduction of that indebtedness. Where analysis shows needed improvements in the organization, extra income, and to a limited extent additional credit, could be used to make the farm a better producing unit and a more secure home unit.

2. & 3. The Committee recommends that the Extension Service, the Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, and other public and private lending agencies, cooperate in an educational program along the above lines. This would take the form of news articles, use of educational material, discussions at county and community meetings, discussions with farmer advisory groups, etc. Particular attention should be given to educational work on a few key measures of farm organization and balance which each operator could apply to his own organization and to its operating efficiency.
4. The Nevada Agricultural Extension Service will immediately begin work along the above lines. The first steps will be the preparation of news articles, assembly of farm management information for the use of farmers and others in appraising economic soundness of operating units, and in meetings with representatives of credit agencies regarding specific ways and means of coordinating credit policies and reaching a wide number of farmers.

C. Recommendations Relative to Price Supporting Policies -

1. In regard to the Secretary's appeal for greater production of certain agricultural products, the Committee believes that farmers will respond for (1) patriotic reasons, (2) because prices are now high enough to warrant more efficient methods, and (3) because a floor has been placed under which prices are not likely to fall before June 30, 1943. Unless checked there is likely to be expansions of plant and the committee advises farmers against undue expansion as well as cautioning lending agencies to use their educational opportunity to discourage undue expansion of plant.

The Committee feels that the expansion of production should come more from increased efficiency of farm operations, but it wishes to advance the thought that farmers will have more confidence if they are assured that the price floor will be extended from time to time during the inevitable period of adjustment, thus permitting the liquidation of quantities of products that have accumulated due to the extra effort to produce more during the emergency period.

2. The Committee recommends that continuing price supporting policies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture be developed to cover the readjustment period that will be caused by the current price supporting activities.

D. Recommendations to the Department of State on Pan-American Relations -

1. To protect the livestock industry of the United States against unnecessary market disturbance in this emergency, the Committee believes that every effort should be made to supply Great Britain from her usual sources in South America. This might be facilitated through application of the lease-lend policy and should involve export of farm machinery and other manufactured articles from the United States to South America. The development of this policy should advance hemisphere good will and good neighbor relations.

Other Items on Which the Committee is Still Working -

1. Basic Methods for Agricultural Adjustment. Considerable attention was directed to the discussion of basic methods of agricultural adjustment, using as a starting point question 1 on page 12 of the Interbureau Coordinating Committee's memorandum. In both the Range Subcommittee meeting attended predominately by farmers, and the General Farm Subcommittee meeting attended predominately by agency representatives, the discussion came back to the second general methods, that federal aid to agriculture "be directed toward and contingent upon individual farm adjustment in keeping with an ideal farm plan designed to get maximum conservation of land and associated resources."

To begin study the Joint Committee has been directed to (1) assemble information for one county in Nevada on the working of all U. S. Department of Agriculture programs toward desirable land use, and (2) develop this question on the basis of the present activity of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and desirability of the several ways of agricultural adjustment and report at a future meeting.

2. Policy Toward High-Cost or High-Hazard Farming Areas. The Committee recognizes an interest in the land use adjustments particularly in the wheat, cotton, and tobacco areas (question 2 on page 12 of the Interbureau Coordinating Committee's memorandum). Nevada does not have any major adjustment areas of the kind described, therefore, no special map is needed. Adjustments of this nature in Nevada are largely more or less isolated cases and would be covered in the educational program on farm organization and efficiency as described above under B. The implication of this question is that the greater adjustment for the major surplus crops should be in the high-cost or high-hazard areas. In such cases the low-cost areas should maintain their production. Some reasons along this line have been put forward to justify requests in Nevada for additional wheat allotments.
3. Nutrition and Related Health Considerations and Cooperation with the Nevada Nutrition Council. Mary Buol, Secretary of

the Nevada State Nutrition Council, reviewed the importance of nutrition to national well-being. As a whole Nevada ranks high among the states in present nutritional conditions. This subject with related items of public health and hospitalization was discussed in the Range Subcommittee. Nutrition conditions and medical and hospitalization facilities in the sparsely settled range areas are not as favorable as in the more thickly populated areas in the western valleys.

The Committee will look to the Nevada State Nutrition Council for guidance on nutrition and related matters and will put its major effort on coordination of nutrition work between the Department and cooperating agencies.

4. Policy of Grazing Service and Forest Service on Non-Use Permits. In connection with the possible culling of herds and reduction of numbers during this period of high live-stock prices, the Range Subcommittee is quite concerned in the policies of the Forest Service and Grazing Service on non-use permits to cover the periods between culling and rebuilding the herd numbers. The Range Subcommittee is working with the grazing agencies on a statement of present policies in relation to non-use permits.
5. More Coordination of Agencies Concerned in Fire Protection on Forest and Grazing Lands. Fires are becoming an increasing hazard in the management of both forest and grazing lands. In World War No. 1 the Forest Service lost considerable of its help with the result that fire losses increased. Fire hazards are greater now due to more opportunity for accidental man-made fires as well as for incendiary fires. The Committee discussed a recommendation that the fire fighting services of all public agencies be maintained. Much more coordination is possible in the efforts of the CCC Camps, Forest Service, and other agencies directly concerned in fire prevention and suppression.

The Committee recommends immediate meetings with the several agencies concerned to the end of more coordination of the fire fighting agencies this season.

6. Cooperation with State Defense Council. The Committee is working on a unified state agricultural program to meet the impacts of war and defense, with particular relation to the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Committee does not know the full work of the State Defense Council, but assumed that some of its efforts will directly affect or relate to agriculture. Cooperation can best be achieved by a farmer representative of the Nevada State Land-Use Planning Committee on the State Defense Council.

## VI. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

The first meeting of the State Land-Use Planning Committee to consider the memorandum of Secretary Wickard on the war impacts on agriculture was called in Reno on May 1 and 2, 1941. Committee members attending were:

### Farmers

George Ogilvie, Lee  
George Miller, Paradise  
James H. Day, Smith  
Peter Henrichs, Yerington  
W. W. Carpenter, Lovelock  
Leo Sauer, Reno  
Arthur Carter, Lund  
Jim Butler, Tonopah

### Organization Representatives

T. E. Buckman, Extension Service, Chairman  
Cruz Venstrom, Bur. of Agric. Economics, Secretary and member of Joint Committee  
R. J. Bankofier, Farm Security Adm.  
George Hardman, Soil Conservation Service  
L. R. Brooks (By B. S. Martineau) Grazing Serv.  
Robert Allen (By Wm. Holcomb) State Plan. Board  
E. A. Settlemyer, Agric. Adjustment Adm.  
W. D. Ellis, Farm Credit Adm.  
F. M. Spencer, Bur. of Reclamation  
A. M. McQueen, Forest Service  
G. F. Hansen, Fish & Wildlife Service  
Mrs. Florence Bovett, Farm Bureau

Joint Committee members V. E. Scott, Extension Planning Leader, and Howard Mason, Experiment Station Representative, attended both days. Others attending were: Ed Reed, Agric. Adjustment Adm., Worth Hodgson, Mary Buol, Otto Schulz, and L. E. Cline, Extension Service; Harry Z. Guerin, Roy Whitacre, and Alvin Stortroen, Employment Service; Rex Willard, Bur. of Agric. Economics; E. K. Ivins, Lund; Mrs. Sam Albright, Farm Bureau, Smith; and Julian Terrett, Grazing Service.

After some discussion on the first morning, subcommittees were appointed for farming type areas as follows:

General Farm Area Subcommittee: Miller, Carpenter, Mrs. Albright, Sauer, Mills, Godecke, Marshall, Schofield, Mrs. Bovett, Mason, Bankofier, Guerin, Spencer, Holcomb, and Hardman.

Range Area Subcommittee: Ogilvie, Henrichs, Carter, Butler, Day, Settlemyer, Harvey, Mrs. Sadler, Wright, Marvel, Martineau, Hansen, and Ellis.

These committees worked separately until mid-afternoon of the second day. The Range Subcommittee met again in Elko on May 15, 1941 with the following in attendance: Messrs. Carter, Chairman; Wright, Marvel, McQueen, Venstrom, and Martineau, committee members; and Messrs. Whitacre and Fry of the Employment Service.

The General Farm Subcommittee met in Reno on May 23, 1941 with the following in attendance: Messrs. Sauer, Chairman (the only farmer member present) Reed, Secretary, Scott, Spencer, Mason, Bankofier, Hardman, and Hansen committee members; and Mr. Cline of the Extension Service and Mr. Guerin of the Employment Service. The Nevada Joint Land-Grant College-BAE Committee prepared preliminary drafts which were the basis for the Executive Committee meeting in Reno May 29th, 1941.

This report was prepared by an Executive Committee as listed in the foreword.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
FOR  
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
and  
THE NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE  
and  
THE NEVADA EXPERIMENT STATION

- I. NAME: Cooperative work in agricultural land use planning.
- II. RELATION TO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING: This agreement covers the work contemplated under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Nevada Extension Service, and the Nevada Experiment Station, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, pertaining to cooperative work in agricultural land use planning and research relating thereto, approved April 23, 1939.
- III. LEADERS: The Land-Grant College-BAE Committee will consist of V. E. Scott, Extension Planning Leader; Howard Mason, Experiment Station representative; and Cruz Venstrom, State BAE Representative.
- IV. LEGAL AUTHORITY: The Act appropriating funds for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, providing for aiding in formulating programs for the authorized activities of the Department of Agriculture, and Federal and State Acts making funds available to the State Extension Service and Experiment Station.
- V. OBJECTIVE AND PLAN OF WORK: The objective of this agreement is to carry forward during 1941-42 the cooperative land-use planning work provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding. The functions of the several committees are generally understood.

To further the LUP process in Nevada, the Joint Committee will:

- A. Arrange programs and plan on travel arrangements to permit at least



two meetings of the State Committee in the next year plus such additional subcommittee meetings on subject or areas as are necessary for continuous and effective planning for a unified state agricultural program.

- B. Emphasize continued development of the unified state agricultural program to meet war impacts.
- C. Organize material for the State Committee's use in considering state policies along several lines, some of which are developing from the county committees and some from the program administration. State programs which the Joint Committee feels are ready for State Committee consideration are: (a) U.S.D.A. Flood Control preliminary examination priorities; (b) U.S.D.A. Water Facilities area planning policies; (c) Soil Conservation Districts; (d) secondary road plans; (e) and CCC camp locations and movement.
- D. Make every effort to bring together information on the several programs in one county and organize this information for use in cooperative workshop meetings with technical workers and farmers in the county and for the State Committee. The Joint Committee has been directed by the State Land-Use Planning Committee, the General Farm Subcommittee of the State Land-Use Planning Committee, and by the Sub-technical AAA Advisory Committee to begin a systematic evaluation of all the farm programs of one county in connection with the best farm management and land uses in the area. This request developed out of the immediate need to think thru the relationships of all the programs in one limited area.

- E. Continue the work between meetings of the State Committee, of carrying the recommendations to a wide number of people (1) by means of news items, meetings, etc.; and (2) by means of conferences with particular agencies to carry the recommendations into the general thinking and daily work of the technical groups. Under way at the present time are meetings along the above line leading toward more efficient fire protection work, and to a wider understanding of credit uses.
- F. Encourage county committees to consider the unified State agricultural program to meet the impacts of the current defense emergency. This will be done by presenting to and discussing with the county committees the work of the State Committee and assisting in the developing of information on the impact of defense developments in the particular county.
- G. Work with the special agency committee to complete the rough draft of the farm management manual early in the year and immediately begin work-shop meetings with farmers and technical workers in all counties with organized land-use planning committees and with technical workers in counties not having land-use planning committees.
- H. Foster and prepare material for work-shop and leadership schools in the several counties. These schools will be aimed at developing an understanding of the background of the planning work, its objectives, the land-use planning organization, with particular emphasis being given to discussion of the differences between well established educational and administrative channels and basic planning policy formation and program building which are the fields in which land-use

planning can be of most service. Suggestions will be made toward improving the reporting of meetings and business procedures.

- I. Review the work of the county LUP Committees to date in relation to the area of which the county is a part and to such other material of research or administrative nature that bears on the county in order to assist the county committees formulate plans of work for 1941-42. This review will be in brief or condensed form for presentation to and discussion with the county committee at its first meeting. The Joint Committee will request meetings of the county committee in all organized counties early in the fiscal year for the purpose of "taking stock", and discussing the type of work to be done during the year. During the summer, progress reports will be expected from Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Lincoln, and Lyon Counties showing the work of 1940-41. Work was started so late in Pershing and White Pine Counties that their reports will not be expected until the 1941-42 work can be included.
- J. Encourage county committees to complete an inventory of county land resources and their possibilities to the end of formulating a clear statement of land use objectives in terms of the people. The Joint Committee feels that a carefully prepared statement on objectives is a logical basis for recommendations coming out of the county.
- K. Foster the self-appraisal of rural welfare problems by community committees.
- L. Prepare bi-monthly news digests on LUP for general circulation.
- M. Develop participation in the land use planning process by agencies by

1. Inviting agencies to take the initiative in some land-use planning meetings; 2. by means of county workshops on land use planning objectives and methods; and 3. by giving agency representatives a list of Joint Committee meeting dates with standing invitations to attend.

In the last year, action agencies have cooperated very effectively in the LUP process.

N. Call intercounty committee meetings as rapidly as the progress of county committee work, or as Flood Control or other agency developments warrant. In some cases these intercounty meetings may be a wider development of county work and be attended primarily by representatives of the counties interested. In other cases the interarea meeting might be that of a State Land-Use Planning Subcommittee. In all cases, cross representation will be encouraged in order to integrate the work of the State and county committees.

Developments point to several intercounty meetings in the near future:

1. For the combined Carson, Walker, and Truckee River watersheds on land and water use planning problems which involve upstream-downstream and interstream relationships. Particular attention will be given to integrating the U.S.D.A. Flood Control work with the county LUP efforts. The Army Engineers' preliminary flood control report and U.S.D.A. water facilities area planning are also problems with intercounty interest.

2. For Lincoln and Clark County LUP Committees to consider mutual land and water use and flood control problems in connection with the Meadow Valley Wash.
3. For the range area to consider the objectives, policies, and programs developed in the cooperative land-use study of Northeastern Nevada. The objectives of these meetings will be to spread the values of this study to the wider area.

O. Discuss with the county committees the effectiveness of land-use planning in their respective counties by canvassing the makeup and representativeness of the county committee with respect to area coverage, and the natural interest associations and habits of the people.

P. Hold regular meetings twice monthly with general notices and standing invitations to agency representatives.

VI. STATE COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION: The State Committee will continue approximately as constituted at present with 16 farmer and 14 agency representatives. The State Committee in 1940-41 suggested a plan providing for selection of State Committee members by the county committees and providing for three-year terms with one-third of the membership changing each year. County committees have generally followed the State Committee recommendation with a resulting turnover of State Committee memberships.

VII. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND INVESTIGATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Experience indicates the need for more technical services to follow up points raised by county committees or developing out of field work and intercounty

relationships. The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station will provide one man full time for six months of the year to give direct technical service to the planning work, and will make available the service of one man in an advisory and consulting capacity for the remaining six months of the year.

At this time it is not possible to define the kind and amount of technical consulting service which may be desired from the several divisions of the BAE. It is understood, however, that subject to the general plan of the BAE for having consulting time available, some assistance may be obtained from the Regional BAE office. No formal investigational activities arising out of the county planning can be defined at this time. As possible investigational activities arise they will be considered by the Land-Grant College-BAE Committee and taken up for further consideration with the BAE Regional leaders.

VIII. COOPERATION: The activities of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in carrying out the general objectives of this cooperative project, will continue under the general guidance of the Land-Grant College-BAE Committee. This committee will continue as a working organization for guiding and directing the cooperative efforts. Administrative decisions in regard to any phase of the work will be the responsibility of the respective directors or administrative officers. The cooperative activities of each of the cooperating agencies are restated below in the light of past experience.

A. The Agricultural Experiment Station under the general guidance of

the Land-Grant College-BAE Committee will:

1. Contribute approximately one-half of the full time of Howard Mason as a member of the Land-Grant College-BAE Committee to provide: (a) Technical personnel from the Experiment Station to the land-use planning activity; and (b) a contact between the county and state committees and the Experiment Station, by organizing available research information and experience for presentation to committees, to carry particular suggestions of community and county committees to proper Experiment Station personnel and to assist in interpreting all work in land-use planning in the light of Experiment Station research responsibilities.
2. Supply the necessary travel allowance and incidentals to make the contribution of personnel effective.

The technical assistance rendered during the period covered by this agreement shall consist of: (a) Supervision and guidance of the land classification and mapping phase of the program so as to secure relatively uniform results. (b) Assistance to planning committees in the interpretation of resource studies from other areas. (c) Development of new information on land resources and land economics.

B. The Extension Service will:

1. Have the administrative leadership of the state, county, and community planning committees and the farmer participation in land-use planning. V. E. Scott, Extension Economist, will be land-use planning leader and in that capacity and as Extension

Service Representative on the Land-Grant College-BAE Committee will devote approximately 80% of his time to land-use planning.

2. Conduct educational activities needed in securing participation in the work of agricultural planning by the farmers and in acquainting the people of the counties and communities with the reasons for the agricultural planning work, and in securing systematic participation by the committees in the work of developing information and techniques best adapted to the needs of the counties and communities.
3. Take the lead in calling together such special conferences on subject matter and other purposes as may be needed when such conferences primarily involve representatives from the Extension staff.

C. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will:

1. Provide 75 percent of the services of a State BAE Representative and office staff for cooperative work directly on land-use planning. Specifically, it will be the responsibility of the State BAE Representative in addition to the general cooperation above:
  - (a) to act as a liaison officer between the county committee and action agencies on matters involving interagency relationships and broad economic consideration not clearly within the field of agency operation; and
  - (b) to take the lead in calling together such conferences of agencies, primarily of the Department of Agriculture, as may be needed for general understanding and for the organization of subject matter.
2. Provide technical consulting services of the Regional and Washing



(On basis of \$2,500 allocated by SAS)

ton staffs of Farm Management, Land Economics, Farm Population and Rural Life and other divisions as may be agreed upon during the year.

3. Provide research assistance, principally from the Farm Management, Land Economics, and Farm Population and Rural Life Divisions, as may be agreed upon during the year.

PERSONNEL

Name	Percent of Year	Estimated Salary	Estimated Salary	Estimated Salary
John Vanstrom	75	\$2,850		\$2,137
Carroll Marshall	75	1,125		843
<u>Biological Services</u>				
W. E. Scott (6 mo.)	100		1,950	1,462
W. E. Scott (6 mo.)	50		975	731
<u>Geographic Section</u>				
W. E. Cline (12 mo.)	33 1/3		600	450
<u>Statistical Agency</u>				
W. E. Crook	30		500	375
W. E. Miller	25		400	300
W. E. Stoddard	5		150	112
W. E. Wilson	10		300	225
John Henke	10		170	127
John Marshall	5		150	112
W. E. Secombe	5		200	150
W. E. East	5		50	37
W. E. Swartz	5		50	37
W. E. Townsend	10		150	112
W. E. George Egan	5		120	90
Allen Gillette	5		150	112
W. E. Baker	10		150	112
W. E. Freeman	10		150	112
<u>Department Station</u>				
W. E. Mann				

IX. BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES FOR PERIOD OF July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

(On basis of \$2,800 allotted by BAE)

	Percent of time devoted to LUP	BAE		State Agr Experiment Station	State Agr Extension Service	Total
		Regular funds	Special Allotment for LUP To State Ext.Serv.			
<u>SALARIES:</u>						
<u>BAE</u>						
Cruz Venstrom	75	\$2850				\$2850
Teresa Marketti	75	1125				1125
<u>Extension Service</u>						
V. E. Scott (8 mo.)	100		\$1950		\$550	2500
V. E. Scott (4 mo.)	50				625	625
July-August-December- January						
L. E. Cline (12 mo.)	33-1/3				600	600
Stenographic Help						
					1125	1125
<u>Extension Agents:</u>						
R. D. Crook	20				600	600
J. H. Wittwer	20				670	670
W. H. Stodieck	6				150	150
J. W. Wilson	10				345	345
Mark Menke	10				270	270
Louie Gardella	8				190	190
E. B. Recanzone	8				200	200
A. J. Reed	3				90	90
H. E. Boerlin	8				200	200
C. R. Townsend	10				330	330
M. Gertrude Hayes	8				175	175
Hellen Gillette	9				250	250
Lena Hauke	15				355	355
Helen Tremewan	15				355	355
<u>Experiment Station</u>						
Howard Mason				\$1600		1600

TRAVEL & SUBSISTENCE	'	'	'	'	'	'
<u>BAE</u>	'	'	'	'	'	'
Cruz Venstrom	'	700	'	'	'	700
<u>Extension Service</u>	'	'	'	'	'	'
Thomas Buckman	'	'	'	'	300	300
V. E. Scott	'	'	50	'	850	900
L. E. Cline	'	'	'	'	400	400
Mary Buol	'	'	'	'	300	300
Extension Agents	'	'	'	'	1215	1215
<u>Experiment Station</u>	'	'	'	'	'	'
Howard Mason	'	'	'	800	'	800
<u>State Committee</u>	'	'	600	'	'	600
Reserve for State Com- mittee & Project Leader travel	'	'	200	'	'	200
Supplies	'	'	'	'	300	300
<hr/>	'	'	'	'	'	'
Total	'	\$4675	\$2800	\$2400	\$10445	\$20320

July 5, 1941

Date

Sgd/ Thomas E. Buckman

Acting Director Extension Service

July 5, 1941

Date

Sgd/ S. B. Doten

Director, Agricultural Experiment  
Station

August 26, 1941

Date

Sgd/ H. R. Tolley

Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Approved:

August 27, 1941

Date

Sgd/ James Jardine

Chief, Office of Experiment Stations

August 29, 1941

Date

Sgd/ M. L. Wilson

Director, Federal Extension Service

### State SCS Advisory Committee

During 1941, the State SCS Advisory Committee met when necessary. It consists of the Director of Extension, the Director of the Experiment Station, and the State SCS coordinator. The committee does not function like the State AAA committee, it does not meet regularly and few problems are presented by the SCS for its consideration.

It would be of considerable advantage to the SCS districts in the state if additional work could be conducted in organized districts to determine the effectiveness and adaptation of scientific information developed elsewhere.

### Farm Security Advisory Committee

This committee held one meeting. At this meeting, the farmer representatives, with the consent of Mr. Hewes, Regional FSA Director, elected the Assistant Director, who was their Acting Director, of the Extension Service as chairman, who served as chairman until August 25. The purpose of FSA Advisory Committee meeting was to:

1. To better acquaint the State Committeemen with the activities of the FSA.
2. To discuss the policies of the FSA on Nevada.

The most important subjects under discussion were:

1. The Tenant Purchase Program.
2. Application for a water facility loan at Panaca, Lincoln County.
3. Relocation of Farm Families on a Resettlement Project at Lovelock, Nevada.

The committee approved of the proposed project at Lovelock, provided it was very carefully planned. Mr. Larry Hewes, Regional FSA Director who was present at the meeting assured the committee the proposed settlement site would be carefully investigated.

### Cooperation--State Agricultural Society

The State Extension Service again in 1941 put on an exhibit at the State

Fair held at Fallon in September.

County agents assisted five counties in making exhibits at the State Fair.

In addition L-H Club members from five counties exhibited livestock, farm products, canned fruit and vegetables--all products of their year's activity in L-H club work.

#### Information

A continuous flow of informational material covering the fields of agriculture and home economics was presented through the press, radio, publications, letters, motion pictures and meetings by County Agents and the extension news editor. Close cooperation exists between the editor and assistant director. News stories are furnished the editor following field trips and many times photographs illustrated stories were also furnished by the assistant director.

#### Promotion of Extension Work

Plans were made early during the year for increasing the effectiveness of extension work in Nye County. This county has never been regularly organized for extension work.

However, office space for an extension agent was applied for in a new post office building in the county seat at Tonopah. With the fine cooperation of Postmaster Burdick, Mr. Hudson, the post office inspector at San Francisco and Mr. Fred Reonar, the architect, representing the Treasury Department, the new office was completed and a complete set of office furniture ordered.

Plans were also made for financing travel, salary and subsistence for a part-time extension agent to work in Nye County in 1912. Such plans were finally approved in December. The office mentioned above will also

serve as headquarters for extension work in the adjoining county of Esmeralda. Not many farms are involved in Esmeralda County. The new office will make a better contact with the State Extension office for all ranchers in this area.

Biennial Appropriations by State

Budgets providing for Extension appropriations by the State for the 1941-42 biennium were prepared and presented to the Governor and the Nevada legislature. A \$1,000 annual increase to match and equal amount of Morris Dexey Farm Forestry Funds was secured. Prior approval of this request for additional funds for the University of Nevada to match the increased federal allotment was approved by President Leon W. Hartman and Comptroller C. E. Gorman, and was presented in the University budget to the Governor and legislature by the University.

Otherwise appropriations were made the same as the previous biennium.

Cooperation Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine--USDA

A project agreement covering Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control was renewed for 1941 with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the State Department of Agriculture. Under this agreement, county agents acted as county project leaders, while the entomologist of the State Department of Agriculture acted as State Project Leader for Grasshoppers..

Mormon Cricket Control was handled exclusively by the State Department of Agriculture, no educational program being involved. Under the agreement, the Extension Service appointed the entomologist of the State Department of Agriculture as State project leader. No educational program was undertaken and accordingly it was not necessary to appoint county agents county project leaders.

Grasshopper infestations and Mormon crickets did little damage to cultivated lands in 1941.

State Extension Conference held January

The annual Extension conference was held early in the year so the entire force could get a good start on the 1941 program.

Charles Potter represented the federal extension office at the conference and made a worthwhile contribution.

In the Agricultural Section Meetings, each of our specialists took charge, and assisted by men from the Experiment Station and other agencies in their particular field, presented their program to the county agents. This plan of presenting programs worked very nicely and can be recommended as good procedure for conferences every other year.

The program for the conference is given on the following pages.

January 8, 1941

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Chairman - Otto R. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist

Morning

- 8:30 - 8:45 Meeting called to order. Remarks by the Chairman.
- 8:45 - 9:30 "Soil Field Experiments".  
Mr. V. E. Spencer, Associate in Soil Research, Soils Department, University of Nevada.
- 9:30 - 10:15 "The Soil Conservation Service and Irrigation Practices".  
Mr. George Hardman, State Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service, Reno, Nevada
- 10:15 - 10:30 Recess
- 10:30 - 11:00 "Preparation of Farm Conservation Plans".  
Mr. Ralph Smith, Soil Conservation Service, Yerington, Nevada.
- 11:00 - 11:45 "Fundamentals of Planning Crop Rotations".  
Mr. F. B. Headley, Chief, Farm Development Section, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.
- 11:45 - 12:00 General Discussion.
- 12:00 - Adjourn.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Chairman - V. E. Scott, Extension Economist

Afternoon

- 1:30 - 2:30 Round Table Discussion.  
"Cooperative Farm Management Project."  
Federal Land Bank, Extension Service, and Experiment Station.  
Discussion Leader - Herbert E. Barker  
Federal Land Bank, Berkeley, California.
- 2:30 - 3:00 County Agent Participation in Farm Account Project.  
Discussion Leaders - R. D. Crock and John Ahern,  
Extension Agents.
- 3:00 - 3:10 Recess
- 3:10 - 4:15 Round Table Discussion, Land Use Planning.  
1. Brief Review of Counties.  
a. Organization - County and Community.  
b. Participation - Farmers, Action Agencies and Extension Agents.  
c. Recommendations.  
d. Active Work by Committees and Sub-Committees.  
2. Calendar - January 1 to June 30, 1941.
- 4:15 - Epsilon Sigma Phi Meeting, National Extension Honor Fraternity. Library Room.
- 7:00 - Epsilon Sigma Phi Dinner at Bits of Sweden.



January 10, 1941

JOINT SESSION

Chairman - A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor  
Afternoon

- 1:00 - 1:30 "Writing the Agricultural and Home Economics News Story"  
A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor.
- 1:30 - 2:00 Discussion.
- 2:00 - 2:30 "Preparing Farm and Farm Home Material for Radio Programs".  
Morle Snider, Program Manager of Radio Station KOH, Reno.
- 2:30 - 2:45 Discussion
- 2:45 - 3:00 Recess
- 3:00 - 3:30 "As a Country Editor Sees News of the Farm and Home".  
By a Nevada Community Newspaper Editor.
- 3:30 - 3:45 Discussion.
- 3:45 - 4:15 "Taking News Photographs Which Tell the Story".  
John Sanford, City Editor of the Reno Evening Gazette.
- 4:15 - 4:30 Discussion
- 4:30 Adjourn.

January 11, 1941

JOINT SESSION

Chairman - Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Director of Extension Service.

Morning

- 8:30 - 9:30 "1941 Outlook for Livestock, Nationally and for Western States".  
George A. Scott, Principal Agricultural Statistician,  
California Cooperative Reporting Service, Sacramento, Calif
- 9:30 - 10:15 "The War Effects on the 1941 Exports and Imports of Live-  
stock and Agricultural Products".  
Dr. Eldon C. Wittwer, Professor of Agricultural Economics,  
University of Nevada.
- 10:15 - 10:30 "Agricultural Outlook for Nevada".  
L. E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist.
- 10:30 - 10:45 Recess.
- 10:45 - 11:45 "Hints on How to Take Good Pictures".  
R. B. Radford, Information Section, Soil Conservation  
Service, Berkeley, California.
- 11:45 - 12:00 Reports of Committees.
- 12:00 - Adjourn.

January 6, 1941

HOME ECONOMICS SECTION

Morning

- 9:00 - 9:30 Announcements and General Discussion.  
Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.
- 9:30 - 10:45 Clothing Project.  
Lena Hauke, Home Demonstration Agent.
- 10:45 - 11:45 Child Care and Parent Education.  
M. Gertrude Hayes, Home Demonstration Agent.
- 11:45 - 12:00 Adjourn.

Afternoon

- 1:30 - 4:30 Cotton Mattress Making Demonstration.  
Hellen M. Gillette, Home Demonstration Agent.

January 9, 1941

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Chairman - L. E. Cline, Extension Economist

Morning

- 8:30 - 9:30 "Farm Security's Interest in Cooperative Services in Nevada"  
W. A. Anglim, Regional Chief, Cooperatives, Farm Security Administration, San Francisco, California.
- 9:30 - 10:30 Reporting Livestock Markets.  
W. E. Schneider, In Charge, San Francisco Office, Livestock Meats and Wool Division, U. S. Marketing Service.
- 10:30 - 10:45 Recess.
- 10:45 - 11:30 Current Credit Picture of Nevada Livestock Industry.  
Vernon Motcalf, Secretary and Manager, Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association, Reno, Nevada.
- 11:30 - 12:00 General Discussion on Topics Presented.
- 12:00 - Adjourn.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Chairman - C. W. Hodgson, Extension Specialist in Range Management

Afternoon

- 1:00 - 1:30 Remarks by Chairman.
- 1:30 - 2:30 "Alfalfa Diseases".  
Dr. O. F. Smith, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.
- 2:30 - 2:45 Recess.
- 2:45 - 3:45 "Pastures".  
C. E. Fleming, Chief of Range Management Division,  
Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

January 9, 1941

HOME ECONOMICS SECTION

Morning

- 9:00 - 10:00 Land Use, Farm Family Living Expenses.  
V. E. Scott, Extension Economist
- 10:15 - 11:45 Home Management.  
Hellen M. Gillette, Home Demonstration Agent.
- 11:45 - Adjourns

Afternoon

- 1:30 - 4:30 Cotton Mattress Making Demonstration.

January 10, 1941

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Chairman - Paul L. Maloney, District Extension Agent

Morning

- 8:30 - 9:00 "The Improvement of Livestock in Range Use".  
Alexander McQueen, Supervisor of Toiyabe National Forest.
- 9:00 - 9:30 "Results of Livestock Feeding Experiments".  
Elmer W. Knight, Director of the Fallon Experiment Station.
- 9:30 - 10:15 "Present Status of Bang's Disease Control".  
Dr. Warren B. Earl, Veterinarian of State Agricultural Department.
- 10:15 - 10:30 Recess
- 10:30 - 11:15 "Livestock husbandry as Related to Land Use in North-  
eastern Nevada".  
Chester A. Brennan, Economist for Range Management.
- 11:15 - 12:00 "Livestock Exhibits at the State Fair".  
Clarence J. Thornton, Manager, Nevada State Fair.
- 12:00 - Adjourn.

HOME ECONOMICS SECTION

- 9:00 - 10:00 Nutrition and National Defense.  
Helen S. Tremewan, Home Demonstration Agent
- 10:15 - 11:15 Nutrition Research.  
Dr. Penelope B. Rice, Nutritional Consultant, Reno, Nevada.
- 11:15 - 12:00 Project Plans.  
Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics
- 12:00 - Adjourn.

## SUPERVISION OF COUNTY AGENTS

Suggestions for county extension programs are usually initiated by the county extension agent or agents, if there are more than one in a county, who collect and organize during the year local situation facts for the county. This information is presented to the delegates representing all the community centers in the county at the annual county Farm Bureau meeting for their recommendations. At this meeting, committees are many times appointed to review the suggestions, or the group as a whole may consider the suggestions, revise them or add new projects. Next, the county agent or county agents, as the case may be, and the county Farm Bureau directors, at the next county Farm Bureau directors' meeting following the annual meeting of delegates representing the community centers, complete the program planning job and proceed to carry out the plans adopted.

Using this method, sound plans were arrived at for 1941. Using this method, the Nevada Extension Service finds out what the problems are and what the farmers want to do about them and can make available the services it has at its command to solve the problems the programs present. Different phases of the county programs were written up as county projects and altogether 180 active projects were actively worked on by county agents in 1941. All such projects were checked and approved by the assistant director and progress of each followed through the monthly reports, conferences at agent offices and field visits.

Specialist reports were also read and numerous conference held with specialists.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTY AGENTS

Special subject matter regarding the eel worm situation in the state was prepared for use of county agents in potato producing country. The statement which was mimeographed and is included on the next of this report.

THE EELWORM SITUATION IN NEVADA

AS IT EFFECTS

POTATO PRODUCTION IN NEVADA

BY

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, ACTING

DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

RENO, NEVADA

MARCH 1, 1941

THE EELWORM SITUATION IN NEVADA  
AS IT EFFECTS  
POTATO PRODUCTION IN NEVADA

The principal potato producing districts of Nevada are located in the western portion of the state in the counties of Lyon, Washoe, and Douglas. Lyon County is the largest producer, the principal acreage being in the southern portion of the county in Mason and Smith Valleys. Considerable acreage is also planted in the Dayton district along the Carson River and at times at Fernley, the northern tip of the county on the Newlands Project. Churchill and Ormsby Counties, also in the western part of the state, ship several cars of potatoes annually. In Churchill County potatoes are produced chiefly for home consumption.

The eastern counties have not gone extensively into raising potatoes although several valleys in Elko and Humboldt Counties are capable of producing fine quality potatoes. The Metropolis district and Starr and Lamoille Valleys have all produced as fine potato crops as are grown in the western portion of the state. At Golconda and Paradise Valley in Humboldt County, and Beowawe in Eureka County, crops of high yielding and good quality potatoes have been produced.

The southeastern counties produce good crops. In White Pine and Lincoln Counties the season is about the same as in the north.

#### VARIETIES GROWN

Russet Burbanks or Netted Gems are the favored varieties. Lyon County growers formerly planted Burbanks, as the soil in Mason and Smith Valleys is such that the tubers come from the ground with a very bright light color which means quality and for which there is a demand on Oakland and Los Angeles markets. Russet Burbanks or Netted Gems are grown almost exclusively in Washoe and Douglas Counties

as they are more resistant to scab and can be grown where the Burbanks cannot. The fact that better Netted Gem seed is obtainable and also that the Burbanks do not have as bright color as in Mason and Smith Valleys, are other reasons why Gems are preferred in Washoe. Netted Gems are grown in the other counties.

#### SEED

Most of the seed is usually imported from Idaho or Oregon. Netted Gem seed is secured from Idaho, and Burbanks from Oregon. Sometimes certified seed is obtained in Montana, Washington, and British Columbia. A few of the best growers make a practice of raising their own seed in a seed plot. When prices of potatoes are good, leading growers plant certified seed. A small group of farmers in Elko County at Metropolis produce certified seed, supplying seed to local ranchers and farmers in the Preston and Lund communities of White Pine County. In western Nevada, neighbors who grow smaller acreages make a practice of buying seed from the growers who secure high yields from certified seed. It is the practice to plant whole tubers from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ounces in size in the western part of the state.

#### LAND

Alfalfa land with good water rights is preferred for potatoes. Potatoes are grown for only one year in the same ground by the best growers. Some plant two years in succession and apparently get good results, but this is not recommended. Following the potato crop the ground is put back into alfalfa with grain planted as a nurse crop. Appraisers for the Federal Land Bank have appraised land suitable for growing potatoes at \$100 to \$150 per acre.

#### PLANTING DATES

The crop is usually planted about May 20 in western Nevada. In the eastern part of the state planting comes a little later.



#### IRRIGATION

The customary irrigation practice is followed. From six to seven irrigations are usually necessary.

#### FERTILIZER

Barnyard manure has long been used as a fertilizer. Of late, leading growers have been testing out commercial fertilizers with good results. It has been noticeable that the percentage of potatoes infected with eelworm has been lower where the commercial fertilizer has been used.

#### HARVESTING

The crop is harvested in October and November. The yields from commercial plantings run all the way from 6 to 14 or 15 tons per acre, depending upon the season, richness of the soil, and general management. Commercial yields are much higher than the state average yields, as the state average includes one or two acre plots. The yield in Nevada is among the highest in the country, Nevada usually being among the first five highest producers.

#### INSECTS AND POTATO DISEASES

The eelworm is the worst pest that the potato grower in Nevada has to contend with. Hardly any ground still remains free from eelworm.

How to free infected soil from the parasite is a question Nevada farmers with the knowledge at present at their command cannot answer. Clean seed planted in infected soil will bring a crop of eelworm potatoes even ten or twenty years after the eelworm is discovered.

Eelworms have not been reported in Elko, White Pine, or Lincoln Counties. The severe cold apparently holds them in check.

Common scab, rhizoctonia, fusarium wilt, stem end rot and mosaic are the other chief potato diseases.

The state is free of the Colorado potato bug.

#### MARKETS

Between three and six hundred cars of potatoes are shipped annually from Lyon, Douglas, and Washoe Counties. These shipments are to California markets, principally to Oakland, San Francisco, central California, and Los Angeles. On several occasions during favorable seasons, Nevada potatoes in new branded bags have topped the San Francisco market. Nevada Burbanks have brought top prices on the Los Angeles market.

The freight rates from Nevada points are generally lower than those from Idaho to California. The rates are about the same as from Klamath Falls, Oregon, and steamship shipments from the State of Washington to San Francisco.

Weather conditions are nearly always such that shipments can be made, and this often brings a sale for Nevada potatoes at attractive prices because they can be secured quickly.

Shipping point inspection service is available, but to date, few Nevada shippers have made use of it on account of the high costs to outlying districts. Better grading would undoubtedly bring better prices, if eelworm were not universally present.

Inasmuch as eelworm is considered a defect in making U. S. grades and only a five per cent tolerance for this defect is allowed in the U. S. grade No. 1, growers, inspectors, and shippers are continually plagued with the problem of meeting the grading requirements.

Even with grades established at shipping points in Nevada, the receiver of the potatoes at destination, because of the eelworm tolerance, may call for a re-

inspection at destination if the market has declined. On account of the colworm that may be present and not detected at the shipping point, despite even the most careful inspection, the receiving buyer stands a good chance of having the No. 1 certificate reversed because of the difficulty of establishing the 5 per cent colworm tolerance. If the grade is reversed, the receiving buyer can then refuse to accept the car as not being what he bargained for, with the result that the Nevada grower, the Nevada shipper, and the original Nevada inspector are all in disagreement, to say nothing about the financial loss that occurs.

During seasons with high prices there is not so much trouble in making satisfactory grades if Nevada potatoes infected with colworm are shipped to markets where they will be consumed, and there is little danger of the potatoes being used as seed or of the potato peelings containing colworm getting into farming land.

Nevertheless, the fact that colworm is present, though not detected, or is not present in sufficient quantities to disqualify for U. S. No. 1 grade, limits the market for Nevada potatoes to the big cities in California, whereas Nevada growers might enjoy a fine natural market up and down the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Some California agricultural counties will not permit the entry of any Nevada potatoes because of the colworm - thus causing approximately 80 per cent of Nevada potatoes going only to the large market centers in Southern California. If it were not for these restrictions from agricultural communities, Nevada would have a large outlet in Northern California.

Local markets in Reno and other western Nevada towns are supplied with Nevada potatoes during the season. Farmers are finding it harder to keep this market right at their doorstep due to competition from adjoining states where better graded potatoes, free from colworm are sent to western Nevada towns by trucks.

All the difficulties of the Nevada potato growers cannot be blamed on the eelworm, because there are other defects in Nevada potatoes; but fundamentally, the eelworm situation handicaps every step that can be undertaken to improve production and marketing locally and outside the state.

#### EELWORM FIRST NOTED IN 1910

The eelworm made its first appearance in Nevada in 1910. It was probably introduced from California. In 1921 the writer inspected at Mason, Nevada, a carload of seed potatoes from California that was as badly infected with eelworm as can be found anywhere.

Early in the spring and until September, local Nevada markets receive annually 25 to 30 cars of California potatoes from the Delta and Shafter districts. As this has been the practice for years, and eelworm is prevalent in these areas, California certainly has some responsibility for the spread of eelworm in Nevada as some of the California potatoes unquestionably have found their way into the ground as seed on Nevada farms.

C. A. Norcross in 1914 stated in Bulletin No. 6, "Nevada Potatoes of the Nevada Bureau of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation", the following:

Quote:

#### THE EELWORM OR NEMATODE GALLWORM

The eelworm or nematode gallworm, as it is commonly called elsewhere, made its appearance in a small infected district in western Nevada in 1910 and attracted considerable attention during that and the following year. Its ravages to date are restricted to a small area in one county, and it is to be hoped that the parasite can be destroyed before any more serious damage is done.

It must not be considered that the nematode is only destructive to potatoes; on the contrary, it will attack sugar beets and all other garden vegetables, alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, onions, and cherry, elm, willow, peach, and apple trees. The only crops which seem to be free from its ravages are wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, sorghum, milo, kaffir, timothy, and redtop. Soils which have shown any evidence of the eelworm should be planted only in the last mentioned crops for several years in order to starve out the parasite. In this starving-out process, even weeds should be removed, as their roots will harbor the worm and continue it in the soil.

The eelworm is a very small unsegmented worm which invades the roots of many different plants, causing malformations. It is distinguishable from the beneficial nodules of the nitrogen bacteria on the roots of the leguminous plants by the fact that it causes a swelling of the root itself quite distinct from the attachment of the bacteria nodules; the latter causing no distortion to the shape of the roots to which they are attached. The roots of any plant which show swollen, knotty or warty malformations should be critically examined, and where there is any doubt regarding the cause samples should be sent to the Nevada Experiment Station for examination.

The nematode is almost microscopical in size, the largest adults being but about one twenty-fifth of an inch in length. A potato which shows an unhealthy wrinkled appearance, dotted with circular or oval pimples, somewhat smaller than a pinhead, or with irregular warty nodules, may be suspected. The warts or nodules are of a grayish or brownish color, more or less depressed in the center and surrounded by a slight furrow. "In the early stages", according to Professors Doten and

Frandsen of the Nevada Experiment Station, "the potato may be full and firm and the pimples so inconspicuous that they may be easily overlooked. When the disease is more advanced, the nodules are more prominent, the specimen more or less shriveled and of softer consistency than normal. The easiest way to determine whether a suspected tuber is diseased or not is to cut off slices. If diseased, the cut surface will show several dry brownish spots, somewhat smaller than the head of a pin and extending from a sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in the flesh. They are usually circular or oblong in shape and consist of a brownish ring enclosing a central whitish pulpy core. Beneath the pimples there is a similar brown, dry-rot-like area which may or may not connect with the interior spots or worm burrows. Sometimes the burrows are so numerous and close together as to form an irregular continuous mass, like a number of small shot closely pressed together. Badly diseased potatoes may shrivel up to one-half the natural size, are softer and less nutritious than normal and of course not desirable for human food. 1/

The only method of eradication, so far known, is not to plant infected potatoes and to starve the nematode out of any soil which it has infested by planting the crops mentioned whose roots afford it no sustenance; also, to keep the tract free from weeds or plants attacked by it. Where diseased potatoes are fed to stock without cooking, the manure is quite likely to be infected. 2/

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1/ Nevada Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 76, "The Potato Eelworm", by Professors Doten and Frandsen.

2/ Circular No. 90, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "The Nematode Gallworm", by C. S. Scofield.

Unquote.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TRIED BY FARMERS TO NO AVAIL

None of the suggestions mentioned as possible controls suggested in 1911 or since that time have been found effective.

Practically all the best potato ground in western Nevada is now infected with the eelworm parasite. The Nevada potato industry is at a very low ebb despite the fact that an excellent market lies over the state line in California. This can be laid largely at the door of the eelworm because it discourages everything a grower can do to produce and market a quality product.

Uninformed persons not acquainted with the situation have said it is a matter of education and that the farmers are to blame for not accepting recommendations for crop rotation and use of clean seed.

Education, however, has to be based on facts, not opinions, and so far, research has provided nothing Nevada farmers can accept as a control or way of living with the eelworm.

Farmers in western Nevada have only one good cash crop - potatoes - available to them. Accordingly, where soil and water are favorable, they grow potatoes year in and year out with alfalfa and grain in rotation, as they have since 1880.

#### NEVADA POTATO HISTORY AS REPORTED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Herewith follow Nevada potato acreage, yields, production, and value of the crop as reported by the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service for Nevada. An examination of these statistics shows that the yields have been maintained. Inasmuch as the figures represent the state and include many small acreages, they do not give a true picture of the yields in the commercial car lot areas in the western part of the state. (The next table following the one given on the next page, prepared for the Nevada State A.A.A. Committee gives a clearer idea as to the production of commercial growers.)

ESTIMATED TOTAL POTATO ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE  
AND  
PRODUCTION FOR NEVADA IN ACRES AND BUSHELLS  
1899 - 1920  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Year	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total Production	Value at prices to grower not available
1899	2,000	162	324,000	
1900	2,000	177	354,000	
1901	2,000	167	331,000	
1902	2,000	172	344,000	
1903	3,000	164	492,000	
1904	3,000	176	528,000	
1905	3,000	154	462,000	
1906	4,000	168	672,000	
1907	4,000	168	672,000	
1908	4,000	152	608,000	
1909	5,000	158	790,000	
1910	5,000	146	730,000	
1911	5,000	150	750,000	
1912	5,000	153	765,000	
1913	5,000	154	770,000	
1914	5,000	134	670,000	
1915	5,000	147	735,000	
1916	5,000	139	695,000	
1917	6,000	152	912,000	
1918	4,000	157	548,000	
1919	4,000	135	540,000	
1920	4,000	140	560,000	

Prepared by Special Agent,  
Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S. Bureau  
of Agricultural Economics

Las Vegas, Nev.  
February 11, 1921



Potato Crops of Nevada, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Year	: Acres :harvested:	:Yield per: :harvested: : acre :	: Production : : <u>Bushels</u> :	: Value : at prices : to grower
1921	4,000	135	540,000	\$ 648,000
1922	5,000	165	825,000	495,000
1923	5,000	160	800,000	840,000
1924	4,000	131	524,000	555,000
1925	4,000	170	680,000	1,292,000
1926	5,000	140	700,000	910,000
1927	6,000	136	816,000	694,000
1928	5,000	140	700,000	595,000
1929	3,700	147	544,000	810,000
1930	3,700	160	592,000	651,000
1931	3,000	87	261,000	157,000
1932	2,400	150	360,000	162,000
1933	2,300	140	322,000	225,000
1934	2,300	151	347,000	208,000
1935	2,600	160	416,000	300,000
1936	2,300	140	322,000	402,000
1937	2,300	150	345,000	190,000
1938	2,100	160	336,000	181,000
1939(a)	2,000	140	280,000	204,000
1940(a)	2,300	170	391,000	250,000

The figures below were copied (or computed) from page 9 of the Nevada Census, 1940.

Census:	: Acres : harvested	: Yield : per harvested : acre	: Production : : Bushels :
1919	3,639	135	490,727
1924	3,415	131	448,551
1929	3,692	147	541,559
1934	2,252	154	346,984
1939	1,994	154	307,229

(a) Data for 1939 and 1940 are subject to revision.

Prepared by Frank Andrews,  
Agricultural Statistician for Nevada,  
U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service.

Salt Lake City, Utah,  
February 13, 1941

1940 ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF POTATOES  
AS GIVEN IN THE NEVADA CENSUS 1940

	<u>THE STATE</u>	<u>Churchill</u>	<u>Clark</u>	<u>Douglas</u>	<u>Elko</u>	<u>Esmeralda</u>	<u>Eureka</u>
Acres	1,994	57		86	97	2	33
Bushels	307,229	7,074		18,264	8,744	285	2,753

	<u>Humboldt</u>	<u>Lander</u>	<u>Lincoln</u>	<u>Lyon</u>	<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Nye</u>	<u>Ormsby</u>
Acres	52	29	82	844	51	61	8
Bushels	4,401	3,135	9,994	171,731	3,569	6,139	960

	<u>Ferthing</u>	<u>Storey</u>	<u>Washoe</u>	<u>White Pine</u>
Acres	36	8	384	164
Bushels	3,984	432	47,179	18,585

LYON AND WASHOE COUNTIES' POTATO YIELDS FOR 1940

Prepared by County Agents and Farmers for the  
State A.A. Committee

Potato yields for 1939 and 1940, as estimated by the Agricultural Statistician for Nevada, were thought to be too low by the State A.A. Committee. Accordingly, an accurate check was made of individual farm yields.

According to the county agent's estimate in Lyon County, the average yield for 825 acres was 382 bushels, or 11.5 tons per acre. In Washoe County the yield was 300 bushels per acre for 300 acres.

These figures indicate that an adjustment upward is necessary in the 1940 U. S. Marketing Service estimate of a 170 bushel yield for the state.

It is interesting to note that the Lyon County yield is over twice that of the state yield per acre in 1899, which was 162 bushels. This is evidence that Nevada soil is still fertile and that Nevada potato growers have ability to produce high-yielding crops of potatoes.

1940 LYON COUNTY POTATO YIELDS  
 Prepared by Edmond Recanzone, County Agent  
 For Use of State AAA Committee

Name	Source of Data and Method of Reporting	Seeded Acreage	Total Production Tons	Yield per Ac - Bu.
C. G. Wines	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	8.0	52.9	219.7
Pasquale Acciari	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	14.2	114.3	266.4
D. S. Albright	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	4.6	61.3	442.8
Amos Quilici	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	16.4	263.5	532.8
A. Nuti	Counting sks. per row farmer & Supervisor	46.1	786.5	566.1
L. Francesconi	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	14.3	260.7	606.0
A. Mencarini	Counting sks. per row farmer & Supervisor	13.8	136.9	329.6
J. A. Hubbel	Counting sks. per row farmer & Supervisor	12.0	144.3	399.6
Tony Masini	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	32.2	548.0	566.1
A. Rosaschi	Farmer's estimate	32.4	388.8	399.6
A. Bunkowski	Counting sks. per row farmer & Supervisor	19.2	356.0	616.0
Day and Annett	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	5.7	64.8	376.2
Felice Poli	Counting sks. per row farmer & Supervisor	6.7	46.2	226.4
M. Galantuomini	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	10.8	114.3	352.9
E. Aiazzi	Farmer's estimate	3.2	27.0	279.7
Luigi Lommori	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	10.3	150.4	486.1
Angelo Quilici	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	7.2	111.2	512.8
Frank Quilici	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	35.9	424.0	392.9
Joe Quilici	Counting loads farmer & Supervisor	9.0	90.6	333.0
P. Quirriconi	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	12.0	62.5	173.1
F. Ricami	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	6.2	95.5	512.8
G. Guirlani	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	10.9	122.3	372.9
Dulio Quilici	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	12.0	102.0	283.0
Heidenreich Bros.	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	3.1	67.5	722.6
B. Ricci	Farmer's estimate	8.5	102.0	399.6
R. Field	Farmer's estimate	3.6	15.0	166.5
Edw. F. Harris	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	28.0	200.0	236.4
C. T. Hansen	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	1.1	9.8	296.3
Louis Garavanta	Farmer's estimate	3.4	10.0	96.5
A. A. Chisholm	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	7.5	81.4	359.6
Bruno Fenili	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	11.9	112.5	313.0
E. Giovacchini	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	11.2	169.3	502.8
N. D. Brown	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	24.9	310.5	442.9
C. Scatena	Farmer's estimate	6.6	25.0	136.5

Name	Source of Data and Method of Reporting	Seeded Acreage	Total Production Tons	Yield Per Ac - Bu.
G. L. Linscott	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	12.7	155.2	406.2
Frank Giomi	Counting sks. farmer & Supervisor	5.8	40.2	229.7
Morris Giomi	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	19.0	157.6	276.3
Ugo Giorgi	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	15.5	186.0	399.6
Joe Traille	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	3.2	20.2	209.8
F. Simonetti	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	19.6	199.5	339.6
John Shehady	Counting total sks. farmer & Supervisor	20.9	232.3	369.6
Louis Tognoli	Farmer's estimate	3.0	25.0	276.4
Fred Lommori	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	3.8	26.1	226.4
Joe Menesini	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	14.0	68.9	163.1
G. Francesconi	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	19.4	244.8	419.5
Ollie Gardiner	Farmer's estimate	6.2	28.2	149.8
Vince Scatena	Farmer's estimate	18.0	235.0	432.9
W. H. Heitman	Farmer's estimate	3.6	35.0	323.0
Fred Fulstone	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	26.0	143.6	183.2
Maionchi Brothers	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	44.9	680.3	504.8
McGowan Brothers	Counting sks. per load farmer & Supervisor	30.0	231.0	256.4
Total of Reporting Farms		718.5	8,335.9	386.3
Estimate for Non-Reporting Farms		107.0	1,137.4	354.0
County Totals		825.5	9,473.3	382.1 or 11.5 tons ave.

Total reporting farms, all allotment farms, fifty-one. 718.5 acres seeded, 8,335.9 yield with straight average 386.3 bushels per acre. Non-reporting farms, four allotment farms, twelve non-allotment farms, estimate total sixteen non-reporting farms, 107.0 acres, production 1137.4, average yield per acre 354.0 bushels. County total sixty-seven farms, 825.5 acres seeded, 8,449.6 harvested, straight average 382.1 bushels. Total production divided by seeded acreage 382.1 bushels average yield.

WASHOE COUNTY 1940 POTATO YIELDS  
 Prepared by H. E. Boerlin, County Agent  
 For Use of State AAA Committee

Name	Source of Data and Method of Reporting	Seeded Acreage	Total Production-Bu.	Yield per Ac - Bu.
A. S. Oppio	27 sks. per row 55# ave. 248 rows -(Super.check.)	14.9	6138.0	411.9
Charles Oppio	16 sks.per row 55# Ave. 140 rows(Super. checked)	6.0	2053.3	342.2
Peckham & Fife	420 Tons (All weighed) Field Run	39.0	13986.0	358.6
L. J. Semenza	41.5 Tons(Harvestors Rep wt. at time of harvest	4.3	1381.9	321.4
Quilici Bros. (Reno)	2000 sks. 100# Average Supervisor's Report	8.2	3333.3	406.5
L. W. Balsi	440 sks. 100# Average Supervisor's Report	2.7	733.3	271.6
Silvo Questa	9.5 Tons per acre Farmer's Estimate	17.8	5630.1	316.3
A. Baroli	20 Tons Harvestor's Report	5.6	666.0	118.9
Frank Troisi	62.5 Tons Supervisor's Report	20.1	2081.2	103.5
Wm. & Louis Capurro	120 Tons, Checked at time of harvest.	15.2	3996.0	262.9
David Casazza	240 Tons Farmer's Report	15.2	7992.0	525.8
John Casci	31 Tons Farmer's Report	3.0	1032.0	344.1
A. Steneri	101 Tons Farmer's Report	14.6	3363.0	230.4
Matteoni Bros.	50.5 Tons, Harvestor's Rep., Wghd. at Harvest	8.7	1681.6	193.2
Pete Cassinelli, Jr.	50 Tons Farmer's Estimate	5.3	1764.9	333.0
Cliff Bros.	4 Tons per acre. Farmer's Report	6.0	799.2	133.2
Emilio Ferretto	6.5 Tons Checked by supervisor	2.1	216.5	103.1
	Total of Reporting Farms	188.7	56848.3	301.3
	Estimate for Non-Reporting Farms	208.1	62430.0	300.0
	County Totals	396.8	119278.3	300.6

March 1, 1941  
 University of Nevada  
 Reno, Nevada

Thomas E. Buckman, Acting  
 Director of Extension Service

Source of potato seed tests were outlined for county agents with Elko County, our only certified seed producing county, and our two commercial potato counties Washoe and Lyon participating.

Subject matter was also furnished for a test of cut or whole seed potatoes in Lyon County.

Assistance was also rendered to specialists, county agents and home demonstration agents who were interested in improving their visual education technic. This consisted of suggestions as how to best use their equipment for making Kodachrome 2 x 2 slides and taking of pictures of extension activities in the counties. All told some four hundred negatives were added to the state office file of 4 x 5 pictures. Many of the pictures in the county agents reports were taken by the assistant director. Many of the pictures were not only used in reports by Nevada newspapers to illustrate news stories released by the counties and state extension office.

In Lyon and Douglas counties the local newspapers used front page layouts consisting of successful crop and pasture tours' pictures. In this connection it is worth mentioning that the farmers and people of both counties who did not attend the tours were in this manner made conscious of the objectives of the tour. Without the illustrations, the story of the tours would have occupied much less space and secured only ordinary consideration by the readers of the newspapers.

Many of the pictures taken in black and white were also duplicated 2 x 2 Kodachrome thereby increasing the number of slides in our state and county office Kodachrome slide file.

#### State Nutrition Council

The State Nutrition Council organized in November, 1940, following suggestions made by Director M. L. Wilson to State Directors of Extension,

continued to function as planned in 1941. Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics, to whom the Acting Director delegated authority to work out Director Wilson's plan in Nevada, was sent to the National Nutrition Conference held in Washington during May, 1941.

#### State Farm Bureau

As an ex-office member of the State Farm Bureau Board of Directors, the writer attended the few meetings that were held while acting as Director of Extension. During 1941 the membership again reached the 1,000 mark, County Farm Bureaus turning in 1,015 to the state organization. A considerable increase over 1940, which reflected a healthy state of affairs in the County Farm Bureaus, who are the official Extension Organization in Nevada.

County Farm Bureaus collect a three dollar per year annual family membership fee.


#### USDA Defense Board Organized

In accord with Secretary Claude Wickard's Memorandum No. 921, the State Defense Board was organized with the Director of Extension as vice-chairman. County agents were elected secretaries when county organization was completed.

As Assistant Director, later on the writer followed through the Defense Board setup working with county agents in order to secure a better understanding of what was expected of the Board and how the Extension Service could function through them.

Attached herewith is a letter which explained in detail the responsibilities of the Nevada Extension Service. County Agents assumed the assignments made and promoted the Defense Board program where and when necessary.





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

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 *Intraservice Letter* 

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November 1, 1941

To - All County Agricultural Agents (Copies to all Extension workers)  
From - Thomas E. Buckman  
Subject - Farm Defense Signup and assistance Agricultural Agents can  
render to their USDA County Defense Board or Boards

Circular Letter No. 134

Dear Agent:

In considering the Farm Defense signup and the work of the County Defense Board, please bear in mind the following two things:

- (1) The Extension Service is responsible exactly as in the past for cooperating to the full with AAA in getting the farm plan signup completed by the specified date.
- (2) The Extension Service now has the added responsibility of doing its full share in making the County Defense Board a successful working entity.

In order that both of these responsibilities may be met, it is suggested that you consider the following procedure:

- (1) During the actual signup, do as you have in the past, bending every effort to help AAA get the job done on time. Do this without expecting the County Defense Board to relieve you of any responsibility.
- (2) During the signup period, notify individually all members of the County Defense Board of possible ways their agencies might assist in the project; and explain to them the educational effort that is being made by your office in cooperation with AAA.
- (3) As the signup period draws to a close, propose a meeting of the County Defense Board to be held without fail at the earliest possible date after the completion of the signup. Notify me, not later than the day the signup is completed, of the date you have proposed for such meeting of the County Defense Board.

Circular Letter No. 134

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- (4) At the County Defense Board meeting, make every effort to get before all members of the Board, the summary of intentions to produce as revealed by the farm plan signup, and urge complete consideration of the relation the figures bear to the county goals.
- (5) At the County Defense Board meeting:
  - (a) Urge the adoption of a definite plan for the post-farm canvass campaign to popularize the practices which will enable farmers and stockmen to achieve county goals. After this meeting, send me a statement giving the educational plan adopted for the county. Appended, please find enclosed tentative procedure and methods County Agents Crook and Townsend have worked out for use in Churchill and White Pine Counties respectively. You may want to refer to them when drawing up your own county plans ( or plans for each of the counties you work in if you work in a district). Also you will find attached, a list of practices that you may find useful in recommending as a means of increasing production of the desired products in your county or district.
  - (b) Propose to the board definite types of how-to-do-it material which the entire board can unitedly work in getting before all producers in the county.
- (6) After the County Defense Board meeting, consider it a definite responsibility to help build the County Defense Board as a working reality which will increasingly draw together the skills and contacts of all agencies of the Department. In this connection it would be incumbent upon you to make sure that through individual conferences with members of the board, you do your best to get each member to realize to the full just what is being done at every step of the Farm Defense Program.
- (7) By the time the signup is completed, and a meeting of the County Defense Board held, the board will doubtless have additional matters to consider, and of course, you will be expected to cooperate fully in all such matters.

While this letter is directed to agricultural agents alone, it is important that the entire extension staff participate where possible. This will require special planning, both in subject matter and procedure by all extension agents and specialists.

Circular Letter No. 134  
Page No. 3

Mr. Cline, Mr. Scott, Mr. Schulz and Mr. Hodgson will be glad to cooperate with you in developing and carrying out county programs. In addition, I am certain, members of the Experiment Station staff will make available any subject matter at their command.

The Farm Defense Program very likely will require all our persuasive ability in order to meet the goals assigned to each county. At any rate, the program will test our ability and efficiency as teachers in getting people to practice the best production methods. It is up to you to recognize this and put forth your best efforts.

Even if you find that the farmers in your county indicate in their 1942 Farm Plans, they are planning to meet the Farm Defense Goals assigned them, you still must have an educational program. We must have your Farm Defense educational plan in writing. It will not do to merely say it is already in your extension program.

If you need more specialist help than you can get from our state office, the other members of your County USDA Board can be called on for special assistance they may be qualified to render. In fact, I want to again request that you do call on them, not only because you may need their help, but to make them feel more at home as a member of your USDA County Defense Board and to realize that they have a part in carrying on the County Farm Defense Program and that it is not a job alone for AAA and the Extension Service. (In several of our County Defense Boards, the County Agent and Triple A County Chairman are the only members of the Board who are residents of the county).

Very truly yours,  
*Thomas E. Buckman*

Thomas E. Buckman,  
Assistant Director

TEB/w  
Encls.

PRACTICES THAT CAN INCREASE PRODUCTION IN THE  
NEVADA 1942 FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM

Practices suggested for increasing beef production

1. Closer culling of all herds.
2. Keep the numbers of the herds within the feed supply.
3. Increase weight of market animals.

Practices suggested for increasing dairy production

1. Increase size of herds by adding heifers in excess of normal and selling fewer old cows.
2. Feed calves on skim milk and calf meals at an early age.
3. Better feeding. Such as better and more pastures, hay, silage and feed grains.
4. Decrease loss of production by more adequate attention to animal diseases.
5. Maintain high quality by improved methods of handling.

Practices suggested for increasing pork production

1. Save and breed more gilts this fall in order to increase the number of spring litters.
2. Improve farrowing pens by constructing guard rails thereby saving more pigs in each litter.
3. See that sows and pigs are free from external and internal parasites so that pigs will thrive.
4. Keep farrowing and feeding pens clean and get rid of stagnant water and mudholes where disease and parasites multiply.

Practices suggested for increasing poultry production

1. Feed more high protein mash (40%).
2. Examine and treat for internal and external parasites.
3. Increase purchase of chicks in 1942 up to housing capacity.
4. Follow improved practices in collecting and handling eggs.

Practices suggested for increasing home gardens

1. Every farm home should have access to an adequate farm garden.
2. Store and preserve garden products.

SUGGESTED EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR USE DURING SIGNUP

PERIOD - 1942 FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM

CHURCHILL COUNTY

METHODS:

1. Newspaper publicity.
2. Circular letters.
3. Conferences in the office with AAA committeemen, Extension Project Leaders, ACA Supervisors, farm visitors to County Extension Office, and county key banker.
4. Farm visits.
5. Definite instructions - how farmers can meet farm defense goals, to AAA Supervisors who will make farm to farm canvass presenting 1942 Farm Plan to all farmers in the county.
6. Presentation of Program at meetings:
  - (a) In October, County Farm Bureau Annual Meeting.
  - (b) Farm Center Meeting beginning in October, 1941.
  - (c) Poultry and cooperative association meetings.
7. Inform county defense council members of county USDA Defense Board and vocational agricultural instruction at Fallon of the Educational Program, the Extension Service in Churchill County is sponsoring to assist farmers and ranchers in meeting for National Farm Defense goals for Churchill and recommended practices for increasing beef marketing, production of dairy products, poultry, hogs, eggs, and garden products, thereby, meeting Churchill County's share in National Farm Defense Program goals.

SUGGESTED EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR USE DURING SIGNUP PERIOD

1942 FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM

WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA

METHODS:

1. Newspaper publicity.
2. Circular letters.
3. Conferences in the office with AAA committeemen, Extension Project Leaders, ACA Supervisors, ranch visitors to County Extension office, and county key banker.
4. Farm visits.
5. Definite instructions, how farmers can meet farm defense goals, to AAA Supervisors who will make ranch to ranch canvass presenting 1942 Farm Plan to all farmers and ranchers in the county.
6. Presentation of Program at meetings:
  - (a) In October, County Farm Bureau Annual Meetings of White Pine County.
  - (b) Farm Center Meeting in April, 1942 - Lund, White Pine County.

Defense motion picture and talk by V. E. Scott or L. E. Cline on ways and means of increasing dairy and poultry production.
  - (c) County livestock association meetings.
7. Inform county defense council members of County USDA Defense Board and vocational agricultural instructor at Lund of the Educational Program, the Extension Service in White Pine County is sponsoring to assist farmers and ranchers in meeting for National Farm Defense goals for White Pine County and recommended practices for increasing beef marketing, production of dairy products, poultry, hogs, eggs, and garden products, thereby, meeting White Pine County's share in National Farm Defense Program goals.

Extension Conferences Attended

As Acting Director, the Assistant Director, attended three conferences: one a Directors' Conference held at Riverside, California, March 21-26, the Western States Extension Conference held at Bozeman, Montana, August 13-16, and a conference of Extension Directors at Washington, D. C. on June 11.

On November 8 to 11, the Assistant Director attended the Land-Grant College Association meeting held at Chicago.

Summary of County Agent Activities

Operating in all seventeen counties of the state--12 regularly organized county farm bureau counties and 5 unorganized counties where the county agents as secretaries of Agricultural Conservation Committees carried on the educational as well as administrative shares of the AAA program, county agents spent approximately 2,200 man days in field work among the farmers of the state. They visited farmers in the state some 8,869 times and held meetings and demonstrations which had a total attendance of approximately 6,885 persons.

County agent handled 22,797 calls by people seeking aid and wrote 9,457 letters in answer to requests for information.

Purebred Livestock Improve States Herd

Many new cattle, bulls purebred yearlings were brought into Nevada counties. 69 Beef producers were assisted by county agents in selecting purebred sires and females.

18 Dairymen were assisted in selecting purebred sires while 18 farmers were advised on concerning purebred dairy sires they purchased to head their herds.

Agents reported 51 range sheepmen were assisted in scouring purebred rams for their flocks.

Culling Herds Recommended by County Agents

Culling their herds of all undesirable cattle and sheep was suggested to Nevada stockmen during the marketing season by Extension Agents as insurance against the time when there might be less demand for meat products.

By vigorously culling the herds of undesirable animals it was thought producers would put their financial houses in order; get rid of their mortgages, and find themselves with surplus funds to meet any eventually during the critical war periods.

All thinking stockmen who have gone through extremes in numbers of livestock and price cycles advocate a straightening out of the cycle by knocking a little off the peaks and boosting up the bottom of the curve thinking if this is done it will prevent, to a great extent, the confusion which exists after every break in prices when the ranchers have a surplus of stock on hand.

Testing Associations Demonstrated the Value of Testing, Culling and Feeding

Production of milk per animal in two cow testing associations in Nevada was almost double that of the average cow in the United States.

At a time when dairymen were being asked to increase milk production in order to increase the supply of needed protective foods in the interests of defense, the record of the two associations indicated what can be accomplished through testing associations.

In Churchill County, the average cow in the testing herd showed an average milk production of 8,716 pounds which tested 3.7 per cent butterfat, making an average of 321 pounds of butterfat per animal for the year.

The Washoe County cow testing association report showed an average production of 7,627 pounds of milk per cow for the year testing 4 per cent butterfat and making an annual average butterfat production of 306 pounds a cow.



Average of the two associations was 8,543 pounds of milk and 319 pounds of butterfat, practically double the national average and 100 pounds of fat over the Nevada average.

Fleeces From Nevada Rank High at California Show

Fleeces from Nevada ranked high in the competitions at the California Ram Sale and Wool Show held in Sacramento.

Topping all entries from the state and winning the First National Bank of Nevada perpetual trophy as well as placing second in the contest for the best market grade of wool from any state was a fleece entered by A. Landa and Sons of Washoe County.

The prize Nevada fleece graded 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s fine, weighed 13 pounds in the grease, had a shrinkage of 62 percent, weighed clean 4.94 pounds rated a clean value of 93 cents a pound, had a ranch value in the grease of 32.9 cents a pound, and a total ranch value of \$4.27.

Nine other Nevada fleeces were entered in the exhibit and all made a fine showing for the state.

For a number of years H. B. Boerlin county extension agent has assisted the management of this show (California Wool Growers Association) at the Ram Sale and Wool Show. Inasmuch as state lines means little in promoting the welfare of the livestock industry along the California-Nevada, Nevada wool growers are encouraged to participate in the these events as it fits in well with the educational program of the Nevada Extension Service for Woolgrowers.

Care of Milk, Cream on Farm to Avert Waste

Careful handling of milk and cream on the farm to avoid waste as one of the soundest ways of increasing the production of dairy foods in the interest of defense was advocated by county agents.

The chief ways pointed out, to insure no loss of milk or cream through

careless handling were:

1. Milk clean, healthy cows in a clean, well-ventilated place. Use a partly covered, small-top milk bucket, with no rough edges or rusty spots. Milk with clean, dry hands.
2. Take the milk from the stable or cow shed as soon as you've finished, and strain and cool it.
3. Set the fresh milk in a cool, airy place.
4. Set cans of milk in cold fresh water to cool it quickest and most thoroughly.
5. Stir water often--about every ten minutes at first--less later on.
6. Keep milk and cream in a well-ventilated place free from insects, rats and mice, dirt, dust, and odors.
7. Rinse utensils, wags, scald with boiling water, dry, sun, and air them promptly.
8. Scrub them in warm water with a brush--not a dish rag. Don't dry them with a towel--invert them, and let them dry themselves.

#### Feeding of Grain to Keep up High Milk Production Advocated

Cheapest and surest practice for Nevada farmers to get milk for the Food-For-Defense program, was to keep up the high milk production of the spring months through the feeding of grain.

This was advocated by county agents because as the summer season comes on pasture loses both in quantity and quality, and this loss could be made up through the feeding of grain. In calling this to the attention of farmers it was pointed out the cheapest and probably the best grain to use as a supplement for pasture was the grain grown at home--oats, barley, corn, and even a little wheat, when its price was not out of line with other feeds..

#### How to Get the Most Feed Value from Hay Crops

To get the most feed value from their hay crops, Nevada farmers were advised to cut at the right time, not only gave greater feed value but assistance in the Food-For-Defense program.

The best time to cut alfalfa in Nevada is when it is from one-tenth to

one-fourth in bloom, or about the time the first new basal shoots start from the crown.

At the Newlands Project Experiment Station at Fallon, cutting starts when the first blooms appear so that the last hay cut is not too mature.

Red Clover is cut when from half to full-bloom. Grain hay when the heads are in the milk stage. Cutting any of the grasses before the full-bloom stage, when the grass is real green was also advocated by county agents.

#### Care in Egg Handling is Recommended for Profits, Defense

More careful handling of eggs by farmers in Nevada was advocated in the Food-For-Defense program.

Sound production methods on the farm and approved methods of handling eggs from the nest to the consumer by:

1. Keeping strong, healthy, vigorous hens and caring for them properly.
2. Production of infertile eggs.
3. Gathering eggs at least twice a day in cool weather and not less than three times a day in hot weather.
4. Keeping eggs clean and in a cool, fairly moist place.
5. Marketing eggs frequently.

#### Conservation Tours Held in Cooperation with Other Agencies

Conservation tours were held during 1941 in Clark, Lincoln, and Lyon Counties in cooperation with other agencies. On such tours farmers, stockmen, agriculturalist and conservationists, joined together to call attention to water developments, flood control work, pasture improvement demonstrations and test plots. The tours might have been termed "Land Use Tours". At one stop in Clark County tour, the Extension Land-Use Project Leader, explained the work of the community land-use planning committee and pointed out what its recommendations meant in terms of range conservation and the life of the community.

Soil Conservation Service, the Grazing Service, Interior Department,

the State Experiment Station and Forest Service all had a part in the tours wherever their projects or demonstrations told a conservation story.

### Farm Forestry

Nearly ten thousand seedlings planted this year, and the number of small forest trees set out on the farms and ranches of Nevada since 1932 reached 118,000.

All of the trees were planted for woodlot, windbreak, and shelterbelt purposes.

Grown in Utah, the young trees are made available at low cost to farmers in the State through the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, Clark McNary and Morris-Doxey Acts.

In July, 1941, a half-time extension forester was appointed for Nevada with headquarters at Carson City. This was made possible through the cooperation of Region 5--U. S. Forest Service, the Mono Forest and the State of Nevada. The extension forester spends the half of his time when not employed by the extension service as fire warden for the Forest Service at Carson City and is paid out of state funds.

Now that a project leader has been appointed, greater progress can be expected in farm forestry activities of county agents.

Most of the extension forester's time in 1941 was spent in getting acquainted with the problems and people and plans for 1942 plantings. Representative samples of tree plantings made since 1942 on Nevada farms and ranches were inspected in most counties by the extension forester.

### Nevada Has Largest SCS District in United States

Nevada this year boasted the largest soil conservation district in the United States.

Covering the entire 5,691,520 acres of White Pine County, it was organized in December by the County's farmers with but one dissenting vote.

In the development of the district, the White Pine County Land-Use Planning Committee took an active part. George Swallow and Arthur Carter are former members of the committee. C. R. Townsend, White Pine agent of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and Otto R. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist, assisted in the educational phases of the program.

The Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Extension Service, had been active in the county in planning off-area cooperative soil and moisture demonstrations, with 15 cooperative plans made.

Technical assistance in the making of the farm plans was given by technicians of the Caliente area office of the Soil Conservation Service, through Albert F. Sander, area conservationist.

In the water facilities program in White Pine County, work has been under way in the Steptoe-Spring Valley Water Facilities area. One installation was completed during the year; one is in the process of installation; and another awaits approval. The facility completed was a pipe line carrying irrigation water, replacing a ditch where seepage losses were high.

It is anticipated the people in the district will be able to make more efficient use of the facilities of the United States Department of Agriculture such as the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

Another federal agency within the district is the Grazing Service of the Interior Department and with whom the district may cooperate.

## L-H CLUB WORK IN NEVADA

Nevada does not have a separate L-H Club department. It is a part time job for all members of the extension staff. Extension agents are permitted to devote up to one-third of their time to L-H Club work. Where funds are available, summer time assistants have been employed during the summer in several of the counties with larger L-H enrollments. This has been possible and practical for several years past because the county agent was secretary of the ASA and it was possible to employ as summer time assistant, a young man of college training and L-H experience who could do both AAA work and L-H club work.

For the second year, part time home economics assistant was employed in one county without a home demonstration agent, with quite good results being secured considering the young lady's inexperience. The young lady employed for this position was a former Nevada L-H club girl, an undergraduate in home economics from the University of Nevada and Ames.

During the year, an attempt was made to improve L-H Club subject matter but this did not progress very far due to lack of personnel to prepare the subject matter although money was available for printing new L-H bulletins.

718 boys and girls participated in L-H club work in Nevada during 1941. This is below the ten year average of 875 enrollment. Completions were down 4.5% compared to 1940.

Reduction of enrollment was partially due to circumstances beyond the control of extension agents. In one of the largest counties, LUP studies showed that the boys and girls were not there to enroll. The agents in this county found this to be true when it came to complete the L-H enrollments for the year.

The decreased enrollment is a source of concern to the Assistant Directors who act as part time L-H club leaders. During 1942 it will be more difficult to build up enrollment due to the fact that our limited personnel will be further reduced by the loss of one agricultural and one home demonstration agent.

County agents and home demonstration agents reported they devoted 20% of their time to L-H club work in 1942. All of the State Office staff devoted some time to club work, at least one full week, during the State L-H club encampment at Lake Tahoe. Others, including the Assistant Directors, spent from 15% to 20% of their time on the club program.

Agricultural agents reported 27 men leaders and the home demonstration agents--69. As usual there were more women leaders than men. So far in the agricultural club work, not enough leaders have been secured. No progress in this respect can be reported in 1941 and may not be expected in 1942 on account of limited personnel and defense activities.

325 boys and 423 girls, carried on 794 projects during the year. Of these 644 projects were brought to completion.

The number of Senior Club members, age 14 to 20 269 or 35% of the entire state enrollment which was 743. 143 of the Seniors were boys and 126 were girls.

734 of Nevada club members were in school and 14 were out of school which shows that practically all Nevada club work is with boys and girls in school.

L-H enrollment has decreased some as the rural high schools have secured additional vocational agricultural and home economics instructors and the burden of work on extension agents has increased. Time devoted to AAA, FSA, SCS, Land-Use Planning, Nutrition Councils and USDA Defense Boards has had

an influence on the number of L-H club members enrolled.

General speaking, the quality of individual project work in 1944 can be reported as being excellent. A number of successful Achievement Days were held; a most successful Junior Livestock Show was held in Western Nevada at the State Fair Grounds.

The state was well represented by L-H club members in the various L-H activities at Camp Plummer, Portland, Oregon, The National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, at the Livestock Shows in Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, and at the National L-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The First National Bank of Nevada again sponsored a \$200.00 scholarship for a Nevada L-H boy or girl, to reward some deserving boy or girl planning to attend the University of Nevada College of Agriculture. This scholarship is awarded at the time of the State L-H encampment at Lake Tahoe in August.

During the first week of August, the 18th Annual L-H Camp was held at Lake Tahoe. As in the past, the L-H Senior Council very effectively assisted the Extension Service with the program and management of the camp. 301 club members, leaders and county agents attended the encampment. 40% of all Nevada club members attended the camp which is probably the highest percentage of any state.





ANNUAL 4-H CLUB REPORT

FOR

NEVADA

1941

Prepared by

Thomas E. Buckman

and

Mary S. Buol

State Club Leaders

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Work by County Agents and by Projects, 1941
2. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Years, 1931-1941
3. Comparison of Club Work, 1915-1941
4. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age
5. Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1941, Inclusive

SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS

1941

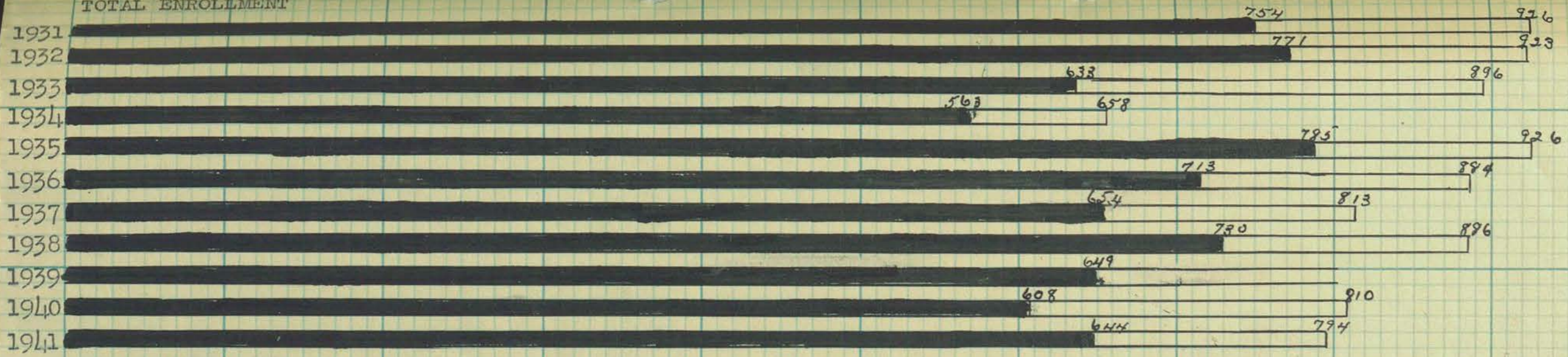
SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS 1944

	Clothing		Foods		Canning		Homo Imp.		Garden		Rabbits		Yard Imp.		Beef		Poultry		Dairy		Hogs		Sheep		Others		TOTAL		
	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	En.	Om.	
CHURCHILL																													
Crook, Ahern									3	3	5	4			9	8	7	31	24	18	18	11	11	2	2	87	77		
Hauko	47	46	18	16	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1																73	
CLARK																													
Wittwer																		23	8	1	1								
Locke	15	7	13	18																									24
DOUGLAS																													58
Stodieck									1	1	1	1	5	4	10	7	1	6	8	10	4	4	5	5	5	5	15	41	
Gillette	22	22	10	10																									32
ELKO																													
Menke, Wilson									10	9					4	4				1	0	7	7			22	20		
Tremewan	18	15	18	10																									36
HUMBOLDT																													
Maloney	6	6	13	11											23	20													12
LANDER																													
Ahern													1	1	2	2													7
LINCOLN																													
Gardella									3	0					3	0	2	1		1	1								7
LYON																													
Recanzone																													
Gillette	29	28	5	4	3	2	1	1							13	10	3	11	6	10	3	3	5	5	5	15	34		
PERSHING																													
Reed															5	5		2	2	2	11	11							20
Johnson	14	14	9	9			7	7																					30
NASHOE																													
Beerlin, Albright									10	10	2	2	14	14	4	4	4	6	6	6	3	3	4	4	4	19	49		
Hayes	40	40	1	1	4	4						5	5																54
White Pine																													
Townsend, Primeaux	10	10	37	34					8	2					2	0	1	2	0	8	0								68
NYE																													
Townsend, Primeaux	2	0							6	0					7	0	3	0											20
TOTALS	203	188	182	136	12	11	9	9	12	26	9	8	25	24	82	60	22	10	83	54	57	47	44	24	23	794	644		

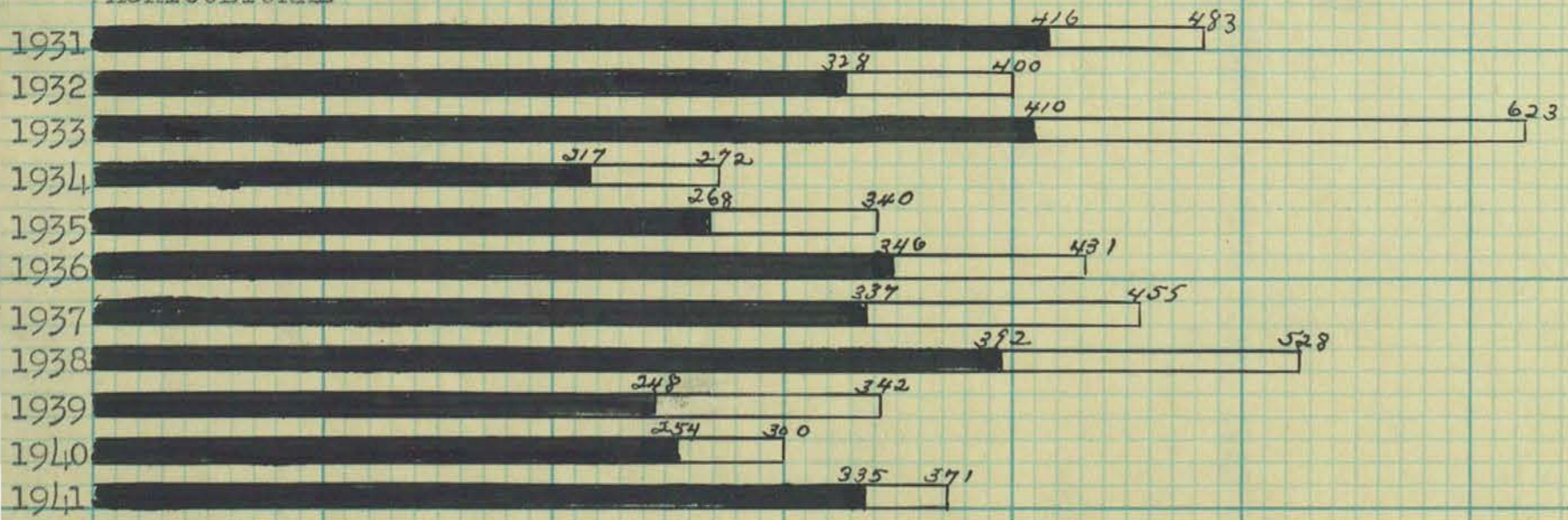
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY YEARS

1931 -1941

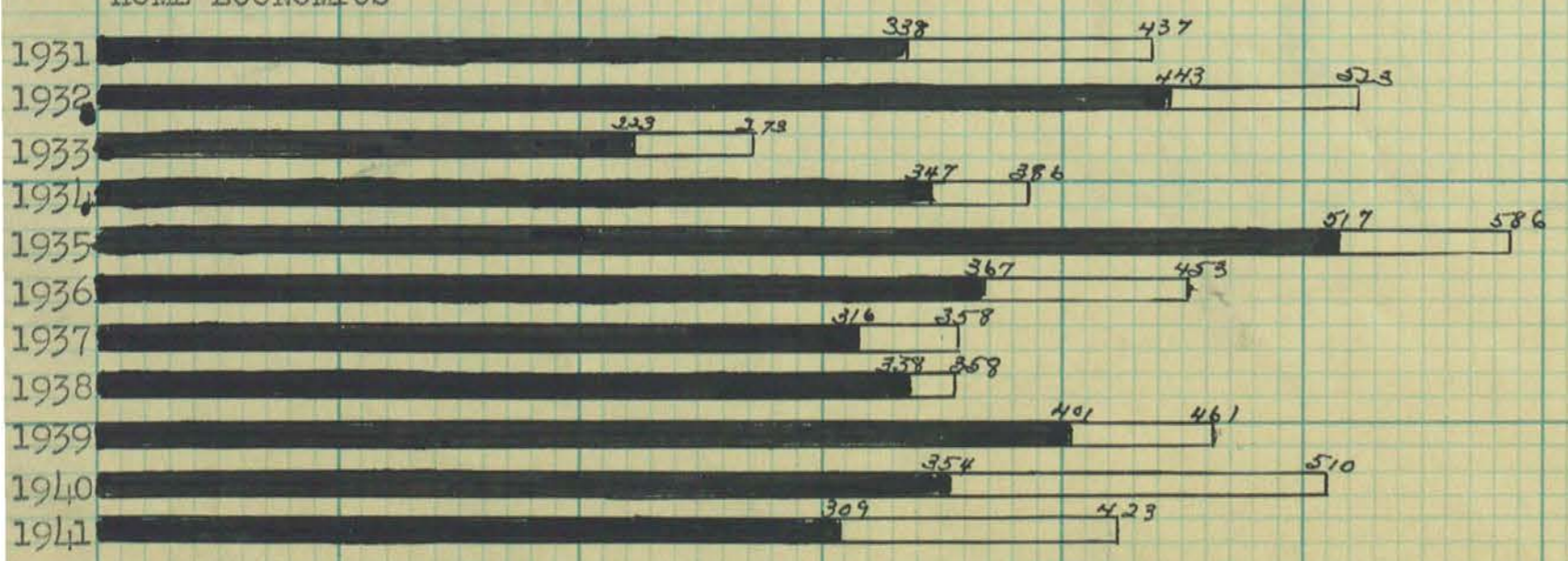
TOTAL ENROLLMENT



AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



COMPLETIONS  
 ENROLLMENTS

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1941



## COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915-1941

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1557	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.0
1921	610	531	87.00
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	730	81.2
1939	803	649	80.8
1940	810	608	75.0
1941	748	528	70.5

NUMBER OF L-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE  
1937 to 1941 INCLUSIVE

NUMBER OF L-H CLUB MEMBERS  
ACCORDING TO AGE, 1937 to 1941 INCLUSIVE

AGE	BOYS					GIRLS					TOTALS				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
10	45	51	45	20	42	64	79	83	74	81	109	130	128	94	123
11	52	49	47	50	34	94	81	73	79	94	146	130	120	129	128
12	58	67	50	48	65	76	107	69	96	66	134	174	119	144	131
13	45	76	47	37	41	79	77	79	59	56	115	153	126	96	97
14	43	56	57	42	36	68	65	61	67	34	111	121	118	109	70
15	48	40	32	38	43	38	50	43	62	34	86	90	75	100	77
16	20	26	26	33	26	31	23	38	36	33	51	49	64	69	59
17	7	12	21	17	21	21	14	14	27	16	28	26	35	44	37
18	8	5	7	8	12	16	3	2	9	7	24	8	9	17	19
19	0	1	4	3	4	4	1	3	2	1	4	2	7	5	5
20	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	3	2

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE, 1923 TO 1941

4-H CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE 1923 - 1941

YEAR	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
No. attending from each county, (Club Member, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents)																		
Churchill.....	9	38	1	32	61	32	49	55	66	85	64	83	55	49	49	60	88	48
Clark.....	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15	19	0	1	16	26	29	20	5	15	14
Douglas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24	20	21	12	20	25	17	37	34
Elko.....	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46	49	53	46	68	28	29	34	42	47	2
Eureka.....	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	5	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	7	11	9	18	14	6	23	17	14	21	0	5	0	11	1	15	21	21
Lander.....	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	18	6	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22	66	0	0	38	13	7	19	20	17	11
Lyon.....	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54	6	45	33	43	31	27	33	42	37	55
Pershing.....	24	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8	16	23	20	14	29	23	27	36
Washoe.....	58	65	63	48	63	47	30	45	19	21	23	32	14	24	25	34	39	43
White Pine.....	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53	31	9	13	40	33	26	25	20	20	30
Others Attending Camp.....	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17	17	14	16	19	23	25	10	8	6	7
Total Camp Attendance.....	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	381	329	303	249	402	259	261	270	286	354	301
No. of Counties.....	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	10	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	10

\*1934 - No camp held on account of threatened infantile paralysis epidemic.

## THE STATE L-H CLUB CAMP

A most successful state encampment was held this year on the L-H club camp ground at Lake Tahoe.

The state camp is the number one even in Nevada L-H club work in the eyes of many L-H club members.

It is, without a doubt, in the eyes of the public, as well as in those of the rural youth of the state, the most significant summer camp in Nevada.

Long before the camp opens, the newspapers and radio stations of the state carry stories about the camp furnished by County Agents and Home Demonstration agents and by the Extension Editor.

The camp itself is covered daily during the camp by the Extension Editor, for the two Reno Newspapers, both of which have a nearly state-wide circulation. Stories frequently run to a thousand words. Often full pages of pictures are carried and the press associations send out a good deal of copy during the event.

As usually, the program combined wholesome outdoor recreation with instruction in farm and home practices, demonstrations and L-H Club organization activities.

The 1941 camp carried out all the traditions of former encampments and added others.

New equipment tables in the dining hall, better facilities for the first aid tent, an ironing tent, a new amphitheater that seated the present and with room to spare and other improvements all contributed to the success of the camp.

Governor E. P. Carville was the guest of the camp at a camp fire meeting in the amphitheater.

The decreased enrollment is a source of concern to the Assistant Directors who act as part time 4-H club leaders. During 1942 it will be more difficult to build up enrollment due to the fact that our limited personnel will be further reduced by the loss of one agricultural and one home demonstration agent.

County agents and home demonstration agents reported they devoted 20% of their time to 4-H club work in 1942. All of the State Office staff devoted some time to club work, at least one full week, during the State 4-H club encampment at Lake Tahoe. Others, including the Assistant Directors, spent from 15% to 20% of their time on the club program.

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The state was well represented by L-H club members in the various L-H activities at Camp Plummer, Portland, Oregon, The Natural Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, at the Livestock Shows in Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, and at the National L-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The First National Bank of Nevada again sponsored a \$200.00 scholarship for a Nevada L-H boy or girl, to reward some deserving boy or girl planning to attend the University of Nevada College of Agriculture. This scholarship is awarded at the time of the State L-H encampment at Lake Tahoe in August.

During the first week of August, the 18th Annual L-H Camp was held at Lake Tahoe. As in the past, the L-H Senior Council very effectively assisted the Extension Service with the program and management of the camp. 301 club members, leaders and county agents attended the encampment. 40% of all Nevada club members attended the camp which is probably the highest percentage of any state.



## 4-H Club Work

Top event in 4-H club work in Nevada each year in the eyes of many of the state's rural boys and girls is the state 4-H club camp held at the 4-H campground at Lake Tahoe.

Many are the reasons for this attitude.

It involves travel, a broadening experience, and also affords an opportunity for the farm young people to get away from home and to enjoy new experiences. It enables 4-H club boys and girls to meet other Four-Hitchers from the entire state on a democratic basis and to bring together young people with the same interests. It emphasizes wholesome living in the out of doors which is so appealing to rural young people. Both boys and girls from small communities are able to try out their skills in farm and home and club activities against competition from all over the state.

For these and other reasons, Nevada 4-H club boys and girls look forward all year to the camp, and it thus sets a standard of achievement in their farm and farm home work, since they want to do the work of quality required for admission to the camp and while there they wish to distinguish themselves.

As usual, the program combined wholesome outdoor recreation with instruction in farm and farm home practices and the annual farm and farm home practice and 4-H club activity contests.

Recreation included swimming, hiking, games of all sorts, boating, singing, 4-H dramtices, and a variety of other wholesome activities.

Classes were held in handioraft, in rural community dramtices, in nature study and many others. This year, as for several, emphasis was put upon skill

of the hands in work related to nature, a respect in which Nevada is keeping stpe with other states.

Contests were held in livestock judging, dairy production demonstration, style dress revue, woold costume making, textile identification, clothing judging, food identification, home economics and agricultural demonstration, health, plant identification, home improvement exhibits, songs, club yells and amateur dramatics.

Competent instruction was afforded and judges were selected on account of their ability to return verdicts which will help in the educational process of 4-H club work.

Year by year the new 4-H club camp ground is better equipped and offers more facilities for the real work of the encampment.

But it would take thousands of words to tell the story in full. Inasmuch as this was done by the extension editor in his daily stories during the camp, they are appended herewith, following the mimeographed camp program, to give you the detailed narrative of Nevada's 18th state 4-H camp as it happened and was reported to parents and friends through the newspapers.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Sunday, August 3, 1941

Three hundred Four-Aitch club boys and girls, all living in the agricultural sections of the state, today are preparing for the trek to Lake Tahoe tomorrow which will take them to the eighteenth annual Nevada State L-H club camp.

The camp, which opens tomorrow afternoon, continues throughout the week with a program of instruction in farm and home practices, contests for state championships, and wholesome recreation.

Many of the youngsters will travel long distances to reach the camp, the delegation from Clark county covering about 500 miles in the trip from southern Nevada to Lake Tahoe.

Some of the Four-Aitchers will come by train, some by stage, and few of them living nearby in their own conveyances.

The official program of the camp will get under way tomorrow afternoon with registration which will continue until all the delegations are checked in. First assembly of the camp will be held just before the evening meal, when the American flag will be lowered from the camp staff and the youngsters will be organized into companies.

Immediately after supper, the local leaders who serve as the boys' and girls' foster parents during the camp, will hold their initial conference along with the agricultural extension agents from the various counties.

Then will come the first campfire under the pine trees.

Community singing will begin the program under the direction of the College of the Pacific group which will have charge of the handicraft work,

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singing, and recreation at the camp.

The youngsters and their local leaders will be welcomed to the outing by Thomas Buckman, acting director of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service and for many years the director of the camp.

Otto R. Schulz of the state extension staff, who acts as assistant camp director, will introduce the other staff members to the boys and girls.

Motion pictures under the supervision of Elwood Boerlin, Washoe county agricultural extension agent, will conclude the program, following which taps will be sounded for the day.

As is all 4-H club work in the state, the camp is under the sponsorship of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service.

The camp will continue all week, the final exercises being held Saturday morning.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Sunday, August 10, 1941

Three hundred 4-H club boys and girls, together with their local leaders and extension agents, are back in their homes this morning, following a week at the eighteenth Nevada state 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe.

Breaking camp yesterday morning, the various county delegations traveled to their homes in various parts of the state during the day.

Carrying the American Legion trophy, premier county awarded at the camp was the delegation from Churchill county, which amassed 265 points to capture the award for the second successive year.

In second place was Lyon county with 253 points, while Washoe's Four-itchers came in third with 232 points.

Other counties rated as follows: Douglas 199, Pershing 169, White Pine 165, Humboldt 102, Lincoln, 82, and Clark 42.

The trophy, gift of the Nevada American Legion, was awarded Friday night with formal ceremonies at the last camp fire assembly under the Tahoe pines.

At the same time Director Thomas Buckman presented the individual and county prizes won in the competitions during the week's encampment.

Harold Gorman, representing the First National Bank of Nevada, was on hand to award to Lyman Schwartz of Humboldt county the bank's 4-H club scholarship to the college of agriculture of the University of Nevada. Frances Burke, Lyon County farm girl, was named as alternate.

Speaking at the final assembly, Governor E. P. Carville said that he was proud of the things 4-H club boys and girls in Nevada are doing.

Recalling his boyhood on a ranch, the governor said he knew of the value of 4-H club work in aiding in the gaining of a better knowledge of and

-2-

a better skill in farm and home work.

Pete Henrichs, Lyon county rancher, and George Ogilvie of Elko, president of the Nevada State Farm bureau, also spoke to the boys and girls at the final assembly.

The evening program concluded with a watermelon feed for the younger Four-Aitchers and a dance for the older ones.

A Douglas county team of Dennis Heitman and Kenneth Storke was named by the judges as champion in agricultural demonstration work among the state's Four-Aitchers.

The Carson Valley boys showed how to mix an efficient and profitable grain ration for use in feeding with alfalfa hay and another ration to be used in feeding with mixed grass and clover hay.

Both youths live on livestock farms and are in daily contact with the best methods of feeding stock for growth and fat.

Second honors in the contest went to the Churchill team of Robert Curry and Johnny Achurra, who demonstrated a home-made electric fly trap to kill flies in the dairy barn.

Third place was won by Harold and Walter Hall, brothers, of the Lyon county delegation. The boys gave a demonstration in the extracting of honey. Both the father and the grandfather of the boys are honey producers on a commercial scale, and the youths have elected to follow in the same vocation.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Saturday, August 9, 1941

A delegation of 4-H club boys and girls from Churchill county returned to their homes on the Newlands project today carrying with them the American legion trophy for winning the greatest number of points at the eighteenth annual Nevada state 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe which closed this morning.

Holder of the trophy, a silk American flag presented by the state American legion, last year and several previous years, the Churchill Four-Aitchers bested Lyon county's group in the county competition in a close race which ended last evening.

Rolling up total of 265 points, the Newlands project youngsters were a dozen points ahead of Lyon, which came in second with 253, while Washoe's boys and girls ranked third with 232.

Total scores of the other counties are Douglas 199, Pershing 169, White Pine 165, Humboldt 102, Lincoln 82, and Clark 42.

The trophy was presented to the Churchill delegation in a formal ceremony with Henry Stewart of Pershing county, retiring president of the 4-H clubs of the state, presiding.

After introducing the new officers and admonishing them as to their duties and responsibilities, young Stewart gave the flag into the hands of the Churchill group while the entire camp repeated the pledge of the flag.

A representative of each county added fuel to the campfire at the assembly as a symbol of unity among the Four-Aitchers in the interests of the nation.

-2-

Several short addresses were made at the final assembly, including remarks by Governor M. P. Carville, George Ogilvie of Elko, President of the Nevada state Farm bureau, and Pete Henrichs, Lyon county rancher. All spoke of the benefits of the 4-H club work.

Harold Gorman, representing W. W. Hopper, president of the First National Bank of Nevada, presented the bank's 4-H scholarship for use at the college of agriculture at the University of Nevada to Lyman Schwartz of Humboldt county. Frances Burke of Lyon county was named as the alternate.

A watermelon feed for the junior campers and a dance for the seniors concluded the evening.

Up early this morning, the 4-H club boys and girls, their local leaders, and county and district extension agents broke camp after breakfast and started the journey to their homes in various parts of the state.

As the camp closed today, Director Thomas Buckman declared it the best in Nevada 4-H club history.

With better equipment and better organization, he said, the quality of the encampment improves each year.

Winners of the final contests in farm and home skills were announced last night before the award of the American legion trophy.

A Douglas county team of Dennis Heitman and Kenneth Storke was named by the judges as champion in agricultural demonstration work among the state's Four-Aitchers.

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-3-

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Two boys from Churchill county, John Sorensen and Wilburn Hall, were judged state champions in dairy production demonstration. They will represent the state at the National Dairy show competitions in Memphis, Tennessee as the guests of a cheese manufacturing company.

The Newlands Project boys showed the advantages of modern methods of milking dairy cows with the present day milking machine over the hand-milking method.

Importing of Holstein cow from their home county, the Four-Aitchers won a rating of 94.6 from the judges, Professor Elwood Wittwer of the U. of N. college of agriculture, Howard Mason of the U. of N. agricultural experiment station, and George Hardman, Nevada Soil Conservation service co-ordinator.

A Pershing county team won the home economics demonstration team contest, in which the girls show how to demonstrate to others approved practices in home economics.

Rostering Wilma Hall and Nadine Marker, the Loveleck team stressed posture and posture games and exercises.

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Second place in the contest went to the White Pine team of Eileen Kerr and Joyce Hanson, who were rated "good", while the Lyon team of Patty Riley and Yvonne Snyder came in for a standing of "fair", as did the Lincoln team of Marian Orr, Ruth Kranovich, and Helen Osborne.

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for paper of Saturday, August 9, 1941

Nevada's eighteenth annual state 4-H club camp, in session all week at Lake Tahoe, closes this morning, and then before the day is over the three hundred rural youngsters will be back in their homes in all sections of the state.

With the final contests and exercises concluded last night, the boys and girls were up early this morning, broke camp, and, after breakfast, departed for home.

Final feature of the outing took place last night in the last camp-fire assembly.

With Henry Stewart of Pershing county, president of the 4-H clubs of the state, presiding, Thomas Buckman, the camp's director, awarded the prizes and honors won during the camp and a steady stream of boys and girls marched across the platform to get their ribbons and other prizes.

Governor E. P. Garville spoke to the campers and Harold Gorman, representing the First National Bank of Nevada, awarded the bank's 4-H club scholarship to be used at the University of Nevada college of agriculture.

A camp party in the dining hall, including dancing for the older boys and girls, concluded the evening's entertainment.

Two boys from Churchill county, John Sorensen and Wilburn Hall, were named state champions in dairy production demonstration, and will represent the state at the National Dairy show competitions in Memphis, Tennessee as the guest of a cheese manufacturing company.

The Newlands Project boys showed the advantages of modern methods of

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milking dairy cows with the present day milking machine over the hand-milking method.

Importing of Holstein cow from their home county, the Four-Aitchers won a rating of 94.6 from the judges, Professor Elwoor Wittwer of the U. of N. college of agriculture, Howard Mason of the U. of N. agricultural experiment station, and George Hardman, Nevada Soil Conservation service co-ordinator.

A Pershing county team won the home economics demonstration team contest, in which the girls show how to demonstrate to others approved practices in home economics.

Rostering Wilma Hall and Nadine Marker, the Lovelock team stressed posture and posture games and exercises.

Second place in the contest went to the White Pine team of Eileen Kerr and Joyce Manson, who were rated "good", while the Lyon paid of Patty Riley and Yvonne Snyder came in for a standing of "fair", as did the Lincoln team of Marian Orr, Ruth Kranovich, and Helen Osborne.

Winners of other 4-H club state championships in farm and home practices were announced at the camp yesterday.

First prize in the wool costume contest sponsored by the Nevada Wool Growers' association was awarded to Myrl Nygren of Churchill county for the fall suit she made using chiefly wool fabrics.

Second place was taken by Vaughn Nelson of Humboldt county, with Kathleen Capurro of Washoe third and Margaret Peteron of Douglas fourth.

A total of \$25 contributed by the organization of sheep men was divided among the winning girls.

Contests among the counties in 4-H recreational activities went to

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a variety of sections of the state.

Shouting louder and more effectively than other counties, the delegations from Douglas, Pershing, and White Pine counties won a rating of "excellent" in the L-H yell contest. Judged "good" are the groups from Churchill, Clark, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, and Washoe.

In the singing of L-H songs, the Pershing Four-Aitchers came in "excellent", with Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Washoe, and White Pine "good" and Lincoln "fair".

Standing of "excellent" in the amateur hour dramatics competition went to Douglas and Lincoln counties, with Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, Washoe and White Pine rating "good".

The health of the L-H youngsters of this year's camp has been the best in camp history, according to Mrs. Ebba Bishop of Reno, camp nurse.

A case of two of slight sunburn just about constituted the calls for first aid, she said.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Friday, August 8, 1941

With the final campfire assembly, official activities at the eighteenth annual Nevada L-H Club camp at Lake Tahoe will conclude tonight.

Camp will be broken tomorrow morning after breakfast and the nearly three hundred Four-Aitchers from most to the counties of their state will return to their homes, bringing to a conclusion the 1941 encampment.

Chief feature of the assembly in the amphitheater under the pines tonight will be the awarding of the American legion trophy, award going to the county which has run up the most points in the various contests.

With several important competitions yet to be decided, the winner of the award, a large silk American flag presented by the Nevada American legion, was still in doubt this afternoon.

Churchill county, which has won the award many times, still maintained its lead, but the final contests may shift the positions of the top ranking counties and the winner will not be known until this evening.

Tabulation of scores this afternoon gave the Newland project boys and girls a total of 209 points, with Lyon, rostering 172, in second place, and Washoe, with 166, third.

Other county accumulation of points are Douglas 115, White Pine 114, Pershing 109, Humboldt 55, Lincoln 14, and Clark 6.

Governor E. P. Carville is scheduled to address the campers at the final assembly tonight, while Harold German of the First National Bank of Nevada will be on hand to award the bank's L-H Club scholarship to the college of agriculture of the University of Nevada.

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The evening will conclude with a party in the camp dining hall, including a dance for the older Four-Aitchers.

Winners of more L-H club state championships in farm and home practices were announced at the camp today as it drew near its close.

First prize in the wool costume contest sponsored by the Nevada Wool Growers' association was awarded to Myrl Nygren of Churchill county for the fall suit she made using chiefly wool fabrics.

Second place was taken by Vaughn Nelson of Humboldt county, with Kathleen Capurro of Washoe third and Margaret Peterson of Douglas fourth.

A total of \$25 contributed by the organization of sheepmen was divided among the winning girls.

Contests among the counties in L-H recreational activities went to a variety of sections of the state.

Shouting louder and more effectively than other counties, the delegations from Douglas, Pershing, and White Pine counties won a rating of "excellent" in the L-H yell contest. Judged "good" are the groups from Churchill, Clark, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, and Washoe.

In the singing of L-H songs, the Pershing Four-Aitchers came in "excellent", with Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Washoe, and White Pine "good" and Lincoln "fair".

Standing of "excellent" in the amateur hour dramatics competition went to Douglas and Lincoln counties, with Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine rating "good".

New officers to lead the organization of L-H club boys and girls in the state have been chosen by the senior council of older Four-Aitchers, governing body among the campers.

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Virgil Getto of Churchill county was named president as the ballots were counted, with Stanley Godecke of Douglas county vice-president and Zelda Heitman also of Douglas, secretary-treasurer.

Two candidates were nominated for each of the three offices by the senior council, the other aspirants being Eddie Snyder of Lyon for president, Dean McNeilly of Washoe for vice-president, and Marian Orr of Lincoln for secretary-treasurer.

Retiring officers, who presided at the evening assemblies this year, are Henry Stewart, Pershing, president; Calvin Fricke, Douglas, vice-president; Bob Kranovich, Lincoln, secretary-treasurer.

Myrl Nygren, 16-year-old Churchill county girl, won one of the most coveted prizes among the girl campers when she judged best in the style dress revue.

Modeling a wool costume she had made, Miss Nygren will represent the state in a nation-wide contest at the National L-H Club congress in Chicago this fall as the guest of a national mail order house. She also won the wool dress division.

In second place in the style dress revue competition is Blanche Capurro of Washoe county. Miss Capurro also took state first place in the better dress ensemble division.

Third ranking went to Vaughn Nelson of Humboldt county.

Zelda Heitman of Douglas county was named state champion in the informal party dress division.

The garments were made by the girls as part of their L-H Club work during the year.



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A new set of Junior L-H livestock judges also were chosen at the camp.

Lyon county's junior judges beat out all comers in the annual state contest, results of which were announced yesterday. The team rosters Julius Bunkowski, John Poli, and Lawrence Matheus.

Taking second state honors was Washoe county's team of Junior Hearn, Boyce Ford, and David McNeilly, while third among the junior livestock judges is the Pershing group of Leone Trigueiro, Robert Alves, and Arthur Sommer.

Douglas county's team of Bobby Heitman, Emery Thran, and Bill Godecke came in fourth, with the Churchill group--Richard Bottom, Marvin Murray, and Billy Sherman--fifth, and the Clark judges of Dixie Leavitt and Heber Hardy sixth.

Best individual judge of all classes of livestock among the Four-Aitchers in the state is Julius Bunkowski who not only achieved the highest score among the juniors but rated higher than any of the senior boys as well.

Second best junior stock judge is Robert Alves of Pershing, while Emery Thran came in third in the competition.

Young Alves also was named best individual sheep judge, with Julius Bunkowski of Lyon second, and Emery Thran of Douglas county third.

Lyon county took the first two places in the race to name the best individual judge of swine. Julius Bunkowski was first and John Poli second, with Henry Thran of Douglas in third position.

State champion judge of beef also is Robert Alves, while Junior Hearn of Washoe was runner-up and John Poli of Lyon in third spot in the contest.

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Best individual dairy judge, the records show, is Julius Bunkowski, with Emery Thran second and Boyce Ford of Washoe third.

The senior council, composed of the older Four-Aitchers at the camp, this morning took over the government of the encampment. The executive committee, comprising one boy or girls from each county, served as mess directors, campfire program ushers, and ground directors.

During the afternoon, senior council members took a trip around Lake Tahoe, accompanied by the local leaders. During the day they also heard a talk by George Ogilvie of Elko county, president of the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

Many visitors have dropped into the grounds to see the L-H club boys and girls at work and at play during the week.

A delegation of parents and others from Douglas county visited the evening campfire session last night.

Among others to drop in on the campers have been the Smith Valley Homemakers' club and the state AAA committee, which is holding a meeting at the grounds.

Annual style dress parade featured last night's campfire.

Girls from the various counties appeared before the entire camp to model the garments they have made as part of their L-H club work during the year. With Helen Botkin of Washoe county acting as mistresses of ceremonies, the girls explained their work through verse written by them especially of the event.

A few drops of rain fell on the camp yesterday afternoon but failed to dampen the spirits of the campers.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Friday, August 8, 1941

Virgil Getto of Churchill county yesterday was chosen by Four-Aitchers encamped at Lake Tahoe to lead the rural boys and girls of the state for the coming year.

In an election held by the older boys and girls, the Newlands project boy was picked in a close race with Eddie Snyder of Lyon county for the presidency. He follows in office Henry Stewart of Pershing county, who has presided at the evening assemblies at the outing this year.

Named as vice president is Stanley Godecke of Douglas county, while Zelda Heidtman, also of Douglas, was named secretary-treasurer. Other candidates for the two offices, named by the senior council of L-H club members, were Dean McNeilly of Washoe and Marion Orr of Lincoln.

Calvin Fricke of Douglas county is the retiring vice president and Bob Kranovich of Lincoln county the outgoing secretary-treasurer.

The elections were held as more contests were determined, the class work in farm and farm home practices continued, and the recreation program was in full swing.

Myrl Nygren, 16-year-old Churchill county girl, won one of the most coveted prizes among the girl campers yesterday when she was judged best in the style dress revue.

Modeling a wool costume she had made, Miss Nygren will represent the state in a nation-wide contest at the National L-H Club congress in Chicago this fall as the guest of a national mail order house. She also won the wool dress division.

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In second place in the style dress revue competition is Blanche Capurro of Washoe county. Miss Capurro also took state first place in the better dress ensemble division.

Third ranking went to Vaughn Nelson of Humboldt county.

Zelda Heitman of Douglas county was named state champion in the informal party dress division.

The garments were made by the girls as part of their L-H club work during the year.

Judges of the style dress revue, as of several other home economics competitions, include Mrs. Louis Springer, state director of the Nevada WPA nursery schools; Miss Bertha Akin, state supervisor of vocational home economics in Nevada schools; and Mrs. Charles MacKenzie, Reno homemakers.

A new set of junior L-H livestock judges reigned in the state today.

Lyon county's junior judges beat out all comers in the annual state contest, results of which were announced yesterday. The team rosters Julius Bunkowski, John Poli, and Lawrence Matheus.

Taking second state honors was Washoe county's team of Junior Hearn, Boyce Ford, and David McNeilly, while third among the junior livestock judges is the Pershing group of Leone Trigueiro, Robert Alves, and Arthur Sommer.

Douglas county's team of Bobby Heitman, Emery Thran, and Bill Godecke came in fourth, with the Churchill group--Richard Bottom, Marvin Murray, and Billy Sherman--fifth, and Clark judges of Dixie Leavitt and Heber Hardy sixth.

Best individual judge of all classes of livestock among the Four-Aitchers in the state is Julius Bunkowski, who not only achieved the highest

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score among the juniors, but rated higher than any of the senior boys as well.

Second best junior stock judge is Robert Alves of Pershing, while Emery Thran came in third in the competition.

Young Alves also was named best individual sheep judge, with Julius Bunkowski of Lyon second, and Emery Thran of Douglas county third.

Lyon county took the first two places in the race to name the best individual judge of swine. Julius Bunkowski was first and John Poli second, with Henry Thran of Douglas in third position.

State champion judge of beef asle is Robert Alves, while Junior Hearn of Washoe was runner up and John Poli of Lyon in third spot in the contest.

Best individual dairy judge, the records show, is Julius Bunkowski, with Emery Thran second and Boyce Ford of Washoe third.

Virgil Getto, new state 4-H club president, asle has been named the best individual judge of livestock among senior Nevada 4-H club boys and girls.

In addition he won the purebred Holstein dairy calf awarded by the Rewana farm of Brooks and Peckham in the Truckee meadows south of Reno.

To capture the state-wide honor, the Newlands project boy beat out John Rapoza of Lyon county, who came in second, and Eddie Snyder, also of Lyon, who ranked third.

Lyon county's team of judges took top state honors in the senior livestock judging. The group rosters Eddie Snyder, John Rapoza, and Bill Smith.

Taking second place was the Churchill team of young Getto, Ralph Bell, and Louis Brquiaga, while the Pershing judges of Henry Stewart, Joe Santos, and Charles Sommer ranked third.

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Fourth position was won by the Clark team of Edward Frehner, Curtis Waite, and Don Whitney, with Washoe county's team of Dean McNeilly, Elmer Ghilotti, and Edward Silva in fifth place and the Douglas group of Stanley Godecke, Frederick Dressler, and Gordon Fricke sixth.

Named as best individual judge of sheep among the older Four-Aitchers was John Rapoza of Lyon, while second spot went to Virgil Gette of Churchill and third to Eddie Snyder of Lyon.

Best senior swine judge is John Rapoza of Lyon, with Dean McNeilly of Washoe in second position, and Virgil Gette of Churchill third.

Young Gette also was named the best beef judge among the older Four-Aitchers, with Charles Sommer of Pershing runner-up and Curtis Waite of Clark in third spot.

Topping all others as senior dairy judge is Dean McNeilly of Washoe, while Joe Santos of Pershing is second best and Curtis Waite of Clark third.

A group of boys and girls from Lyon county made the best record in the insect identification contest.

The Walker river five consists of Louis Giovacchini, Dale Thomas, John Giovacchini, Lynn Pursel, and Harold Farias.

Next highest score was made by Milton Park, Calvin Fricke, and George Wilson of Douglas county, while the Lincoln county group came in third, rostering Austin Weaver, Raymond Free, and Bob Kranovich.

Washoe county's entomologists ranked fourth. The team includes Joe Lepori, Ralph Poulsen, and Helen Holstrom. Bob Barkely alone represented Churchill county to take last place.

This morning the camp, which has been in session since Monday, swings

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into its last full day's session.

Final classes, contests, and supervised recreation features will be held and the camp will be broken Saturday morning for 1941.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Thursday, August 7, 1941

Virgil Getto, 16-year-old Churchill county farm boy, today is the best individual judge of livestock among senior Nevada 4-H club boys and girls.

He also is the possessor of a purebred Holstein dairy calf awarded by the Rewans farm of Brooks and Peckham in the Truckee meadows south of Reno.

The championship, along with others, was determined this morning at the eighteenth annual Nevada state 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe now in its fourth day.

To capture the state-wide honor, the Newlands project boy, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Getto of the Old-River district, beat out John Rapoza of Lyon county, who came in second, and Eddie Snyder, also of Lyon, who ranked third.

The judging, along the other livestock judging competitions, was held on ranches in the Carson Valley.

Lyon county's team of judges took top state honors in the senior livestock judging. The group rosters Eddie Snyder, John Rapoza, and Bill Smith.

Taking second place was the Churchill team of young Getto, Ralph Bell, and Louis Erquiaga, while the Pershing judges of Henry Stewart, Joe Santos, and Charles Sommer ranked third.

Fourth position was won by the Clark team of Edward Frehner, Curtis Waite, and Don Whitney, with Washoe county's team of Dean McNeilly, Elmer Ghilotti, and Edward Silva in fifth place and the Douglas group of Stanley Godecke, Frederick Dressler, and Gordon Fricke sixth.



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Names as best individual judge of sheep among the older Four-Aitchers was John Rapoza of Lyon, while second spot went to Virgil Getto of Churchill and third to Eddie Snyder of Lyon.

Best senior swine judge is John Rapoza of Lyon, with Dean McNeilly of Washoe in second position, and Virgil Getto of Churchill third.

Young Getto also was named the best beef judge among the older Four-Aitchers, while Charles Sommer of Pershing runner-up and Curtis Waite of Clark in third spot.

Topping all others as senior dairy judge is Dean McNeilly of Washoe, while Joe Santos of Pershing is second best and Curtis Waite of Clark third.

The delegation from Churchill county this morning stole the lead from Washoe county in the race for the American legion trophy, silk American flag which goes to the county running up the most points in the various contests.

The Newlands project boys and girls had accumulated 209 points to 172 for Lyon, which ranked second, and 166 for Washoe, in third place.

Standing of other counties in the trophy race is Douglas 115, White pine 114, Pershing 109, Humboldt 55, Lincoln 14, and Clark 6.

With the final contests yet to be decided, any of the top ranking counties may get win the flag, according to camp officials.

A group of boys and girls from Lyon county made the best record in insect identification, which is in charge of Dr. B. W. Lowrance of the department of biology of the University of Nevada.

The walker river five consist of Louis Giovacchini, Dale Thomas, John Giovacchini, Lynn Pursel, and Harold Farias.

Next highest score was made by Milton Park, Calvin Fricke, and George Wislon of Douglas county, while the Lincoln county group came in third,

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rostering Austin Weaver, Raymond Free, and Bob Kranovich.

Washoe county's entomologists ranked fourth. The team includes Joe Lepori, Ralph Poulsen, and Helen Holstrom. Bob Barkley alone represented Churchill county to take last place.

Given to the contestants to identify were twenty insects--alfalfa worm butterfly, squash bug, grasshopper, Colorado potato beetle, stink-bug, clothes moth, carpet or larder beetle, horsefly, cockroach, striped cucumber beetle, green bottle fly, tarnished plant bug, alfalfa weevil, mormon cricket, cabbage worm butterfly, sheep tick, bedbug, honey bee, mosquito, and aphid.

The contest stresses insects of economic importance to farmers.

Girls from many counties took honors in the clothing judging, in which utilizing their study in L-H club work at home, they point out the good qualities of garments.

Only girls among the Four-Aitchers in their first year to win the rating of "excellent", is Carol Minchin of Douglas county, while Jackie Ferguson and Frances Springer, both of Churchill, won a standing of "good".

Four girls were named "fair" by the judges--Frances Lee of Churchill, and Hazel Pittman, Lillian Kiley, and Anna Mae Byrnes, all of Lyon.

Second year clothing judges were placed by the judges as follows: "excellent"--Mary Harrigan of Churchill; "good"--Margaretta Park of Douglas and Molly McGowan and Peninnah Farias, both of Lyon; "fair"--Marilee Wilson of Pershing, Joyce Manson of White Pine, Pauline Hall and Carol Lampe of Lyon, and Ruby Dabel of Churchill.

More girls won a rating of "excellent" in the third year clothing judging competition than any other standing.

Named "excellent" are Elizabeth Burke of Lyon, and Genevieve Case,

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Arsine Schwartz, and Emily Bellon of Humboldt. Winning "good" are Camillia Dcmgaard of White Pine, Eileen Schwartz of Humboldt, and Betty Mitchell of Pershing.

In the fourth year competition, Elizabeth Gordon of Douglas and Martha Burke of Lyon captured honors as "excellent", while Mabel Henrich and Peggy Hatch of Lyon were named "good" and Maie Nygren, and Thais Ann Sherman, both of Churchill, and Mary Harriman of Pershing "fair".

One of the chief features of the camp this year is the handicraft work under the direction of three persons from the College of the Pacific, known as the Pacific handcrafters.

In charge of the Stockton staff, the L-H youngsters made articles in leather, plastics, copper, wood, fabrics and other materials to take home with them as souvenirs, thus developing the use of the hands which is a basic part of L-H club work.

Among the articles which the campers may make are camera cases, belts, pouches, purses, wallets, rings, napkin rings, pins, lanyards, leashes, fobs, trays, bookends, trinket boxes, guest books, plaques, picture frames, tie clips, necklaces, and other jewelry.

Several hikes formed one of the diversions of this afternoon.

Senior Four-Aitchers, under the direction of Mark W. Menke of the Elko county extension staff, took a trip up the Kingsbury grade to Chimney rock. Other campers took shorter walks in the vicinity of the grounds.

Local leaders of the Four-Aitch club boys and girls, acting as their foster parents at the camp, yesterday listened to a talk on nutrition and national defense by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol of the University of Nevada Agricultural extension service staff.

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Joining with the older Four-Aitchers who form the senior council, they heard a talk this morning by James Henrichs, state supervisor of botanical projects, of the Nevada Work Projects Administration.

The campers gathered in the amphitheater last night for the evening assembly to hear addresses by Mrs. Florence Bovett, secretary of the Nevada State Farm Bureau and Lee Hanson, president of the University of Nevada Aggie club.

Also on the program were song yell and amateur hour competitions by Douglas, Washoe, Lincoln, Humboldt, Douglas, Lyon, and Pershing county delegations.

At tonight's campfire assembly, girls who have entered the style dress revue contest will model the garments they have made, before the entire camp.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Thursday, August 7, 1941

With about half the contest completed, Washoe county this morning is leading in the race for the American Legion trophy at the eighteenth annual Nevada state L-H club camp at Lake Tahoe.

The flag, gift of the Nevada American legion, is the most prized award of the camp, going to the county which takes the most points in the various farm and home and other L-H activity competitions.

At mid-count, the Washoe delegation had rolled up 132 points, while Churchill, with the second largest delegation at the camp, is in second spot with 113, while White Pine, making a strong bid, is third with 102.

Points accumulated by other counties are--Douglas 91, Lyon 78, Pershing 61, Humboldt 42, Lincoln 10, and Clark county's delegation, which traveled more than 500 miles to attend the encampment, 6.

It is anybody's race this morning, camp officials said, with half or more of the competitions yet to be determined, many of them carrying a heavy count of points.

Churchill county's Four-Aitchers now hold the flag, having won it at the 1940 camp.

Girls from many counties took honors in clothing judging, in which utilizing their study in L-H club work at home, they point out the good qualities of garments.

Only girls among the Four-Aitchers in their first year to win the rating of "excellent", is Carol Minchin of Douglas county, while Jacie Ferguson and Frances Springer, both of Churchill, won a standing of "good".

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Four girls were named "fair" by the judges--Frances Lee of Churchill, and Hazel Pittman, Lillian Kiley, and Anna Mae Byrnes, all of Lyon.

Second year clothing judges were placed by the judges as follows: "excellent"--Mary Harrigan of Churchill; "good"--Margaretta Park of Douglas and Molly McGowan and Peninnah Farias, both of Lyon; "fair"--Marilee Wilson of Pershing, Joyce Manson of White Pine, Pauline Hall and Carol Lampa of Lyon, and Ruby Dabel of Churchill.

More girls won a rating of "excellent" in the third year clothing judging competition than any other standing.

Named "excellent" are Elizabeth Burke of Lyon, and Genevieve Case, Axzine Schwartz, and Emily Bellon of Humboldt. Winning "good" are Camilla Damgaard of White Pine, Eileen Schwartz of Humboldt, and Betty Mitchell of Pershing.

In the fourth year competition, Elizabeth Gordon of Douglas and Martha Burke of Lyon captured honors as "excellent", while Mable Henricks and Peggy Hatch of Lyon were named "good" and Maie Nygren, and Thais Ann Sherman, both of Churchill, and Mary Harriman of Pershing "fair".

Churchill county boys and girls so far are the best tentkeepers at the camp, since seven of the citations for the most neatly kept tent has gone to them in the first two days of the camp.

On Tuesday the neatest girls' tents were named as Churchill, Lyon, and Churchill in that order.

Among the boys on that day, Washoe was first, Pershing second, and Churchill third.

Yesterday Churchill again took both the highest honors for well-kept tents. Second place among the girls' tents went to Churchill, too, while White Pine came in third. Pershing county Four-Aitchers came in second

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among the boys, with another Churchill aggregation in third place.

Camp officials announced yesterday that team honors in crops judging were divided between Washoe and White Pine counties. The boys from this area took first in the senior judging and the eastern Nevada youngsters in the junior class.

Rostering the Washoe county winning senior team are Paul Lepori, John Carano, and Billy Johnson. Second place went to the Douglas team of Jerry Neddenreip, Dan Yparraguirre, and Mark Bray, while another Washoe team-- Billy Sheen, Stanley Willaman, and Barry Brooks--took third.

Young Carano also was named the best senior judge of all crop classes.

The White Pine team of juniors which won the crops judging in that division includes Donal Miller, Fred Ricci, and LaMar Hermansen. Donald was chosen as the best junior crops judge.

White Pine and Pershing county girls shared all the honors in the home improvement exhibit contest, in which the girls put on display equipment for their homes made during the year as part of their 4-H club work.

Top honors as "excellent" went to Dorothy Miller of White Pine, while Kathleen Harriman of Pershing rated "good" and Norma Jean Dericco of Pershing, "fair".

Pointing out the characteristics of various textiles used in the home, Dolores Krelmeyer of White Pine and Rosalie Lima of Churchill shared a rating of "excellent" in textile judging.

"Good" in the state championship contest was awarded by the judges to Flora Hachquet and Anna Garamendi, both of White Pine, while "fair" went to Erma Lee Thomas and Irvine Byrnes of Lyon and Mildred Dreyer of Douglas.

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In the clothing exhibit competition, in which the 4-H girls put on display garments made during the year in their club work at home places were won by campers from many counties.

Among the girls in their first year of 4-H work, Geraldine Parsons of Churchill and Shirley Keefer of Washoe divided honors as "excellent", while Carma Cox of Lyon, Rae Elder of Washoe, and Marilyn Mitchell of Washoe were rated "good" by the judges, and Marian Askey of Lyon "fair".

Top honors as "excellent" in the contest for second year girls went to Mary Alice Fulgamore of Washoe and Ludean Hendrix of White Pine. Rating "good" are Ruby Neff of Pershing, Ida Kira of Washoe, Pauline Leveille of Lyon, Lavenne Browning of Washoe, and Betty Peacock of White Pine. In the "fair" group are Sophie Bunkowski of Lyon and Daurice Schwartz of Douglas.

Mary Elizabeth Bachelor of Pershing and Lois Cordes and Nevalyn Berrum, both of Douglas, won "excellent" and Elvera Ghilotti of Washoe "good".

The livestock judging teams drove to Carson Valley to point out the fine points of the herds there for the state championship.

Yesterday's camp session saw a continuation of the features begun on Tuesday--contests, classes, and wholesome recreation.

Coach Jim Aiken of the University of Nevada spoke at both the senior council of older Four-Aitchers during the day and to the entire camp at the evening assembly around the campfire.

A similar program is the board for today.

But the camp is not all activity. Quiet games of all sort are available and the Four-Aitchers spend part of their time at checkers and similar diversions as well as resting under the pines and in reading.



Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for the paper of Wednesday, August 6, 1941

Teams of rural youths from Washoe and White Pine counties today split honors as the 4-H Club crops judging champions of the state as the eighteenth annual Nevada state 4-H club camp moved into its third day at Lake Tahoe.

The Washoe county group of judges, rostering Paul Lepori, John Carano, and Billy Johnson, won top honors in the senior judging, beating out handily the Douglas county team which came in second.

Best among the juniors in pointing out the qualities of field crops commonly grown in the state is the team of Donald Miller, Fred Ricci, and Lamar Hermansen of the eastern Nevada delegation.

The Carson Valley team which took red ribbon honors in the judging for older Four-Aitchers includes Jerry Neddenreip, Dan Yparraguirre, and Mark Bray.

A second Washoe group of crops also won a place in the senior judging, taking third. Its members are Billy Sheen, Stanley Willaman, and Barry Brooks.

Best judge among senior club members in crops judging, it was determined today, is John Carano, Washoe county farm boy. Best Juniors crops judge, according to camp officials, is Donald Miller of White Pine.

White Pine and Pershing county girls shared all the honors in the home improvement exhibit contest, in which the girls put on display equipment for their homes made during the year as part of their 4-H club work.

Top honors as "excellent" went to Dorothy Miller of White Pine, while Kathleen Harriman of Pershing rated "good" and Norman Jean Dericco of

-2-

Pershing.

Pointing out the characteristics of various textiles used in the home, Dolores Krelmeyer of White Pine and Rosalie Lima of Churchill shared a rating of "excellent" in textile judging.

"Good" in the state championship contest was awarded by the judges to Flora Hachquet and Anna Garamendi, both of White Pine, while "fair" went to Erma Lee Thomas and Irvine Byrnes of Lyon and Mildred Dreyer of Douglas.

In the clothing exhibit competition, in which the L-H girls put on display garments made during the year in their club work at home, places were won by campers from many counties.

Among the girls in their first year of L-H work, Geraldine Parsons of Churchill and Shirley Keefer of Washoe divided honors as "excellent", while Carma Cox of Lyon, Rae Elder of Washoe, and Marilyn Mitchell of Washoe were rated "good" by the judges, and Marian Askey of Lyon "fair".

Top honors as "excellent" in the contest for second year girls went to Mary Alice Vulgamore of Washoe and Ludean Hendrix of White Pine. Rating "good" are Ruby Neff of Pershing, Ida Kiran of Washoe, Pauline Leveille of Lyon, Lavenne Browning of Washoe, and Betty Peacock of White Pine. In the "fair" group are Sophie Bunkowski of Lyon and Daurice Schwartz of Douglas.

Mary Elizabeth Bachelor of Pershing and Lois Cordes and Nevalyn Berrum, both of Douglas, won "excellent" in the competition for girls in their third year, while Olive Neff of Pershing took "good" in this class and Karen Munk of Pershing "fair".

Girls from Washoe and Churchill counties took all the places in the clothing exhibit competition for Four-Aitchers in their fourth year. Claudine Lepori of Washoe and Crystal Baumann and June Rose Sherman of

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Churchill rated "excellent" and Elvera Ghilotti of Washoe "fair".

New state L-H health champions were named at the camp yesterday as Dr. George Magee of Yerington, the camp physician, completed the judging.

All the contestants are L-H champions of their counties, and keen competition resulted.

Lyman Schwartz of Humboldt County, Billy Sherman of Churchill, and Henry Stewart all were rated "excellent," while in the "good" class are Curtis Waite of Clark, Boyce Ford of Washoe, George Wilson of Douglas, and Clair Pursel of Lyon.

Among the girls, five ranked in the top class--Marguerite Walker of Lincoln, Mary Alice Vulgamore of Washoe, Margaret Peterson of Douglas, Alice Hostman of Pershing, and Jacie Ferguson of Churchill.

A rating of "good" was won by Pauline Leveille of Lyon, Anna Garamendi of White Pine, and Betty Claiborne of Humboldt.

First state honors in meal planning went to Mary D'Andrea, Washoe county farm girl. She was the only contestant to win a rating of "excellent".

Capturing a standing of "good" in meal planning are Linda D'Andrea of Washoe, Madge Elder of Washoe, Grace White of Douglas, and Edith Felton of Douglas. Winning "fair" are Lita Gayle Freeman, Rose Marie Shank, and Lourdes Souza, all of Churchill, and Helen Botkin of Washoe.

Churchill county captured the insect exhibit contest, in which the delegations put on display the collections they have made during their L-H club work at home.

The Newlands' project winners roster Jack Tolas, Roger Ferrel, Pete Solaegui, Donala Gross, and Warren Bliss, while the Washoe group, which took second honors, includes Joe Lepori, Paul Lepori, Caludine Lepori, Ralph

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Poulson, and Helen Holstrom.

The camp took on a gala appearance this morning when each Four-Aitcher was equipped with small hat bearing the green and white four-leaf clover which is the emblem of the clubs. The younger boys and girls wear small skull caps and the senior Four-Aitchers' headgear is built on the army overseas model.

A new feature of the camp this year is the camp memory book. Each youngster is provided with a booklet in which he pastes newspaper clippings, and photographs, and keeps a record of his camp activities.

A section for camp autographs to help the Four-Aitchers get acquainted set the campers throughout the grounds in search of the signatures of the camp staff, various youngsters, and others.

The boys and girls will take the memory books home to show the "folks at home" and to remind them of the good times they had at Lake Tahoe.

Today's program at the camp included a continuation of the contests, which will not be completed until the end of the week, classes in farm and home practices, and wholesome recreation.

After breakfast the senior and junior livestock judging teams left Tahoe for ranches in the Carson Valley, where the annual state championships in one of the featured competitions of the camp will be held.

James W. Aiken, University of Nevada football coach addressed the older Four-Aitchers at the second meeting of the senior council, which forms the governing group at the camp.

Coach Aiken also will talk tonight at the campfire assembly, when there will be motion picture, yell, song, and amateur hour competitions and community singing.

A special feature of last night's assembly was a program of tricks

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of magic put on by Melvin Jepson, Reno attorney.

With Henry Stewart of Pershing county, head of the Nevada L-H clubs presiding, the two other officers of the organization were introduced. They are Calvin Fricke, of Douglas county, vice president, and Bob Kravovich of Lincoln county, secretary-treasurer.

Lyon county's biggest delegation put on a program of club yells, as did the Washoe county group, while the dramatists from Humboldt county presented an amateur hour program.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Wednesday, August 6, 1941

Five girls and three boys this morning held honors as the healthiest 4-H youngsters in Nevada.

The distinction was won yesterday in the state championship health contest at the Nevada state 4-H club camp now in session for its third day at Lake Tahoe.

Dividing the top honors of "excellent" among the girls are Marguerite Walker of Lincoln county, Mary Alice Vulgamore of Washoe, Margaret Peterson of Douglas, Alice Hostman of Pershing, and Jacie Ferguson of Churchill.

Ranking tops among the boy 4-H'ers in health are Lyman Schwarts of Humboldt county, Billy Sherman of Churchill, and Henry Stewart of Pershing.

Taking second honors in the girls' health contest were Pauline Leveille of Lyon, Anna Garamendi of White Pine, and Beth Claiborne of Humboldt. All rated "good".

The same standing was won among the boys by Curtis Waite of Clark county, Boyce Ford of Washoe, George Wilson of Douglas, and Clair Pursel of Lyon.

Competition was close, according to Mrs. Ebba Bishop of Reno, the camp nurse, since the youngsters are among the best in health ever to enter a state-wide 4-H health contest. Each contestant already is the 4-H health champion of his county.

The judging was done by Dr. George McGee of Yerington, who serves as the camp physician.

The health competition was but one of several decided during the day

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as the first contests in various L-H club activities were determined.

Churchill county's team of Jack Lolas, Roger Ferrel, Pete Solaegui, Donald Grosso, and Warren Bliss beat out the Washoe team for first honors in the county insect exhibit competition.

Taking second place for Washoe was the team of Joe Lepori, Paul Lepori, Claudine Lepori, Ralph Poulsen, and Helen Helstrom.

The collections have been made by the boys and girls as part of their L-H club project work during the year.

All of the contestants did well, according to Dr. E. W. Lowrance of the University of Nevada department of biology, who served as judge.

Mary D'Andrea of the North Truckee district of Washoe county was the only entrant in the meal planning competition to rate "excellent" by the judges.

Winning a standing of "good" were Linda D'Andrea and Madge Elder of Washoe, and Grace White and Edith Felton of Douglas.

Lita Gayle Freeman, Rose Marie Shank, and Lourdas Souza of Churchill and Helen Botkin of Washoe took honors as "fair".

In the contest the girls pointed out various qualities of foods, and indicated how they might be used in a balanced menu in meal planning.

Bill Dangberg of Douglas county and Ida Preston of Pershing county rated "excellent" in plant identification, correctly placing a variety of Nevada poisonous plants, weeds, shrubs, and evergreens.

Three youngsters from Churchill county--Foster Barkley, Elmer Thomas, and Ralph Ferrel--divided honors as "good" in the identification of the plants.

Winning a rating of "fair" are George Shepard of Churchill, Ray Nygren,

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also of Churchill, and George Welsh of Lyon.

In the apron judging competition, Charlotte Young of Churchill took top honors as "excellent", followed by Ina Cauiglia and Eileen Kerr of White Pine as "good", and Coleen Browning of Washoe "fair".

The girls pointed out the qualities of aprons bought in stores for use in the home.

A total of 295 youngsters, their local leaders, and extension agents from the various counties is enrolled at the camp, it was determined yesterday following the final count of noses.

While the number is a few less than were on hand a year ago, the 1941 camp is the largest of any since 1935, except that of 1940. Farm work kept several of the boys and girls at home.

All told, the camp register lists 140 4-H girls, 115 boys, 21 leaders of 4-H club work in rural communities, and 19 county or district extension agents.

Lyon county stole the first place for numbers from Churchill county which has held top spot for several years. Washoe ranks third.

Registration of youngsters and leaders from the various counties is: Churchill 45, Clark 12, Douglas 33, Humboldt 20, Lander 1, Lincoln 10, Lyon 52, Pershing 34, Washoe 40, and White Pine 29.

Various camp activities got into full swing yesterday.

The first contests were launched, registration was held for the instructions, which will be given during the remainder of the week, and the program of wholesome recreation got under way.

The local leaders held their first conference and the senior council of older Four-Hitchers held its initial meeting and organized.

With Henry Stewart of Pershing county presiding as president of the



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state, the second evening campfire was held.

After community singing led by the College of the Pacific group, yell, song, and amateur hour dramatics put on by various county delegations, there was other entertainment and motion pictures.

The evening assemblies are held in the new amphitheater facing Lake Tahoe and Mt. Tallac.

More contests, classes, and recreation are in store for the boys and girls and their local leaders today.

The complete enrollment of L-H club boys and girls and their local leaders at the camp follows:

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Tuesday, August 5, 1941

With nearly three hundred rural boys and girls, their local leaders, and agricultural extension agents enrolled, the eighteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp swung into its week of activities at Lake Tahoe this morning.

The last delegation pulled into the camp last evening, bringing the registration to 295, a somewhat smaller camp than last year, but otherwise, the largest since 1935.

Need of farm young people to help with the chores, on account of lack of farm labor as a result of the defense program, kept some of the youngsters at home.

When the final count was made this morning, the camp rostered 140 youthful homemakers, 115 rural boys, 21 leaders of 4-H club work in rural communities and 19 extension agents.

Reversing the order of several years, the Lyon county delegation beat out Churchill county in the race to have the most persons at the camp.

Total registration from the Walker River county this morning was 52, while the Newlands project contingent roster 45. A close third, Washoe county has 40 at the camp.

Traveling more than five hundred miles, 12 campers came from Clark county, pulling into the grounds last night after an all day journey.

Other counties registered campers as follows: Douglas 33, Humboldt 20, Lander 1, Lincoln 10, Pershing 34, and White Pine 29.

State championships in several of the farm and farm-home practices toward which the Four-Aitchers have been striving all year were determined this morning.

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Bill Dangberg of Douglas county and Ida Preston of Pershing county rated "excellent" in plant identification, correctly placing a variety of Nevada poisonous plants, weeds, shrubs, and evergreens.

Three youngsters from Churchill county--Foster Barkely, Elmer Thomas, and Ralph Ferrel--divided honors as "good" in the identification of the plants.

Winning a rating of "fair" are George Shepard of Churchill, Ray Nygren, also of Churchill, and George Welsh of Lyon.

In the apron judging competition, Charlotte Young of Churchill took top honors as "excellent", followed by Ina Cauiglia and Eileen Kerr of White Pine as "good" and Coleen Browning of Washoe "fair".

The girls pointed out the qualities of aprons brough in stores for use in the home.

Judging of the contests is in the hands of Nevadans competent to pick the winning youngsters.

The agricultural demonstration competition, the dairy food production demonstration contest, and that in dairy food demonstration are being judged by three men from Reno--Dr. Eldwin Wittwer, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Nevada; Howard Mason, University of Nevada agricultural experiment station; and George Hardman, Nevada co-ordinator of the U. S. Soil Conservation service.

Four women will make the decisions in the clothing exhibit style dress revue, wool costume, and girls' demonstration team contests.

They include Mrs. Louis Springer, state director of the Nevada WPA nursery school projects; and Mrs. Robert Baker and Mrs. Charles McKenzie, Reno homemakers, both with home economics training.

Judging of the remainder of the contests is handled by the extension staff.

Today's program includes the beginning of all the camp's chief

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activities.

In addition to the contests, registration is held for the classes which will continue during the week.

For those who like the water, classes in swimming are given by Professor Chester Scranton of the University of Nevada department of physical education for men, and Miss Ellen Hoffmann, of Reno, University of Nevada graduate.

Edlwood Boerlin, Washoe county agricultural extension agent teaches the classes in knot tying, while Dr. E. W. Lowrance of the University of Nevada department of biology has charge of the instruction in insect study.

The nature study is under Miss Laura Mills, instructor in the Consolidated schools of Fallon.

Miss Hellen M. Gillette, Lyon and Douglas home demonstration agent, has charge of the work in book slip cover making and Miss Gertrude Hayes of the classes in the construction and use of game equipment.

Three persons from the College of the Pacific not only have the camp recreation in hand, but also teach the classes in recreation and in handicraft work.

The recreation program of swimming and various games also got under way during the day.

The first official activities at the camp were held last night.

Gathering around the log fire in the new amphitheater under the pine trees, the campers held the first assembly of the week.

Camp Director Thomas Buckman welcomed the boys and girls and their local leaders to the camp and outlined their opportunities and responsibilities.

The camp staff was introduced by Assistant Camp Director Otto Schulz,

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and there were community singing led by the College of the Pacific group of three which is in charge of the recreation program at the camp.

Enrollment of campers from Washoe county and several others scattered throughout the state follows:

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Tuesday, August 5, 1941

New state champions in Nevada farm and home practices among 4-H club boys and girls will be crowned today at the eighteenth annual Nevada state 4-H club camp, which this morning begins its first full day at Lake Tahoe.

Now well settled in the big army tents and the cabins at the grounds near Edgewood for the week's events, the youngsters will vie with each other in the competitions for which they have been preparing all year, and many close battles are anticipated.

A variety of contests covering a wide range of agricultural and home economics work is on the program today, while other competitions are scattered through the remainder of the encampment.

Healthiest among the 4-H club boys and girls of the state will be picked under the direction of Dr. George McGee, camp physician, and Mrs. Ebba Bishop, camp nurse. Each contestant is the health champion of his own county.

Both boys and girls will show what they know of Nevada's poisonous plants, shrubs, weeds, and evergreens in the plant identification contest.

Junior and senior honors in judging the quality of field crops grown in Nevada will occupy the attention of many boys and a few girls.

Insects of economic importance to farmers, together with several of general interest, will be correctly selected by young entomologists in the insect identification competition. Also on the program is a county insect exhibit contest.

Youthful housewives among the campers will have a chance to show what they know about the art of homemaking.

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In the clothing exhibit contest, the girls will display the garments they have made during the year as part of their L-E club work.

Youthful cooks will demonstrate what they know of various foods and their uses in a balanced menu in the meal planning competition.

Equipment they have made for their own homes as part of their L-E work will be shown in the home improvement exhibit contest, while clothing judges, textile judges, and apron judges will vie with each other in pointing out the desirable qualities in these articles.

At the same time, the boys and girls will enroll in the classes in agriculture, home economics, handiwork, and recreation which will continue throughout the camp.

And the recreation program, including swimming, various games, and other recreation, will get under way today.

By this morning, the campers were well settled in their tents for the week's activities, and the camp, which yesterday morning had only a few occupants, today was a well regulated village of three hundred inhabitants.

All day long yesterday and into the evening, the youngsters and their local leaders rolled into the camp grounds, and when the final roll was called nearly all of the state's agricultural counties were represented.

With all the delegations on hand, official activities of the camp began with the reveille bugle this morning.

After the initial raising of the flag to the top of the camp staff and breakfast, the morning health inspection will be held.

Then comes the morning assembly, after which the contests and other activities get under way.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Monday, August 4, 1941

From all agricultural sections of the state, 4-H club boys and girls, about three hundred in number, are arriving this afternoon at Lake Tahoe for the eighteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp.

First youngsters to land at the camp were several from Churchill county, who, accompanied by their parents, spent yesterday at the grounds on a picnic.

Other delegations began to pull into the camp this morning, and by mid-afternoon most of the boys and girls, together with their local leaders, were on hand and getting settled for the week of instruction in agriculture and home economics and wholesome recreation.

Several of the northeastern Nevada groups of youngsters passed through Reno on their way to Tahoe, some of them visiting the campus of the University of Nevada and the state agricultural extension office.

Clark county's group of 4-H boys and girls and local leaders probably will be the last to arrive at Tahoe, since the delegation has to travel more than five hundred miles from southern Nevada.

Lassen and Modoc county Four-Aitchers, who held their camp at the Nevada 4-H grounds last week, returned to their homes in northeastern California Saturday.

Prospects are for one of the best camps in 4-H history in Nevada, according to Thomas Buckman, acting director of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service and director of the camp.

A worthwhile program of instruction, contests, and recreational act-



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ivities has been worked out, he said, and is in the hands of competent instructors, judges, and leaders.

The official program of the camp will open this evening.

After all youngsters and leaders have reported to the camp nurse for health inspection, the first assembly will be held, the campers organized into companies, and the American flag lowered from the camp staff.

Then comes supper, the first meal, for which the camp chef and his staff have been preparing all day.

For the first assembly the campers will gather round the campfire in the new amphitheater for a program of introductions and instructions.

Community singing will be led by the College of the Pacific group which arrived at Tahoe this morning, Director Buckman will welcome the campers, Assistant Camp Director Otto Schulz will introduce the staff, and the program will conclude with motion pictures.

Taps will sound at 9 o'clock and lights are to be out at 9:30.

Tomorrow's program will include the first contests, one of the chief features of the outing, classes, and various types of recreation.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Monday, August 4, 1941

Four-Hitch club boys and girls, three hundred strong, are on their way today from all sections of the state bound for the eighteenth annual state 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe which opens this afternoon.

With their farm and farm home project work completed, the youngsters are looking forward eagerly to a week of instruction in agriculture and home economics, contests, and wholesome recreation at the camp, which is the highlight of the year of 4-H club work.

Following registration this afternoon, the boys and girls will get organized for the week's activities, will hold their first campfire meeting tonight, and tomorrow will begin the schedule of contests, classes and organized recreation.

Sponsoring the camp, as all 4-H club work in the state, is the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, and Thomas Buckman, its acting director, will serve as camp director as he has for many years.

Three other members of the extension staff, Mrs. Mary S. Buol and Otto R. Schulz of the state office, and Mrs. Helen Tremewan of Elko, will serve as assistant camp directors.

Acting as camp physician will be Dr. George McGee of Yerington, a post he has held at the last three annual 4-H camps.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop of Reno will serve as camp nurse as she has in several previous years.

Camp councilor will be Paul Maloney of the Humboldt county extension office, while E. B. Recanzone, Lyon county extension agent, will direct the mess to satisfy the husky youthful appetites. Recanzone will be assisted.

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by John Ahern of the Fallon extension office.

James Grayson, who has been chef at the University of Nevada dining hall, will prepare the food, along with his assistants, for the fourth year at the camp.

V. E. Scott, L. E. Cline, and C. W. Hodgson of the University extension service staff will act as instructors and will superviss certain camp activities.

From the College of the Pacific in Stockton will come a group of three--Mae Weigart, Fern Lynch, and Al Lynch--to have charge of the singing, recreation, and handicraft work.

Dr. E. W. Lowrance of the University of Nevada department of biology will teach the insect study classes, while Miss Laura Mills, instructor in the consolidated schools of Fallon, will teach the nature study classes.

Serving as swimming instructors and lifeguards will be Professor Chest Scranton of the University of Nevada department of physical education for men and Miss Ellen Hoffmann of Reno, University of Nevada graduate.

Two members of the Washoe county extension office staff, Elwood Boerlin and Gertrude Hayes, will teach the classes in knot tying and in the making of book covers. Miss Hellen Gillette, home demonstration agent for Lyon and Douglas counties, will teach game equipment construction and use.

Bob Landis, Washoe county 4-H club member, again will blow the bugle calls throughout the day, assisted by Stanley Godecke, Douglas county Four-Aitcher.

Special Story No.

August 2, 1941

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Saturday, August 3, 1941

Nevada's eighteenth annual state 4-H club camp will open Monday at the 4-H camp ground near Edgewood at Lake Tahoe.

Three hundred Four-Hitchers from all agricultural sections of the state, together with their local leaders and the camp staff, will assemble for the week of instruction in agriculture and home economics coupled with wholesome recreation.

A program of classes in knot tying, insect study, nature study, handicraft work, community recreation, swimming, and game equipment construction and use, along with a variety of outdoor recreation, awaits the rural boys and girls.

And, as a highlight of the year of 4-H club farm and farm home work in the state, the annual state championship contests will be held, with youngsters vying with each other for ribbons and prizes in various fields of 4-H activities in agriculture and home economics.

Sponsoring the camp, as all 4-H club work in the state, is the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, and Thomas Buckman, its acting director, will serve as camp director as he has for many years.

Three other members of the extension staff, Mrs. Mary S. Buol and Otto M. Schulz of the state office, and Mrs. Helen Tremewan of Elko, will serve as assistant camp directors.

Acting as camp physician will be Dr. George McGee of Yerington, a post he has held at the last three annual 4-H camps.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop of Reno will serve as camp nurse as she has in

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several previous years.

Camp councilor will be Paul Maloney of the Humboldt county extension office, while H. B. Recansone, Lyon county extension agent, will direct the mess to satisfy the husky youthful appetites. Recansone will be assisted by John Ahern of the Fallon Extension office.

James Grayson, who has been chef at the University of Nevada dining hall, will prepare the food, along with his assistants, for the fourth year at the camp.

V. E. Scott, L. E. Cline, and C. W. Hodgson of the University extension service staff will act as instructors and will supervise certain camp activities.

From the College of the Pacific in Stockton will come a group of three--Mae Weigart, Fern Lynch, and Al Lynch--to have charge of the singing, recreation, and handicraft work.

Dr. E. W. Lowrance of the University of Nevada department of biology will teach the insect study classes, while Miss Laur Mills, instructor in the consolidated schools of Fallon, will teach the nature study classes.

Serving as swimming instructors and life guards will be Professor Chest Scranton of the University of Nevada department of physical education for men and Miss Ellen Hoffmann of Reno, University of Nevada graduate.

Two members of the Washoe county extension office staff, Elwood Beerlin and Gertrude Hayes, will teach the classes in knot tying and in the making of book covers. Miss Hellen Gillette, home demonstration agent for Lyon and Douglas counties, will teach game equipment construction and use.

Bob Landis, Washoe county L-H club member, again will blow the bugle

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calls throughout the day, assisted by Stanley Godecke, Douglas county

Four-Aitcher.

## AGRICULTURAL 4-H CLUB WORK IN NEVADA

Nevada has no separate 4-H club organization. All club work is carried on by the men and women agents with the assistance of volunteer local leaders. The assistant director acts as supervisor and is in immediate charge of agricultural club work. This organization during the years has proven very satisfactory, although we are handicapped by not having a State 4-H Club Specialist to work with all extension agents and the leaders.

In the counties not having home demonstration agent work, the agricultural agents supervise the home economics work as well as agricultural work. The assistant director for home economics acts as 4-H club specialist in home economics in the counties not having home demonstration work.

This assistance has been greatly appreciated. Antoine Primeaux, Assistant County Extension Agent in White Pine County mentioned it in his annual report as follows: "With the wonderful assistance of Mrs. Buel, the agent was able to carry on some very worthwhile projects with club members. Mrs. Buel helped with the organization of a county 4-H club council which consisted of 4-H club leaders and assistant leaders of the county."

However, responsibility for enrollment, securing leaders, direction of leaders after they are trained and securing final records rests upon the agricultural agents. Not being trained in home economics, naturally the results are not as satisfactory as in counties with home demonstration agents or in agricultural 4-H club work. Nevertheless, with Nevada's limited personnel, this is the best that can be done under the present circumstances.

During 1941, the agricultural agents and leaders carried on as usual. Individual project work showed improvement but the volume of work did not

increase.

County Agents in Western Nevada again proved their ability when they staged the small, but very fine quality Junior Livestock Show at Reno, April 8-12. This was really an Achievement Day for the seven counties involved.

Increased interest was shown in this even resulting in a much finer exhibit this year than the initial show held last spring.

Hailing from seven counties, 48 young people, all members of 4-H Clubs or the Future Farmers of America, exhibited 106 head of beef cattle, sheep, and hogs which they raised as part of the club or FFA project during the year. FFA exhibits were permitted although the show was sponsored by the Extension Service.

Forty-two of the youngsters exhibiting were members of various 4-H Clubs in Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, Washoe and Storey Counties, while six were Future Farmers from Churchill, Douglas, and Lyon Counties.

With 14 youngsters, Lyon County took the lead in the number of boys and girls entering stock in the judging and the auction. Douglas, with 11, rated second, while Churchill had 6, Pershing and Washoe 5 each, Storey 4, and Humboldt 3 exhibitors.

Sponsoring the show were the City of Reno, the Reno Chamber of Commerce, and the Farm Bureaus of Nevada and of Washoe County. The Reno City Council contributed \$250 toward the support of the show, the Chamber of Commerce \$200 and the Farm Bureaus added to the total so that the financing of the show was assured. H. E. Boerlin, County Extension Agent of Washoe County, acted as Secretary of the show committee.

Many stockmen from western Nevada and eastern California took part in the show as spectators, since the permittees of the Mono National Forest were holding their first annual meeting in Reno on April 8.

On Wednesday, April 9, the first full day of the show, the baby beef, lambs, and hogs were judged by E. F. Rinehart, Extension Livestock Specialist



of the University of Idaho.

On the second and last day, the sale of all exhibits was held in the morning, with Frank Gettle of Sparks as the auctioneer. Spirited bidding with representatives of western Nevada packing houses, cafes, hotels and butcher shops represented, took place at the auction, satisfactorily disposing of all animals exhibited.

In the afternoon after the auction, showmanship contests were held. The youngsters exhibiting baby beef competed for the Nevada Hereford Ranch Trophy donated by James Stead. Other awards were made to the exhibitors of lambs and of hogs who exhibited the best showmanship in showing the animals.

State champions were not named, instead, the stock was placed by the judges in classes according to excellence, a system now usually used in many shows for young people. Under this system the stock was judged and given blue, red, or white ribbons according to quality.

The Reno Race Track, site of the annual Reno Rodeo, served as the show-ground for the exhibit.

Twenty-six head of beef, chief feature of the show, went on the auction block to bring an average price from the buyers of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound or an average of \$189.00 per head.

A top ranking beef animal raised by Lyman Schwartz of Humboldt County was sold under the hammer for  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, while a second calf brought  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The forty-six hogs sold, brought a total of \$873.00 to their youthful raisers, with blue ribbon-same averaging price between 10 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound.

Twenty-one lambs were worth a total of \$214.00 to the bidders, top price being  $29\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound and the other bids ranging down to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Another feature of this year 4-H livestock work was that a Nevada 4-H club calf won honors as the top baby beef exhibited at the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show at Salt Lake City.

Although no champion was named, the Nevada L-H calf was the most highly praised in the judging, rated first in the L-H heavy Hereford Class, and brought the highest price paid at the auction for an L-H baby beef.

The Nevada animal captured the high honor in the face of competition from five states.

A registered, polled Hereford of Dressler breeding, the calf was raised and exhibited by Frederick Dressler, 16-year-old L-H Club boy of Carson Valley.

The baby beeves, with the Carson Valley calf ranking first was declared by the Judge, E. F. Rinehart, University of Idaho Extension Animal Husbandman, to be the best ever exhibited in western states by youthful growers.

"This L-H Club heavy Hereford division," he stated, "includes some of the finest, best finished, and best typed animals ever shown by boy and girl growers."

"They evidence the best of breeding and go far toward making this a wonderful show."

Competition at the show was stiffest in the L-H heavy Hereford division, in which the Douglas County animal took top honors. Second place in the class went to a calf from Utah and third place to a beef from Colorado.

At the auction following the judging, young Dressler's calf, which weighed 815 pounds, was bid in by Hotel Utah for 21 cents a pound, the highest price received by any L-H beef at the show. The Nevada calf was the first sold.

During the year, steps were taken to prepare new L-H club subject matter. Most of our project material was prepared ten years ago but inasmuch as we counted on county agents to write it, it was not done because they could not find time to prepare it.

The assistant director again acted as Camp Director at the State L-H Club Camp.

During June the Assistant Director paid a visit to the West Virginia

state L-H Club Camp at Jackson Mill to get ideas for improvement of our own camp at Lake Tahoe and our L-H Club program in general. The West Virginia Camp, the first of its kind in the United States, is a wonderfully located and equipped camp grounds, more like a University Campus, or a park, than camp grounds and well worth seeing. Many ideas were secured at Jackson Mill, that can in the future, be incorporated into our own Lake Tahoe Camp and L-H program.

## HOME ECONOMICS 4-H CLUB WORK IN NEVADA

Nevada has no separate 4-H club department in its Agricultural Extension Service. Therefore, all 4-H club work is carried on by the same personnel who conduct adult agricultural and home economics extension activities.

The assistant director for home economics extension serves as state 4-H club leader. She determines project requirements, gives assistance in leader training, and with home demonstration agents who act as part-time specialists, prepares subject matter and leader guidance material. She also has charge of the home economics phases of the state 4-H club camp and 4-H home economics contests.

This year five home demonstration agents carried on home economics 4-H club work in seven home demonstration counties. An undergraduate home economics student, who lives in one of the non-home demonstration counties (and who formerly was an outstanding 4-H club member) was hired during the summer time to conduct 4-H club work in that county. In three other counties, without resident home demonstration agents, the assistant director assisted the agricultural agents with girls' 4-H club work.

This year, due to the many other demands occasioned by various defense activities, the amount of time devoted to 4-H club work had to be reduced. Also there was a 10% decrease in total home demonstration time in the state, caused by a vacancy in the southern district. As a result there was a 7% decrease in total 4-H club enrollments and a 13% decrease in home economics 4-H club enrollment. A large part of this decrease in enrollment occurred in Clark County. The new agent was not appointed until April. There was a large volume of adult Extension and Farm Security work which had accumulated. Therefore, the amount of 4-H club work planned for this new agent was deliberately reduced.

In Elko County there was another decided reduction in volume of girls' 4-H club work. Here it was caused by three other factors. For many years there has been a decline in the number of rural children living in Elko County due to a decline in rural population. This year this decrease in available girls of 4-H club age was sharply accelerated due to migration of both ranch and village families to enter defense industries in California. A large proportion of high school age youth in this county have to go away to attend high school due to the small scattered population. In many localities in this county from 95% to 100% of the available rural girls enrolled in club work this year. Therefore, we do not see how a greater volume of 4-H club work could have been secured.

Throughout the rest of the home demonstration counties about the usual volume of enrollment was maintained. In Pershing County, where an assistant agent was secured to carry on 4-H club work during the summer, the usual volume of work was maintained and a 100% completion obtained.

There was also a decrease in the number of proportion of completions. The total number of 4-H club members completing their projects was reduced by 13% during 1941. The percentage of total home economics club members completing

fell 4 points (from 75% to 71%), while the percent of home economics projects completed decreased only 2 points (from 74% to 72%). The percentage of home economics projects completed under the supervision of women agents increased 4 points (from 80% to 84%). Three counties, Douglas, Washoe and Pershing counties completed 100%. The percentage of completions in home economics projects supervised by men agents decreased 8 points (from 50% to 42%).

Home economics 4-H club work in non-home demonstration counties presents serious problems. In spite of the many demands on time caused by defense activities, special effort was made by both men agents and the assistant director for home economics extension to improve both the quantity and quality of home economics 4-H club work during 1941. Effort was centered on a more careful selection of leaders, better leader training, and the correlation of project selection with the basic home problems of these counties. As a result there was a 19% increase in enrollment and a decided improvement in the quality of work done throughout most of the year. However, toward the end of the project year defense activities (particularly in regard to the food for freedom and the national nutrition program) required much more agents' and assistant director's time than had been anticipated. Therefore, 4-H club work time had to be reduced. As a result there was the above stated decrease in percentage of completions.

In spite of this disappointing drop in completions much credit is due to the men agents for their earnest effort in behalf of home economics 4-H club work. The quality of project work, family cooperation, and leadership guidance were certainly improved. Due to more careful planning and closer contact maintained by correspondence a better use was made of the assistant director's time when she visited these counties for project planning and leadership training.

Throughout the state effort in behalf of home economics 4-H club work was this year centered upon the following objectives:

1. The selection of projects of basic importance to the individual girl, her family and her community.
2. The coordination of adult and 4-H project activities for its effect on project results, family relationships, and as a help in developing a unified family approach to farm and family problems.
3. The integration of 4-H club work with national objectives and defense activities. Special effort was made to provide to 4-H club youth opportunity for personal and group participation in defense activities with emphasis placed upon food production, nutrition, salvage of vital materials, thrift, and the community recreation.
4. Provide opportunity for 4-H club members and groups to contribute to plans and activities for maintaining Democracy, through discussions of present-day problems, the development of personal and family attitudes, and participation in community activities that help maintain democratic processes.

Through conferences with agents, advisory committees of adults and older youths, and local leadership these objectives were woven into the entire pattern of 4-H club activity during 1941. There was decided improvement in the coordination of adult and 4-H club programs of work. Family cooperation in 4-H club members' projects and youth participation in family activities were increased. 4-H club groups put on dairy day dinners, special demonstrations, and gave decided assistance with exhibits and fairs.

There was widespread cooperation between 4-H club members and adults in behalf of defense activities especially in regard to food production, nutrition and conservation. 4-H assistance for family gardens was encouraged rather than separate 4-H gardens. The 4-H clubs took a leading part in the aluminum collection drive and in community center recreation activities. In many community centers the 4-H clubs served as the recreation committees as their community service project. Special holiday programs, dramatics, music, group games, etc., were put on by these young people, with adults participating under their leadership.

Part of practically every 4-H club meeting was devoted to a discussion of some phase of national policy in regard to agricultural production, conservation, the national nutrition program, or other defense activities with practical suggestions developed for youth, family and community cooperation. Techniques of presentation has had to be varied to suit age groups. Special guidance material for leaders and agents was prepared for use in this work.

4-H club leadership continued to improve in quality. Special emphasis was placed upon local leaders' home visits to 4-H families, and this is largely responsible for the increased family cooperation manifest this year.

The state 4-H club camp was improved in regard to subject matter presentation, leadership attendance and the responsibility taken by the senior 4-H council. This was largely accomplished through preparatory conferences with key leaders, senior 4-H council members, and agents. Two counties held county 4-H camps with most of the responsibility carried by leaders and senior club members.

Due to the very heavy work schedules of agents and the state staff it was necessary for 4-H club leaders to carry much more than usual responsibility. They met this emergency with an excellent attitude and gave real devotion to their work. Nevertheless, the non-home demonstration counties prove that there is a point beyond which trained supervision and encouragement cannot be decreased without injury to results.

As a whole, we are proud of the quality of 4-H club work done under the difficult circumstances which existed during 1941. We deeply regret the decrease in volume of work and percentage of completions. However, with Nevada's present inadequate extension staff, we do not see how it could have been avoided.

A summary of 4-H club statistics is given below:

	1940	1941	% Change
Total 4-H members enrolled.....	810	748	- 7
Total home economics project enrollments, under both women and men agents.....	491	423	-13
Enrollments in home economics projects, under women agents.....	399	313	-21
Enrollments in home economics projects, under men agents.....	92	110	+19
---oOo---			
Total 4-H members completing.....	608	528	-13
Total home economics project completions, under both women and men agents.....	367	309	-16
Completions in home economics projects, under women agents.....	321	313	- 2
Completions in home economics projects, under men agents.....	46	46	0
---oOo---			
Percent total home economics members completing...	75%	71%	- 4
Percent home economics project completions, under both women and men agents.....	74%	72%	- 2
Percent home economics project completions, under women agents.....	80%	84%	+ 4
Percent home economics project completions, under four women agents serving the entire year.....	97%	92%	- 5
Percent completions, under men agents.....	50%	42%	- 8

## MY 4-H CLUB WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS

By

Frances H. Burke, Simpson, Lyon County, Nevada  
Representing Nevada in the National 4-H Food Preparation Contest

(The following club project story is included as an example of the effects of 4-H club work on the life of rural youth enrolled in 4-H club work. Please note that parts of this story are so highly personal that we have never released them to the general public in this state. If by chance, the Federal Office wishes to make any use of this story we request that the home demonstration office of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service be contacted regarding portions which must not be released).

"We were born in Reno, Nevada on May 30, 1922. I say 'we' because I am a twin. Father was a mechanic in a garage in Reno. When we were about a year old our parents and grandparents bought a ranch in Smith, Nevada. Here, on the ranch, we started our farm life. My grandfather owned a herd of about fifty head of Holstein cows which was the first purebred herd to be brought to Lyon County.

"My mother was a World War nurse and my father a World War veteran. My mother continued her nursing until the family moved to the ranch.

"Through the years of depression the farm lost money and our parents were forced to return to Reno to find work. My mother went back to nursing and my father again found a job as a mechanic. Our grandparents then took us children (five of us) to raise. It seemed that hard luck hit us all at once, for a short time after my parents went to town we received word that our mother was seriously ill. Her illness lasted for several years and this spring she passed away.

"In 1938 we entered the Smith Valley High School. We think a great deal of our school life.

"Our grandfather, at that time, was in partnership with another man and was running 250 head of range stock and about 35 head of dairy cows. My sister and I took up the job of herding the range stock and helping with the dairy. While doing this work we decided to start a herd of range and dairy stock of our own which, in later years, we thought would help us through school. To get this start of cattle was a job and we worked in the hay fields in order to earn money to buy a few calves. These calves were fed milk out of a bucket until they were old enough to rustle for themselves on the range. By 1941 we had built our herd of cattle up to 30 head of stock. From our stock so far, we have earned enough to put ourselves through high school and hope and aim to develop the herd large enough to sell and put us through college.

"For sometime I took very little interest in outside activities. My mind was set on going to school and working with my cattle. I was always thinking of the future and the time when I could go through college. I had very few friends of my own age because I was always working and had a different viewpoint on life. I did not realize this until one of my schoolmates asked me to join the 4-H club. It took me quite a while to make up my mind. This friend spent a great deal of



time explaining to me all the different lines of work and the aims of the club. She was particularly interested in the home economics projects, but I could interest myself only in a livestock project because it carried along with the work to which I devoted most of my time.

"The first year I started out with a baby beef project. Along with this project I went out for the livestock judging team and placed second on it. In my first year of judging competition I placed highest as individual dairy judge in the state 4-H contest. I found the judging helped me with both my beef and dairy cattle at home.

"I showed my baby beef calf in the county livestock show. The calf placed second in the light weight division and fourth for county championship. Money was put up to buy a purebred Hereford calf for the 4-H club member who conducted the best baby beef project and handed in the best record. My project and record book were judged best in the county and I was awarded a registered hereford bull calf, of which I was very proud. That year our team also entered the livestock judging contest at the state fair and placed first.

"My first year of 4-H work helped me a great deal with my work. I had the chance to mingle with other people and meet people who were interested in the same kind of work I was. Still there was something that I didn't know, and that was a girl's part of life. I knew very little about cooking, sewing, or keeping house. This held me down and all the girls thought of me as a tomboy. I really didn't intend to be this type, for there is nothing more admirable to me than an ideal girl. An ideal girl, to me, is a girl with education, one that can mingle with others and enjoy life, a girl who can sew, cook, and keep a home that others enjoy. That is the type of a girl I admire and have always aimed to be.

"I had to pull myself out of this rut, so when the second year of my 4-H work rolled around, I worked a home improvement project in with my livestock project. This placed me with the girls' club work. My project was remodeling my bedroom and this work drew my mind more or less away from the livestock work, and I grew very interested in my home improvement work. I was working with other girls and getting their ideas, which I used on my project. I was also able to give ideas to them. This exchange of ideas and plans made our work more successful and interesting.

"The walls in my bedroom were just the stained wood and this made the room very dark. To change this and brighten the room I decided to paint it. The color scheme I worked out consisted of pearl gray walls with lavender curtains and bedspreads. The furniture was all a dark brown. The floor needed recovering. To combine the floor coloring with the rest of the room I bought a wood-designed rug.

"The room had no closet and was very crowded because of lack of storage space so I attempted the job of building a closet. I came up against many obstacles which were hard for me to work out. Many of my long hours of work had to be torn down and rebuilt because I had done things wrong. Finally, I

succeeded in building the closet. For the framework I used old lumber and then bought three-ply board to board up the walls. The closet cost me very little and it was surprising the amount of storage space there was in it.

"After the painting and closet were finished my next task was to lay the linoleum rug. This was the first rug I had ever tried to lay and it took me a full day to do it. The next job was to arrange the room and hang the curtains. When this was all completed, I can say that I had as nice a room as any girl in the community, and I was very proud of it.

"During the time I was working on my home improvement project I was also working with my livestock. I became a member of our county livestock judging team, which entered the state contest, in competition with teams from other parts of the state. Our team, consisting of my sister Martha, Noel Willis, and me, captured first place, which won us a trip to the Pacific International Livestock Show at Portland, Oregon, where we placed fourth.

"That year, in judging competition, I, for the second time, placed highest as best individual dairy judge, and for this I was awarded a purebred Holstein-Freisan bull calf, given by the Rewana Farm of Reno, Nevada. I also placed first as swine judge and second as best all around individual livestock judge.

"In 1940 when it came time to enroll for the third year of club work I was greatly in doubt whether I could continue. You have heard the saying, 'Where there's a will, there's a way'; well, by careful planning and working we were able to continue our 4-H work. That year I enrolled in home improvement, baking, baby beef, and dairying.

"For my 1940 home improvement project I repapered the living room. This was the first room I had ever tried to paper and it would take many a line to tell of all the predicaments I got into. The ceiling was the first part I tried to paper. I had a terrific time trying to get the first piece on straight. By the time I had one end of the paper pasted up, the other was peeling off and rolling down my back. I went through this procedure time and time again and was just about ready to go on a strike when my sister came to my aid. Finally the pair of us succeeded in papering the ceiling. My sister held one end while I followed up with the brush to the far end and smoothed the paper. The walls were much less difficult.

"When the room was papered we put up the curtains and shades and rearranged the room, making it very attractive and cheerful. After I finished my room I was able to help several of my friends paper theirs. One neighbor paid me to paper her living room and bedroom. I, therefore, felt my accomplishments in papering were truly a success.

"In my cooking project I took bread baking. One reason I chose this was that bread is a universal article of food. It is a food found in every home; therefore, a girl should learn to bake good bread. Before the summer was over I was able to turn out wonderful loaves of bread. I now can make the bread for our home use and I have also made hot rolls for several community gatherings.

"My twin sister and I were both enrolled in a dairy project this same year. We worked out a dairy production demonstration which we entered in the state contest at the 4-H club camp in August. This demonstration, showing the plan,

construction, and use of a safe bull pen, was fortunate enough to place first in the Dairy Production Demonstration contest, and we were awarded a trip to the National Dairy Show, held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania where the Nevada team placed second in the Western Division.

"For my beef project I fitted a calf for the Nevada Junior Livestock Show which was held early that spring in Reno. The calf placed in the third group. From this project I was able to finance my other projects and still have enough to start another beef project. You can see that my livestock is my money making project and with some of that money I am able to carry on other projects.

"The present year, 1941, has ended my fourth year of club work, with eleven projects completed. I was not able to take up as many projects this year as in the past years because I had to work out. The projects I did take up were home improvement and cake baking. These were started early in the year and finished before I was called out to work. My stock was all range stock and out on pasture while I was working away from home.

"Each year that I took a home improvement project I took a different room in the house on which to work. This year it was the kitchen. Our house is an ordinary farm house with many repairs needed. During the time I was working on the kitchen I was able to build shelves and closets. I got into many tangles and messes while doing this work. But with the help of my leaders I was able to pull out of them.

"I painted, built shelves and closets, and put in a sink. We had lived many years in the house without a sink. I built a sink out of old lumber that was lying around the ranch. The lower part of the sink consisted of shelves and storage space while the upper consisted of sink and drainboard. The kitchen is now arranged in a very handy manner and the work is much easier to do.

"I am now able to do the spring cleaning. During my three years of home improvement work I have gathered together many ideas and plans for repairing a room. With the help of my 4-H leader I planned my work ahead of time. Also by using much material that we had on hand, I saved many dollars.

"The last project I completed in 4-H work was cake baking. My reason for taking cake baking was somewhat the same as it was for bread. Every family enjoys a nice cake. What girl isn't proud of a nice cake especially when she is going to serve it at a party in her own home?

"My first cake, like my bread, was a complete failure, but I kept trying and the results soon were perfect. My greatest pleasure now is to send a nice cake to some community gathering and hear them say, 'This cake looks like one of our 4-H girl's work'. The cakes that our 4-H girls make really shine among the others.

"This year I entered my records on my four years of 4-H work in the state scholarship contest. This scholarship money is put up by the First National Bank of Nevada. My records were judged second and I was named alternate. However, the first place winner is using this scholarship now.

"Now I feel it only right to tell of the good 4-H club work has done, not only for me, but for our whole community and country. The 4-H club work does not stay in the club only but is spread out into other homes through the 4-H members. I feel as if the 4-H work helps others as well as it does the members. The livestock projects have aroused a great interest among the club members and their parents; they are improving both their beef and dairy herds. In the few years I have been in club work I can see a great improvement in our own herd and in many others, brought about through better care and careful culling. The same is true of the home improvement projects and the home economics work of all kinds. Homes have been improved, and the effects of the work are apparent in the increase in pride the girls and their parents take in these improvements and in the work of all club members in the community.

"Farm life gives something which I can't explain. Inspiration and love of life is part of it, but it is more than that. Boys and girls raised on the farm have health, they are wide awake, and are living lives so full that there are hardly enough hours in the day for them.

"Club work means a lot to me and to our community, just as it must to the many farm boys and girls all over the United States. I am glad to be a farm girl who lives and loves the farm life, and I am proud of being able to be a 4-H club member."



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

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ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

FOR

1941

BY

A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EXTENSION EDITOR

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1941

By

A. L. Higginbotham

Adjusting his efforts to meet the ever-developing need of the farmer and farm homemaker for vital, practical, and current information about their jobs, the extension editor of the University of Nevada became during the year what might be called a defense correspondent in agricultural news.

Food for Defense Stressed

As during the year the war clouds gathered on the horizon and the need for the farmers' products became more evident, more and more stress began to be put on food for the defense of the nation until as the year closed most news service activity dealt with the farmer's contribution to the welfare of his country.

Early in the spring of 1941, the shift of circumstances toward an eventual conflict of arms and the military lineup of the democracies became increasingly evident. Equally evident became the fact that food and fiber products, the earnest of the farms and ranches, were as important as men in uniforms, airplanes, ships, and tanks.

News Deals With Defense

News, inevitably follows the current of the times, whether it deals with the farmer and his affairs or that of the man in the city. So the agricultural extension news service adjusted itself to the times, and for most of the year all-out efforts were bent toward passing on to the farmer and rancher in Nevada everything possible of value to him in the crisis, but especially his part in national defense.

Every Medium Used in Defense

Every facility of the news service, but particularly chief media, the press and the radio, were used to get this message and information quickly to the rural people of the state.

As a result, the news service became primarily a defense activity, "business as usual" giving way most of the time to the needs of the emergency.

Because of the nature of news...a thing of the moment... this change could be and was made naturally. It is one of the advantages of the news service that it can shift readily to meet the quickly developing situation.

The same machinery which serves the purposes of normal times, with little adjustment and a quickening of tempo, can and does meet the emergency. In fact, the solid building of confidence through quality and service paves the way for meeting the unforeseen need of the crisis.

Only through years of constructive effort could the news service have prepared itself to cope with the unexpected.

#### Editor Handles Defense Board Information

In addition to his regular extension news service duties, the extension editor has the responsibility of handling the news and radio work for several other agencies, and, with the nation on a defense basis, this is a time-consuming addition to his other work.

When the USBA Defense Board was set up in the fall of 1941, the extension editor, as the sole information man working in the state of any of the co-operating agencies, was named defense board information man.

Thus the whole, or practically the whole responsibility for defense board information work, was added to the regular extension duties, and, with the nation seriously in need of increased food for lend-lease purposes, the job became a big one.

Other defense board agencies, with information men in other states on a regional basis, gave some help for a short time, but it was found that the work can be done effectively only by a man on the job in the state who understands the state and its agricultural problems.

#### AAA and SCS News Covered

The extension editor also handles the information work of the Nevada Agricultural Adjustment Administration office, which is of considerable volume, and the Nevada final preparation and distribution of Soil Conservation news originating in the regional office in Berkeley.

Notwithstanding the size of the task, however, the work has somehow gotten done, though probably not in as great volume and of as high quality as might have been the case. The net result, however, has been excellent.

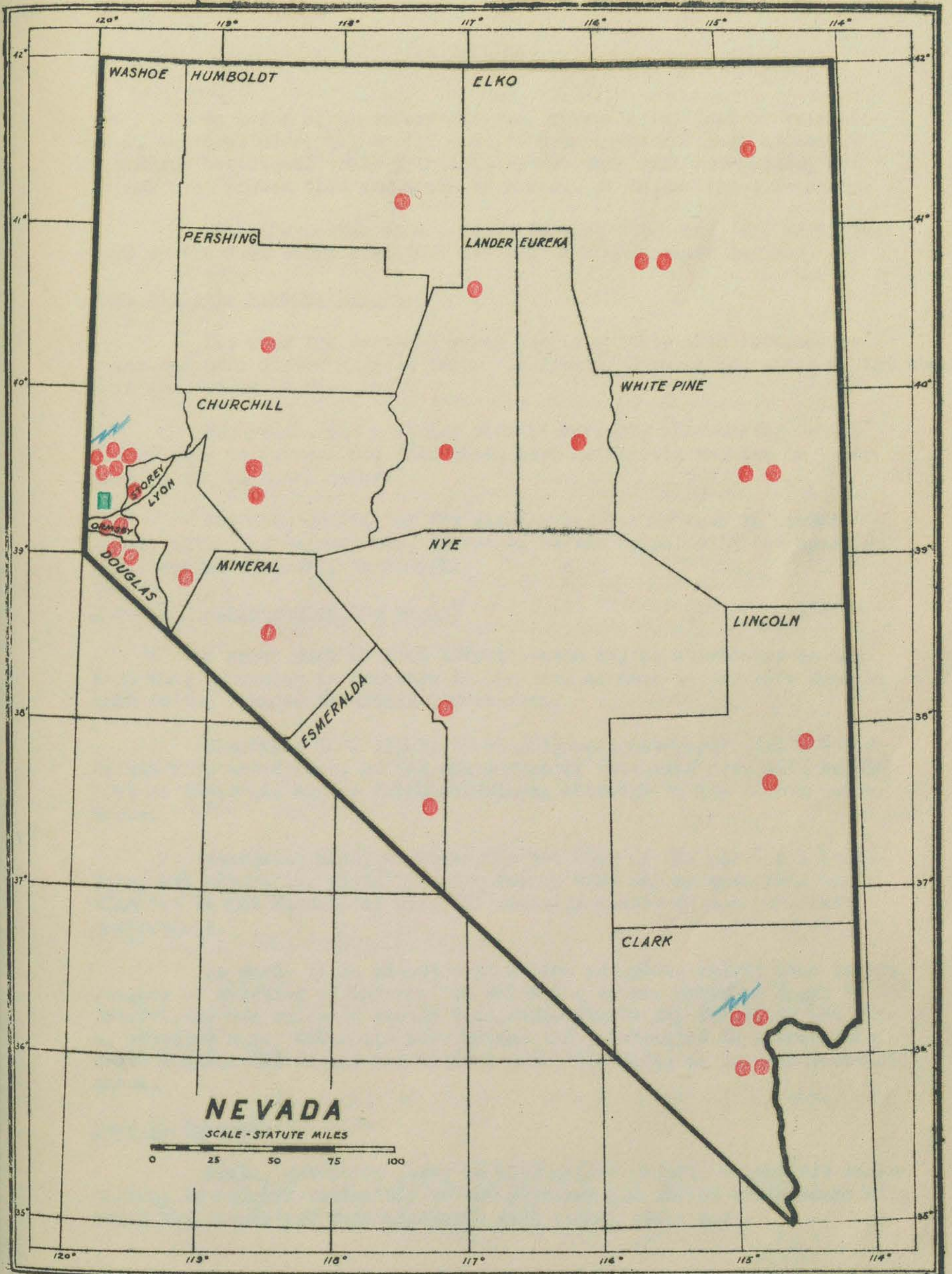
#### Development is Reviewed

In 1941 the news service was conducted by the extension editor, A. L. Higginbotham, who also is Professor of Journalism in the University of Nevada. During the University year four-fifths 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 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 the normal years. In time of emergency, additional, part-time help is needed.



- - Newspapers
- ~ - Radio Stations
- - State Training School

### THE NEWS SERVICE

In terms of practices adopted, which is the goal of extension work, the news story is, by all odds, the cheapest and most effective extension technique. This principle is not only well recognized, but it has been proven time and again by surveys of unquestioned accuracy.

With the nation on a defense footing this year, the effectiveness of the news story came into its own in much greater degree.

#### News Reflects Defense Effort

The need for reaching rural people quickly with information which was news of the highest value was great. Through the press of the state, this goal could be realized.

The result was a steady flow of current, news-worthy, vital information to farmers and farm homemakers definitely related to their part in the national effort.

The news quality of the stories was higher than in normal times, while the volume, too, increased beyond normal with the need for more, and more timely, information.

#### News is Dynamic and of the Moment

A great deal of this effectiveness may be attributed to the fact that extension information in the form of news is far more dynamic than in the form of technical information.

Displayed in a local, thoroughly read newspaper with stories bright with the dynamic of the contemporary, extension news catches the urge to immediate action which stimulates activity on the farm or anywhere.

Extension news, moreover, is not read as one studies a textbook, but naturally, casually, as a farmer each day or each week takes time out to get acquainted with the changing nature of his cultural environment.

As such, it is accepted in a more receptive spirit than is the reading or studying of information which the farmer knows he ought to understand, but which is pretty hard work after a day following the plow or pitching hay. Extension news brings the information in homeopathic doses assimilated easily and without pain. In fact, it is even pleasantly taken.

#### News is Concrete

Again, extension news, in contrast to general scientific information, is related intimately to the physical and social environment with which the farmer and farm housewife deal nearly every day.

It has, therefore, a reality, a concreteness, which is appealing to the practical man or woman.

Wholesome competition between neighbors arises and practices are adopted for social reasons which bear fruit in economic and general cultural terms.

Because of additional social and psychological factors, the news story is superior as a means of conveying extension information to the rural people of a state.

#### News is Cheap

But practices are adopted through news stories not only efficiently but cheaply as well. And the reason for that lies in the fact that the newspaper, in serving the interests of their readers, bear the major portion of the expense of the dissemination of this information in the form of news stories.

The average news story issued by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nevada reaches the people of the state in about fifty thousand copies of printed newspapers. Many of these people are not farmers, but they often are gardeners, homemakers, or persons deeply interested for patriotic, social, and economic reasons in the rural life of the state. And nearly all of them are both federal and state taxpayers and are the rightful recipients of the services of the Agricultural Extension Service.

#### More News Stories are Written

In 1940 the beginning of stirring times and the consequent emphasis upon the more current media of extension work reflected itself in a one-fifth increase in the number of news stories issued and the number of words written.

In 1941 the tempo continued and even increased. As a result, the level of news story production of the previous year was maintained in the state-wide news service level.

#### State Stories News Service Backbone

State-wide stories, the backbone of the news service, go to the entire state list as well as to newspapers and farm journals the press associations, feature services, outside the state, in addition is the special news service to five or fewer publications and radio stations.

The total number of stories thus issued ran to 105, expressed in more than 30,000 words.

In a normal year the number of state wide stories should run between 100 to 150, the latter being about the top amount of copy which Nevada newspapers can wisely use.

### Defense Activities Dominate

News always reflects the current situation. And, of course, this was so with subject matter of the 1941 state-wide news service.

Although the year was about half over before the defense emergency became very pronounced, the color of the entire news story output was shifted to relate everything, if possible, to the farmers and farm homemakers part in the national effort.

It naturally follows that news of agriculture in defense dominated the news service during the year.

### Normal Activities Have Defense Value

While many of the stories dealt not directly with defense, the reason for their production was that they were normal activities which had a special value in the emergency.

In fact, for the last six months of the year that practically no stories were used which were not in some form or manner related to the defense of the nation.

### Farm and Home Economics Stressed

As might be expected in a period of national emergency in agriculture, most of the stories dealt with the economic phases of farming. Farm home activities as a result were covered to a much lesser extent than in a normal year. The unusual activity of home demonstration agents in preparing news for their local papers in part offset this deficiency.

Leading all other categories, both in number of stories and in number of words, was agricultural economics accounting for one-fourth of the total wordage.

### Efficiency is Required

This is natural, since one of the most important phases of defense activity is how to utilize the existing machinery for greater production. A resulting emphasis is upon efficiency of production, marketing, and, in fact, all phases of business side of farming.

As the lend-lease goals for Nevada were fixed, and even before that time, emphasis was put upon "why to do it" and than "how to do it" stories dealing with lend-lease commodities as food-for-freedom.

### Club Work Ranks High

Also looming large in number of stories during the year is 4-H club work, thus reflecting the perennial interest of Nevada people and people everywhere in the constructive activities of boys and girls. Club work, of course, also is closely related to defense.

About tied in the number of stories during the year were those dealing with animal husbandry, reflecting the fact that Nevada is to a large extent a range livestock state, together with those of community activities and of horticulture, which is an activity not limited to the farm but including also the people living in urban communities.

In 1941, as in previous years, therefore, the news service reflected the farmers' dominant interest in their country, in their income, in their animals, in their homes, in their community, and in their children.

#### Cooperate with AAA and SCS

Every effort was made during the year to cooperate fully with the AAA and the Soil Conservation Service in their Nevada activities.

Soil Conservation news concerning Nevada's agriculture is handled by the extension editor through an arrangement with the information office of Region 10 of the Soil Conservation Service. Two demonstration projects of the service are operating in the state and their influence is felt in many other areas as well.

#### Nevada Editor Localizes and Distributes

Under the arrangement, the information is supplied to the extension editor by the Region 10 information men, and is adapted to Nevada conditions and distributed to the papers by the extension editor. During the year a better operating procedure was developed, with the result that a considerable volume of copy was produced, distributed to the papers of Nevada and very widely used.

The nature of Nevada's problems in agriculture is now pretty well grasped by the SCS information people in Berkeley, with the result that more and better adapted copy is developing.

Several extended conferences were held with the Region 10 information people, which were productive of ideas later successfully developed.

#### Editor Handles AAA News

The extension editor continued during the year to handle all news from the Nevada office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A large portion of the total of stories in the state-wide news service for the year dealt with AAA activities.

While the work of gathering the information from sources in the AAA office and writing and editing the copy falls to the extension editor, he has found the AAA staff members, especially its executive officer, most co-operative.

### Practices are Stressed

The tendency during the year was to get far away from payments and similar organizational matters and to deal more and more with practices which would be good for farmers and ranchers whether they were approved by the AAA or not.

In a sense, therefore, this is just as much news of an educational nature as is that of the extension service.

In general the whims of the news of the year had to be followed, which inevitably results in a program of expediency not always representing the correct balance of importance and unimportance from a long range point of view.

### Special Stories Written

Since approximately the same time is required to prepare a story for the papers of the state as for one or only a few publications, the state wide story is and should be stressed.

Nonetheless, at certain times one strong publication or a group of smaller publications need and desire some special writing for them, and special stories are then prepared. In 1940, 26 such stories were written in a total of 21,000 words, which is nearly double the special story production of last year.

### 4-H Camp Special News Event

Most of these stories were written about the annual state 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe for publication in the Reno daily newspapers, which have a large circulation throughout western Nevada. Many of the stories about the activities of Nevada's 4-H club boys and girls at their annual camp were copied by the other papers in the state, thus providing a sort of unofficial news service. In addition the Reno bureau of the United Press Association carried the results over its wires to nearly all Nevada dailies.

The willingness of the Reno papers to carry almost any amount of 4-H club camp news led to the largest volume of copy and pictures this year of any year in the camp's history and accounts in some degree for the increase in special story production this year.

In fact, the coverage of this event has developed to such an extent in the Reno newspapers that it probably will be wisdom, in the interest of balance, to see that it rises no higher or even is reduced.

Photographs of the camp activities were taken by Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Director of the Extension Service, with the help of the extension editor, especially for the use of the Reno newspapers.

### Page of Photos Carried

Both Reno daily papers, with the largest circulations of the state, used an entire page of these pictures, marking the largest total layout of agricultural extension service activities ever published in

the state, except for last years 4-H camp.

To cover the camp, which is now one of the premier news events of the summer, the editor made a daily trip to Lake Tahoe and back to Reno.

The operation of Nevada newspapers continued normal or better than normal throughout the year. The revival of mining in the state, especially in defense activities, and of business in general during the year provided a greater degree of prosperity for the papers of the state, and the result, increased space, some of which could be devoted to the news stories of the agricultural extension service.

#### Newspaper Circulations Grow

The circulation of the papers as a whole continued to grow, not only in view of the 20 percent increase in state population during the last decade, but in view of the higher quality of the papers and increased interest in newspaper reading. As a result of these factors, a greater number of Nevada citizens joined the newspaper audience and are among the readers of extension service news stories. Total circulation in 1941 was about 50,000 for a population of about 110,000.

#### Newspaper Established

One new paper was added to those already in the state, thus also increasing the opportunity to reach a greater number of Nevada citizens with basic farm and farm home information.

Illustrations of various natures continued to play an important part in reporting news of agriculture to the papers in the state.

In addition to the state 4-H club photographs, about a dozen line drawings or half-tones in mat form were sent to the papers of the state accompanied by explanatory stories. It is probable that practically every one of these illustrations was used.

#### Stories Widely Used

The play of the extension service stories by the papers of the state continued to be good. Over the year, the state's editors are gradually recognizing that, although by tradition mining is regarded as the state's primary industry, agriculture, including stock raising, is the industrial backbone of Nevada.

No survey of the percentage of the extension news service's stories used by the papers of the state was made, but on the basis of previous surveys and the extension editor's observation, it is indicated that it remains at about 80 percent of the average for all the papers of the state.

Considering the fact that many papers use every story and that several publications are in areas in which mining is either the dominant or the only industry, this percentage is exceptionally high and probably cannot be materially increased.



### Cordial Relationships Continue

As in previous years, the extension editor maintained cordial relationships with the newspapermen of the state. Through contacts over the years, both as Professor of Journalism in the University of Nevada and as extension editor, he is now acquainted personally with nearly all of the publishers, editors, and other newspapermen in the state.

This friendly acquaintanceship continued through 1941 through visits to many editors of the state in their own newspaper offices.

### Editors Meet On Campus

The annual meeting of the Nevada State Press Association, which brings together most of the editors of the state, was held as usual on the campus of the University of Nevada as guests of The Course in Journalism of the University, of which, as Professor of Journalism, the extension editor is in charge.

Increased service was given by the extension editor, both as part of his extension duties and in his capacity as Professor of Journalism to the Nevada State Press Association.

Several bulletins of the association were thus issued, and other services rendered, appreciation for which is frequently expressed by officers and members of the association, thus again increasing cordial relationships, such, incidentally, as have been highly recommended by Washington extension officers.

### Many Journalism Graduates on State Papers

A considerable number of additional journalism graduates of the University joined the staffs of papers in the state, bringing the total of University of Nevada Journalism graduates, trained by the extension editor as Professor of Journalism, to about 50, at work in Nevada. Known personally through years of teacher-student contact, these young men and women are a vital factor in the success of the news service.

### Papers Read Regularly

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. Changes in journalistic technique and the personnel of the various papers.
6. Other matters involving a sound conduct of an agricultural news service in this state.

#### Farm Page is Established

One of the goals for which the extension editor has been pulling for a good many years became a reality during 1940 when the Nevada State Journal established a weekly page of agricultural news.

During 1941 its editors have leaned heavily for advice, general assistance in policy matter, and for copy from the extension editor, frequently calling upon him as often as several times a week.

Some special copy for this page has been promoted and the general state wide stories have been given good play on it.

#### Attracts Following

While some time will elapse before the page becomes established and the tone and quality desired definitely fixed, it has already made a good start and bids fair to become a fair medium between the extension service and the farmers in the western part of Nevada.

Several years ago a similar page was inaugurated by the same paper, but did not succeed. It looks this time as though the proposal will go over because the idea is a sincere one of furnishing the farmers in its circulation area with sound news of agriculture.

The extension editor, however, is not entirely sure that a farm page is the best way to handle farm news, since it almost entirely excludes the general reader who also pays taxes, who may have his own home garden, and who in other ways is interested in agriculture and home economics.

Several articles about Nevada's agriculture were written especially for farm journals or journals dealing with farm news. The pressure of other activities prevents the extension editor from doing a great deal of work of this sort.

#### Pictures Widely Distributed

While the old Chinese proverb, "A picture is worth ten thousand words", is a gross exaggeration, pictures daily become more important in the dissemination of information, and the agricultural extension service used pictures more each year.

Now better equipped than ever before with photographic devices, the Extension agents and state Extension staff are more active in taking pictures which may be used in connection with news stories.

The big problem now is to attain a point of view which will result in news pictures which tell the story. An effort toward this end was made at the 1941 annual extension conference when the editor devoted considerable time to the discussion of news photography principles illustrated by photographs.

Especially fine work in taking such pictures was done this year by Acting Director Thomas Buckman, who now has professional proficiency with the news camera.

#### Many Photographs Used

An astounding number of photographs of Nevada agriculture, taken by members of the state staff and by George Ackerman of the Federal Extension office, were utilized by various publications during the year, ranging from the state's papers through the National 4-H Club News, the Pacific Rural Press and even to the Extension Service Review, which featured one of the pictures on its cover and many inside.

Because of its success in supplying county agents with adequate photographic equipment in the interest of recording farm and farm home activities in picture form, the University of Nevada agricultural extension service prepared an article on this achievement for the Extension Service Review.

The extension editor and Acting Director Thomas Buckman worked up the copy and took some special photographs to illustrate it, hoping that Nevada's experience may be a stimulus to those in other states.

#### Help With State Fair

Publicity for the Nevada State Fair was handled this year by a journalism student at the University of Nevada, who frequently called upon the extension editor for advice and suggestions in seeing that the correct features dealing with Nevada farm and farm home life were correctly handled.

Special articles about Nevada's 4-H club activities were prepared and used by the National 4-H Club News. In addition, an extensive layout of photographs of Nevada's State 4-H club camp was supplied.

### THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

News with a local angle is the most avidly sought by newspapermen everywhere. With the nation on a defense footing, this is just as true as in normal times—for the defense effort is local as well as national.

Especially, however, is this true of the community newspaper, which is mostly read by farmers and farm homemakers. And such news which is of great importance in one small community has little or no value in another. These principles apply to news of farming, ranching, and the farm home as well as to other kinds of local news.

#### Agents are Reporters

Realizing the importance of these laws in the dissemination of news of interest to farmers and farm homemakers, the extension editor through the years has encouraged and helped the agents in the various counties and districts of the state to serve as reporters of such news for the newspapers in their communities.

Beginning with some of the agents antagonistic to the idea, others lukewarm, and only a few convinced, the extension editor has, by repetition of the principles and by aid and suggestion, stuck with the idea, until today practically all of the agents are active and efficient in disseminating, through their local journals, news of agricultural and home activities in their own communities.

#### Figures Reveal

The figures tell the story of the development of this idea over the years.

In 1927, when the extension editor began the missionary work, the average production of each of the agents in the service during the year was 31.5 stories annually. Without interruption the annual production of news stories by the average agent rose steadily for five years, being, in 1932, an average per agent of 76.3 stories, well over twice the figure at the beginning.

During the emergency years, with each agent striving to learn the intricacies of much new work of a national nature, the production slumped, falling, at its lowest, to an annual average of 50.7 in 1936.

In 1937, however, the agents began to grasp the details of the emergency programs and to find in them a new source of news, with the result that the rise continued, and it was carried even higher in 1938, when a new high of 85 stories on the average was reached, approximately three times the production current when stimulation of this activity began about a decade before.

Production Declines in 1941

Progress is often made through two steps upward followed by one downward.

In 1941, however, this principle was somewhat reversed in that for the third year the average local story production of the average agent declined slightly, but not to the level of production in any other preceding year since 1933, 1940 excepted. Average production in 1941 ran to 71.2 stories per agent, a figure only slightly under that of 1940 and almost equal to that of any other year except 1938 and 1940 during the thirteen years figures have been maintained.

Reason is Many Jobs

It does not require a long search to find the reason for the decline; it lies simply in the fact that a multiplicity of new duties, growing out of the emergency and especially the defense food program, is taking the time of each agent and he has, consequently, less time to spend upon stimulating and preparing news copy.

More and more important news now originates with the agent, who is chief representative of farmers and homemakers in his relation with his government in the defense effort, and under normal conditions this would result in an increase in number of stories, but time, the usual limiting factor, intervenes.

Defense Effort Repeats Depression Experience

In this matter, history repeats itself. During the emergency years of the depression and serious drought in the state, similar conditions faced the extension agents, and a similar decline in volume of news stories ensued.

The total volume of stories for the entire agent staff also showed a slight decline, but it still is at a very high figure. In only three years in the history of the news service project has the 1941 Nevada production been exceeded.

This decline is probably largely attributable to the fact that the staff is one member short of that of the year before. If this person were still on the staff, she probably would have produced enough stories to bring the figure for 1941 up approximately to that of 1940.

Total Wordage is High

Total number of news stories furnished the papers of the state by the agents during the year ran to 1,282. No information is available as to the length of each story, but it is safe to estimate that it probably averaged about 250 words, which would bring the total number of words to 320,500, or about as much as the total wordage in three or four average-length novels.

### Defense Food Stressed

Much of this copy, of course, dealt with food for freedom, and was an important stimulus in promoting increased production of needed foods for lend-lease purposes.

The decline in number of stories from the agents during the year might indicate that there should be an increased activity in issuing stories from the state office. An analysis of the figures shows that this has taken place. The net volume printed by the newspapers of the state during the year undoubtedly has shown an appreciable increase.

No information is available as to the quality of the stories.

Over the years, however, it has appeared to the editor that local news stories produced by the agents have markedly increased in effectiveness and at the same time in length. Whereas fourteen years ago, when the work was begun, nearly all the stories dealt with minor details of extension work, those in recent years have concerned themselves with basic educational material involved in improved practices.

### Women Lead Men

As in practically every year, the home demonstration agents continued to lead the men agents in number of stories about their work carried by their local newspapers.

In fact, in 1941, with an average of 97.8 stories per home demonstration agent, the women produced about 50 percent more pieces of news copy than the men.

The 1941 figure, too, is the fourth highest attained by men or women during the fourteen years of the county agent news project.

Many of the stories originating with the women, however, were less educational in nature than those stimulated by the men. Many of them were simply records of meetings of homemaker and other community clubs.

The four women agents, with a production of 391 stories, produced nearly half as many items as the fourteen agricultural agents with a total production of 831 stories, a margin decidedly in favor of the home demonstration workers.

Nonetheless, the greatest volume of stories produced by any one person was the work of one of the men agents, although a woman ranked in second place.

### Agents are High and Low Producers

An analysis of the figures indicates strikingly that this most effective method known of influencing improved agricultural and home economics practices is not being taken advantage of in nearly the same degree by the various agents.

Nor is this difference accounted for by a difference in opportunity. One of the men agents produced nearly one-fourth of all the agricultural news stories produced by agents in the state in 1941. Another man agent, with a much better opportunity, produced less than one-half of one percent of the agricultural stories.

It is of course obvious that certain agents will have a greater interest in this method than others, although it does seem obvious that no such differential should occur as is reflected in this year's figures. The extension editor has frequently pointed out these variations in the hope that the situation will be corrected.

#### Staff Recognizes Value

On the whole, however, the members of the staff of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service realize the importance of local news and are utilizing this most effective of all methods to a large extent.

Their attitude is generally in direct contrast to that of a dozen years ago when the extension editor began to encourage and help them in publicizing local matters locally. At that time several agents expressed their decided opposition. Now none does, although a few are not especially active in this field. All, it is believed, recognize this as a great opportunity.

#### Editor Confers With Agents

A good many conferences were held with the agents during the year on matters concerned with news writing and on other ways of cooperating with the newspapers and their staffs in seeing that newsworthy activities of an educational nature are promptly, accurately, and suitably prepared.

Where possible the extension editor has conferred with the agents in their own offices and on trips in the field. This activity could well be stressed more in the future.

#### Newspaper, Radio, Photo Men Speak

A special and extended effort was made to enlist the interest of the agents in the use of the press and radio in extension work at the 1941 annual Nevada state extension conference.

Because they had heard the extension editor so much, it was deemed advisable to bring in new talent to tell the same old story in a different way.

As a result of this decision, four men well acquainted in their fields were asked to talk to the agent and to answer their questions. One of them is a newspaper photographer in the state, another a photographer for the regional Soil Conservation Service office. A third is the editor

of probably the strongest weekly newspaper published in an agricultural community in the state. The fourth is the program director of the Reno radio station.

While these men added little information to that already in the possession of the agents, they presented the basic principles from a different point of view and in a stimulating manner.

The tables following show how individual agents, the home demonstration workers, the agricultural agents, and the entire group have functioned in this work during recent years.



## NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 . . . . . 1941

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL AGENTS</u>	<u>NO. NEWS STORIES</u>	<u>AVERAGE NO. STORIES BY MEN &amp; WOMEN</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. NEWS STORIES</u>	<u>AVE. NO. PER AGENT</u>
1927	8 men 3 women	11	308 39	38.5 13.0	347	31.5
1928	8 men 3 women	11	384 79	40.8 20.6	463	42.0
1929	11 men 5 women	16	309 351	28.0 70.2	660	41.2
1930	11 men 5 women	16	556 250	50.5 50.0	806	50.3
1931	12 men 5 women	17	633 492	50.2 90.8	1125	66.1
1932	12 men 5 women	17	763 537	60.3 107.4	1300	76.3
1933	12 men 5 women	17	707 535	58.8 107.0	1242	73.0
1935	14 men 4 women	18	702* 336*	50.1 80.4	1038*	57.6*
1936	13 men 5 women	18	556 557	40.2 111.2	913	50.7
1937	11 men 5 women	16½	842 294	70.6 50.8	1153	69.8
1938	13 men 5 women	18	1060 471	81.5 94.0	1531	85.0
1939	13 men 5 women	18	950 418	73.8 83.6	1368	76.0
1940	14 men 5 women	19	914 468	65.3 93.6	1382	72.7
1941	14 men 4 women	18	891 391	63.6 97.8	1282	71.2

\*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 - 1937 - 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941

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	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1935*</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
John P. Ahern									25	21
Archie Albright								27	60	85
H. E. Boerlin	27	20	28	60	28	142	167	124	158	149
W. Christensen									1	
Royal D. Crook	31	66	29	51	80	80	91	58	47	43
Louie A. Gardella					7	18	27	25	18	16
Paul L. Maloney	32	70	55	40	26	37	38	38	67	53
Mark W. Menke	49	113	70	59	101	116	84	64	67	53
Antoine Primeaux								26	22	29
D. H. Peopps	93	135	113							
E. B. Reeanzone				38	37	52	57	62	68	67
A. J. Reed	186	99	110	59	120	164	332	249	257	206
E. C. Reed	52	49	108	78	31					
Otto R. Schulz	45	63	47	24	10					
W. H. Stodieck	38	56	58	44	39	73	94	68	57	74
C. R. Townsend	23	55	28	163	72	92	112	160	23	40
Loyal Willis									0	
Joseph W. Wilson	15	24	54	48	3	41	42	41	40	52
J. H. Wittwer	42	13	7	0	2	7	7	8	4	3
<b>Total Men Agents</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>891</b>
Margaret Brenner	51	72	84							
Florence Davis						4	15	9	3	
Hellen M. Gillette	30	40	54	73	64	20	50	64	69	26
Lena Hauke	190	242	201	150	120	78	111	81	108	122
M. Gertrude Hayes	140	169	184	65	94	127	165	194	210	186
Geraldine Johnson									11	
Grace Schmittlein	21	14	12							
Helen S. Tremewan				39	71	65	130	70	67	57
Edith Warner					8					
<b>Total Women Agents</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>Total All Agents</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>1282</b>

\*11 Months only - December 1934 - October 1935

## THE BULLETIN SERVICE

Bulletins, according to studies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, form one of the most effective methods known of encouraging improved and approved practices on the nation's farms and ranches and in its rural homes.

### Bulletin Slow in Emergencies

But, in time of national stress, when information breaks and changes rapidly, the bulletin is too slow a vehicle to be of the most service.

In its place must be stressed the two most effective media in time taken to get information to farmers and farm homemakers---the press and the radio.

That occurred during the 1941 report year.

Hardly had the year begun before the forthcoming national defense emergency began to appear on the horizon. All out-effort, therefore, was given to the most effective methods of carrying information immediately to the farm and ranch. As a result, not much time or effort was left for the preparation and the editing of bulletins.

Although the bulletin as a medium of extension information is much more expensive than either the news stories or the radio programs, it still is one of the most sound and efficient devices known.

Nonetheless, much of the extension editor's time and effort in 1941 went into the editing and preparation for the printer of bulletins.

### Five Bulletins for Year

During the year work was carried on on a total of five bulletins.

Two of the bulletins were completed and seen through the presses to the homes of readers. A third was nearly completed for the printer. Plans were made and preliminary arrangements completed for two others.

First of the bulletins issued during the year was the 1940 annual report of the extension service, which, for the first time in the history of the Nevada extension service, was printed.

### Annual Report is Printed

The reaction on the part of the people of Nevada was favorable, and it would appear good judgment to put out in such attractive form an occasional illustrated report couched in popular language.

Authored by Thomas E. Suckman, acting director of the extension service, the bulletin is well illustrated and made as readable as possible.

### Contains Many Illustrations

It runs to 72 pages and contains more than 50 halftones of photographs of extension activities and farmers and farm homemakers engaged in them.

Much of the copy in the book was taken from news stories written during the year by the extension editor.

Many compliments from persons capable to judge came to the extension service on the quality of this publication.

### Grasses and Clovers Bulletin Subject

Second bulletin published during the year is titled "Grasses and Clovers for Nevada Farm and Range" and is from the pen of Dr. W. D. Billings, Assistant Professor Botany in the University of Nevada, who acted as consultant for the extension service.

Running to about 74 pages, the bulletin includes drawings showing the characteristics of 15 common grasses and 5 common clovers growing wild or in cultivation in the state. The particular plants covered are all included in the budget of the AAA's soil building and conservation program for the state and it is hoped that the bulletin will promote sound practices under this plan.

### Popular Language Appeals

Opposite each illustration is a technical description in popular language of the plant, together with information as to its distribution in the state and uses for agricultural purposes.

Also included are keys for the identification and comments on how to use them, as well as a foreword by Acting Director Thomas Buckman on the value of grasses and clovers in Nevada's agricultural economy.

The plans for the bulletin were made and laid out by the extension editor and Mr. Billings.

### Bulletin Deals With Nevada Trees

Launched during the year and almost completed for publication is a bulletin on the trees of Nevada, designed to increase popular interest and appreciation in the state of its heritage of native trees and its possibilities and use of cultivated trees.

Author of this bulletin, also, is Dr. W. D. Billings, and he, and the extension editor, planned it and its organization and format.

Included, when the bulletin is published, are to be full descriptions and photographic plates of about fifteen of the most important

trees in Nevada, a more brief description without illustration of trees of lesser importance, and a check list of all trees, both native and cultivated, known to grow in the state.

One of the biggest jobs in the preparation of this bulletin has been the taking of photographs of the main trees growing under Nevada conditions. This work has been done by Acting Director Buckman and Mr. Billings.

#### Expected to Stimulate Interest

Nevada is known as one of the most treeless of all states. Yet, without trees, it would have little life. The bulletin should develop an appreciation of the part trees play in the life of the state. Since nearly all the uses of trees are directly related to agriculture, the bulletin should have a beneficial effect upon farming and ranching.

#### Two Others in Preparation

Work continued during the year on two other bulletins, both for 4-H club instruction.

A handbook on hog raising in Nevada is in preparation by Wilbur Stodieck, agricultural extension agent for Ormsby and Douglas counties, where the raising of swine is an important industry. Another handbook for the youthful prospective farmer concerns dairying and is being prepared by A. J. Reed, agricultural extension agent for Pershing county.

Still other bulletins are in the offing, with members of the extension staff gathering material for the time when money will be available for printing them. Much of the work being done in 1941 will appear in permanent form in the years ahead.

The defense emergency, of course, has slowed down the agents work on these bulletins, since there is little time for the extended effort required for bulletin writing.

#### Bulletin Fund Accumulates

All bulletins of the service are distributed free of charge to residents of the state.

Three years ago, however, it was decided that the funds of the service no longer permit free distribution to residents of other states, with the exception of official workers in agriculture and beginning at that time a small charge was placed upon bulletins for persons living outside Nevada. This policy is in keeping with that of extension services in most states.

The money received from the sale of these bulletins outside Nevada is impounded in a special fund, and the money is used to publish

new bulletins and to issue revised editions of old bulletins as the supply runs out. During the years about enough money was accumulated in this fashion to finance one bulletin, thus forming a revolving fund for bulletin publishing.

Emergency Cuts Bulletin Requests

An interesting sidelight concerning the use of bulletins in times of emergency developed during the later part of the year. As the United States approached war, the number of requests for bulletins from people outside the state took an abrupt drop.

The change was sharp, indicating that something, probably the national emergency, caused many fewer requests to come in.

## THE RADIO SERVICE

Radio, that developing handmaiden of communication, continued during 1941 to loom larger as an outlet for educational material for Nevada farmers and farm homemakers.

Despite its popularity, however, radio has decided limitations, and these must be recognized. One must not expect of radio what it cannot do, even though it is appealing.

Most important of all, the Nevada extension editor feels, is a balance between the three most important media of information in education---the press, radio, and the infrequently published bulletin and leaflet-in view of the tested effectiveness of each.

### Nevada Farmers lead Nation in Radios

Among the most avid newspaper readers in the nation, Nevada farmers and homemakers are also among the most avid radio listeners.

This fact has been made evident by previous surveys, but was substantiated in a recent survey made by the Joint Committee on Radio Research.

The study showed that in percentage of radio sets in rural homes, Nevada, along with Oregon, led the entire nation with 97 percent of the state's farm homes having radios.

It is obvious, therefore, that the radio is one of the primary means of reaching the farmers and farm homemakers of this state.

### KOH, Reno, Chief Radio Outlet

Throughout the year radio station KOH continued to be the chief outlet by radio for information of interest to Nevada farmers and farm homemakers.

During the entire year, KOH, Reno, carried the National Farm and Home Hour, an exceedingly popular feature, and Western Agriculture, and, in addition, part of the year, the new market news program.

In September, however, the time of Western Agriculture was changed from 12 noon to 7 a.m.

### Time of Western Agriculture Changed

This, many of us felt, was a bad change. At noon farmers are likely to be at home. At 7 o'clock they are likely to be in the fields.

KOH felt this keenly. It volunteered, if the extension service would pay the cost of the records, to record the program each morning and continue to put it on the air at noon, which, incidentally is one of its best advertising spots. The extension service, however, felt that it could not afford the cost of the records.

So Western Agriculture went on at 7 a.m. over KOH.

It is the extension editor's feeling that this program reaches fewer rural persons than it did before in Nevada. Since the program is now carried by several of the biggest Red Network stations in the west, however, it is probable that its total for western farm audience has increased.

#### New Program Developed

During the report year an important program for farmers in Western Nevada, especially those raising livestock, was worked out for KOH, Reno.

It is the custom of farmers in this section of the state, when possible, to get the day's market quotations in San Francisco, then to load up and to be on hand with their livestock the next morning at the stockyards, thus governing their sales somewhat by market prices.

Since the newspapers do not reach them until late in the evening, this practice was always possible of accomplishment.

Knowing this and knowing that it would be a good feature for KOH, the extension editor arranged with the stockyards to send a daily free wire to KOH as soon as the market closed.

#### Market Quotations Broadcast

With this as a nucleus, a market quotations program, including also the United Press market report of other locally interesting committies, was worked out for early in the afternoon.

In addition, the station frequently included agricultural stories from the station's United Press wire, making a good feature which built up a considerable listening audience and which was much appreciated by the farmers of the area.

#### Carries Three Agricultural Programs

At the time it was inaugurated, KOH was carrying three agricultural programs a day totalling an hour and a quarter. That, certainly, is all a station like KOH should ever carry, and reveals the fine spirit of co-operation with the extension service that KOH officers have given.

Two special programs were put on over KOH during the year.

#### AAA and 4-H Programs Produced

In May 1941 several members of the state AAA staff and an extension economist appeared in a fifteen-minute program written and produced by the extension editor in the interests of the wheat quota referendum.

Early in November, Nevada 4-H club boys and girls joined those of the nation in a local achievement day program worked out as part, on a KOH basis, of the National Farm and Home Hour. The extension editor wrote and produced this story.



Because Nevada farmers and ranchers can get the program through several stations, a heavy contribution, considering the population of the state and the extension editor's limited time, was made to Western Agriculture-- on the air, the far western land-grant college-USDA regional program.

#### Two Dozen Programs Prepared

All told, the extension editor during the year wrote or prepared in some form two dozen programs for Western Agriculture, a considerable proportion in view of the population this state in comparison with that of other western states.

Five of these programs were regular features, dealing with various phases of Nevada extension work.

One of them involved the sending of a cast to San Francisco for the broadcast. The others were put on through the Nevada scripts being produced by Ken Gapen and the NBC staff in San Francisco, an arrangement which works very well. It is not possible, except at great expense, to pick up programs from the Reno stateion.

#### AAA Programs Broadcast

In addition, four Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs were put on from Nevada over Western Agriculture.

Continued during the year was the Regional Contact Section of the AAA in a series of programs entitled, "Western Farmers Speak" or "Western Farmers in a Changing World", with one or more farmers from each of four states appearing on the air to tell of their personal experiences under the AAA program. Nevada took its regular programs in these series.

A considerable load in gathering the information and preparing it for broadcast fell upon the extension editor. Under the plan worked out by the Regional Contact Section, the Executive Officer of the State AAA and the extension editor worked up suitable material, then the script is written in San Francisco, and farmers from Nevada go to San Francisco to present the program in person.

#### Cooperative Arrangement Developed

A cooperative arrangement looking toward greater efficiency in these relationships was worked out during the year in several conferences between the extension editor and the Regional Contact Section officers.

For all of these broadcasts, which were in person, committee chairman or AAA office staff men went to San Francisco. The first three of these programs were in the Western Farm Speaks series, and the last one in the new Western Farmers in a Changing World series.

Less extensive were fifteen news broadcasts scattered throughout the year when what was going on agriculturally in Nevada had news value in all the far western states.

A list of all the Western Agriculture programs by date, title, and nature of program is included with the exception of eight news programs in formation concerning which is not available:

Featured Programs

November 15, 1940 Humbolt County 4-H Livestock Club. Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen and staff.

June 13, 1941 Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook. Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen and staff.

July 11, 1941 Nevada 4-H Club Camp. Presented in San Francisco by Nevada Club members, a local leader, and an assistant county agent.

September 3, 1941 Egg Cooler for Nevada. Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen and staff.

November 14, 1941 Elko Purebred Sheep Club. Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen and staff.

AAA Featured Programs

November 26, 1940 Western Farmers Speak---Nevada Range Conservation, Presented in San Francisco by Noal Clark, Nevada AAA office, and others.

December 31, 1940 Western Farmers Speak---AAA Accomplishments in Nevada. Presented in San Francisco by E. A. Settlemeyer and E. C. Reed, of the Nevada AAA office, and others.

April 1, 1941 Western Farmers in a Changing World---Water saves the Range. Presented in San Francisco by Louis Stodieck and Noal Clark, Nevada AAA, and others.

May 27, 1941 Western Farmers in a Changing World---Cautious Ranching in Troublesome Times. Presented in San Francisco by Roland J. Snyder and Louis Stodieck, Nevada AAA, and others.

Brief Broadcasts

November 11, 1940 News in Agriculture---Nevada at National 4-H Club Congress. Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen.

December 10, 1940 News in Agriculture---White Clover Seed. Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen.

July 30, 1941 News in Agriculture---Nevada Range Conditions.  
Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen.

July 31, 1941 News in Agriculture---When to Cut Hay in Nevada.  
Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen.

August 11, 1941 News in Agriculture---Milk Production by Feeding Grain.  
Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen.

September 15, 1941 News in Agriculture---Trees for Nevada Farms.  
Presented in San Francisco by Ken Gapen.

And eight other brief programs, the dates and titles of which are not available.

### Fan Mail Heavy

The pulling power of KOH through Western Agriculture was well illustrated in the report of Ken Gapen of the fan mail received by the various stations carrying the program through the year from July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941.

During that year, 22 stations were featuring Western Agriculture, some of them not through the entire week and some of them not during the entire year. Nonetheless, some of the stations are among the most powerful in the far west.

Against the field, the KOH fan mail, through Western Agriculture ranked fourth among all the stations, being exceeded only by KFI, Los Angeles, KPO, San Francisco, and KTFI, Twin Falls.

### Nevada People Listen

That Nevada people are listening to Western Agriculture, whether it be through KOH---it usually has been---or other stations was made clear in the total fan mail by states.

Although Nevada is the smallest of the far western states, both in total population and in rural population, fan mail from Nevada during the year exceeded that of all western states with the exception of California, Idaho, and Washington.

### Southern Nevada Covered

Station KENO, Las Vegas, is a station of small carrying power on the air only during the daytime. Since it has no chain affiliations, it has to depend upon its own resources. It does, however, cover southern Nevada's agricultural areas very well.

During the year, KENO continued to carry the Farm Flashes and the news from the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

Copies of the Farm Flashes are sent both to the station and to the agent for Clark county. The county agent localizes those flashes which can be fitted into southern Nevada conditions and sometimes adds a bit to them.

The result is that KENO is serving the people of southern Nevada largely in a localized manner.

#### Relations are Cordial

Cordial relationships throughout the year were maintained by occasional conferences by the extension editor with officers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Radio Service, with the Regional Contact Section of the AAA, with officers of NBC, and with the directors of KON.

It seems to the extension editor that such frequent conferences iron out small difficulties which otherwise might make working together a little less efficient.

### MISCELLANEOUS

While the news service, the radio service, the bulletin service, and the county agent service are the extension editor's main responsibilities, there is another on which only a general report can be given.

That is the position of one of the persons in the service who has had extensive experience in a variety of things closely related to many of the other activities in the extension service.

And rarely a day goes by during which the extension editor is not called upon for an expression of opinion, for information, or for help in connection with the public presentation of information or visual education.

#### Tree Planting Campaign Handled

One of these duties concerns the program of the extension service by which small forest trees are made available to the farmers and farm home-makers of the state at low cost.

Begun in 1933, the program has proved so popular that by the end of 1941 nearly one hundred twenty thousand trees have been planted by the ranchers and farmers.

This achievement is the result of the attractive nature of the program, but also of the promotion in the form of news story and picture given it by the extension editor during the years. In 1941, as in previous years, a considerable number of stories has been issued about this project.

#### Extension is planned

During the report year, an extension forester was added to the state staff, devoting part of his time, of course, to the tree planting program.

Even more promotion will be given in the future in the news service to this important activity, since now the originating of the information will not have to be handled by the extension editor and he can devote his time to the preparation of copy.

#### Attention Called to Fairs

In previous years the extension editor has helped considerably with publicizing the agricultural aspects of the three or four Nevada fairs. This year again this activity was carried on.

Several stories were issued concerning the Nevada State Livestock show in Elko, radio copy was sent to the National Broadcasting Company in San Francisco about the Reno Rodeo, and some copy was issued in connection with the Humboldt County Fair.

### Fair Exhibit Prepared

Again an extension exhibit was prepared for the Nevada State Fair at Fallon. It consisted of a large diorama of photographs of Nevada agriculture and homemaking, together with a slide changing machine showing colored slides of the various aspects of the state's farm and farm home life.

Similar to a previous display, the 1941 exhibit featured different colored slides and the addition of background music.

The use of dialogue through a synchronized record changing machine in order to give a display more dynamic was investigated and may be added in future years.

### Printing is Handled

All of the printing of any kind used by the state office during the year was cleared through the extension editor. Arrangement, styling, paper stock, typography, estimates when done by private concerns, proofing, volume, etc., all were handled by the extension editor.

As a result of this plan, the style and typography of much of the printed matter was improved and made more appealing as well as being done by the least expensive and most efficient method.

EXHIBITS

1. Representative News Stories for 1940
2. Two bulletins on gardenings.
  - a. "Building Nevada's Agriculture."
  - b. "Grasses and Clovers for Nevada Farms and Range."
3. Copy of Nevada weekly newspapers showing extensive use of extension news stories.
4. Copy of National 4-H Club News showing use of Nevada information.
5. Copy of Extension Service Review showing Nevada extension photograph on cover.
6. Copy of Pacific Rural Press showing pictures on cover.
7. Representative radio scripts

FARMERS IN NEVADA  
NOW BUILDING  
WHEAT STORAGE BINS

FARMERS THROUGHOUT NEVADA ARE BUILDING STRUCTURES IN WHICH TO STORE THE 1941 WHEAT CROP AND TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S WHEAT AND BARLEY LOAN PROGRAM, ACCORDING TO E. A. SETTELMAYER, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE OF FARMERS.

IT IS IMPORTANT, SETTELMAYER STATED, THAT SUCH STRUCTURES BE WELL BUILT.

THEY SHOULD HAVE A GOOD FOUNDATION WHICH WILL PREVENT SETTLING, HE POINTED OUT, WITH AT LEAST ONE SQUARE FOOT OF SURFACE BEARING ON THE GROUND FOR EVERY 60 BUSHELS OF WHEAT.

OTHER SPECIFICATIONS FOR A GOOD STORAGE HOUSE FOR THE GRAIN OUTLINED BY SETTELMAYER ARE:

THE DEPTH OF THE FOUNDATION SHOULD BE FROM 12 INCHES TO 36 INCHES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE STRUCTURE AGAINST LEANING, UNDERMINING BY WATER, RODENTS, AND LIVESTOCK.

GOOD MATERIAL SHOULD BE USED THROUGHOUT.

TIGHT FLOORS ARE ESSENTIAL. CONCRETE FLOORS MAY BE PAINTED OR COVERED WITH PAPER FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOISTURE.

WALLS SHOULD BE TIGHT AND STRONG TO PROPERLY PROTECT THE GRAIN IN STORAGE.

THE STORAGE SPACE SHOULD BE LARGE ENOUGH TO PERMIT THE

HANDLING OF THE GRAIN IN CASE IT IS NECESSARY TO RECONDITION IT. (MOR FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV. COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1914. THOMAS BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR . . . .A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.



FARMERS TAKING OUT A LOAN ON STORED WHEAT WITH THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, IF THEY ARE ELIGIBLE, MAY OBTAIN AN ADVANCE OF 7 CENTS A BUSHEL AT THE TIME THE LOAN IS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING ADEQUATE FARM STORAGE FOR THE WHEAT CROP UNDER LOAN, SETTELMAYER SAID.

A SIMILAR LOAN IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS TO EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT NOW SUITABLE FOR STORAGE.

IN ADDITION, HE ANNOUNCED, REGULATIONS OF THE AAA PERMIT THE ASSIGNMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF FARM STORAGE BINS OR GRANARIES.

SETTELMAYER ALSO OUTLINED FOR THE WHEAT FARMERS OF THE STATE SOME PRECAUTIONS IN PUTTING THE WHEAT INTO STORAGE: SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH SHOULD BE AVOIDED, HE STATED, ARE:

WHEAT TAKEN INTO STORAGE THAT IS TOO HIGH IN MOISTURE CONTENT.

MIXING OF SOME WET WHEAT INTO A BIN OF DRY WHEAT, CAUSING LOSS IN ALL OR A LARGE PART OF THE BIN.

STORAGE OF COMBINED WHEAT THAT RIPENED UNEVENLY.

PRESENCE IN COMBINED WHEAT OF SMALL BITS OF GREEN VEGETABLE MATTER, LIKE WEED TOPS, ETC., WHICH CAN START HEATING.

THE FILLING OF ALL BINS SO THAT PROPER CONDITIONING IS DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE, SINCE NO BINS ARE AVAILABLE FOR TURNING.

INEXPERIENCE IN STORING WHEAT - SOME OPERATORS DO NOT CAREFULLY WATCH TEMPERATURE OF GRAIN IN BINS, DO NOT KNOW HOW TO PROPERLY CONDITION, ETC.

OVER-GRADING OF WHEAT THAT COMES OUT OF FARM STORAGE AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN KEPT IN PROPER CONDITION BEFORE DELIVERY TO THE WAREHOUSE.

SOUR MILK, CREAM  
SAID TO BE  
APPEALING FOODS

SOUR MILK AND SOUR CREAM CAN ADD AN UNUSUAL ZEST TO NEVADA MEALS AT THIS TIME OF YEAR AND AT THE SAME TIME BUILD BETTER HEALTH IN THE INTERESTS OF DEFENSE, MRS. MARY STILWELL BUOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID THIS WEEK.

LIKE ALL MILK PRODUCTS, SHE STATED, SOUR MILK AND SOUR CREAM ARE HIGH IN FOOD VALUE.

"SOUR MILK", SHE SAID, "HAS THE SAME FOOD VALUE, AS WHOLE MILK - IN AN EASILY DIGESTIBLE FORM.

"SOUR CREAM HAS ALL THE FOOD VALUES OF SWEET CREAM. THAT IS, IT IS HIGHER THAN WHOLE MILK IN FAT AND VITAMIN A, BUT LOWER IN CALCIUM OTHER MINERALS, AND OTHER VITAMINS."

HANDY COOKING KNOWLEDGE IS THE FORMULA FOR SUBSTITUTING SOUR MILK FOR SWEET, SAYS MRS. BUOL.

"SUBSTITUTE SOUR MILK FOR SWEET IN BUTTER CAKES AND ALL QUICKBREADS BUT POPOVERS, CUP FOR CUP," SHE SUGGESTS. THEN FOR EVERY CUP OF REALLY SOUR MILK, USE  $\frac{1}{2}$  TEASPOON OF SODA. FOR MILK BEGINNING TO TURN SOUR, USE  $\frac{1}{4}$  TEASPOON OF SODA TO EVERY CUP. SODA FURNISHES LEAVENING POWER EQUAL TO FOUR TIMES ITS MEASURE OF BAKING POWDER. IF MORE LEAVENING IS NEEDED, MAKE UP THE REMAINDER WITH BAKING POWDER.

"MIX SODA WITH THE DRY INGREDIENTS, NOT THE MILK OR CREAM. FOR, WHEN YOU COMBINE THE SODA WITH THE MILK, GAS BEGINS TO ESCAPE IMMEDIATELY. IT IS THIS GAS THAT YOU WANT TO SAVE TO HELP LEAVEN THE CAKE OR THE QUICKBREAD, AND IT'S BETTER TO USE TOO LITTLE SODA THAN TOO MUCH".

(MORE)

IF NEVADA HOMEMAKERS SUBSTITUTE SOUR CREAM FOR SWEET MILK, THEY SHOULD MAKE THE SAME SUBSTITUTIONS AS FOR SOUR MILK, BUT ALSO CUT DOWN SOME ON THE FAT IN THE RECIPE, ACCORDING TO MRS. BUOL.

"SOUR CREAM MAKES SOMETHING SPECIAL IN THE WAY OF SAUCES, GRAVIES, GARNISHES, AND SALAD DRESSINGS," SHE SAID. "BASIS FOR MANY OF THESE IS WHIPPED SOUR CREAM.

"EXPERTS SAY THAT SOUR CREAM WHIPS BEST IF IT IS KEPT COLD. WHIP IT JUST UNTIL IT IS SMOOTH AND SOMEWHAT STIFF. SERVE A SPOONFUL OF PLAIN WHIPPED SOUR CREAM ATOP A BOWLFUL OF CREAM OF PEA, BEAN, OR BEET SOUP. USE IT UNWHIPPED AND UNSWEETENED AS A SALAD DRESSING. OR WHIP IT, SEASON WITH SUGAR, SALT, PEPPER, LEMON JUICE, AND VINEGAR, AS A DRESSING FOR CABBAGE, CUCUMBERS, OR LETTUCE."

....NEVADANS HARVEST HAY IN NEW WAY....

HERE'S THE NEW METHOD OF HARVESTING HAY IN OPERATION ON  
THE ANNETT AND DAY RANCH IN SMITH VALLEY IN LYON COUNTY.

THE TRACTOR PULLS THE CHOPPER AND THE WAGON. AN AUXILI-  
ARY MOTOR ON THE CHOPPER RUNS THE MACHINERY WHICH PICKS UP THE HAY,  
CHOPS IT, AND BLOWS IT INTO THE WAGON.

--30--

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1941-9-23-#88-B&AB-370-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

FARMERS OF NEVADA  
WILL PRODUCE  
FOOD FOR DEFENSE

INCREASED PRODUCTION BY NEVADA FARMERS OF FOODS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL GET UNDER WAY IMMEDIATELY AS PART OF A NATION-WIDE PROGRAM, E. A. SETTELMAYER, WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR NEVADA, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

EACH FARMER IN THE STATE WILL BE ASKED TO STEP UP HIS OUTPUT OF THE NEEDED COMMODITIES, HE SAID, IN ORDER THAT THE HEALTH OF THE NATION MAY BE STRENGTHENED AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF OTHER DEMOCRATIC NATIONS MAY HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT.

HEADING UP THE EFFORT OF FARMERS AND RANCHERS IN THE STATE, SETTELMAYER STATED, IS THE U.S.D.A. DEFENSE BOARD, WHICH ROSTERS REPRESENTATIVES OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGENCIES WORKING IN NEVADA AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

A SIMILAR DEFENSE BOARD IN EACH COUNTY WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE PROGRAM UNDERTAKEN BY THE FARMERS IN ITS TERRITORY.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF NEEDED FOODS BY NEVADA FARMERS GOT UNDER WAY AT TWO MEETINGS LAST WEEK.

EARLY IN THE WEEK REPRESENTATIVE NEVADA FARMERS AND MEMBERS OF THE STAFFS OF THE U.S.D.A. AGENCIES IN THE STATE AND OF

(MORE)

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

THE EXTENSION SERVICE MET IN SALT LAKE CITY WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD TO HEAR WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE THE CONTRIBUTION OF NEVADA FARMERS AND RANCHERS IN THE NATION-WIDE PROGRAM.

LATER IN THE WEEK THE NEVADA DEFENSE BOARD APPROVED THE GOALS SET FOR THE STATE AND PREPARED TO INFORM THE FARMERS OF NEVADA'S SHARE IN THE FOOD FOR DEFENSE PROGRAM AND TO ASK THEIR CO-OPERATION.

WHILE THERE IS A SURPLUS OF CERTAIN FOODS IN THE COUNTRY, MANY OF THE MOST NEEDED COMMODITIES ARE NOT BEING PRODUCED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES FOR THE DEFENSE OF AMERICA, SETTELMAYER SAID.

IT IS THESE FOODS, HE POINTED OUT, WHICH NEVADA FARMERS, ALONG WITH THOSE IN OTHER STATES, ARE BEING ASKED TO SUPPLY.

MORE MILK, EGGS, HOGS, BEEF AND VEAL, LAMB AND MUTTON ARE NEEDED FROM THE FARMS AND RANCHES OF NEVADA DURING THE NEXT YEAR, SETTELMAYER SAID, AND MORE FARMERS IN THE STATE NEED TO DEVELOP FARM GARDENS FOR THE USE OF THEIR FAMILIES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

REASONABLE INCREASES IN PRODUCTION ARE BEING ASKED OF NEVADA FARMERS AND RANCHERS, HE STATED, AND THE DEFENSE BOARD FEELS THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THEY WILL BE REACHED.

FOOD FOR DEFENSE  
GOALS SET  
FOR NEVADA FARMERS

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FOOD WHICH WILL BE ASKED OF NEVADA FARMERS AND RANCHERS DURING 1942 IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY E. A. SETTELMAYER, WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR THE STATE.

GREATEST BOOST IN PRODUCTION IN ANY ONE COMMODITY, HE STATED, IS BEING ASKED OF THE STATE'S BEEF CATTLE MEN, WHO ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT 20 PERCENT MORE BEEF AND VEAL POUNDAGE IS SLAUGHTERED AND MARKETED THAN IN 1940.

SETTELMAYER EMPHASIZED THAT THE INCREASE SOUGHT IS NOT IN BREEDING HERDS OR IN NUMBERS MARKETED BUT IN POUNDS REACHING CONSUMERS. IN FIGURES, THE NEVADA GOAL FOR BEEF AND VEAL HAS BEEN SET BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT 102,288,000 POUNDS.

MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE BOARD BELIEVE THAT THE GOAL CAN BE MET BY RANCHERS' FOLLOWING APPROVED PRACTICES THROUGH CULLING POOR ANIMALS FROM THEIR HERDS.

SECOND LARGEST STEPPING UP OF OUTPUT EXPECTED OF THE FARMERS OF THE STATE IN ORDER THAT THE HEALTH OF THE NATION MAY BE IMPROVED AND THE PEOPLE OF OTHER DEMOCRACIES ADEQUATELY FED, SETTELMAYER SAID, IS IN EGGS, WHERE A GAIN OF 15 PERCENT MARKETED IN 1942 OVER 1941 IS SOUGHT.

TWO MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOZENS OF EGGS FROM NEVADA NEXT YEAR WILL SUPPLY THE STATE'S PART OF THE NATIONAL GOAL, THE CHAIRMAN STATED. (MORE)

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

INCREASES IN EGG PRODUCTION ARE ALREADY UNDER WAY IN MANY PARTS OF THE STATE.

A 2 PERCENT INCREASE OVER 1941 IN THE PRODUCTION OF MILK WILL BE ACHIEVED, THE DEFENSE BOARD BELIEVES, LARGELY THROUGH MORE PASTURES, BETTER PASTURE CARE, AND INCREASED FEEDING.

UPTRENDS IN DAIRY COW NUMBERS ARE ALREADY UNDER WAY IN SEVERAL COUNTIES, BUT WILL NOT BE EFFECTIVE IN INCREASED MILK PRODUCTION AT ONCE, SETTELMAYER STATED.

THE GOAL OF 3 PERCENT GAIN OVER 1941 IN THE POUNDS OF PORK SLAUGHTERED AND MARKETED IS EXPECTED TO COME PARTICULARLY FROM THE ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED.

A GAIN OF ONLY 1 PERCENT IN THE POUNDAGE OF LAMB AND MUTTON OVER 1941 IS EXPECTED OF THE SHEEPMEN OF THE STATE IN 1942, WHICH, IT IS BELIEVED, WILL BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT GREAT EFFORT.

THE NUMBER OF FARM GARDENS AVAILABLE TO FARMERS IN NEVADA SHOULD BE INCREASED IN STEP WITH THE NATIONAL PROGRAM, THE DEFENSE BOARD CHAIRMAN STATED. THE 1,644 FARM GARDENS IN THE STATE IN 1939 WILL NEED, HE SAID, TO BE BOOSTED TO 2,200 AVAILABLE FOR FARM FAMILIES IN 1942.

NO INCREASE IS CONTEMPLATED IN CORN, BARLEY, HAY, OATS, AND POTATO ACREAGE, SINCE THESE CROPS ARE NOW PRODUCED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO SUPPLY THE NEED OF THE NATION FOR DEFENSE.

NINETEEN FORTY-TWO PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM, IS EXPECTED TO DROP FROM 18,000 ACRES IN 1941 TO ABOUT 14,000 ACRES IN 1942.

GOALS OF FOODS FOR DEFENSE FOR THE VARIOUS COUNTIES WILL BE BROKEN DOWN FROM THE STATE GOALS AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY, SETTELMAYER STATED.



DEFENSE HEAD SEES  
'GOOD BUSINESS'  
IN MARKETING BEEF

IT APPEARS TO BE "GOOD BUSINESS" FOR NEVADA RANCHERS TO GET INCREASED INVENTORIES OF BEEF CATTLE INTO THE MARKETS AT PREVAILING GOOD PRICES, E. A. SETTELMAYER, WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR NEVADA, DECLARED THIS WEEK AS HE LISTED THREE WAYS FOR INCREASING BEEF PRODUCTION A NATIONAL DEFENSE MEASURE.

"CATTLE NUMBERS ARE INCREASING IN THE WEST, ALTHOUGH THE RANGES IN GENERAL ARE CONSIDERED FULLY STOCKED FOR MAXIMUM PRODUCTION SETTELMAYER SAID.

"MORE BEEF IS NEEDED NOW TO SATISFY THE HEAVY CONSUMER DEMAND AND IT APPEARS GOOD BUSINESS TO GET THE INCREASED INVENTORIES ON TO THE MARKETS AT THE GOOD PRICES!"

MOVING BEEF PRODUCTION TO MARKET CURRENTLY, HE STATED, WILL CUSHION A SLUMP THAT WOULD RESULT IF LARGE NUMBERS WERE TO BE SOLD LATER ON A DECLINING MARKET.

"WE ARE ASKING FOR INCREASED MARKETING, NOT AN INCREASE IN BREEDING HERDS"; THE DEFENSE BOARD HEAD SAID.

"THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED CHIEFLY BY CULLING ALL BREEDING STOCK OF POOR QUALITY ANIMALS WHILE PRICES ARE AT VERY PROFITABLE LEVELS.

"AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE EMPHASIZING INCREASED WEIGHT OF MARKET ANIMALS, AND ADVISING RANCHERS TO KEEP THE NUMBERS OF THE HERD

WITHIN THE FEED SUPPLY."

WHILE UNIFORM GOALS OF A 20 PERCENT INCREASE HAVE BEEN SET FOR EACH NEVADA COUNTY, SETTELMAYER SAID THAT THE DAIRY COUNTIES WITH DAIRY COW INCREASES ON THE WAY CAN PROBABLY LOWER THE GOAL, AND RANGE COUNTIES, WHERE BREEDING HERDS ARE TENDING UPWARDS, CAN GO HIGHER.

"THERE ARE THREE MAJOR REASONS FOR THE REQUESTED MARKETING INCREASE," HE SAID.

"THESE ARE TO KEEP STOCK AT SAFE LEVELS, TO MOVE THE INCREASED BEEF FROM THE HOOF TO SLAUGHTER TO MEET CONSUMER DEMAND AT HIGH PRICES, AND TO SELL AND MARKET HEAVILY IN ORDER TO REDUCE DEBTS."

"BEYOND THESE REASONS, OF COURSE, ARE THE MAJOR REASONS FOR THE NATIONAL FOOD FOR DEFENSE EFFORT TO GET FOOD TO BRITAIN, TO BUILD UP STOCK PILES OF FOOD THAT WILL 'WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE', AND TO IMPROVE THE DIET OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOW THAT THERE IS INCREASED PURCHASING POWER."

WITH 91,000 HEAD NORMALLY MARKETED FROM BREEDING HERDS, THE 1942 NEVADA GOAL ANTICIPATES MARKETING OF 109,200 HEAD OF THE STATE'S 364,000 HEAD OF CATTLE. INTER-FARM FEEDER PURCHASES ARE NOT INCLUDED

WITH A UNIFORM 20 PERCENT INCREASE, THE COUNTY GOALS, TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED BY COUNTY U.S.D.A. DEFENSE BOARDS AND LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES, ARE:

WASHOE-STOREY, WITH 28,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE OF FROM 8,400 TO 9,080 HEAD;

DOUGLAS-ORMSBY, WITH 21,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 6,300 TO 7,560 HEAD;

LYON-MINERAL, WITH 25,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 7,500 TO 9,000 HEAD;

CHURCHILL, WITH 13,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 4,300 TO 5,160 HEAD;

(MORE)

PERSHING, WITH 8,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 2,000 TO 2,400 HEAD;

ELKO, WITH 130,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 31,000 TO 37,200 HEAD;

HUMBOLDT, WITH 48,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 11,400 TO 13,680 HEAD;

EUREKA, WITH 26,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 6,000 TO 7,200 HEAD;

LANDER, WITH 12,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 2,800 TO 3,360 HEAD;

WHITE PINE, WITH 16,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 3,700 TO 4,400 HEAD;

NYE-ESMERALDA, WITH 18,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 3,600 TO 4,320 HEAD;

LINCOLN, WITH 14,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 2,800 TO 3,360 HEAD;

CLARK, WITH 5,000 HEAD, MARKETING INCREASE FROM 1,200 TO 1,440 HEAD.

NEVADA LIVESTOCKMEN  
DISCUSS  
MEAT FOR DEFENSE

OFFICERS OF ORGANIZATIONS OF LIVESTOCK MEN IN NEVADA, MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR THE STATE IN ELKO RECENTLY, LAUNCHED THE EFFORT OF NEVADA STOCKMEN TO MARKET MORE BEEF AND VEAL IN THE INTERESTS OF DEFENSE.

WAYS BY WHICH THE 1942 BEEF POUNDAGE FROM THE STATE CAN BE INCREASED IN 1942 TO 20 PERCENT OVER 1940, AS REQUESTED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD AS PART OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM, WERE DISCUSSED.

CONSENSUS OF THE CATTLEMEN, ACCORDING TO E. A. SETTELMAYER, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEFENSE BOARD AND WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER, IS THAT THE INCREASE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN A WAY CONSISTENT WITH SOUND PRACTICES OF RANGE AND RANCH PRACTICE UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

H. K. HARVEY OF PARADISE VALLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT; WILLIAM WRIGHT OF ELKO COUNTY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION; GORDON GRISWOLD OF ELKO, PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA WOOLGROWERS' ASSOCIATION; AND VERNON METCALF OF RENO, REPRESENTING WILLIAM DRESSLER OF CARSON VALLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION, SPOKE FOR THE STOCKMEN.

U.S.D.A. DEFENSE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT, INCLUDING SETTELMAYER: ALEXANDER MCQUEEN, FOREST SERVICE MEMBER; AND CRUZ VENSTROM,

(MORE)

U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND BOARD SECRETARY, EXPLAINED THE GOALS ASKED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE'S STOCK INDUSTRY.

LEE PERRY, REGIONAL GRAZIER OF DISTRICT ONE IN NEVADA, REPRESENTED L. R. BROOKS OF RENO, FOR THE GRAZING SERVICE, AT THE GATHERING.

CULLING OF CATTLE HERDS WAS SEEN AT THIS TIME BY MANY ATTENDING THE MEETING AS A SOUND BUSINESS PRACTICE, SO THAT POOR ANIMALS COULD BE SOLD AT THE PRESENT GOOD PRICES AND THE LIVESTOCKMEN PUT IN BETTER FINANCIAL ORDER, AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDING FOOD FOR DEFENSE.

SOME OF THE CATTLEMEN EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE STOCK PUT ON THE MARKET MIGHT NOT REACH THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER AT ONCE BUT WOULD END UP IN BREEDING HERDS IN OTHER STATES. SPAYING OF HEIFERS WAS PROPOSED AS A METHOD OF AVERTING THIS POSSIBILITY.

NON-USE POLICIES OF THE GRAZING SERVICE AND THE FOREST SERVICE IN THE STATE SHOULD BE MODIFIED, SOME OF THE CATTLEMEN THOUGHT, TO PROTECT RANCHER'S RIGHT TO THE RANGE DURING THE PERIOD WHEN CATTLE HERDS WILL BE SOMEWHAT SMALLER.

NOT ONLY MORE LAMBS BUT A 10 PERCENT INCREASE IN WEIGHT, AS A RESULT OF THE FAVORABLE WEATHER, WAS REPORTED BY SHEEPMEN, AND LITTLE DIFFICULTY IS EXPECTED IN REACHING THE 1942 GOAL OF 1 PERCENT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF LAMBS AND MUTTON.

A G R I C U L T U R A L N E W S S E R V I C E

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1941-11-4-#99-B&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NEVADA'S NUTRITION  
TO BE DISCUSSED  
AT RENO GATHERING

NEVADA RESIDENTS INTERESTED IN RAISING THE NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS OF THE STATE'S PEOPLE WILL GATHER IN RENO THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, TO DISCUSS OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL NUTRITION PROGRAM AS A DEFENSE MEASURE AND NEVADA'S PART IN IT.

IN THE MORNING THE NEVADA STATE NUTRITION COUNCIL WILL ASSEMBLE WITH MEMBERS OF THE NUTRITION COUNCILS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES TO HEAR REPORTS OF PROGRESS FROM EACH COUNTY.

IN THE AFTERNOON THE SESSION WILL BE OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND DISCUSSION WILL CENTER AROUND NEVADA'S PART IN THE NATIONAL FOOD FOR DEFENSE PROGRAM.

ATTENDING BOTH SESSIONS WILL BE DR. HELEN MITCHELL OF WASHINGTON, D. C., DIRECTOR OF NUTRITION OF THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND WELFARE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY.

ALL OF THE GATHERINGS WILL BE HELD IN THE RENO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS IN THE STATE BUILDING, WITH THE FORENOON SESSION OPENING AT 9:30 AND THE AFTERNOON MEETING AT 2:00 O'CLOCK.

AFTER REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTY NUTRITION COUNCILS, BASIC NUTRITION PROBLEMS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE AND PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES WILL BE TAKEN UP, PROFESSOR SARAH LEWIS, HEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COUNCIL, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK. (MORE)

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

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION, SHE SAID, THE FIRST SPEAKER WILL BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEVADA U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD WHO WILL EXPLAIN THE NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE PRODUCTION OF INCREASED FOOD AS A DEFENSE MEASURE AND THE CONTRIBUTION EXPECTED OF THIS STATE.

DR. PENELOPE B. RICE, NUTRITION CONSULTANT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WILL THEN POINT OUT THE STATE'S NUTRITIONAL NEEDS AS REVEALED BY A RECENT STUDY.

DR. MITCHELL WILL EXPLAIN THE PART TO BE PLAYED BY ADEQUATE NUTRITION IN THE NATION'S DEFENSE PROGRAM.

AN AUTHORITY IN NUTRITION, DR. MITCHELL WAS FORMERLY WITH THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE, BEING LENT TO THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY FOR THE DEFENSE EMERGENCY.

FORMED THIS SPRING, THE NEVADA STATE NUTRITIONAL COUNCIL HAS AS ITS FUNCTION TO CO-ORDINATE EFFORTS IN THE STATE IN IMPROVING NUTRITION AS A DEFENSE MEASURE.

REPRESENTED ON IT ARE VARIOUS STATE, FEDERAL, AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEM.

PROFESSOR LEWIS IS CHAIRMAN, MARCUS W. SCHERBACHER OF THE NEVADA CHILD WELFARE SERVICE SERVES AS VICE-CHAIRMAN, AND MRS. MARY S. BUOL OF THE U. OF N. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE IS SECRETARY.

FARM DEFENSE CANVASS  
INDICATES NEVADA  
WILL REACH GOALS

FIRST RETURNS FROM NEVADA'S FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE FARM AND RANCH CANVASS INDICATE THAT THE STATE WILL REACH THE INCREASED PRODUCTION GOALS HELD ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL SECURITY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY E. A. SETTELMAYER, WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR NEVADA.

"THE FARM DEFENSE CANVASS IS WELL UNDER WAY IN ALL COUNTIES AND IT APPEARS FROM MY TALKS WITH FARMERS THAT THEY ARE DEFINITELY INTERESTED IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM AND NEEDED INCREASES IN EGGS, PORK, BEEF MARKETINGS, AND SHEEP AND MILK PRODUCTION," SETTELMAYER SAID.

"IF WE ARE TO REACH OUR GOALS, EVERY NEVADA FARMER MUST DO WHAT HE CAN TO INCREASE PRODUCTION IN 1942. THIS IS A NATIONAL EFFORT AND EACH MUST DO HIS SHARE."

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF CHEESE, EVAPORATED AND DRIED SKIM MILK ARE NEEDED TO KEEP THE BRITISH PEOPLE GOING, SETTELMAYER STATED, WHILE BIG INCREASES IN PORK, CHICK AND EGG PRODUCTION ARE ESSENTIAL AS CONCENTRATED FOODS FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD.

"MOREOVER, IMMENSE STOCKPILES OF FOOD THAT WILL 'WIN THE WAR', AS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD EXPLAINS, ARE ALSO NEEDED FOR 'WRITING THE PEACE' AFTER THE WAR", HE SAID.

"AND IN AMERICA THOUSANDS OF DEFENSE WORKERS AND UNDER-FED  
(MORE)



FAMILIES, WHOSE PURCHASING POWER NOW IS GREATER THAN EVER IN HISTORY, NEED AND ARE ABLE TO BUY THE PRODUCTS NEVADA PRODUCES.

"WHILE NEVADA FARMERS HAVE MORE THAN AN ECONOMIC STAKE IN THIS FOOD FOR DEFENSE, THEY ARE NOT EXPECTED TO SUFFER LOSSES.

"IN ADDITION TO PRICE SUPPORT FOR THOSE COMMODITIES IN THE AAA PROGRAM, CONGRESS HAS PASSED A LAW GUARANTEEING PRICE SUPPORT OF 85 PERCENT OF PARITY FOR CHEESE, EVAPORATED AND DRY SKIM MILK, HOGS, EGGS, AND CHICKENS. INCREASED PURCHASING POWER ALSO GUARANTEES GOOD PRICES."

NEVADA'S FOOD FOR DEFENSE GOALS REQUIRE A 20 PERCENT INCREASE IN BEEF MARKETING, 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN EGGS, 3 PERCENT IN PORK, 2 PERCENT IN MILK, 1 PERCENT IN SHEEP AND LAMBS, AND HEAVY INCREASES IN FARM GARDENS.

METHODS TO RAISE  
MILK PRODUCTION  
TOLD BY U. N. MAN

SIX METHODS BY WHICH NEVADA FARMERS MAY FULFILL THE 2 PERCENT INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION ASKED AS A NATIONAL DEFENSE EFFORT WERE SUGGESTED TODAY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

"FIRST AND FOREMOST, IT IS IMPORTANT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION PER COW BY BETTER AND MORE LIBERAL FEEDING, SINCE THE NEED FOR INCREASED MILK IS IMMEDIATE", SAID V. E. SCOTT.

"TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION NATURALLY CANNOT BE INCREASED BY BUYING COWS BECAUSE EVERY COW BOUGHT IS A COW SOLD.

"BETTER FEEDING MEANS BETTER AND MORE PASTURES, HAY, SILAGE AND FEED GRAINS. MORE LIBERAL FEEDING WILL INCREASE MILK IN TWO WAYS BY INCREASING THE PRESENT FLOW AND LENGTHENING THE MILKING PERIOD.

"FARMERS CAN ALSO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION BY NOT CULLING COWS SO CLOSELY THIS FALL. SAVE ONE OR TWO MORE HEIFERS AND INCREASE THE SIZE OF HERDS BY ADDING HEIFERS IN EXCESS OF NORMAL AND SELLING FEWER OLD COWS.

"OTHER METHODS ARE TO FEED CALVES SKIM MILK AND CALF MEALS AT AN EARLY AGE AND TO MAINTAIN HIGH QUALITY BY IMPROVED METHODS OF HANDLING.

"LOSS OF PRODUCTION CAN BE DECREASED BY MORE ADEQUATE ATTENTION TO ANIMAL DISEASES."

# INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

## United States Department of Agriculture

FROM  
(NEVADA USDA DEFENSE BOARD)  
#104 - 1941-11-24-B&AB-450

FARMERS SHOULD ORDER  
FARM MACHINERY  
REPAIRS AT ONCE

NEVADA FARMERS SHOULD CHECK THEIR FARM MACHINERY AND ORDER NEEDED PARTS AND REPAIRS AT ONCE IF THEY ARE TO KEEP UP PRODUCTION, E. A. SETTELMAYER, WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR NEVADA, ANNOUNCE THIS WEEK.

ANNOUNCING A NATION-WIDE FARM MACHINERY REPAIR PROGRAM, SETTELMAYER SAID FARMERS SHOULD NOTIFY THEIR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE BOARD, IF PARTS CANNOT BE OBTAINED.

"THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE BOARD HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO ORGANIZE AND CARRY OUT ITS SHARE OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM TO ASSIST FARMERS TO REPAIR THEIR FARM EQUIPMENT BY THE END OF THE COMING YEAR," HE SAID.

THIS PROGRAM WILL EXTEND FROM SEEING THAT FACILITIES AND MECHANICS FOR REPAIR ARE AVAILABLE TO ASSISTANCE IN GETTING PARTS.

NO PRIORITIES ARE NEEDED FOR FARM MACHINERY PARTS, BUT FARMERS SHOULD ORDER REPAIRS EARLY AS DEFENSE CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE MORE TIME BETWEEN ORDERING AND DELIVERY, ACCORDING TO SETTELMAYER. THERE WILL BE MUCH LESS MACHINERY BUILT THIS YEAR, SINCE STEEL IS NEEDED FOR DEFENSE. INDIVIDUAL FARMERS DO NOT NEED PRIORITIES FOR FARM MACHINERY PURCHASE.

(MORE)

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1941-12-1-#107-A&AB-250-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

NEVADA'S EGG GOAL  
DEMANDS INCREASE  
OF 16 EGGS PER HEN

NEVADA'S GOAL OF A 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN EGG PRODUCTION CALLED FOR BY THE FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE PROGRAM, CAN BE REACHED, IF, BY BETTER FEEDING, AVERAGE PRODUCTION CAN BE RAISED FROM 113 TO 129 EGGS PER HEN, V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID THIS WEEK.

"NEXT TO BEEF PRODUCTION, THE LARGEST FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE PRODUCTION INCREASE ASKED OF NEVADA IS IN POULTRY," SCOTT STATED.

"COMMERCIAL POULTRYMEN GET A PRODUCTION OF FROM 180 TO 200 EGGS PER HEN. IF OUR AVERAGE PRODUCTION WERE RAISED TO 129 EGGS, THE GOAL WOULD BE REACHED.

"WE URGE FARMERS TO FEED MORE HIGH PROTEIN MASH. THEY SHOULD EXAMINE AND TREAT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITES. THEY SHOULD FOLLOW IMPROVED PRACTICES IN COLLECTING AND HANDLING EGGS, AND IT WOULD BE WISE TO INCREASE PURCHASE OF CHICKS IN 1942 UP TO HOUSING CAPACITY."

THE NEVADA U.S.D.A. DEFENSE BOARD IS SEEKING TO RAISE THE EGG PRODUCTION OF NEVADA'S ESTIMATED 251,000 HENS FROM 2,249,800 DOZENS TO 2,601,800 DOZENS. IT IS HOPED TO INCREASE AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER HEN FROM NINE DOZENS TO 10.3 DOZENS.

"EGGS ARE NEEDED IN LARGE QUANTITIES FOR LEND-LEASE PURPOSES

SCOTT SAID.

(MORE)

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CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR . . . . . A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.

"MOREOVER, HIGHER WAGES AND MORE EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY HAVE GREATLY INCREASED THE DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR EGGS.

"THIS INCREASED DEMAND, TOGETHER WITH THE LAW REQUIRING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF PARITY FOR EGGS, CHICKENS, HOGS, AND EVAPORATED AND DRIED SKIM MILK, MAKES IT NOT ONLY PATRIOTIC BUT PROFITABLE TO INCREASE EGG PRODUCTION."

METHODS OF GROWING  
MORE PORK TOLD  
BY EXTENSION MAN

FOUR WAYS BY WHICH THE FARMERS OF NEVADA CAN INCREASE PORK PRODUCTION AND HELP TOWARD MEETING THE FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE GOAL FOR THE STATE WERE OUTLINED THIS WEEK BY L. E. CLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

A STATE GOAL OF 5,384,000 POUNDS OF LIVE WEIGHT HOGS HAS BEEN SET BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENSE BOARD FOR NEVADA FOR 1942.

PRODUCTION IN 1941 IS ESTIMATED AT 5,208,000 POUNDS, REQUIRING A 15 PERCENT BOOST IN ORDER TO MEET THE FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE GOAL FOR PORK PRODUCTS NEXT YEAR.

AN ESTIMATED SAVING OF THREE THOUSAND MORE PIGS IN THE SPRING OF 1942 AND MADE TO WEIGH AN AVERAGE OF 160 POUNDS WILL ACHIEVE THE GOAL, CLINE SAID.

SOME DEFINITE WAYS IN WHICH THE GOAL MAY BE REACHED IN NEVADA CLINE OUTLINED THIS WEEK AS FOLLOWS:

1. BREED 15 PERCENT MORE SOWS AND GILTS THIS FALL, IN ORDER TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SPRING LITTERS, AND GROW THESE PIGS TO MATURITY BY DECEMBER 1942.

2. IMPROVE FARROWING PENS BY CONSTRUCTING GUARD RAILS AND PROVIDING BETTER SHELTER SO AS TO SAVE MORE PIGS IN EACH LITTER.

(MORE)

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CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR . . . . . A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.

3. SEE THAT SOWS AND PIGS ARE FREE FROM EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PARASITES. PIGS INFESTED INSIDE AND OUT CANNOT BE PROFITABLE. SURE AND EASY TREATMENTS ARE AVAILABLE. SEE YOUR COUNTY AGENT IF HELP IS NEEDED.

4. KEEP FARROWING AND FEEDING PENS CLEAN AND GET RID OF STAGNANT WATER AND MUDHOLES. THESE ARE SOURCES OF DISEASE AND PARASITES THAT TAKE AWAY THE PROFITS.

PIGS FARROWED THIS FALL AND WINTER, ACCORDING TO CLINE, NEED BETTER PROTECTION FROM COLD WEATHER AND UNSANITARY CONDITIONS IF THEY ARE TO BE SAVED AND MADE PROFITABLE THAN DO SPRING PIGS THAT HAVE WAR SUNNY WEATHER AND PASTURES TO SUPPLY GREEN FEED.

THE PORK PRODUCER, HE SAID, HAS BEEN GIVEN REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF A FAIR PRICE FOR HIS INCREASED OUTPUT DURING 1942 THROUGH GOVERNMENT PURCHASES UNDER THE LEASE-LEND LEGISLATION AND HAS MORE PRICE PROTECTION THAN PRODUCERS OF MANY OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS.

GOALS BY COUNTIES FOR PRODUCTION OF HOGS LIVE WEIGHT FOR 1942 ARE:

WASHOE-STOREY, INCREASE FROM AN ESTIMATED 359,000 POUNDS IN 1941 TO 371,000 POUNDS; DOUGLAS-ORMSBY, INCREASE FROM 1,073,200 IN 1941 TO 1,133,000 POUNDS; LYON-MINERAL, 1,354,000 TO 1,502,000; CHURCHILL, 729,100 TO 795,000; PERSHING 333,300 TO 384,000; ELKO, 541,600 TO 588,000; HUMBOLDT, 52,000 TO 58,000; EUREKA, 57,300 TO 62,000; LANDER 67,700 TO 73,000; WHITE PINE, 145,800 TO 154,000; NYE-ESMERALD 88,500 TO 93,000; LINCOLN, 244,800 TO 297,000; CLARK, 161,400 TO 172,000.

NEVADA STAMP LIST  
FOR DECEMBER  
INCLUDES 16 FOODS

SIXTEEN FOOD ITEMS, INCLUDING PORK, BUTTER AND FRESH GRAPE-FRUIT, ARE ON THE NEVADA BLUE STAMP FOODS LIST DESIGNATED FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER BY THE U. S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE R. WICKARD, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY K. C. MAY, AREA SUPERVISOR FOR THE USDA SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION.

FOLLOWING IS THE COMPLETE LIST WHICH STAMP PLAN CUSTOMERS MAY PURCHASE WITH BLUE FOOD STAMPS DURING DECEMBER: PORK (ALL CUTS FRESH, INCLUDING CHILLED OR FROZEN, SALTED, CURED, SMOKED, BUT NOT COOKED OR PACKED IN METAL OR GLASS CONTAINERS); BUTTER; CORN MEAL; SHELL EGGS; RAISINS, DRIED PRUNES; HOMINY GRITS; DRY EDIBLE BEANS; WHEAT AND WHOLE WHEAT (GRAHAM) FLOUR; ENRICHED WHEAT FLOUR; FRESH GRAPE FRUIT; FRESH PEARS; FRESH APPLES, FRESH ORANGES; AND ALL FRESH VEGETABLES, INCLUDING POTATOES.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FOOD RETAILERS WHO HANDLE STAMP PLAN BUSINESS IN NEVADA WILL HAVE THE NEW LIST ON DISPLAY BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, MAY STATED.

THE BLUE STAMP FOODS LIST PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS WHICH ARE ASSISTING FARMERS IN THE FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE PRODUCTION DRIVE NOW IN PROGRESS, HE POINTED OUT.

"IN ADDITION TO THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF BLUE STAMP FOODS TO FAMILIES WHO ARE UNABLE TO BUY THE FOOD NECESSARY FOR ADEQUATE HEALTH, THE LIST HELPS TO STABILIZE PRICES WHICH FARMERS RECEIVE FOR

(MORE)

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CECIL W. GREEL, DIRECTOR . . . . . A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR. . . . .



THEIR TOTAL PRODUCTION OF BLUE STAMP COMMODITIES," HE SAID,

"THE ADDED MARKET AMONG LOW-BUDGET FAMILIES, AND PRICE-STABILIZING EFFECT OF BLUE STAMP SALES, AMOUNTING TO \$10,000,000 MONTHLY FOR THE NATION, ARE ENCOURAGING FARMERS TO MEET PRODUCTION DEMANDS NOW UPON THEM UNDER THE FOOD-FOR-DEFENSE PROGRAM."

MORE HOGS NEEDED  
ON NEVADA FARMS  
EXTENSION MAN SAYS

NEVADA NEEDS TO PRODUCE MORE HOGS, ACCORDING TO L. E. CLINE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NOT ONLY IS NEVADA DEPENDENT UPON OTHER STATES FOR 60 PERCENT OF ITS PORK, HE SAYS, BUT MORE HOGS ARE NEEDED FOR THE FARMERS OF THE STATE TO SUPPLY THEIR PART OF THE FOOD-FOR-FREEDOM NATIONAL GOAL.

LESS THAN HALF OF THE FARMERS IN THE STATE RAISE HOGS, ACCORDING TO CLINE, AND MANY OF THESE COULD PRODUCE PORK PROFITABLY AS WELL AS HELP WITH THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

ABOUT 20,000 HOGS ARE OFFERED FOR SLAUGHTER IN NEVADA EACH YEAR, AND, FOR THE GOOD OF THE STATE AND FOR DEFENSE, CLINE BELIEVES THIS NUMBER SHOULD BE MORE THAN DOUBLED.

THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA CONSUME MORE PORK PER CAPITA THAN MOST STATES AND THE LARGER PROPORTION OF IT COMES FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE, HE STATES. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY WITHIN THE STATE WOULD AVERT THE NEED FOR SUCH LARGE IMPORTATIONS AND WOULD MAKE NEVADA SELF-SUSTAINING IN THIS RESPECT.

PORK PRODUCTS CONSTITUTE MORE THAN 40 PERCENT OF THE MEAT SUPPLY OF THE NATION, ACCORDING TO CLINE, WHILE THIS PERCENTAGE IS EXCEEDED IN NEVADA.

NEVADA'S QUOTA FOR 1942 UNDER THE FOOD FOR DEFENSE PROGRAM IS 3 PERCENT INCREASE OR 600 HOGS MORE THAN WERE PRODUCED IN 1941.

(MORE)

THE INCREASED NUMBER WILL HAVE TO COME FROM THE PIG CROP OF THIS FALL AND NEXT SPRING, CLINE SAYS, BUT WILL IN NO WISE MEET THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA ALONE.

"THE UNITED STATES LEND-LEASE PROGRAM WILL MAKE HEAVY DRAFTS ON THE PORK SUPPLY OF THE NATION", CLINE SAYS.

"IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 10 PERCENT OF THE PORK AND 25 PERCENT OF THE LARD SUPPLIES PRODUCED IN 1942 WILL BE EXPORTED.

"FOR THIS REASON A NATIONAL INCREASE OF 5 PERCENT OF PORK PRODUCTS IN 1942 HAS BEEN ASKED BY THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE THIS INCREASE, THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAS PLEDGED THE PRODUCERS TO SUPPORT PRICES UP TO 85 PERCENT OF PARITY. THE PRESENT AVERAGE PRICES ARE PRACTICALLY AT PARITY.

"THE BREEDING INTENTIONS REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR LAST JUNE INDICATED AN INCREASE IN THE 1941 FALL PIG CROP OVER THE SAME PERIOD IN 1940 OF APPROXIMATELY 13 PERCENT, BUT IT IS ESTIMATED THAT WITH THIS INCREASE, PLUS A REASONABLE INCREASE IN THE 1942 SPRING CROP AND AFTER THE EXPORT NEEDS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR, THE SUPPLIES LEFT FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS WILL JUST ABOUT EQUAL THOSE OF 1941.

"THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORTS INDICATE THAT 1942 PRICES MAY NOT ADVANCE OVER THE 1941 PRICES TO THE SAME EXTENT THAT LAST YEAR'S PRICES ADVANCED OVER THOSE OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR BUT THAT PROFITABLE PRICES ARE ANTICIPATED BECAUSE OF THE EXPECTED INCREASED DEMAND."

MAY TO DECEMBER 1941 AVERAGE TOP PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO, CLINE SAID, WERE APPROXIMATELY \$11.32 PER HUNDRED POUNDS, VARYING FROM \$9.50 PER HUNDRED POUNDS IN MAY TO \$13.25 IN SEPTEMBER. PRICES MADE A SEASONAL WINTER DROP THIS YEAR TO \$11.15 PER HUNDRED BY THE FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THESE PRICES ARE APPROXIMATELY \$4.50 PER HUNDRED MORE THAN FOR THE SAME PERIOD IN 1940.

# INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

## United States Department of Agriculture

FROM  
NEVADA USDA DEFENSE BOARD  
12-1941-12-22-B&AB-300

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

FARMERS OF NEVADA  
WILL RAISE  
"FOOD-FOR-FREEDOM"

NEVADA FARMERS AND RANCHERS THIS WEEK WERE ON RECORD AS WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORTERS OF THE "FOOD-FOR-FREEDOM" PROGRAM LAUNCHED THIS FALL.

WITH NEARLY ALL OF THE STATE'S RAISERS OF FOOD SURVEYED INDIVIDUALLY BY THE NEVADA USDA DEFENSE BOARD, INDICATIONS ARE THAT EVERY GOAL OF INCREASED PRODUCTION SET BY THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR NEVADA FOR 1942 WILL BE MET.

IN MOST CASES, ACCORDING TO E. A. SETTELMAYER, WASHOE COUNTY RANCHER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, THE FARMERS AND STOCKMEN HAVE REPORTED THAT THEY WILL CONSIDERABLY EXCEED THE PRODUCTION REQUESTED.

THE STATE DEFENSE BOARD THIS WEEK COMMENDED THE FARMERS OF THE STATE FOR THEIR FINE SPIRIT OF PRODUCING FOOD TO FEED THE ARMED FORCES AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE NATION AND TO SUPPLY NEEDED FOOD FOR THE ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GOALS SET FOR THE STATE BY THE U.S.A., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE MET AND MANY EXCEEDED, ACCORDING TO INDICATIONS, INCLUDE 2 PERCENT INCREASE IN MILK, OR A 1942 PRODUCTION OF 120 MILLION POUNDS, 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN EGGS, OR 2,588 THOUSAND DOZEN PRODUCED IN 1942; 3 PERCENT JUMP IN THE MARKETING AND FARM SLAUGHTER OF HOGS, REQUIRING A 1942 PRODUCTION OF 5,684 THOUSAND POUNDS; 20 PERCENT INCREASE IN MARKETING AND FARM SLAUGHTER OF BEEF AND VEAL, WHICH MEANS A 1942 PRODUCTION OF 102,288 THOUSAND POUNDS; 1 PERCENT INCREASE IN LAMB AND MUTTON, A TOTAL 1942 PRODUCTION FOR THE STATE OF 26,500 THOUSAND POUNDS; AND AN INCREASE IN GARDENS ON FARMS TO BRING THE NUMBER TO 2,200 FOR THE STATE

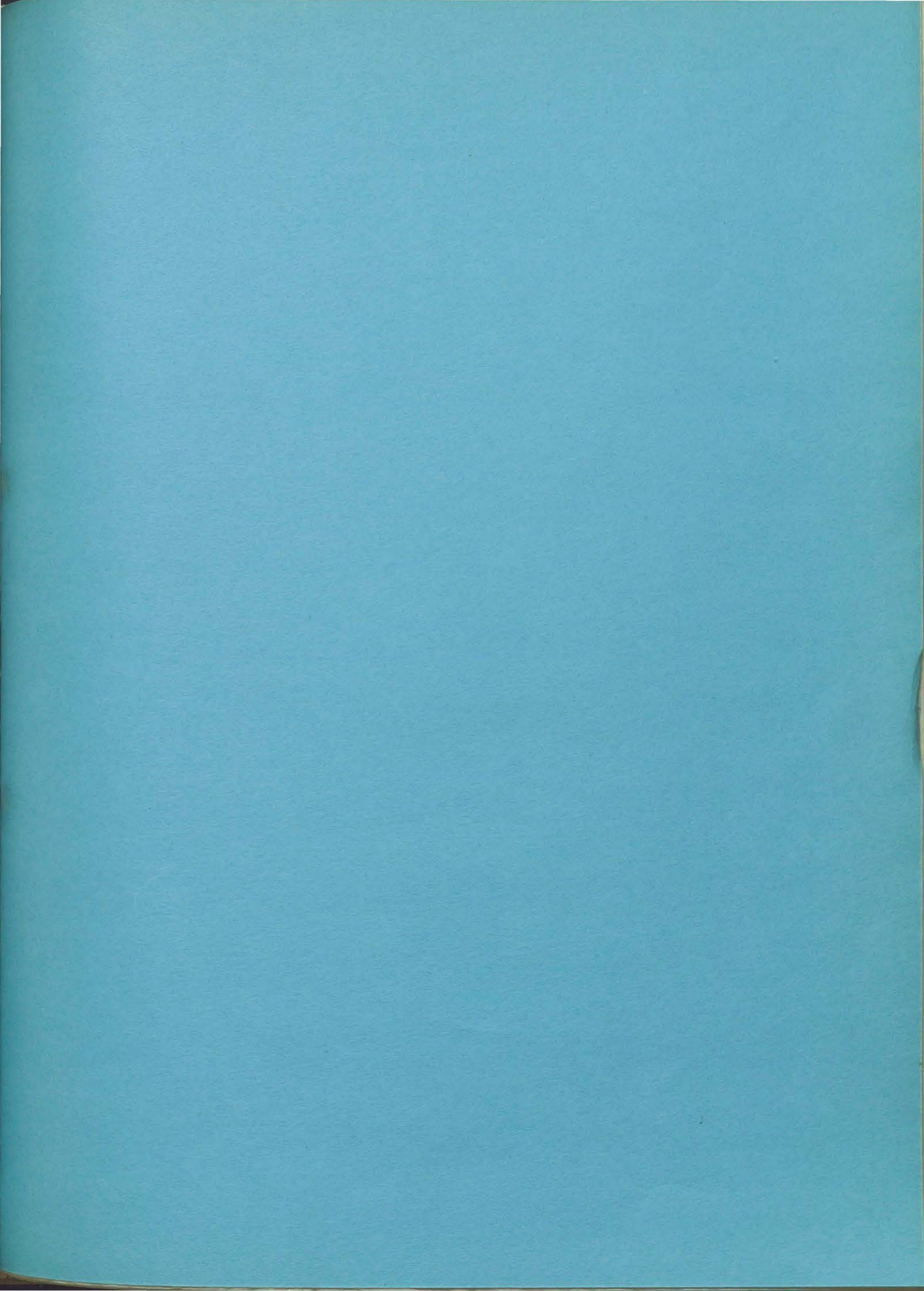
WITH THE UNITED STATES ON A WAR FOOTING SINCE DECEMBER 7,  
ETTELMEYER EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT NEVADA FARMERS WILL PRODUCE  
EVEN MORE NEXT YEAR THAN THEY HAD PLANNED, SINCE THE SURVEY WAS CON-  
DUCTED BEFORE THAT DATE.

AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION FOR 1942 OVER 1941 OF 2 PERCENT HAS BEEN SET AS THE GOAL FOR NEVADA BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE "FOOD-FOR-FREEDOM" DRIVE.

WITH A 1941 ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF 118 MILLION POUNDS OF MILK, THIS WILL MEAN, CLINE SAYS, A 1942 OUTPUT OF ABOUT 120 MILLION POUNDS, WHICH, IN TURN, WILL REQUIRE 420 MORE COWS OR A GAIN IN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE PRESENT NUMBER OF 3.5 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT PER COW OR 10 GALLONS OF MILK MORE PER ANIMAL.

"THIS IS NOT A DIFFICULT GOAL AND CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED," HE SAID, "BY BETTER FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT AND THE ADDITION OF A FEW HIGH CLASS YOUNG DAIRY COWS TO THE HERDS."

DAIRY FARMERS OF THE STATE ALREADY HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY WILL DO THEIR PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE BY MEETING THE GOAL, AND CLINE BELIEVES THEY ALSO HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO STEP UP PRODUCTION TO MEET THE INCREASED STATE NEEDS.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
CECIL W. CREEL  
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in  
Soil Conservation

For the Period  
November 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941

Otto R. Shulz  
Extension Soil Conservationist



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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

- I. NAME OF PROJECT     III Extension Work in Soil Conservation  
II. PERIOD COVERED     November 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding formulated between the Agricultural Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, an Extension Soil Conservationist was appointed on July 1, 1937. This Memorandum of Understanding provides for educational work through the State Extension Service in furtherance of soil conservation, on such areas and to such extent as may be mutually agreed upon by the state director of Extension and the state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service; and, the encouragement of legally constituted soil conservation associations or districts so constituted by law to provide for general, effective, and permanent erosion control. It further provides through the office of the state coordinator for furthering unity for purpose among state agencies in all development of plans, cooperative arrangements, soil conservation legislation, and policies of soil conservation, to the end that a coordinated soil conservation program for the state may be effected.

The Soil Conservation Program, as formulated by the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee and approved by the Soil Conservation Service, provides for project demonstration areas, CCC camps, soil conservation associations or districts, and general land-use and soil conservation practices to be followed

in the development of the work in the State. The object of this program is to bring about a realization of the seriousness of losses due to erosion and to demonstrate the various practical measures of erosion control and practices for conserving soil and moisture through proper land utilization.

#### ORGANIZATION:

The Soil Conservation Service in this state functions under the supervision of Harry E. Reddick, Regional Conservator of Region No. 10 which includes California and Nevada, with the Regional Office located at Berkeley, California. Mr. George Hardman is the state coordinator for the State of Nevada with headquarters at the University of Nevada in Reno.

Two area offices are also located within the state--one at Caliente with Albert Sanders, area conservationist, in charge; and the other at Yerington and headed by Ray Carberry, area conservationist. These offices are responsible for the administration of all Soil Conservation Service activities within their respective areas.

#### OBJECTIVES:

The duties of the Extension Soil Conservationist, as outlined in the Plan of Work approved by the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, are as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of this specialist to coordinate the activities of the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Extension Service in the educational phases of the State Soil Conservation Program.

2. The state soil conservationist, working through special agents or directly with county agents, will:
  - a. Assist county agents in:
    - (1) Conducting soil conservation demonstrations with individual farmers.
    - (2) Selecting soil conservation committees.
    - (3) Organizing soil conservation associations.
    - (4) Developing county or association soil conservation programs based on the State Soil Conservation Program.
  - b. Prepare subject matter information for 4-H club members and vocational classes.
  - c. Set up exhibits for use at state and county fairs and such occasions in cooperation with the regional information office and state extension editor.
  - d. Conduct farm tours in cooperation with county agents for inspection of soil conservation demonstrations.
  - e. Address farmers meetings and other groups on need for the appropriate measures of erosion control and practices for conserving soil and moisture.
  - f. Secure services of subject-matter specialists of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Experiment Station for assistance in the program as need arises.

g. Distribute information through method demonstrations, the press, film strips, and radio, in cooperation with the regional information office and state extension editor.

3. The state soil conservationist, working through the county extension agents, the Soil Conservation Service, or directly with the parties concerned will:

- a. Inform the state extension workers of the provisions of the State Soil Conservation Districts Law.
- b. Conduct educational programs on provisions of the Act in areas selected by the State Soil Conservation Committee in which the first educational work should be started.
- c. Assist the State Soil Conservation Committee in determining the need, economic advisability, and the correct size for administrative purposes of proposed districts, assist in preparing boundaries and legal descriptions of districts, selection of supervisors, and otherwise assist in organizing districts.
- d. Cooperate with the state coordinator and the district supervisors in formulating plans of operations for legally organized districts.
- e. Assist in informing people of the districts of the plans formulated for the districts.

## GOALS:

The specific goals as submitted in the Plan of Work for the year, are as follows:

1. Assist in the organization of Soil Conservation Districts under the State Soil Conservation Districts Law, in cooperation with the state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service and the State Soil Conservation Committee.
2. Assist in the preparation of district programs, work plans, and cooperative agreements between districts, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies.
3. Cooperate with county agents, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and other agencies to encourage better utilization of forage crops, and the conservation of soil and water on range and farm lands.
4. Cooperate with county agents, Soil Conservation Service, and the Soils Department of the Nevada Experiment Station, in establishing test plots in counties to determine possibilities of use of commercial fertilizers in the soil conservation program.
5. Show color slides prepared in 1940, illustrating conservation practices and methods of erosion control at Farm Center, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Future Farmers, and other meetings.

6. Assist county agents and Soil Conservation Service technicians in holding a tour of conservation practices established in southern Nevada.
7. Arrange for R. B. Radford, of the Regional Information Section of the Soil Conservation Service, to take photographs, in cooperation with the county agents, of conservation practices in Nevada for showing at educational meetings.
8. Assist county agents and farmers in establishing additional off-area individual farm plans in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.
9. Cooperate with state and county agricultural land-use planning committees in forwarding the land-use planning program.
10. Assist in the preparation of plans for developing the 4-H camp site at Lake Tahoe, and with arrangements for the 1941 State 4-H Club camp.
11. Attend meetings of district supervisors, State and County Farm Bureaus, Extension and Soil Conservation Service conferences, and other meetings related to the program.

## METHODS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Soil Conservation programs have been stressed throughout the state and many conservation measures have been effectively carried out by farmers cooperating with federal agencies. Of the vast area of federal owned lands within the state, a major portion is now included either within national forests and administered by the Forest Service or is in grazing districts and administered by the Grazing Service. Both of these agencies have CCC camps assigned to them, and in cooperation with farmers are effectively carrying out conservation programs on these lands.

On the privately owned lands, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and other federal and state agencies are cooperating with farmers in promoting soil and water conservation practices and programs.

During the past year the work of the Soil Conservation Service has continued to extend from demonstration projects and areas within the districts to all sections of the state by conducting additional off-area demonstration farms in cooperation with the Nevada Extension Service. However, the most intensive work of the Soil Conservation Service was carried on in the area included within the seven organized districts.

It is gratifying to report that the specific goals as set out in the program of work for this year have been accomplished and each is reported on as follows:

1. On September 5, 1941 a petition was presented to the State Soil Conservation Committee requesting the organ-



ization of the White Pine Soil Conservation District. After due consideration, the State Committee set October 10, 1941 as the date for the hearing within the district, with legal notice for same being published in the Ely Daily Times on October 1st and 8th. Cecil W. Creel, Director of the Nevada Extension Service, acted as chairman of the hearing and appointed the writer to act as secretary. After explaining the purpose of the hearing, the chairman called on George Hardman, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, who further explained the steps necessary for completing the organization of the district and outlined the assistance available from the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies to organized districts.

After a number of questions and answers the representative group of farmers present unanimously requested that the State Committee continue with the organization of the district which would include all of White Pine County.

On October 21st the State Committee met and after considering the report of the hearing, determined to continue with the organization of the district. The date for holding a referendum was set for November 13th with legal notice for same appearing in the Ely Daily Times November 3rd and 10th.

Farmers of the county have volunteered their services to act as officers of election during the referendum in the various precincts, three of which have been established to simplify voting for the farmers of the county.

The interest shown by the local farmers indicates that a favorable vote will be cast.

The county agent interested farmers of this county to attend a conservation tour of Clark and Lincoln counties where projects conducted by soil conservation districts in these counties were visited which was very effective in stimulating interest in district activities.

The work of the Soil Conservation Service, with Water Facilities projects and a number of Soil Conservation-Extension off-area farm demonstrations within the county were also effective means of stimulating interest in district activities.

The county extension agent carried on the educational activities within the county and secured the approval and assistance of the County Farm Bureau and the County Land-Use Planning Committee in forwarding the organization of the district.

The Extension Conservationist assisted the county agent in preparing proper forms and explaining details of district organization in accordance with the State Law. Conferences were also held with George Hardman, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service; Albert Sanders, Area Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, the county agent, and leading farmers, to discuss district activities, boundary lines, etc. Assistance was also rendered the State Soil Conservation Committee in preparing proper forms, establishing boundary lines, and

setting dates for hearings and referendums.

2. The Soil Conservation district supervisors are looked upon as the leaders to carry out conservation programs within districts. Memorandums of understandings between the supervisors and the Department of Agriculture are in effect in all of the seven organized districts. Supplemental memorandums of understanding, with the Soil Conservation Service, have been signed for securing planting stock, use of equipment, and CCC labor to further promote the Soil Conservation programs within districts. Agreements were also perfected with the Forest Service for use of CCC labor for carrying out district conservation programs in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the district supervisors.

Assistance was rendered to district supervisors by county extension agents and Soil Conservation Service personnel in the preparation of regular district semi-annual reports. County agents were furnished with reporting outlines and kept informed of the correct procedure in district activities.

In cooperation with George Hardman, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, conferences were attended with county agents and Soil Conservation Service technicians at which time district programs were discussed, and plans formulated for getting the programs into operation.

3. Conferences were held with directors and personnel of all federal agencies operating in soil and moisture conservation programs within the state and it is gratifying to report that a very fine spirit of cooperation has been evidenced by all groups. Probably the outstanding examples of this cooperation are shown in the various conservation tours which were conducted with the different agencies participating. These tours permitted the agencies to view with farmers the work of other agencies and see how the various programs were effectively coordinated into a unified conservation program for large areas.
4. Arrangements were completed with Ed Redanzone, Lyon County Extension agent, and Forrest Willhite, of the Soils Department of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, for carrying on a cooperative project for the purpose of studying the mineral deficiencies of the soil in this area. Experimental plots, covering the elements of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and various combinations of these elements, were set up on three farms where wheat, corn, and potatoes were the crops grown.

Results from these various crops are as follows:

Wheat: A very heavy application of fertilizer was applied broadcast with the thought in mind that if a larger application did the work, a rate per acre test could be worked out later on, on the most promising treatment. Nitrogen gave an increase of 2.2 bushels

per acre and phosphorus an increase of 1.4 bushels per acre. The combination of nitrogen and phosphorus increased the yield over no treatment 3.5 bushels per acre. This increase was due to 225 pounds of 8-25-0. The test weight per bushel of the no treatment was 58.1 pounds while that of the nitrogen and phosphate plot was 60.0 pounds. There was 2% more moisture in no treatment than in the nitrogen and phosphorus plot, all which materially improved the quality of the wheat. It is contemplated that this work will be continued in 1942 using various rates of a nitrogen phosphate fertilizer to determine if this type of fertilizer will be profitable.

Corn. In other stations corn has often proved one of the best indicator crops for response to added minerals. That is if a response is obtained with corn, then other crops follow in their response. With this in mind an extension experimental setup, for determining the mineral deficiencies of one of the soils in this area was established. In this case both rate and combination were considered. In addition to the mineral study a manure test plot was tried. The corn was harvested at silage time and a section left for grain harvest. The grain harvest data has not been completed to date. The data secured for the silage, while not conclusive,

indicates a possible two ton increase from nitrogen and phosphorus additions.

Alfalfa. Two cooperative plots were established in the spring of 1941--no observed differences appearing during the year.

Potatoes. Since 16-20-0 is an established fertilizer treatment in this section, the effect of adding potassium to the analyses as well as the variation of the analyses (such as a 6-30-0) was deemed advisable. A small increase was noted with analysis of lower nitrogen and phosphorus content with addition of potassium which warrants additional trials with this experiment.

As it was planned that this program should be carried on over a series of years before results could become conclusive, the results secured this year will only be used as indications in carrying on the program next year.

As the program continues and conclusive results reached, the recommendations will be of considerable value to soil conservationists in developing and amending farm plans in this area. Therefore, we are observing these plots and looking forward to the results with considerable interest.

5. Kodachrome slides have been used very effectively in showing farmers the various soil conservation practices being put into effect on Nevada farms.

It is found that these pictures are received with interest because of their local application. The farmers in many cases know the individual on whose farm the pictures were taken and if he has like conditions knows that the practice is also applicable to his farm. These pictures were used in illustrated lectures at Farm Center meetings, at a state-wide meeting of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration County Committeemen, at Future Farmer classes, the conservation class of the College of Agriculture, and the agricultural club of the College of Agriculture.

A series of ninety-six colored slides was prepared and shown in the Extension Service booth at the Nevada State Fair. This series of slides illustrated the various types of erosion most common in Nevada with methods of control and other conservation practices that are effectively used by Nevada farmers.

6. The value of tours as an educational means of informing farmers of conservation practices and developing their interest in the application of such practices was stressed at the Annual Extension Agents' Conference held in Reno during the first part of January, 1941. During the year many of the agents requested assistance from the writer in planning and arranging for county tours which were conducted and well attended by farmers of the counties. Other federal and state agencies extended their full cooperation in assisting with the tours. The writer had the opportu-

nity of attending several of these tours and it was gratifying to see the interest shown by those attending and hear the favorable comments on various projects visited.

The first tour was attended in Lyon County on April 3rd which was arranged for by County Agent Recanzone in cooperation with the Grazing Service. Approximately thirty livestock operators and representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Adjustment Administration were present. Various types of projects being completed by the Grazing Service on public lands for the conservation of range lands were viewed. The major projects in this area consisted of water developments and drift fences to control the distribution of stock to promote better utilization of ranges.

Assistance was given to county agents Louie Gardella and John Wittwer in arranging for a tour in Lincoln and Clark Counties in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Grazing Service, Fish and Wild Life Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, county farm bureaus, and Soil Conservation district supervisors of districts in these counties. County agents from other counties encouraged farmers to attend this tour which was of value in getting farmers from other counties interested in seeing how complete programs can be carried out with all federal, state, and local agencies cooperating.



This tour materially assisted in creating additional interest for the organization of the White Pine Soil Conservation District.

Through the cooperation of the CCC Camps of the Grazing Service and Soil Conservation Service, one night's lodging was provided for those from other counties attending the tour while the CCC Camp of the Forest Service provided the lodging for two nights in Clark County. This cooperation made it possible to keep the group together and provided the opportunity of holding a night meeting at the CCC Camp, when representatives of the various agencies spoke on conservation and flood control programs.

As the projects of the various agencies were viewed on the tour, a representative of that agency explained in detail the operation of the specific project and the part it played in a complete conservation program for the area.

Two tours were attended in July--one in Lyon County and the other in Douglas County. These tours were conducted in a similar manner by the county agents of the respective counties in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies having demonstrations within the counties.

On the following pages are copies of programs of the Lincoln and Clark County tours, illustrating the material prepared for the projects visited, together with copies of news stories showing the type of publicity received for these tours, and a few pictures showing the types of projects visited.



CLARK COUNTY FARM BUREAU  
 MOAPA-VIRGIN VALLEYS SOIL  
 CONSERVATION DISTRICTS,  
 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

(From Misc. Pub. #403, U.S.D.A.)

TO TAXPAYERS OF CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DEAR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATE WORKERS:

Do you know that as a consequence of unheeded calls of nature that Clark County has suffered losses amounting to over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars since 1910—just through floods only—some of which had their inception in that which once was nothing but a cow trail, a wagon wheel track, or an unguarded plow furrow?!?!

Today as a consequence of our not heeding Mother Nature's calls, there are ranches in each the Meadow Valley Wash and Virgin River watersheds that are in no safer location than that which is shown in above illustration. If some drastic steps are not taken at once what will such a place look like in the next 20 years?

Here is something for every tax payer in each Clark and Lincoln Counties to think about.

As one means of approaching this problem and turning the trick toward a profit for everyone, you are cordially invited to be present at a field day for observation and study of actual range and field demonstration work designed to prevent further losses indicated in the foregoing.

The field trip will begin at Pioche 8:15 a.m., M.S.T., April 22, and will continue to various Lincoln County Points with supper at Alamo, Pahranaagat Valley; thence to Moapa Valley for the night. From CCC Camps, Moapa Area, April 23 at 8:00 a.m., P.S.T., to cover Moapa-Virgin Valley Areas,—and then April 24, the party will leave for the Las Vegas-Searchlight Areas for Grazing Service demonstrations.

For further details look for follow-up notices but keep the dates April 22, 23 and 24 reserved for these field trips.

Cordially

*Lester Lills*

Lester Lills, Secretary  
 Clark County Farm Bureau

*Edwin Marshall*

Edwin Marshall, Chairman  
 Moapa Soil Conservation District

*Max Hafen*

Max Hafen, Chairman  
 Virgin Soil Con. District



FIELD TOUR  
OF  
SOIL-WATER CONSERVATION, FLOOD CONTROL  
RANGE AND WILD LIFE IMPROVEMENT  
in the  
HOAPA - VIRGIN VALLEYS  
CLARK COUNTY  
NEVADA  
APRIL 23, 1941



THIS FIELD TOUR IS SPONSORED

BY THE

CLARK COUNTY FARM BUREAU

THE MOAPA AND VIRGIN VALLEYS SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

AND THE

CLARK COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

--- SHOWING ---

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, EROSION AND

FLOOD CONTROL, RANGE AND WILD LIFE IMPROVEMENT

PROJECTS

COMPLETED IN COOPERATION WITH THE

FOLLOWING AGENCIES:

NEVADA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

FOREST SERVICE

DISASTER LOAN CORPORATION

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

GRAZING SERVICE

L.D.S. CHURCH

FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE

CLARK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

IRRIGATION COMPANIES

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND OTHER

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

IN THE

VIRGIN - MOAPA - LAS VEGAS

AND

MEADOW VALLEYS

CLARK - LINCOLN COUNTIES

NEVADA

## DEMONSTRATION TOUR SCHEDULE

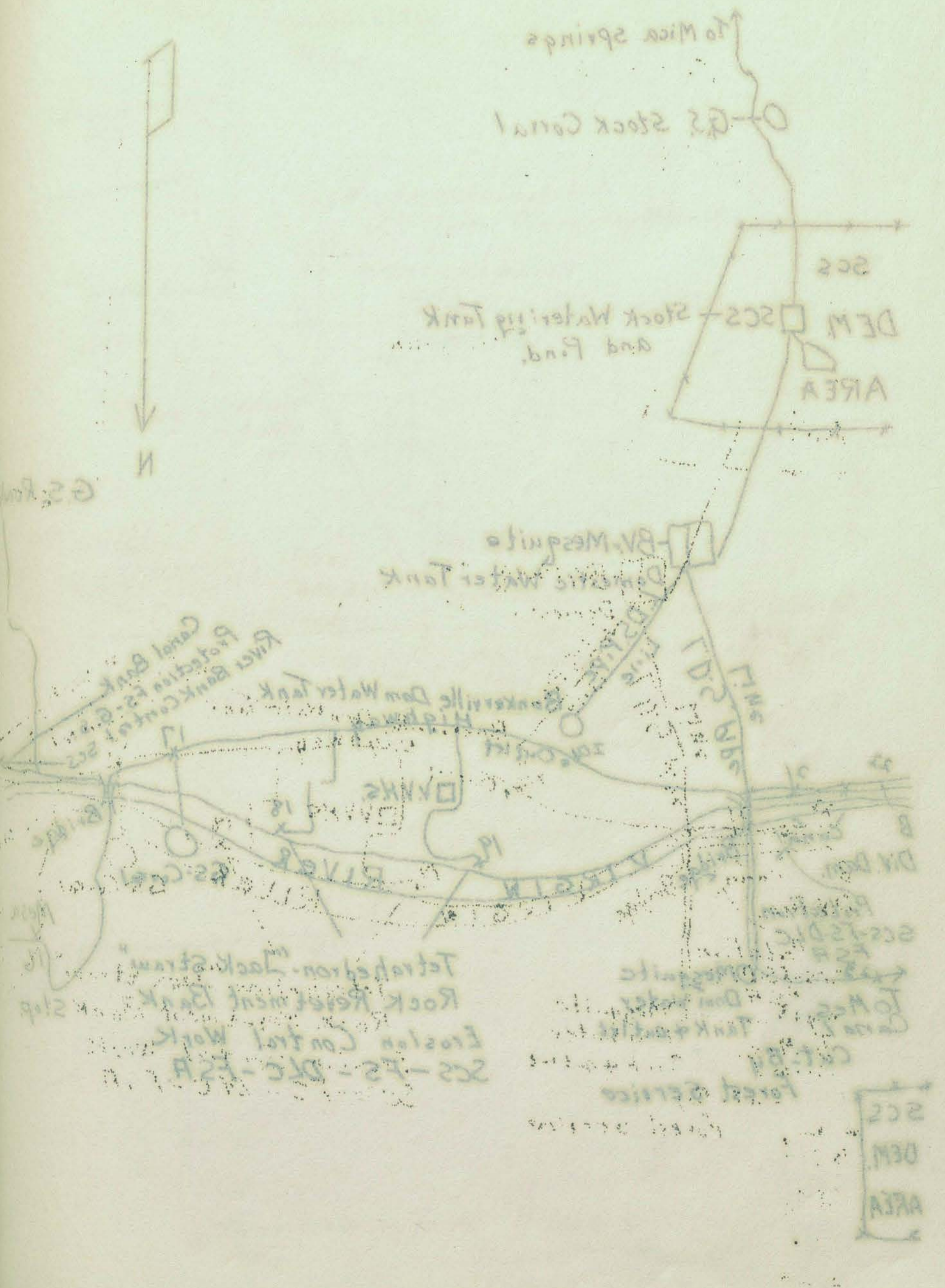
## MOAPA AREA

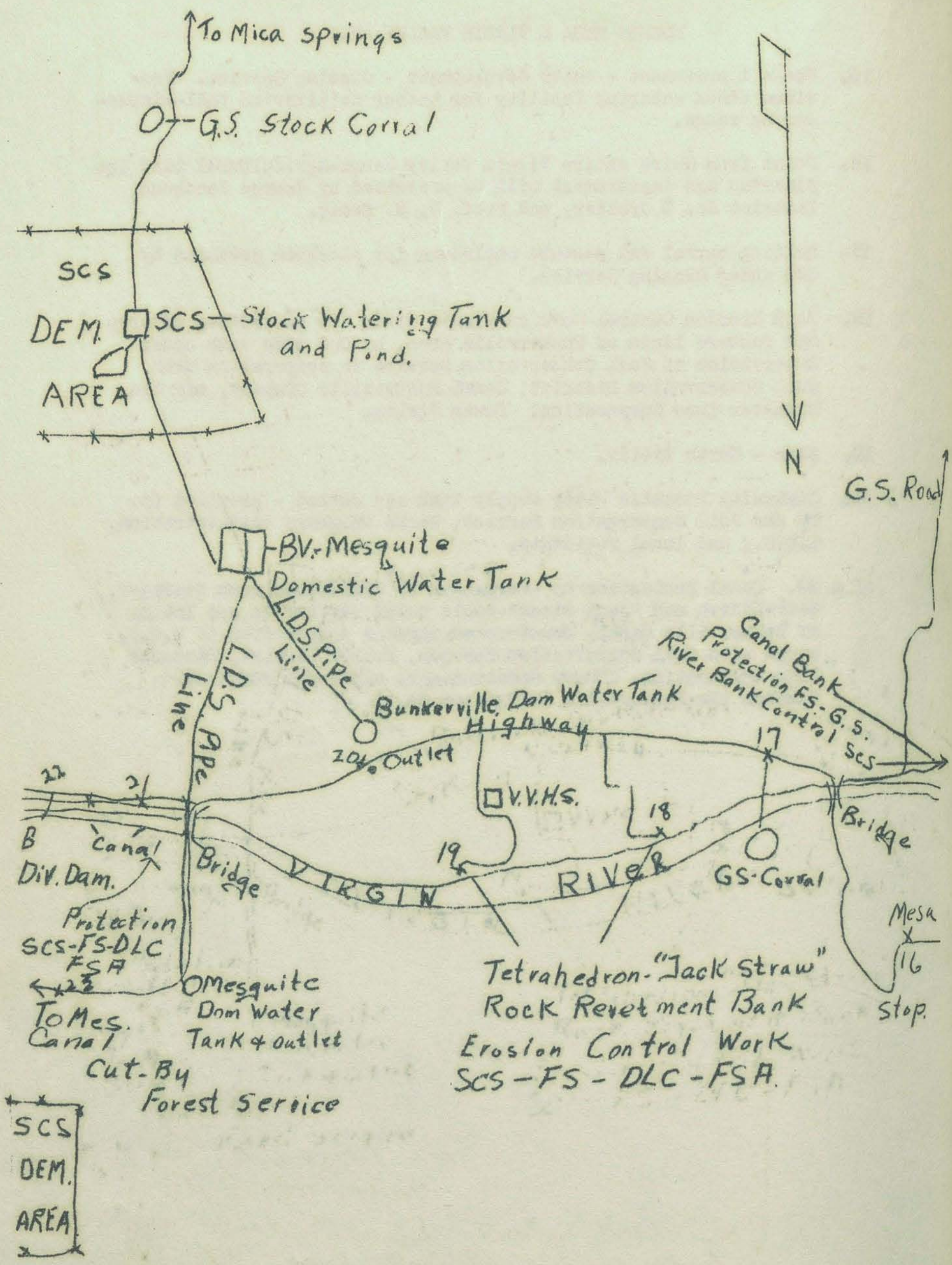
## STOP

1. Old Muddy Creek - Logandale. This was the only drainage channel that coursed through the Moapa Valley from upper to lower end of the Lower Moapa Valley up to 1916. Up to that time major floods would cover the entire valley floor.
2. Levees of Fish and Wild Life Game Refuge - Kaolin. For temporary water storage and feeding grounds where feed for migratory fowl will be grown on lands leased to farmers on share basis.
3. Forest Service CCC Boys in action - C. A. Lewis Bridge; and Stringtown area. Straightening out Flood Channel with heavy equipment to increase carrying capacity of channel and prevent over-flooding of adjacent farm lands.
4. Pea field "Nitragin" inoculation demonstration - Nephi Lee farm Overton.
5. Crop fallowing sour clover plowed under as green manure under AAA Program - Nephi Lee Farm.
6. Drainage Canal constructed by Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Soil Conservation District and cooperation farmers - Capalapa area.
7. Flood Channel Choke enlargement by Forest Service CCC and cooperating with Soil Conservation Service, Soil Conservation District and Valley Farmers - at Glen Lee Farm.
8. Flood Channel Problem - up and down stream views at Logandale Bridge.
9. Bowman's Reservoir - Construction by CCC under Forest Service Supervision.
10. Wells Siding Diversion - Spillways and controls with channel leading to Bowman Reservoir,--constructed by CCC under Forest Service supervision. Total storage of all basins concerned approximately 1400 ac. ft. Spillways capacity 15,000 cfs.
11. Meadow Valley Wash Flood Control Diversion Dam - with automatic gate drops which control and divert flood waters down old channel and over the spreading grounds.
12. Levee No. 3 on spreading grounds showing impounding and desilting basin. There are eight of these levees at intervals over an area of approximately 1000 ac. These basins reduced the 1938 flood from 14,000 to approximately 10,000 cfs. and retained heavy loads of silt and debris.
13. Lower spillway which returns excess water to main flood channel after it has passed over the spreading grounds.
14. Lunch at Glendale area.

## MORMON MESA &amp; VIRGIN VALLEY AREA

15. Range improvement - water development - Grazing Service. Provides stock watering facility for better utilization fall-winter-spring range.
16. Point from which entire Virgin Valley Range-Agricultural Land Use Planning and improvement will be presented by George Jacobson, District No. 5 Crazier, and Prof. V. E. Scott.
17. Holding corral and pasture enclosure for stockmen provided by CCC under Grazing Service.
18. Bank Erosion Control work on Virgin River for protection of crop and pasture lands of Bunkerville area, by CCC side camp under supervision of Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Soil Conservation District, Canal Bunkerville Company, and the Disaster Loan Corporation. Lower Fields.
19. Same - North fields.
20. Community Domestic water supply tank and outlet - provided for by the Soil Conservation Service, Works Progress Administration, L.D.S., and local residents.
- 21 & 22. Canal protection by overpasses by wire-bound rock sausages, tetrahedron and "jack straw"-cable bound revetments and Intake of Bunkerville Canal, constructed through cooperation of C.C.C. camps with Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Disaster Loan Corporation, County Commissioners and local residents through the Bunkerville Irrigation Co.





To Mica Springs

G.S. Stock Corral

SCS

SCS DEM. AREA Stock Watering Tank and Pond.

BV-Mesquite Domestic Water Tank

Bunkerville Dam Water Tank

20% Outlet

V.V.H.S.

G.S. Corral

Tetrahedron - "Jack Straw" Rock Retention Bank Erosion Control Work SCS-FS-DLC-FSA.

Canal Bank Protection FS-G.S. River Bank Control SCS

Mesa Stop

Div. Dam. Canal Protection SCS-FS-DLC FSA

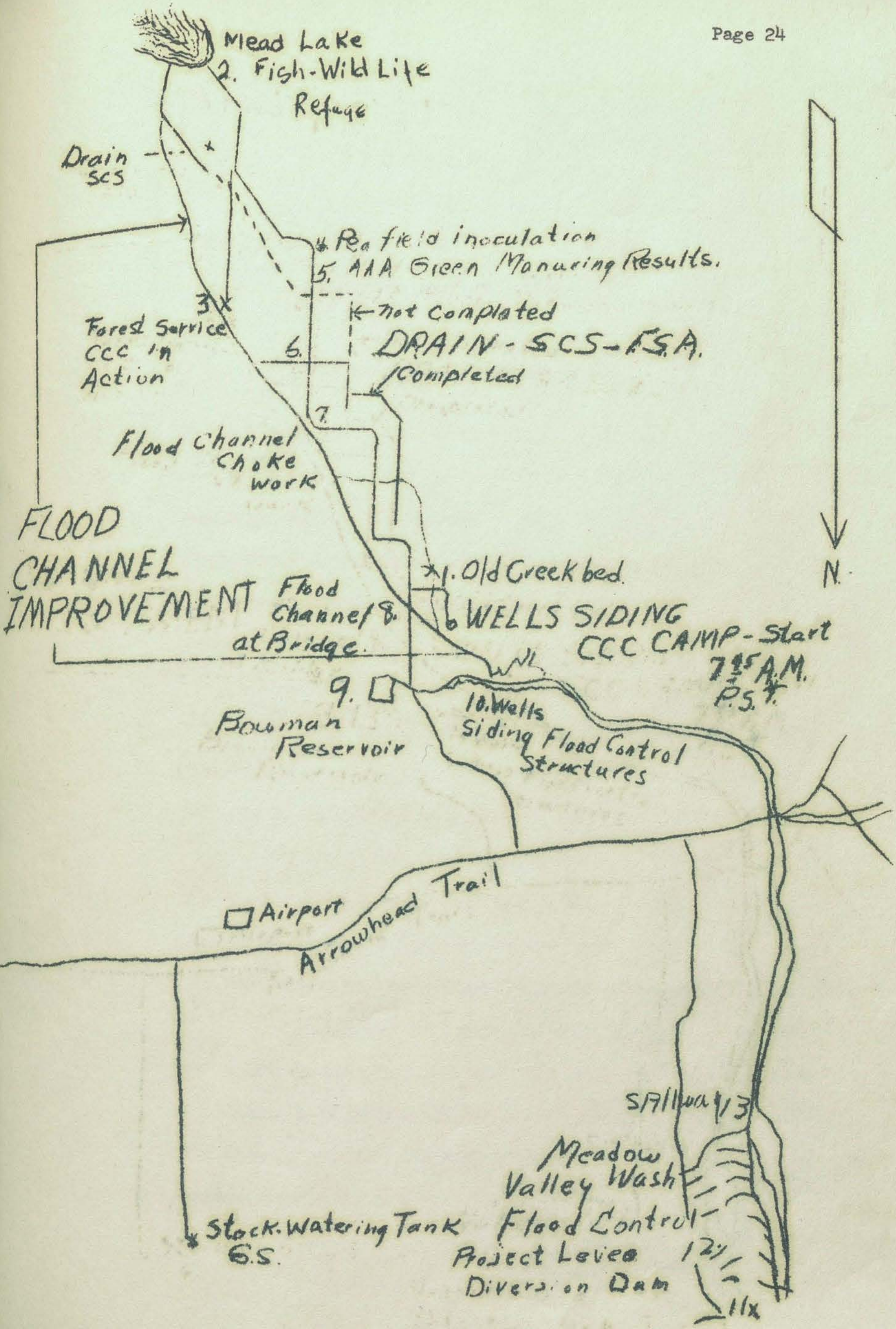
To Mes. Canal Cut-By Forest Service

SCS DEM. AREA

N

G.S. Road





Mead Lake  
2. Fish-Wild Life  
Refuge

Drain  
SCS

4. Re field inoculation  
5. AAA Green Manuring Results.

3x  
Forest Service  
CCC in  
Action

← not completed

DRAIN - SCS - F.S.A.

↓ completed

Flood Channel  
Choke  
work

FLOOD  
CHANNEL  
IMPROVEMENT

Flood  
Channel 8  
at Bridge.

\* 1. Old Creek bed.

WELLS SIDING

CCC CAMP - Start  
7:45 A.M.  
P.S.T.

9.0 □  
Bowman  
Reservoir

10. Wells  
Siding Flood Control  
Structures

□ Airport  
Arrowhead Trail

5/7/11

Meadow  
Valley Wash

\* Stock Watering Tank  
E.S.

Flood Control  
Project Levee 12/11  
Divers. on Dam 11x



P R O G R A M

of the

W E L L S   S I D I N G   C C C   C A M P

Wednesday, April 23, 1941

7:30 p.m.

Edwin Marshall - Chairman

1. Musical Numbers

--- CCC Boys

--- Moapa Valley High School

2. Storm Water - Sound Film - Soil Conservation Service

3. Flood Control - Soil Conservation

Moapa - Virgin Valleys

- J. H. Wittwer, County Extension Agent.

4. Out on the Range - Sound Film - Grazing Service

5. Remarks,---

(1) Lt. E. A. Medford - Commanding Officer

Wells Siding CCC Camp P-206 U.S.A.

(2) C. J. Olsen - Asst. Regional Forester - FS

(3) H. E. Reddick - Regional Conservator - SCS

(4) Col. Thos. Miller - Improvement Supervisor CCC

Grazing Service, Dept. of the Interior

(5) Henry E. Cherry - Fish and Wild Life Service - U.S.D.I.

(6) Thos. E. Buckman - Acting Director Nevada Extension Service

(7) Otto R. Schulz - Conservationist - Nevada Extension Service

6. **Singing** - America.

LINCOLN COUNTY FARM BUREAU  
Pioche, Nevada  
April 1, 1941

To: Cooperators and Operators  
From: Lincoln County Farm Bureau Directors  
Subject: Educational Tour

Dear Sir:

In order that a better understanding of the work done by the various active governmental agencies in the fields of flood and erosion control, range improvement and water development may be had by the general public, an educational tour has been arranged for and will be sponsored by the Lincoln County Farm Bureau with the cooperation of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Grazing Service and the Farm Security Administration.

It is the intent of the above-mentioned agencies to bring the attention of the public and other interested governmental agencies to the problems confronting agriculture in this area.

You are cordially invited to visit Lincoln County with us and we can assure you that you will spend an interesting and informative day. The tour will start at the Delmue CCC Camp on Tuesday, April 22nd at 8:15 A.M. and will be concluded the same evening at the Alamo High School where dinner will be served and a short program will be presented.

Out of county guests will be quartered at the Delmue CCC Camp on the night of the 21st. Supper and breakfast will be served for those desiring accommodations. Lunch will be served on April 22nd at the Panaca CCC Camp. All meals may be obtained at reasonable prices.

Will you kindly contact Mr. L. A. Gardella, County Extension Agent, at Pioche, Nevada at once, either personally or by letter, and inform him whether or not you will be with us on the 22nd?

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

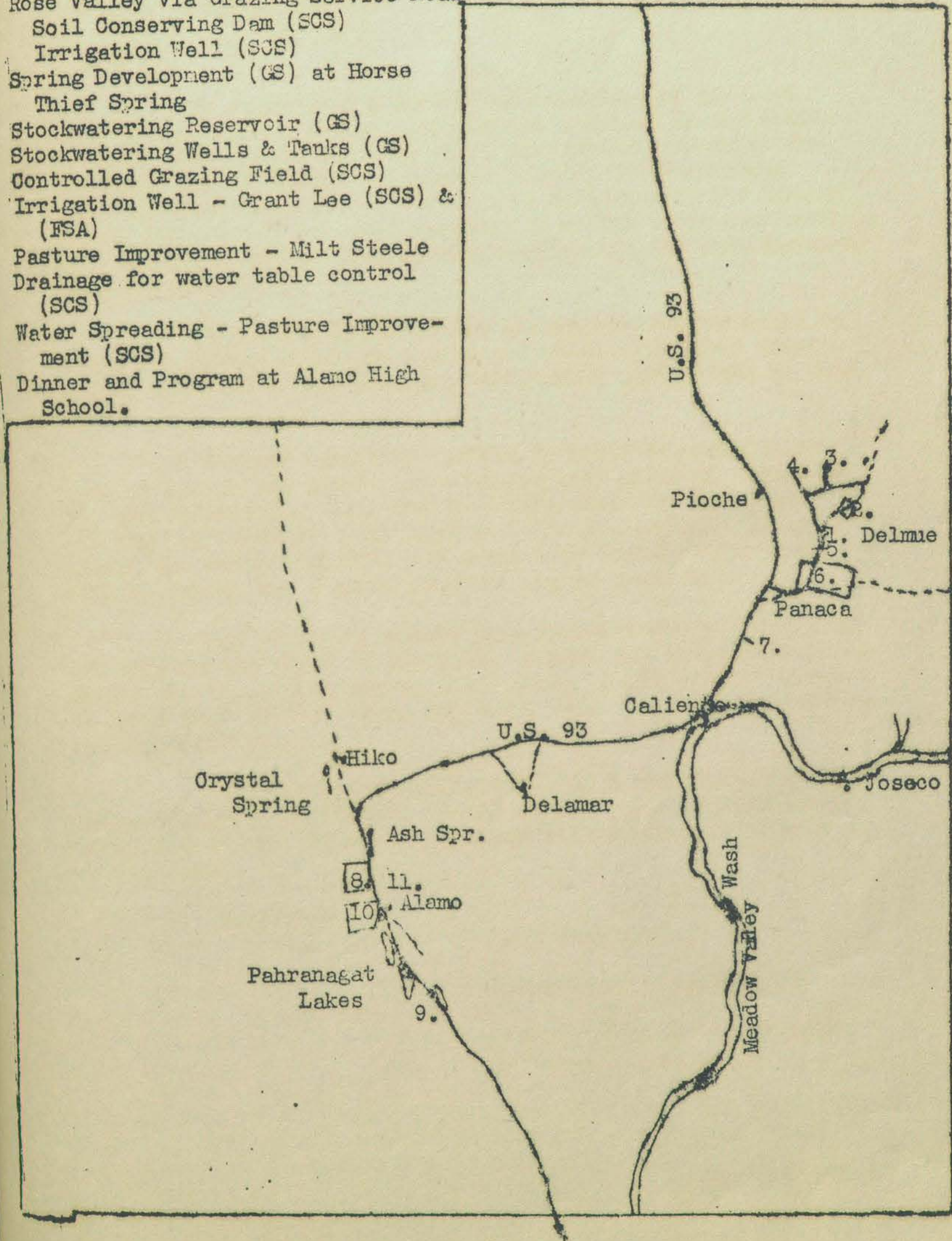
LINCOLN COUNTY FARM BUREAU

*Joe Hammond*  
Joe Hammond, Secretary

EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF EROSION CONTROL, RANGE IMPROVEMENT AND WATER DEVELOPMENT WORK

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
GRAZING SERVICE  
WATER FACILITIES, F.S.A.

1. Delmues' Grazing Service OCC Camp
2. Rose Valley via Grazing Service Road
3. Soil Conserving Dam (SCS)
4. Irrigation Well (SCS)
5. Spring Development (GS) at Horse Thief Spring
6. Stockwatering Reservoir (GS)
7. Stockwatering Wells & Tanks (GS)
8. Controlled Grazing Field (SCS)
9. Irrigation Well - Grant Lee (SCS) & (FSA)
10. Pasture Improvement - Milt Steele
11. Drainage for water table control (SCS)
12. Water Spreading - Pasture Improvement (SCS)
13. Dinner and Program at Alamo High School.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS TO BE VISITED

Lincoln County, Nevada

April 22, 1941

1. Delmue Grazing Service CCC Camp. The work program of the Delmue's Camp has been aimed chiefly at development of stock water and trail building to make range areas available to livestock and livestockmen.
2. Rose Valley Soil and Moisture Conservation Dam (SCS). This double arch dam was constructed by the Panaca Soil Conservation Camp in 1940 as a demonstration in the prevention of continued channel deepening and consequent drainage of lands in Rose Valley. The structure contains 200 cubic yards of concrete, [REDACTED], and is designed for 3500 second cubic feet of water. Four similar structures have been installed in the Meadow Valley District by the Soil Conservation Service.
3. Horse Thief Spring. (GS) A total of three similar springs have been developed, two of which are equipped with tanks and troughs, servicing an area of 12,000 acres of public domain.
4. 4-Mile Reservoir. (GS) Reservoirs of this type are a common method of stock water storage in this area. The Grazing Service has developed 6 such reservoirs in this district with a total water storage capacity of 38.43 acre feet, serving 94,000 acres of public domain.
5. Meadow Valley Well and Tank. (GS) Due to the scarcity of stockwater on many range areas, a total of 8 wells have been drilled, ranging from 160 to 475 feet in depth and equipped with tanks and troughs, serving an area of 42,000 acres of public domain.

A total of 70 miles of Class B truck trails and 20 miles of Class A truck trails have been constructed to make range areas more easily accessible to facilitate movement of cattle and for the convenience of the stockmen.

1 one square mile and 4 ten acre holding fields have been fenced. Much more work of this nature has been completed and much more of it has been planned by the Grazing Service.

6. Panaca Demonstration Area (SCS). This area has been fenced since 1937 and all livestock has been excluded with the exception of a definite prescribed number during the winter grazing season. This particular area drains directly into Panaca and conservation measures taken on it were designed, largely, for the protection of Panaca. This area, previous to fencing, was used as a sheep trail for approximately 30,000 to 40,000 sheep.

Areas around dams were reseeded in 1936 and 1937 with seed which was broadcast on snow and which was not furrowed nor raked into the ground. An area of approximately 150 acres was reseeded on this demonstration area.

The area around this particular dam was reseeded with crested wheat and blue Grimm grasses and filaree. Crested wheat has shown the best results. The amount of filaree occurring in early spring is governed largely by weather conditions.

7. The Panaca Soil Conservation Service CCC Camp now serves privately owned lands. The work program of this camp is aimed at conservation of soil and water and the maintenance of soil fertility.

8. Conservation and Water Facility Program for the Grant Lee Property.  
(SCS) (FSA)

The conservation program for this property consists of maintenance of soil fertility by the application of barnyard manure, the planting of green manure crops and by crop rotations, and the control of gullies by planting willows as bank protection, and the construction of dykes, overfalls, brush checks and an irrigation system with proper grade controls.

The Water Facility on this property consists of a ten-inch well drilled and cased to a depth of 225 feet, a ten-inch deep well turbine pump capable of pumping 450 ga. per minute ( 1 cubic ft. per second) from a depth of 50 feet, a reservoir holding 1 acre foot of water, and a proposed power line that will extend from the Panaca sub-station down the valley and which will serve several other farms with cheap "Boulder" power.

The complete cost, including the cooperatör's share in building the power line has been estimated at \$2500.00.

This installation will irrigate a 100 acre farm where proper rotation and irrigation practices and additional spring run-off and flood waters are used.

PAHRANAGAT VALLEY.

The general plan for Pahrnagat Valley is an improved irrigation and drainage system for the area between Ash Spring and Maynard Lake in addition to soil conservation and soil fertility programs for cooperating farmers and ranchers.

Twenty-four farms have been provided with plans covering a total of 3,391 acres.

Planned Irrigation and Drainage

Irrigation Ditch.....	32,550 ft.	Concrete Dams.....	30 each
Drain Ditch.....	34,400 ft.	Post-rock Dams.....	10 each
Drainage Channel.....	23,908 ft.	Rock Masonry.....	1
Drainage Pipe.....	4,615 ft.		

9. John W. Richard Property (SCS) The main objective of this farm plan is to develop supplemental feed for livestock. Four problems considered in working out the farm plan were:

1. Storage and method of removal of water from Pahrnagat Lakes. Accomplished by construction of suitable control gates and deepening of outlet ditch (2500 ft).
2. A water distribution and spreading system. Accomplished by concrete diversion gates, post and rock check dams and 25,000 ft. of irrigation laterals.

3. Pasture management program setting up of a rotation for each field and setting aside a substantial acreage for cutting of meadow hay for supplemental feed.
4. Demonstration seeding to determine improved strains of grasses and legumes that might be used to increase the forage capacity of the farm.

Amount Planned and Estimated Cost

Item Planned	Amount Planned	Estimated Cost to Farmer
1. Area of farm.....	1246 acres	
2. Main canal excavation.....	2500 feet	\$145.00
3. Laterals.....	25000 feet	25.00
4. One - 18" outlet from lake.....	30 feet	55.31
5. One - 12" outlet from lake.....	25 feet	8.40
6. Concrete diversions.....	7 each	180.00
7. Post-rock check dams.....	10 each	17.16
8. Seeding.....	5 acres	6.00
Total Cost		<u>\$437.17</u>

10. B. A. Ercanbrack, J. P. Wright and Floyd Lamb Properties.

The chief consideration in planning these farms was the production of supplemental feed for livestock. The main problem on each of these farms was the control of water tables which largely determine the crops which can be grown on the lands, (this area was flooded during the winter months prior to the drainage channel.) and a cropping program which had to be planned to meet the needs of maintaining the soil fertility.

Ercanbrack, Wright and Lamb Properties

Length of canal.....	8700 feet
Total excavation.....	11000 cu. yds.
Hours operated.....	167
Acres treated - affected.....	181
Total Cost.....	\$ 640.00
Cost per acre.....	\$ 3.53
Cost per cu. yd.....	5-3/4¢

11. Alamo High School.

Dinner served by Pahrnagat Valley High School Home Economics Class (75¢)  
 Music by Pahrnagat Valley Band.

## LINCOLN COUNTY EDUCATIONAL TOUR TIME SCHEDULE

APRIL 22, 1941

8:30 A.M. Leave Delmue's Camp for Rose Valley.

8:45 A.M. Rose Valley, lower dam. Leave 9:00 A.M.

9:45 A.M. Horse Thief Spring, spring development  
Leave 10:00 A.M.

10:45 A.M. Grazing Service Reservoir. Leave 11:00 A.M.

11:30 A.M. Grazing Service Well and Tank.  
Leave 11:45 A.M.

11:55 A.M. S.C.S. Demonstration area east of Panaca.  
Leave 12:30 P.M.

1:00 P.M. Lunch at Panaca C.C.C. Camp (25¢)  
Leave 1:45 P.M.

1:55 P.M. Grant Lee's Property, Water Facility project.  
FSA and SCS Leave 2:10 P.M.

3:30 P.M. Alamo, Pasture Improvement Plot.

4:15 P.M. John Richard's Property, water spreading.

4:50 P.M. B. A. Ercanbrack's Property, Drainage work.

5:30 P.M. Alamo

6:00 P.M. Alamo High School - Supper and brief program. (50¢)

7:00 P.M. Adjournment.





Farmers view the flood control works conducted by the Moapa Soil Conservation District in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Forest Service.



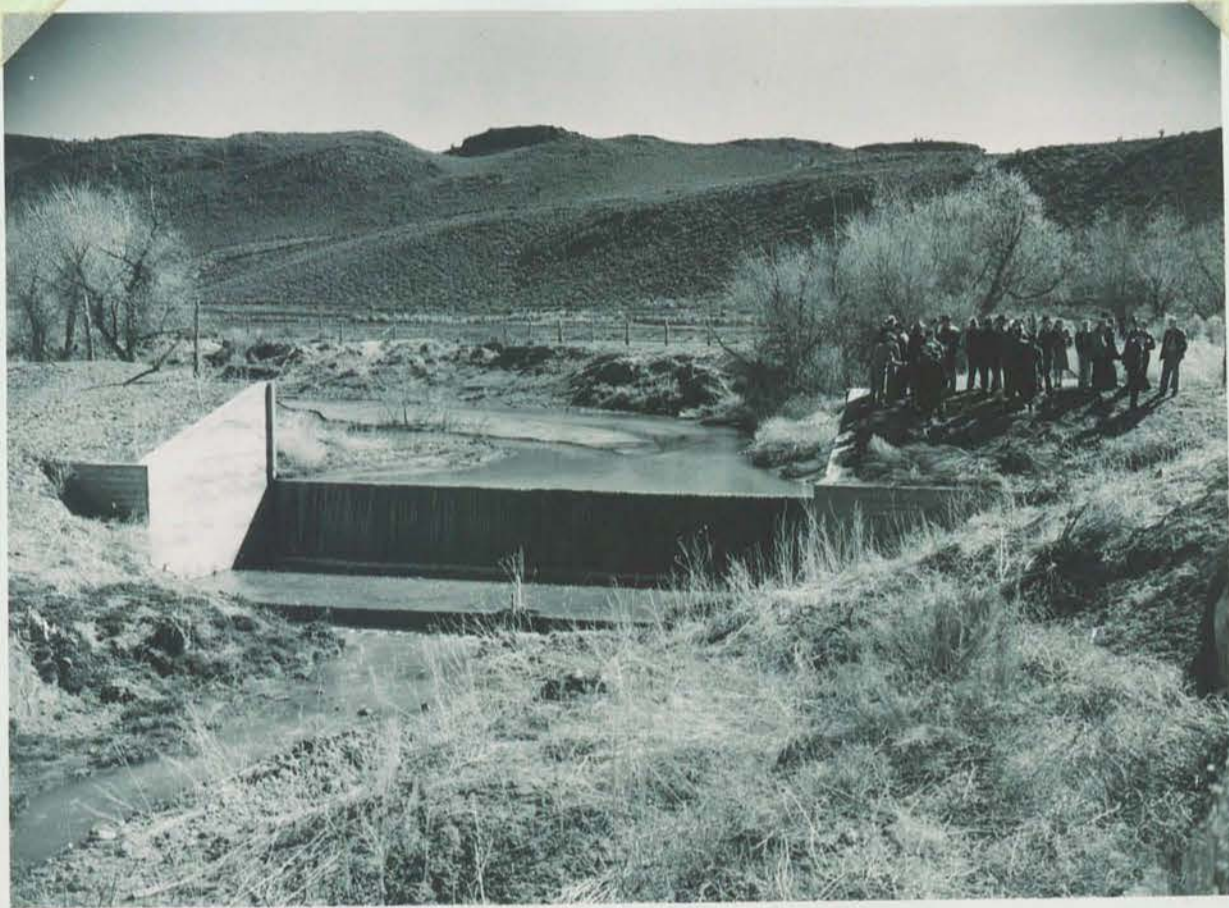
Tetrahedrons prove effective in controlling stream bank erosion. Project developed by Virgin Valley Soil Conservation District in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.



Wilbur Stodieck, County Agent, and Arian Kuffer, Agronomist of the Soil Conservation Service, explain the value of mixed grasses and clover pastures.



Farmers and technicians closely observe strawberry clover plantings.



Farmers observe effectiveness of concrete drops in gully control program.



Farmers observe drainage canal constructed by the Moapa Soil Conservation District in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.



Farmers view Soil Conservation Service demonstration on method of carrying irrigation water down steep slope by use of concrete structures to prevent erosion.



Forrest Willhite of Soils Department, Nevada Experiment Station, explains results of fertilizer treatment on wheat on experimental plot.



Ronald Lee is enthusiastic over the fine flow of water developed under the Water Facilities Program.



With the development of water, Ronald Lee transforms sagebrush land into productive cropland as shown by the abundant rye crop in the background.

7. Through the cooperation of the regional office of the Soil Conservation Service, Mr. R. B. Radford, Regional photographer, was made available for taking conservation pictures in Nevada.

Two trips were made under this program--the first covering Clark County and the second including Pershing, Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, Clark, Churchill, and Douglas counties. Mr. Radford was accompanied on the tour by the writer. A program had previously been outlined with the agents of the respective counties. They had outlined the projects to be photographed within their respective areas. Both black and white and Kodachrome pictures were taken and are available to county agents, Soil Conservation Service technicians and others making requests. The cooperation of Mr. Thomas Buckman, Assistant Director of the Extension Service was also secured for taking pictures during the conservation tours.

These pictures will be of considerable value in forwarding conservation programs in the state as they show the application of the various practices as applied to local conditions.

8. During the year emphasis was placed on receiving additional cooperative off-area farm plans with the result that 41 requests were made and five new counties added to those in which demonstrations were being conducted. This makes a total of 73 requests made since this program was started

and includes all but three counties in the state.

These cooperators are representative of all types of agriculture in the various sections of the state and therefore provide an opportunity to determine the effectiveness of the program in the different areas. In White Pine County it was shown that this cooperative program was of assistance in securing the organization of the White Pine Soil Conservation District. As these demonstrations become effective in proving to farmers in other counties the benefits derived from farm plans, the desire for district organizations should be materially increased.

Considerable time was devoted to farm planning at the Annual Extension Agents' Conference held during the first part of January. Through the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, Mr. Ralph Smith was made available to present the procedure followed by the Soil Conservation Service in preparing farm plans. Mr. F. B. Headley, Director of Farm Management, Nevada Experiment Station, presented the "Fundamentals in Planning Crop Rotations".

The writer presented a questionnaire and discussed the possibility of serving additional cooperators during the year. The estimate made by county agents at this meeting indicated that a total of thirty-five requests would be secured. However, this estimate was increased by six, as forty-one requests were made.

This program was stressed throughout the year by discussions with county agents. It is also gratifying to report that in this program a good cooperative spirit exists between the county agents and the technicians of the Soil Conservation Service who are preparing the plans which are of considerable importance in a program of this nature.

The table on the following page shows the status of off-area farm plans as of November 1, 1941.



STATUS OF OFF-AREA FARM PLANS AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1941

County	Nov. 1, 1939 to Nov. 1, 1940		As of Nov. 1, 1940		Nov. 1, 1940 to Nov. 1, 1941		As of Nov. 1, 1941		Total to November 1, 1941			
	Requested	Acreage	Completed	Acreage	Requests	Acreage	Completed	Acreage	Requests	Acreage	Completed	Acreage
Churchill County	9	1740	8	1660	3	254	3	254	12	2024	12	2024
Clark County	1	200	1	200	7	687	5	262	8	887	6	462
Elko County	8	17980	3	2140	2	2947	5	15840	10	20927	8	17980
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	1	2160	1	2160	1	2160	1	2160
Eureka	0	0	0	0	2	3040	1	640	2	3040	1	640
Humboldt	5	12533	2	656	0	0	2	11717	5	12533	4	12373
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	7360	0	0	1	7360	0	0
Lyon	2	2060	2	2060	2	200	2	200	4	2260	4	2260
Nye	0	0	0	0	1	400	0	0	1	400	0	0
Ormsby	1	356	1	356	0	0	0	0	1	356	1	356
Pershing	1	3000	0	0	0	0	1	3000	1	3000	1	3000
Washoe	5	926	5	926	6	1602	5	1278	11	2528	10	2204
White Pine	0	0	0	0	16	19381	7	7516	16	19381	7	7516
TOTAL	32	38795	22	7998	41	38031	32	42867	73	76856	55	50975

9. The cooperation of state and county land-use planning committees assisted in forwarding the conservation program in this state. Meetings of state and county committees were attended at which programs and plans of procedure were discussed. In White Pine County where the organization of a soil conservation district is in progress the program was discussed with the county land-use planning committee and its recommendations considered in proceeding with the organization of the district. The Land-Use Planning Committee will also have very valuable contributions to offer when the program of the district is formulated.
10. Through the cooperative efforts of Miss Margaret Griffin and Mr. George Shilling of the NYA staff, fifteen additional tables for the 4-H Club dining hall at Lake Tahoe were constructed for use at this year's State 4-H encampment. In this program the Extension Service supplied the material and the NYA furnished the labor to construct the tables at the NYA training work shop in Reno. In June and July the 4-H camp grounds were put in condition for use by the farmers and 4-H club members and an amphitheater built.

The State 4-H Camp, held from August 4-9, was attended by the writer who assisted Mr. Buckman in carrying out the camp activities. 275 rural youngsters from all counties in Nevada were enrolled. During the encampment regular class periods, contests, and supervised recreation and

evening programs took up the entire week's time of the youngsters.

By attending this camp, the writer was afforded the opportunity of having conferences with the county agents who attended the encampment and local leaders on the activities of the Soil Conservation Service and general conservation programs being forwarded in the state.

In October the Churchill County Farm Bureau held a county-wide meeting for the purpose of giving recognition to county 4-H club members. Awards were presented by the writer to club members winning the state and county contests and pins given local leaders participating.

11. Several meetings of district supervisors were attended during the year, at which time various problems of interest to the supervisors were discussed and plans made for securing the completion of essential programs.

In Nevada the county extension agents of the respective counties in which districts have been organized were elected secretaries of the district by the district supervisors; therefore, county extension agents are required to attend all meetings of the supervisors.

This procedure seems to work very favorably because it tends to increase the responsibility of the county agent to the district. It also has the advantage of having representatives of the Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service at all meetings of the district supervisors.

This simplifies the procedure of keeping the agencies informed on the district program, as at each meeting the supervisors, county agent, and Soil Conservation Service representatives sit around the table and discuss the program and future plans. In this way, a mutual understanding of the program and responsibility of all groups are maintained.

The table on the following page gives a statistical summary of the status of the farm plans completed in the organized districts of Nevada.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DISTRICT FARM PLANS

District	Approx. Total No. Farms	Approx. Total Farm Acreage	Total No. Farm Plans in Effect Nov. 1, 1940	Acreage Farm Plans in Effect Nov. 1, 1940	Total Farm Plans Completed to Nov. 1, 1940	Total Acreage Farm Plans Completed to Nov. 1, 1940
Carson Valley	127	94,476	27	32,518	9	3,325
Mason Valley	174	78,207	29	10,267	22	10,859
Meadow Valley	103	19,979	15	1,775	26	4,616
Moapa Valley	93	9,778	30	2,346	12	1,388
Pahranagat Valley	58	13,202	16	3,935	20	4,393
Smith Valley	80	28,933	9	3,687	10	2,929
Virgin Valley	146	13,207	34	1,003	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>257,782</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>55,531</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>32,510</b>

The annual meeting of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, held in Reno on November 21st and 22nd was attended. Approximately 250 farm leaders, representing all sections of the state and various agricultural enterprises, were present. Many programs affecting agriculture were discussed and farmers expressed their views by the resolutions they adopted. During the meeting individual conferences were held with farm leaders at which soil conservation programs were discussed.

The Lyon County Farm Bureau meeting was attended and a report given on the progress made in developing the 4-H camp ground at Lake Tahoe and the improvements made to the Lyon County buildings.

The Annual County Extension Agents' Conference, held in Reno during January, was attended. One half day of this conference was allotted to the writer during which time the following program was presented: "Experiments with Fertilizers in Nevada", by V. E. Spencer, in charge of Soil Research, Nevada Experiment Station; "Irrigation Practices in Relation to Conservation", by George Hardman, State Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service; "Procedure Followed by the Soil Conservation Service in Preparing Farm Plans in Nevada", by Ralph Smith, Soil Conservation Service; and "The Fundamentals of Planning Crop Rotations", F. B. Headley, Director of Farm Management, Nevada.

Experiment Station. Considerable interest was shown in these subjects and questions and answers followed all of the discussions. The Conservationist stressed the desirability of securing additional cooperators for farm planning in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, the possibilities of securing conservation pictures, and the value of sponsoring county conservation tours.

A meeting of the Extension agents and Soil Conservation Service technicians was held in the Extension conference room on March 27. Mr. Glick and Mr. Gaston from Washington, D. C. were present. Mr. Glick gave a thorough explanation of the Soil Conservation Districts Law, emphasizing the fact that the districts are organized by the farmers and that it was the farmers duty to carry out the activities of the districts and determine the programs that should be promoted within districts. Mr. Gaston discussed district activities and assistance rendered districts by the Soil Conservation Service. All those in attendance received information on the philosophy and operations of soil conservation districts.

A fine meeting of the Extension soil conservationists, state coordinators of the Soil Conservation Service, regional conservators, and Extension directors of the fifteen western states, was attended at Denver, Colorado, from July 9-11. The conference was devoted to a panel discussion by those present on matters pertaining to the

organization of soil conservation districts, the carrying on of district activities, the work of the Soil Conservation Service, and the duties of Extension soil conservationists. The representatives in attendance at this conference were given a chance to interchange ideas and discuss conservation activities of the various sections as well as a fine opportunity of getting acquainted with the individuals. Copies of the minutes of the meeting were taken and supplied to all representatives in attendance.

At the invitation of George Hardman, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, a meeting of the Regional Advisory Board of the Soil Conservation Service held in Reno, was attended. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the Soil Conservation Service program and reports on its activities while the afternoon session was devoted to a tour of soil conservation projects being carried on in cooperation with the Carson Valley Soil Conservation District.

A regional conference of the Soil Conservation Service was attended at Strawberry Lodge, October 27 and through the 29th. This conference was devoted to program improvement, at which time the various area conservationists and regional technicians discussed their immediate problems in an endeavor to develop a better program. Mr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service from



Washington, D. C., spoke on the philosophy of the Soil Conservation Service and stressed the importance of getting work completed on the farm - or, conservation on the land. A very fine discussion was maintained throughout this conference which provided all those attending the opportunity of presenting their problems and securing the experience of others in assisting to solve them.

The writer accompanied Mr. Hardman to the Regional Office of the Soil Conservation Service at Berkeley, California, to attend a regional technician's meeting. Following the meeting a tour was taken of the Corralito Creek Demonstration Project in Watsonville, California where a fine demonstration of erosion control practices were viewed.

Meetings of the State Technical Committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were attended at which the different practices of the program were discussed and suggestions made for changes in present practices and consideration given to new practices to be added to the program.

All meetings of the State Soil Conservation and the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committees were attended. At these meetings soil conservation programs are discussed and procedure outlined to be followed in the organization of soil conservation districts under the State Law.

Mr. Hollinger, Soil Conservationist from Washington, D. C., spent several days with the writer conferring on the programs of work and discussing the possibility of preparing land-use capability maps for soil conservation districts. He also attended a conservation tour in Lyon County which he thought was very well conducted.

Many other meetings and conferences relating to the program have been participated in during the year in forwarding the program throughout the state.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE:

With the announcement by Mr. C. W. Creel, Director of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, that National Defense be given first priority of all Extension activities, efforts were immediately devoted to this program.

Meetings of representatives of all agricultural agencies were attended, at which discussions ensued on how the different agencies could coordinate their activities in carrying out the Agricultural Defense Program.

In accord with national recommendations, the Agricultural Defense Program in this state is carried on through the county and state U. S. Department of Agriculture defense boards.

Meetings held by the State U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Board were attended, at which plans were made for the organization of the county defense boards and the procedure outlined to effectively carry out the objectives of the program.

The present major objectives of the program for Nevada are listed as follows:

1. Perfect organization of county U. S. Department of Agriculture boards in all agricultural counties of the state.
2. Conduct a campaign to secure increased marketings of agricultural commodities as established in national goals for 1942.
3. Conduct a farm machinery survey.
4. Farm machinery repair program.
5. Scrap iron collection program.

The major national goals, as a percentage over 1940, of direct concern to Nevada and the corresponding goals for Nevada for 1942 are as follows:

	<u>National</u>	<u>Nevada</u>
Milk Production	7%	2%
Beef Marketings	15%	20%
Eggs	11%	15%
Pork	5%	3%
Sheep and Lambs	2%	1%
Farm Gardens	Heavy increases	Heavy increases

These state goals were used in determining county goals which were presented by the State Board to the county boards.

At this time it is of utmost importance that farmers be given all available information to assist them in the planning of their operations to meet the desired increased output and at the same time

maintain good conservation practice to guarantee sustained yields and prevent depletion of units by over expansion. In this program soil and water conservation practices should be emphasized and utilized to the fullest extent by farmers in their endeavors to produce those products needed to meet the production goals.

Director Creel and George Hardman, representing the State U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Board, were accompanied to meetings in Lander, Eureka, Lincoln, Clark, and White Pine Counties, at which the organization of the county U. S. Department of Agriculture boards were completed. The machinery survey and production goals were presented and procedure outlined for carrying out the programs.

Five district meetings were held in the state for the purpose of explaining the National Defense Program and to get the educational and farm sign-up campaign under way.

George Hardman, representing the State U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Board; Louis Stodieck, member of the Nevada Agricultural Conservation Committee; Noal Clark, Agricultural Adjustment Administration representative; and the writer, attended the regional meeting held at Yerington for Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, and Ormsby counties.

Different phases of the Defense Program were assigned to each of the above for discussion. Plans for getting the educational program under way in the counties were assigned to the writer. In this discussion the educational phases of the program were presented and the various methods to be used in conducting a complete program throughout the county outlined.

At the request of Mr. E. B. Recanzone, Lyon County Extension Agent, community farm center meetings throughout Lyon County were attended for the purpose of explaining the Defense Program. At these meetings farmers were informed of the organization and responsibility of the county and state U. S. Department of Agriculture defense boards in carrying out the objectives of the Defense Program. The 1942 production goals were stressed and farmers urged to cooperate in planning their 1942 operations to meet the needs of increased production. Different practices and methods that could be of assistance to them in securing the increased production were pointed out. Emphasis was also placed on the farm machinery repair program and the collection of scrap iron. Considerable interest was shown by those attending the meetings which indicate that with follow-up activities by the county defense boards, this program will be effectively completed.

The farm sign-up campaign is now under way throughout the state and when these results are completed they will be of assistance in planning future activities.

## OUTLOOK:

Owing to the national emergency, major activities should be directed to the production of farm commodities essential to the Food-for-Freedom Program. A coordinated action of specialists and technicians of all agencies is required to make the best scientific methods available to farmers for their use in carrying out an expanded production program. Every effort should be made to maintain the close cooperation existing between agencies and with the state and county U. S. Department of Agriculture defense boards to the end that all subject matter will be unified in popularizing the production campaign.

The greatest emphasis in the soil conservation program should be directed toward soil and water conservation practices which will assist farmers in reaching their production goals by maintaining good soil conservation practices which guarantee sustained yields and thereby prevent depletion by over expansion of their units.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The following partial statistical summary shows some of the activities for the year:

No. days in office		175
No. days in field		107
No. miles traveled		21,478
No. visits with extension agents		85
No. leaders interviewed		530
No. result demonstrations visited		107
No. other farms visited		105
No. Farm Bureau meetings attended		7
No. attendance		904
No. leader training meetings attended		
Adult work	Number	18
	Attendance	176
4-H Club work	Number	3
	Attendance	380
No. meetings at result demonstrations		10
No. attendance		130
No. other meetings attended		46
No. attendance		1,845

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF EXTENSION SOIL CONSERVATIONIST  
 For year ending October 31, 19 41.  
 month day

State of Nevada Number of assistants 0

1. Number of Soil Conservation Districts now in the State established prior to this report year. . . . . 7
2. Number of established soil conservation districts in the State at the close of this report year. . . . . 7
3. Number of soil conservation districts using definite calendar for conducting educational activities this year. . . . . 0
4. Number of communities participating in educational activities in soil conservation districts reported under Item 3. . . . . 20\*\*\*
5. Summary of all educational activities in Soil Conservation conducted under the leadership of the Extension Soil Conservationist. (Refer to page 25 Column (a), page 26 and page 27 column (d), in State Summary of Combined Annual Report of County Extension Workers form 285, if available.)

Educational activities	In established soil conservation districts*		All other soil conservation educational work**	
	No.	Attendance	No.	Attendance
	1	2	3	4
a. Community meetings relative to soil conservation	63	859	37	467
b. Meetings relative to district plans	18	183	XX	XXX
c. Meetings relative to farm plans	28	247	12	270
d. Leader training schools	0	0	0	0
e. Tours	5	230	3	45
f. Other field meetings	21	126	20	160
g. News stories	12	XXX	24	XXX
h. Communities having active soil conservation committees or leaders	16	XXX	39	XXX

\* Refer to soil conservation district reports filed with the State Soil Conservation Committee.

\*\* Include educational work in district areas prior to issuance of certificate of due organization.

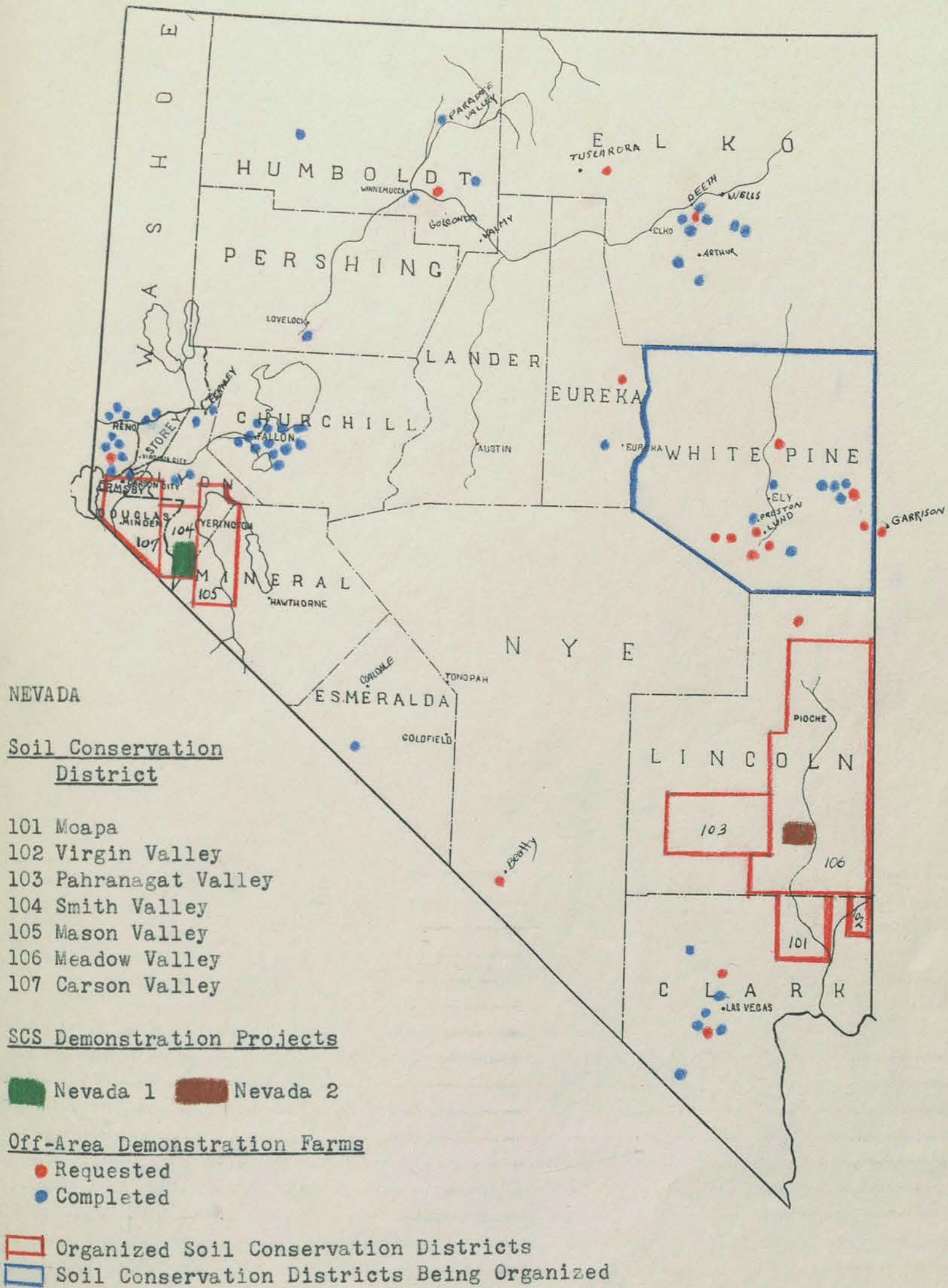
\*\*\* Represent district communities in which education activities were carried on without definite calendar. (over)



EXTENSION-SCS CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATION FARMS BY COUNTIES

List in the following table, by counties, the total number of Extension-SCS demonstration farms for which complete conservation plans have been made this year, acreage in these demonstrations, the total number of all Extension-SCS demonstration farms planned to date, and the acreage, and the number of these Extension-SCS demonstrations which have now been included in soil conservation districts.

County	Number Plans This Year	Acreage	Total Number Planned To Date	Acreage	Number now included in soil conservation districts
Churchill	3	254	12	2,024	
Clark	5	262	6	462	
Elko	5	15,840	8	17,980	
Esmeralda	1	2,160	1	2,160	
Eureka	1	640	1	640	
Humboldt	2	11,717	4	12,373	
Lyon	2	200	4	2,260	
Ormsby	0	0	1	356	
Pershing	1	3,000	1	3,000	
Washoe	5	1,278	10	2,204	
White Pine	7	7,516	7	7,516	
TOTAL	32	42,867	55	50,975	





UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
CECIL W. CREEL  
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in  
Range Management

For the Period  
November 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941

C. W. Hodgson  
Range Management Specialist

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## SUMMARY

Since this was the first full year that the Range Management Specialist has been with the Nevada Extension Service, he spent some time taking trips; conferring with workers of the Extension Service, Nevada Experiment Station, and other agencies; and reading bulletins and county agent reports in order to become more familiar with conditions in the state.

The sub-projects worked on during the year were Range Management, Range Inspections, Efficient Production and Utilization of Hay, and Pasture Improvement and Utilization.

Several goals were met. These included the following:

1. Establishment of grass nurseries in Elko, Douglas, Lyon, and Washoe counties.
2. Talks at meetings in Washoe and Pershing counties.
3. The preparation of two news stories on the purchase and sale of crop seeds.
4. Several inspection trips.
5. Establishment of a hay seeding demonstration in Elko county.
6. Establishment of a range management demonstration in Elko county.
7. Conferences with county agents and various government workers.
8. Range and pasture tours.
9. Preliminary steps taken in the establishment of a range reseeding demonstration in White Pine county.

10. Preparation of the rough draft of a 4-H club handbook in range management.
11. Identification of forage plants.
12. The writing of a large number of individual letters and a few circular letters.
13. Cooperation with other agricultural agencies.

The "Food-for-Defense" program has received major emphasis during the latter part of the year and will be the central theme during the coming year.

NAME OF PROJECT - Range Management

PERIOD COVERED - November 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941

INTRODUCTION:

Nevada is a vast area of range with only scattered spots of cropland for which irrigation water is available. Of the 70,285,440 acres in Nevada, only about 400,000 to 600,000 are cultivated and irrigated, the area actually used in any year varying with available water supply.

Farming is confined almost wholly to the areas close to the waterways where irrigation supply is available. Dry farming, while attempted many times, has not proved successful in the state.

The growing season in the northern two-thirds of the state ranges around ninety to one hundred thirty days. In many of the more elevated valleys the growing season is too short for any crop that is badly injured by late spring or early fall frosts, and on these areas hay is the major crop.

In the more concentrated areas in western Nevada general farming dominates, with dairy and crop specialty being the major types. Even in this area the ranging of sheep and cattle is an important enterprise.

The southern part of the state has a milder climate and a growing season of more than two hundred days. A wider range of crops, including many truck and fruit crops, is possible here. General farming, dairying, and truck cropping are major enterprises, but hay remains the major crop.



Throughout the balance of the state livestock production predominates. Of the total of 3,442 farms in the state with an area of four million acres, 822 are classed as stock ranches. These stock ranches contain more than three and one-third million acres, or more than 80% of the total acreage in farms. In the ranching area of the state it is estimated that 90% of the agricultural income is derived from livestock. For the state, 65% of the agricultural income is derived from range livestock, 43% being from range cattle, and 22% from range sheep.

Since the first settlements, the agricultural development of the state and the history of land use and ownership have been based very definitely upon the use of public range lands by cattle and sheep. Private land is used largely for hay and pasture production to supplement range forage and is dependent upon the use of the public range to make livestock production, and consequently agriculture, a sound business in Nevada.

Food production in the Farm Defense Program is based upon the best land use for each region, state and each county within the state. The goals vary by areas and are aimed at improved farm set-ups and financial management with an eye to possible less favorable prices in the future. In establishing the goals, particular attention was also paid to conservation and sustained yield factors.

It is not expected that all farmers will produce all things. It is expected that each farmer will increase the marketing or production of the items best adapted to his setup, consistent with both short and long time management of his particular farm. Nevada's major agricultural enterprise is range livestock.

The major national goals, as a percentage over 1941, of direct concern to Nevada and the corresponding goals for Nevada are:

	<u>National</u>	<u>Nevada</u>
Milk Production	7	2
Beef Marketings - 1942 over 1940	15	20
Eggs	11	15
Pork	5	3
Sheep and Lambs	2	1
Farm Gardens	Heavy increases	Heavy increases

The major Nevada food production goal is an increase in 1942 beef marketing of 20% over 1940, compared with a national increase of 15%. Only a very slight goal increase in sheep marketings was recommended, indicating the feeling that ranges are fully stocked for average weather. Even with beef, the emphasis is put on increased marketing--not on increase in breeding herds. The Nevada Extension Service is continually stressing the maintenance of proper range stocking for sustained yield and the importance of culling at the present high prices to increase herd quality.

Mother Nature aided Nevada range stockmen in increasing their pounds of livestock marketed during 1941 over 1940. Range cattle went to market at an estimated average of 12% to 15% heavier weight, and lambs 15% to 16% heavier than in 1940.

This increased importance of livestock products in the National welfare has also increased the urgency of proper range management and the production of high yields of hay, pasture forage, and other supplemental feeds in order that we may increase our food production without the over-use and deterioration of our ranges.

## ORGANIZATION:

The Range Management Specialist divides his time between the College of Agriculture, in which he is instructor in Agronomy, and the Agricultural Extension Service. His office is located in the Extension Building, where he can confer with other Extension specialists and members of the State Extension staff.

During the University of Nevada collegiate year, the Specialist devotes one-sixth of his time to Extension duties. During the summer months, when the University classes are not in session, the Specialist works full time on Extension activities, with the exception of a month's vacation.

As leader of the project, the Range Management Specialist furnishes plans and outlines methods of carrying on the work in the communities, counties, districts, and in the state as a whole. The work in the counties is under the direct supervision of the county or district extension agent in charge.

## OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the Extension program in Range Management are to encourage Nevada stockmen to study their major problems as they relate to National Defense, land use, conservation, agricultural adjustment, management of livestock, equipment, and improvement of livestock, and to solve the same by giving special attention to:

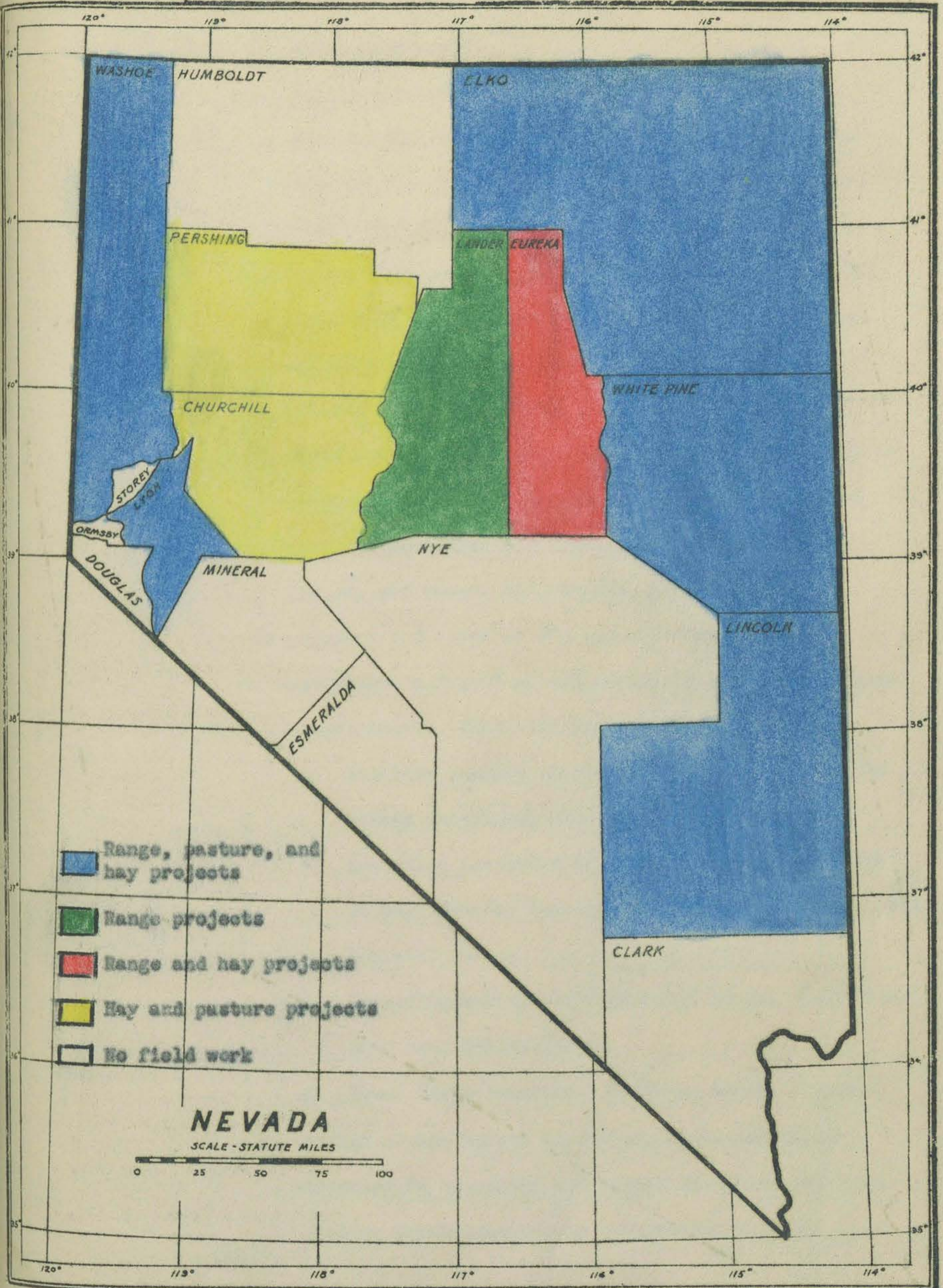
- I. Range Improvement
- II. Hay, Forage and Pasture Crops
- III. Livestock Feeding
- IV. Livestock Management

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The following partial statistical summary shows some of the activities of the Range Management Specialist during the year:

No. of days in office	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. of days in field	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. of miles traveled	9,826
No. of visits with Extension agents	40
No. of county visits	54
No. of visits to result demonstrations	32
No. of farm visits	51
Farm Bureau meetings attended	2
Total no. of meetings attended	34
Attendance	1,736
No. of individual letters written	86
No. of circular letters prepared	4
No. of news articles prepared	2
No. of conferences with Extension agents by telephone	12
Days devoted to adult work	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Days devoted to 4-H Club work	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

MAP SHOWING FIELD WORK



Counties in which field work was done by the Range Management Specialist during the year.

SUB-PROJECT: I. Range Management

- GOALS:
1. Enlist support of county agents in Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Nye, Washoe, and White Pine counties in securing from local stockmen the historical background of the range surrounding each of the 34 plots of range lands which have been selected and fenced in their respective counties for the purpose of making an annual plant inventory of the range where stock is excluded.
  2. Hold a stockmen's tour in Elko, Lincoln, Lyon, Washoe, Lander, and White Pine counties to view effects of natural reseeding of ranges, range management practices, and range improvements.
  3. Prepare and assemble for use of county agents and stockmen, a digest of all available material on range improvement. This will involve field visits to:
    - a. Gollither pasture studies being carried on by the Nevada Experiment Station.
    - b. Reseeding exclosure of Paradise Valley, Humboldt County, Nevada, Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest.
    - c. Reseeding exclosure of Humboldt Forest, Ruby Division near Wells, Nevada.
    - d. Squaw Butte Experiment Station, Burns, Oregon.
  4. Assist county agents in Washoe, Lyon, and Douglas counties in selecting and establishing two rotation grazing demonstrations in cooperation with the

Grazing Service, the Forest Service, and University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

5. Develop plans and specifications for standard range reseeding trials and grass nurseries and assist county agents in establishing these.
6. Inspect AAA grass and clover seeding to evaluate results secured and to develop information that can be given to cooperating ranchers and others interested concerning the adaptation of grasses and clovers to various types of land, the preparation of seed beds, rates of seeding, and methods of planting.
7. Cooperate with state and county land-use planning committees in forwarding the land-use planning program.
8. Obtain 4-H range management clubs in two counties.

## ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OBTAINED:

A. Meetings:

1. November 18 and 19: The Nevada State Farm Bureau annual meeting was held in Reno. The Range Management Specialist attended the meeting of the Livestock Division during the afternoon of the 18th. At the general meeting the following morning, he gave a short talk, explaining the aims of the Range Extension Program.
2. January 6-11: The Annual State Extension Conference was held in Reno. The Range Management Specialist had charge of the program during one afternoon. He explained the Range Extension Program and passed out copies of an outline on which the county agents checked the projects in which they wished to participate.

Dr. George Stewart, ecologist for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, gave a talk on "The Manufacture of Food by Plants and Its Relation to Range Management". His talk was very informative and thought provoking. An interesting discussion followed.

3. October 8 and 9: The Range Management Specialist attended afternoon session of the U. S. Senate Public Hearings on the Use of Public Lands, held in Reno. These hearings were well attended, and much valuable information concerning range management practices



was brought to light.

B. Grass Nurseries:

One of the projects of the Range Extension Program is the establishment of grass and legume nurseries in several parts of the state. The purpose of these nurseries is to determine how the cultivated species of forage plants will grow under the various environmental conditions and to acquaint the county agents and ranchers with the characteristics of the important forage plants.

The Range Management Specialist prepared specifications and recommendations for use by the county agents in establishing these nurseries.

Four nurseries were established during the spring of 1941. These were as follows:

1. In Elko County by County Agent Menke.
2. In Douglas County by the SCS in cooperation with County Agent Stodieck.
3. In Lyon County by the SCS in cooperation with County Agent Recanzone.
4. In Washoe County by the Soils Department of the Nevada Experiment Station in cooperation with the Extension Service.

C. Tours:

1. April 3: A range tour was held in Lyon County to look over range improvements and to discuss range manage-

ment practices. The tour was sponsored by the Extension Service and the Grazing Service. It was well attended by ranchers. Some excellent water developments had been completed by the Grazing Service CCC camp, located near Yerington. The ranges were already beginning to show the results of good range management practices.

2. April 18: The Range Management Specialist conducted a tour of college students to Dog Valley to look over some water-spreading and reseeding practices being carried out by the Mono National Forest.
3. October 13 and 14: A range tour was held in White Pine County for the purpose of inspecting winter deer ranges and spring lambing ranges. Twelve people attended the tour. Those attending included ranchers and representatives from the Extension Service, Nevada Experiment Station, Soil Conservation Service, Grazing Service, and Forest Service. A short meeting was held at the end of the tour, and tentative plans were made for a cooperative range reseeding demonstration.
4. October 21: The Range Management Specialist attended a beef cattle meeting and demonstration held in Lassen County, California. Some ideas were obtained concerning how range Extension work is being conducted in California.

D. Activities with Cooperating Agencies:

1. Range Enclosures: There are about 34 four-acre range

exclosures located throughout Nevada for the purpose of studying the effects of complete protection upon range recovery under natural conditions. These exclosures are a cooperative project of the Forest Service, Nevada Experiment Station, Grazing Service, and Nevada Extension Service. During the year the Range Management Specialist observed several of the exclosures and conferred with Forest Service officials and with Mr. Fleming, of the Nevada Experiment Station, concerning the project. Plant counts were made on some of the exclosures during the year by employees of the Experiment Station and the Forest Service.

The Range Management Specialist encouraged the various county agents to prepare a brief history of range use in their respective counties, but, as yet, no progress has been reported by the agents.

2. Agricultural Adjustment Administration: The Range Management Specialist has served on the AAA Technical Committee during the year. On April 6 and 7 he attended an AAA range school held in southern Idaho, near Rogerson. The purpose of his attendance was to obtain a better understanding regarding the AAA range program and to formulate plans for closer cooperation between the two agencies. Several AAA range improvements and reseeding were visited by the group.
3. Soil Conservation Service: On April 22 a meeting was held at Mr. Emerson Neff's ranch, in Ruby Valley, Elko

County. It was attended by representatives of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service, in addition to a couple of ranchers. A tour was made of the ranch, and plans were formulated for making that ranch a cooperative demonstration in range management. Since that time, the SCS has completed a soils survey of the ranch and, in cooperation with the Extension Service, has drawn up a ranch plan.

4. Range Reseeding: As a result of the range tour held in White Pine County on October 13 and 14 (discussed earlier in this report), a working committee, consisting of one rancher and one representative each from the Forest Service, Grazing Service, Soil Conservation Service, Nevada Experiment Station, and the Extension Service, was appointed to formulate definite plans for the establishment of some range reseeding demonstrations in White Pine County, particularly on spring ranges. County Agent Townsend represents the Extension Service on this committee, but the Range Management Specialist is also keeping in close touch with the committee's work and plans to give it his fullest cooperation.

The Extension Service has agreed to make the following contribution toward the project:

- a. Help select areas for making the demonstration plantings.
- b. Help with the planting.

- c. Furnish technical assistance regarding how and what to plant.
  - d. Help evaluate the results of the demonstrations.
  - e. Contribute \$15.00 toward the purchase of seed in 1942.
  - f. If such reseeding appear economical and practical, the Extension Service will help give them publicity and encourage the adoption of the practice by arranging for tours and meetings and through news stories and other educational channels.
5. Range Survey Committee: On April 29th the Range Management Specialist attended a meeting of the Elko County Survey Committee. Results of the recently completed range survey were analyzed and discussed. Tentative plans were made for getting the information into the hands of interested ranch operators and for making use of information in the establishment of better range management practices in Elko County.
6. Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station: The Range Management Specialist has cooperated fully with members of the Nevada Experiment Station staff and has received considerable help from them. He has conferred with Mr. Fleming, Chief of Range Management for the Station, upon all important range management problems that have arisen in connection with the Extension Program.

On July 15, County Agent Menke and the Range Management Specialist paid a visit to Golliher pasture, in northeastern Elko County. This is a large fenced pasture belonging to the Utah Construction Company. It has been under fence since about 1915, and is now being used by the Nevada Experiment Station and the Grazing Service in their range studies. Mr. Mark Shipley, who is in direct charge of the studies, explained the nature of his work to the Extension Service representatives.

7. Land-Use Planning: The Range Management Specialist has attended several Land-Use Planning meetings and has been in full sympathy with the program.
8. Miscellaneous: On June 18, the Range Management Specialist attended the annual banquet of the Western Nevada Wool Growers. The banquet was well attended, and an award was presented by the First National Bank of Nevada to the sheepman producing the champion fleece in western Nevada and exhibiting it at the 1941 California Wool Show.

During June the Forest Service range reseeding station, near Wells, Nevada, was visited. On October 25 a trip was made to the Squaw Butte Range Station, in southeastern Oregon. This station is operated jointly by the Grazing Service and the Oregon State College Experiment Station. Members of the Station staff explained the studies that are being conducted in range

management, range reseeding, and rodent control.

- E. 4-H Club: The Range Management Specialist has completed the rough draft of a 4-H Club handbook on range management. This handbook is designed to help Nevada 4-H boys to acquaint themselves with the characteristics and uses of the important range and ranch forage plants and to help teach the boys the best range management practices.

During the week of August 4-9 the Range Management Specialist attended the Annual 4-H Club camp, which was held at the club's camp on the shores of Lake Tahoe. He assisted with the plant identification and livestock judging contests and cooperated with the camp director in numerous other ways.

- F. Cooperation with Other Extension Service Workers: The Range Management Specialist has endeavored to cooperate to the fullest extent with other members of the Extension Service. He has conferred frequently with members of the state staff and has tried to help the county agents further their respective programs. During the year he made 54 county visits and held 26 conferences with the county agents at their headquarters.

On September 13 and 14 the Range Management Specialist assisted County Agent Wilson with the ram and bull sales which were held in connection with the annual Nevada Livestock Show and Elko County Fair. The bulls and rams were generally of high quality, indicating the type of breeding used in many of Nevada's range herds.

SUB-PROJECT: 1A - Range Inspections.

GOALS:

1. Death losses.
  - a. Answer calls from county agents and stockmen to determine cause of death losses.
2. Familiarize stockmen with best seasonal use of range through:
  - a. Personal interview through range and ranch visits.
  - b. News releases.
3. Encourage county agents to add to herbariums of grasses and poisonous plants where they already exist and where not, to start such collections.
4. Make a study of the period of growth of forage during inspection trips and write a report of the same.
5. Inspect ranges in four counties supporting 250,000 sheep and 25,000 head of cattle in 1941-42.
6. Gather information on inspection trips leading toward the establishment of three district range management demonstrations.
7. Endeavor to find suitable locations for establishing grass nurseries in White Pine and Washoe counties.

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OBTAINED:

1. On December 20 the Range Management Specialist accompanied County Agent Boerlin to Gerlach. During the day they inspected winter ranges and some range enclosures north of Reno in the Pyramid Lake Region.
2. Some time was spent during April, June, and July inspecting ranges in Elko County.



3. During June the Range Management Specialist accompanied Mr. Otto Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist, and Mr. Rod Radford, of the SCS, on an inspection and picture-taking trip through Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, Eureka, Lander, and Douglas counties. A considerable number of pictures were taken, including Kodachrome as well as black and white. (Some of the Kodachrome slides are to be used in the preparation of an illustrated lecture on range management.)

The ranges of Nevada were in excellent condition due to the abnormally high rainfall during 1941.

4. On July 21 and 22 a trip was taken with County Agent Ahern through part of Lander County.
5. The Range Management Specialist accompanied County Agent Boerlin and Mr. Fleming, of the Experiment Station, on two trips to the Monte Cristo Ranch, near Pyramid Lake, during July. A cow had died and was suspected of having been poisoned. After a careful inspection of the pasture, it was decided that the trouble had been caused by a member of the buttercup family, known locally as "seaside crowfoot".
6. During most of the inspection trips, range plants were collected for purposes of identification. Some plant specimens were also sent in by county agents and ranchers to be identified.

SUB-PROJECT: IIA - Efficient Production and Utilization of Hay.

- GOALS:
1. Work with the county agents in 5 western Nevada counties in encouraging farmers to keep their alfalfa stand young, and in planning crop rotation systems.
  2. Conduct tours, where possible, to demonstrate the influence of suitable varieties and proper management practices on stand and yield of alfalfa.
  3. Acquaint farmers with bacterial wilt and means of combating it through:
    - a. News stories
    - b. Farm Center Meetings
    - c. Tours
  4. Acquaint farmers with latest developments in harvesting hay through:
    - a. News articles
    - b. Farm Center Meetings
    - c. Tours

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OBTAINED:

A. Seeding Demonstrations:

1. Plowing up native hay meadows: A considerable proportion of the hay fed in Nevada is produced on old native meadows consisting largely of rushes and sedges which yield a forage relatively low in both quality and production. One of the problems confronting many stockmen is whether or not to plow up these native meadows and reseed them to cultivated grasses and

clovers which might produce a higher yield of higher quality hay. Considerable information on this subject has been obtained by the Nevada Experiment Station.

The Extension Service is endeavoring to help demonstrate the conditions under which the plowing up and reseeding of such meadows is profitable and what varieties of grasses and clovers should be planted. One demonstration was established during the spring of 1941 on Mr. Emerson Neff's ranch in Ruby Valley, Elko County, in cooperation with Mr. Neff and the Soil Conservation Service.

A four-acre area was plowed up, worked down, and divided into four plots of about one acre each. On May 8 the following mixtures were seeded:

	<u>lbs. per acre</u>
No. 1 - Meadow fescue	10
Timothy	2
Medium red clover	4
Alsike clover	<u>4</u>
Total	20
No. 2 - Orchard grass	10
Timothy	2
Alsike clover	4
Mammoth red clover	<u>4</u>
Total	20

	<u>lbs. per acre</u>
No. 3 - Smooth brome grass	10
Timothy	2
Yellow sweet clover	3
Ladino clover	<u>3</u>
Total	18
No. 4 - Tall oat grass	10
Orchard grass	3
Meadow fescue	3
Mammoth red clover	<u>4</u>
Total	20

The area was clipped once during the summer to control weeds. Yield data are to be obtained from the plots during 1942.

2. Alfalfa varieties: The Extension Service has sponsored alfalfa variety demonstrations in several counties of Nevada. One test was established in Washoe County during 1940. A small field was seeded to one strip each of Grimm, Cossack, Orestan, and Ladak varieties. The field was cross-stripped with superphosphate fertilizer, leaving some unfertilized strips as checks.

In August, 1941, the Range Management Specialist helped the county agent secure yield data on the second cutting of hay on the area. No weights were taken of the first cutting, and the third crop was pastured. The plan is to obtain yield data on all cuttings during the next few years.

New seedings were made on several other ranches in the county during the spring of 1941.

B. Field Inspections:

The following inspections of hay fields were made by the Range Management Specialist during the year. He was usually accompanied by the county agent and the farmer or rancher, and often by a representative of one or more other agencies.

1. March 29: Inspected hayfields and irrigation structures in Smith Valley.
2. June: Inspected hayfields in Churchill, Pershing, Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, and Douglas counties.
3. July: Inspected hayfields in Lander County. Tentative plans were made for seeding demonstrations on old native meadows. A seeding demonstration on new land was also planned.
4. July: Made several ranch calls and field inspections in Elko County. Discussed with county agents and ranchers the possibility of setting up some fertilizer demonstrations on hayfields.
5. August: Inspected hayfields and new seedings in Washoe County.
6. October: Inspected a few hayfields in White Pine County. Was particularly impressed with those of "Pop" Moorman, which consist largely of smooth brome grass with a sprinkling of alfalfa. It was an old alfalfa stand which had been taken over by the brome grass.

Mr. Moorman renovates rather severely every year or two in order to prevent the bromegrass from becoming sodbound. As a result of this treatment, he obtains a high yield of hay every year.

C. Tours:

1. July 20: A farm tour was held in Douglas County. Fertilizer trials and hay mixtures were discussed by farmers, County Agent Stodieck, officials of the Soils Department of the Nevada Experiment Station, and by officials of the Soil Conservation Service. Dr. O. F. Smith of the Bureau of Plant Industry explained his alfalfa variety tests, which are located on the Dangberg properties near Minden. About 50 people attended the tour.
2. Earlier in July a farm tour was held in Lyon County, but the Range Management Specialist was unable to attend.

D. News Stories:

The Range Management Specialist prepared two news stories during the spring of 1941. One story advised farmers to purchase only high quality seed and from reputable dealers. The other called attention to laws and regulations governing the sale of agricultural seeds.

E. Circular Letters:

Two circular letters were prepared for distribution to county agents and AAA committeemen. One dealt with seed supplies for 1941. The other was concerned with the

possibility of producing Austrian winter peas and hairy vetch seed in Nevada for sale to farmers in the Southern States. It was decided that such an enterprise was not advisable at present, except in an experimental way.

F. Activities with Cooperating Agencies:

1. January: Dr. O. F. Smith of the Bureau of Plant Industry gave a talk on "Alfalfa Diseases" at the Annual Extension Conference, held in Reno. His talk was well received, and an interesting discussion followed.
2. June 27: Mr. Forrest Willhite of the Nevada Experiment Station showed his experimental plots, located on the May Ranch south of Reno, to the Range Management Specialist.
3. October 3: Mr. Willhite, of the Experiment Station, Mr. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist, and the Range Management Specialist harvested some corn test plots which were located on the Norman Brown ranch in Smith Valley. These tests were a cooperative project of Mr. Brown, the Experiment Station, and the Extension Service.

G. Miscellaneous:

1. April 18: A trip was taken to the California Experiment Station, located at Davis. Mr. Briggs, Agronomist at the California Station, explained the work that is being done there on forage and cereal crops.

2. August: Information regarding recommended crop varieties for Nevada was compiled.
3. The Range Management Specialist helped judge Farm Products at the Nevada State Fair on August 30. On September 11, he judged Farm Products at the Elko County Fair.



SUB-PROJECT: IIB - Pasture Improvement and Utilization

- GOALS:
1. Work with county agents of Western Nevada counties in encouraging farmers to improve their pastures through:
    - a. The use of adapted species of high forage value.
    - b. The use of proper methods in establishing pastures.
    - c. Proper management practices.
  2. Furnish farmers with pertinent information on pastures and their management by means of:
    - a. News stories.
    - b. Demonstrations.
    - c. Pasture tours.
    - d. Talks at farm center meetings.
    - e. Preparation of an Extension bulletin on pastures.

#### ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OBTAINED

##### A. Meetings:

1. January: Mr. Fleming of the Nevada Experiment Station gave a talk on "Pastures" at the Annual Extension Conference, held in Reno. He presented a very interesting discussion of his experimental work in pastures and gave some practical advice concerning pasture management in Nevada.
2. February 14: The Range Management Specialist gave a talk on "Pastures" at a meeting of the Nevada State Grange. About 40 people attended.

3. October 30: A short talk was given at the annual meeting of the Pershing County Farm Bureau on "Pastures". The importance of pastures in the National Defense Program was stressed. There were 18 people present.

B. Field Inspections:

The following field inspections were made during the year by the Range Management Specialist. He was usually accompanied by the county agent and the rancher or farmer, and sometimes by a representative of some other agency.

1. March: Inspected pastures in Lyon County.
2. June: Inspected pastures in Pershing, Churchill, Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, and Douglas counties.
3. August: Inspect farm pastures in Washoe County, comparing a mixture of ladino and alsike clover with a mixture of Kentucky bluegrass and white Dutch clover for dairy cows. Where it was adapted, the ladino-alsike clover mixture had the higher carrying capacity and was more palatable to dairy cows.

The pastures on the Experimental Farm, near Reno, were also inspected.

C. Activities with Cooperating Agencies:

1. Soil Conservation Service: During February a visit was made to Yerington where the pasture program was discussed with the county agent and Soil Conservation Service representatives.

2. Nevada Experiment Station: On July 1, the Range Management Specialist accompanied Mr. Headley, of the Experiment Station, to Churchill County, where they inspected the proposed site of a cooperative demonstration project in the Stillwater District. They also visited the U. S. Department of Agriculture Field Station and conferred with Mr. Knight and Mr. Moon. While at the Field Station, the Range Management Specialist had an opportunity to discuss the control of weeds in pastures, and also the importance of pasture grasses in a weed control program, with Mr. Rosenfels of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mr. Rosenfels has been stationed in Churchill County during the past two summers to work on methods of controlling whitetop, a serious pest in several counties of the state.

Occasionally, throughout the year, the Range Management Specialist has conferred with Mr. Howard Mason, of the Experiment Station, concerning an agronomy handbook which Mr. Mason is preparing for use by farm planning specialists.

Mr. Fleming of the Experiment Station has given many helpful suggestions and recommendations regarding pasture mixtures and pasture management.

3. Agricultural Adjustment Administration: The Range Management Specialist has served on the state AAA Technical Committee, giving special attention to the

pasture phase of the AAA program.

In July a three-day meeting of the Committee was held for the purpose of helping prepare a tentative docket for 1942.

D. Cooperation with Other Extension Workers:

1. The Range Management Specialist has conferred frequently with Mr. Otto Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist, regarding a joint program in pasture improvement and soil conservation.
2. During February there was prepared for Washoe County a list of recommended pasture seeding mixtures that would meet the requirements for AAA payments. This list had been requested by the Washoe County Extension agents.
3. During the summer the Range Management Specialist carried on some correspondence with County Agent Recanzone and with Major Max Fleischman's secretary regarding grass and pasture mixtures that might be suitable for use on Major Flieschman's ranch, near Yerington.

E. Miscellaneous:

1. July: A weed, which was invading a pasture south of Reno, was identified. It was one of the wild asters. A letter was written to the farmer, giving him advice concerning the eradication of the weed.
2. July: A Reno resident was advised regarding the control of earthworm damage in her lawn.

## OUTLOOK FOR 1942:

The Agricultural Defense Program will be the Number I job of all Extension Service workers during the coming year. Due to the great demand for livestock products, the Range Management Specialist will have an important educational responsibility. With these facts in mind, plans are being made for:

1. The preparation of news stories and circular letters concerning the role of pastures, hay, and range in the National Defense Program.
2. Talks at Farm Bureau and Farm Center meetings.
3. The preparation of a mimeographed pasture handbook.
4. Setting up the cooperative range reseeding demonstrations in White Pine county.
5. The establishment of some pasture demonstrations in Clark County.
6. Intensifying the educational work on farm pastures in Pershing County.
7. Further cooperation with the Nevada Experiment Station, the Forest Service, and the Grazing Service in educational work concerning range management.
8. Cooperation with the Elko County Survey Committee and the county agents in getting the information obtained from the range survey into the hands of interested ranch operators.
9. Cooperation with county agents and others in collecting and recording data obtained from the demonstrations that are already under way.

10. Cooperation with county agents and U. S. government agencies in organizing range and pasture tours.
11. Range and pasture inspections.
12. Taking a more active part in the work of the State AAA Technical Committee.
13. Completion of the 4-H club handbook in range management and the organization of 4-H range management clubs in two counties.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
EXTENSION FORESTER  
STATE OF NEVADA  
1941

FROM JULY 26, 1941  
TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

Approved

Date: FEB 15 1942

  
Director Extension Service



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HISTORY OF FARM FORESTRY PROJECT  
JULY 26, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

On July 26, 1941, Extension Farm Forestry work as a specifically organized project was begun in Nevada. The project was set up as a cooperative endeavor by the Agricultural Extension Service of the State of Nevada and the United States Forest Service.

Half of the time is devoted to Extension Forestry work, and the other half time is devoted to fire control work with the United States Forest Service. The present Extension Forester is T. B. Glazebrook, who has been in this position since the incidence of the project in July, 1941.

This new program was made possible by the action of the Nevada State Legislature in appropriating \$2,000.00 for the biennium, enabling the State to take advantage of Federal cooperation under the Norris-Doxey and Clark-McNary Acts.

Because of the fact that the organized extension work in farm forestry is just beginning, the five months of work covered in this short report is, in the main, the attempt to organize and outline the work that it may be possible to do in the state under this program. Up to this date, the farm tree planting program has been handled

incidental to other extension projects.

Since 1933, the Nevada Extension Service has been cooperating with the Logan, Utah, Clark-McNary nursery, and during this time, nearly 100,000 small trees have come into the state. The general nature of these plantings has been experimental, because of the fact that insufficient personnel was available to follow up the program and utilize the results and secure the most benefits possible from such a program.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The Extension Forester is employed on a half time basis at the present time. The remainder of the time is devoted to fire control work with the United States Forest Service on a Clark-McNary cooperative fire protection unit in western Nevada. The Extension Forester's headquarters is at Carson City.

#### II. PRESENT STATUS OF FARM FORESTRY WORK IN NEVADA AND ITS RELATION TO OTHER EXTENSION PROJECTS

The major change in the state organization during the past year that affects farm forestry work is the organization of the extension forestry project. Much of the work done during this short period covered in this report has been to find the place of a farm forestry program in relationship to other extension programs. It will be apparent, as time goes on, that the need for a unified approach to many problems in horticulture, farm planning, and farm management as they

concern farm forestry work will become clear.

To date, in the state, L-H Club forestry work has not met with too much success, and this may be due almost entirely to a lack of concentrated effort and follow up on the project. There should be every opportunity in a number of places in the state to teach conservation of natural resources through L-H Club forestry work.

Farm plantings in the state to date are mostly experimental, and the need is for examination and compilation of results noted to understand the value of tree plantings in the state and the benefits that may be realized from the use of trees on ranches.

### III. 1941 PROGRAM OF WORK

#### 1. Chief Problems.

##### a. Adult phases.

##### (1) Farm Tree Planting.

Tree distribution in 1941 was handled directly from Logan, and so no compilation is included here of the number of trees planted or the counties in which they were planted. The work covered specifically by this project in farm tree planting has been the inspection and evaluation of present tree plantings.

##### b. Junior phases.

(1) No specific work was done on the program of

L-H Club forestry work in the state during the period covered by this report.

2. Goals.

a. Adult phases.

(1) The principal problem in the farm tree planting program in Nevada for 1941 was the inspection and evaluation of the trees in the state that had been secured from the Clark-McNary nursery at Logan. The ultimate goal for this program is to inspect all such plantations in the state and compile their results in order that a sufficient amount of data may be accumulated upon which to base future recommendations.

(2) 1941 Goal.

The goal for 1941 was inspection and evaluation of as many as possible of the Clark-McNary plantings in the State.

IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

1. Adult Phases.

a. Tree Planting.

(1) Inspection.

A total of 56 tree plantings were visited during this period in 6 counties in the state.

V. METHODS

1. Adult Phases.

a. Tree planting.

(1) Inspections.

Tree inspections were made in 6 counties in the state. These individual plantings were visited to determine what care had been taken of the trees planted and to determine what the survival percentage was. Cooperators were given help on problems of disease, culture, thinning, and pruning.

Because of the incompleteness of inspection, all over the state, no compilation has been made of the survival percentages to date.

#### VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The Extension Forestry Office has furnished miscellaneous subject material and informative publications relative to the general farm forestry program. The summary below shows the activities during the 63 days on this project and indicates the time spent on the project.

11 days were spent in the field

45 days were spent in the office

114 individual letters were written

12 news articles were written

56 farm visits were made.

#### VII. OUTLOOK.

1. Adult Phases.

a. Farm Tree Planting.

(1) Tree Inspection.

With the advent of an organized farm forestry project, the farm planting program should become a sounder project in the next few years to come.

(2) Demonstration Plantings.

An increased but conservative program of demonstration tree plantings in given locations will help to further the project greatly in the next few years. Demonstrations in the past have suffered because of lack of technical assistance and adequate follow up and replanting. In most cases, they have fared as poorly as some of the most careless plantings in the state.

(3) Tree Inspections.

As inspection of the present plantings in the state goes forward, a wealth of valuable data will be secured upon which to base future recommendations in order to put tree plantings on a sound basis, rather than on an experimental basis.

## b. Wood Products

### (4) Fence Post Preservation.

The use of preservatives in prolonging the life of perishable fence posts in the state has not been widespread to date. Due to the decrease in availability of native juniper posts and substitution of less durable woods for fence post material, this problem will naturally assume more importance in the next few years.

### (5) Wood Products Cooperatives.

The state is inherently poor in wood products. Many more fence posts, poles, rough lumber and similar materials can be used on farms to good advantage. Neighboring national forest land having sufficient quantities of such materials is present in the western part of the state, but lack of sufficient organization on the part of farmers has prevented them from purchasing such products.

The Forest Service is loath to engage in a large number of small sales, because of the high administrative cost incurred.



(6) Woodlots.

~~(a) Adult Phases.~~

As the available native juniper posts are exhausted, the problem of securing fence posts becomes more critical and the planting of durable hardwoods for the producing of fence post becomes a more economic reality. All wood lots in the state must be irrigated, and therefore, it is quite a difficult problem to secure areas for woodlot plantings, because of the high cost of irrigation water and the high value of land involved. This can be overcome by an educational program that is now beginning.

← (b) Junior Phases.

L-H Club forestry work in localities adjacent to wooded areas can become very definitely a part of the educational work in L-H Club programs in the state. For the purpose of teaching conservation of natural resources, such as watersheds, forest range areas, and valuable forests.

← (c) Assistance Desired From the U.S.D.A.

Material furnished by the U.S.D.A. in the form of pamphlets, bulletins, news letters, etc., have been very useful in forwarding the work of the project to date.

It is hoped that assistance in this form will be continued. There is a need in the western states for moving pictures on farm tree planting, as it applies to the western area alone. A publication on western farm forestry would also be very helpful to this project in this state. In many areas because of the close tie between the extension forestry project and rural fire prevention, moving pictures on fires in rural areas, as a specific subject, would be very helpful for an educational program of this nature. More visits from the Extension Forestry Office in Washington would also be very desirable for the purpose of furthering the problem of cooperation among the federal agencies which are engaged in this general problem of farm forestry.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

( Project No. 6 )

for

1 9 4 1

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

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ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 4 1

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 and John Ahern.
2. Division of Work. - The general plan for work under Project VI in 1941 was as follows: L. E. Cline was responsible for Sub-Projects A, Marketing; B, Credit; C, Agricultural Outlook; Land-Use Planning in Churchill and Pershing Counties, and was available for consultation and assistance for all other sub-projects under Project VI. V. E. Scott was responsible for Sub-Project D, Farm Management; I, Economic Planning; K, Extension Work in Agricultural Adjustment; and was available for consultation and assistance for all other sub-projects under Project VI.

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

1. In 1940 Sub-Project I, Land-Use Planning began to assume such importance as to claim a large part of the project leader's time. Beginning July 1, 1940, it was agreed that for the fiscal year, July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, the farm management specialist, V. E. Scott, would devote major time to land-use planning

during 10 months of the fiscal year and major time to farm management during 2 months of the fiscal year. In order to keep up farm management extension work, it was decided to employ one of the younger assistant agents for specific farm management work for a period of 3 months, December, 1940, January and February, 1941. In May 1941, some changes were made in the Land-Use Planning setup which changed the amount of time to about 70% in Land-Use Planning and 30% devoted to Farm Management.

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

#### 1. Sub-project phase - General Farm Accounts.

##### a. Variation from Plan of Work and changes in Extension Organization.

(1) It was planned to start accounts with a larger number of Farm Security and Federal Land Bank clients. The general cooperative scheme with Extension Agents, Farm Security Agents, Land Bank Agents, and any agency in the State which depends on farm account data is for that agency to interest prospective farmers in the accounts after which the Experiment Station and Extension Farm Management Specialists give initial instruction and service the account, giving to the agency such data as it may desire.

(2) Due to changes in the financial setup, the

force for carrying on Farm Account work was reduced in May and the only assistance for compiling data in the Extension office was an N.Y.A. student working on the basis of 30 hours per month. This, coupled with the fact that the leader of the project has devoted only 30% of his time to the work, accounts for slowness in getting out mimeographed material. Until more clerical work is available, it may be necessary to confine extension work in this project to servicing the accounts and leave the educational and promotional part of the project to the Experiment Station.

2. Adult and Junior Phases of the Sub-Project.

Both adults and juniors work with the same account books, but juniors keep enterprise and home accounts only, while adults keep a complete farm account.

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

The junior has three objectives, (1) to help the home or farm by means of the record book, (2) to qualify in 4-H work, (3) to compete for honors in the National 4-H contests. The adult keeps an account for the purpose of knowing the farm business, comparing the efficiency of enterprises, Credit statements and Income Tax statements.



b. Ultimate Objectives.

- (1) To teach farmers and juniors to more methodically keep complete records of farm finance and farm operations.
- (2) To teach farmers to use their accounts in planning farm operations, farm financing and to influence them in their habits of spending.

c. Numerical Goals for 1941.

- (1) Number of Meetings for training agents in subject matter and method -- 1.
  - (2) Number of agents to be assisted in
    - (a) Planning, establishing and conducting result demonstrations - 4.
    - (b) Conducting farm account discussion groups - 4.
    - (c) Preparing and using circular letters, and news articles on farm accounts. - 4.
  - (3) Participation of farm people.
    - (a) Number of adults to take part in Major Phase-150.
    - (b) Number of 4-H Club members - 6.
3. Integration of this project with the subject matter of other projects.

This project in itself is not a production project. The accounts indicate borrowing, payments of debts and interest, yields of animals and crops, efficiency of production, amount of farm produce used by the family,

types of farm gardens, results of conservation measures. The results are indicated in individual reports to farmers, and in a few farm management bulletins, published by the Experiment Station and Extension Service. Many of the results cannot be summarized and published due to lack of clerical help.

4. Activities and Results Obtained.

a. Activities and procedure.

The Farm Account project in Nevada is a cooperative project, primarily between the Extension State Office and the Nevada Experiment Station, but extending to the County Extension offices and to the offices of U.S.D.A Action Agencies. The County Agents, both men and women and the Action Agencies, especially Farm Security and Land Bank field men, discuss accounts with their clients and when a client is interested in starting a farm account, the Extension or Station farm management specialist is notified and the account is started, after which the Station and Extension field agents service the accounts. The account books are at the farm where interested agencies may discuss them with their clients and summaries are mimeographed for the use of cooperators and all persons interested.

b. Results Obtained.

(1) Extent to which goals were reached.

One meeting was planned and held at which agents were given training in interpreting farm accounts.

The four agents who were to be assisted in conducting result demonstrations were too fully occupied with more pressing work to undertake the demonstrations.

Farm account discussion groups were conducted in three counties. In one county this was made the occasion for a banker-farmer conference.

Two Farm Management bulletins were prepared by the Experiment Station.

A Home Account bulletin was nearly completed by the Extension Service, but due to lack of clerical help, was not mimeographed. This will probably be done early in 1942.

##### 5. Cooperative Work with Other Agencies.

The Farm Management specialist is a member of the technical committee for AAA. The two departments use data obtained by either one, interchangeably, especially such data as crop yields and measurements of acreage on cooperating farms.

Data obtained through farm accounts is made available to Home Demonstration Agents, and to Extension

specialists, and Farm Management, Home Management work and to Action Agency workers.

Farm Security women agents service accounts kept by Farm Security clients, and in return the accounts are summarized by the Station and Extension specialists.

6. Exhibits.

- a. State map showing counties in which the Farm accounts project was active in 1941.
- b. News bulletins.
- c. Farm Management and Home Management tables for study of farm and home problems.

7. Outlook.

During the coming year the work in this sub-project will be much the same as in 1941. There is greater need and greater recognition of the need.

The advise and constructive criticism of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farm and Home Management specialists will help materially in perfecting the work as it has in other years.

1. Sub-Project I - Land-Use Planning.

- a. Variations from the Plan of Work and Changes in Extension Organization.

(1) Variations from the Plan of Work have been in quantity and lack of numerical results rather than in plan.

(2) Changes in Extension Organization.

Due to Federal legislation and departmental redistribution of funds, it was necessary to reduce the time of the Land-Use Planning leader from approximately 85% to 70%, and the reduction of the clerical force made it necessary to curtail some of the service to committees.

b. Adult and Junior Work.

Only adult phases of the project were carried on in 1941.

(1) Factors which determined inclusion in year's program.

(a) Land-Use Planning is a long-time project, hence it must be carried on by the Extension Service from year to year. The particular reason for making it a major part of the farm management specialist's work was that individual farm planning has long been the work of farm management specialists and the accumulated information fits in with the general needs for Land-Use Planning.

(2) Ultimate Objectives.

(a) The general purpose of Land-Use Planning in Nevada is the development of wise land and water use plans which will conserve and develop the State's Agricultural resources, bring about a permanent and stable agriculture, and provide

sufficient income to insure an adequate standard of living in rural homes.

- (3) The National Agricultural programs which have been inaugurated in Nevada, present an increased need for planning and action by farm people to the end that the activities of all agencies serving agriculture, will be correlated into unified programs.

c. Numerical Goals for 1941.

- (1) Number of meetings to be conducted for training agents in subject matter and methods - 1. (The Extension Conference).
- (2) Number of agents to be assisted in:
  - (a) Organizing committees to study the situation - 5.
  - (b) Serving Land-Use Planning committees with background information and other specialist aid - 9.
  - (c) Planning coordinated project activities with county workers and representatives of other Government Agencies in counties - 9.
  - (d) Training leaders in subject matter and methods - 9.
  - (e) Preparing and using circular letters, news articles, exhibits, posters, etc. - 10.
- (3) Participation of farm people.

- (a) Number of adults to take part in major phase - 150.
- (b) Number of leaders to be trained - 30.
- (4) Physical and material results.
  - (a) Complete preliminary mapping in 5 counties.
  - (b) Assist in progress reports in 10 counties or districts.
  - (c) Organize L.U.P. committees in 4 counties.

2. Integration of this project with the subject matter of other projects.

- a. This sub-project is closely related to the farm account sub-project, having the same project leader. The farm accounts give general information needful in Land-Use Planning.
- b. This sub-project deals with the conservation of land and water, reclamation, roads, plans for production of foods and feeds for defense, hence, there is close correlation between this project and all extension projects in each county. The fact that there is a close correlation leads to confusion in some counties as to just what is Land-Use Planning.

3. Activities and Results Obtained.

a. Activities.

County committees have been active in Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Lyon, Pershing, Elko, White Pine and Lincoln Counties.

Community committees have been active in Elko,

White Pine and Clark Counties.

Each County Committee assisted the State Committee with suggestions for the Unified State Agricultural Program to Meet the Impacts of War.

The State Committee and its sub-committees did excellent work on labor problems and on getting out the June 1st report on "A Unified State Agricultural Program".

b. Results Obtained.

(1) Major planning activities.

- (a) One general meeting was held for training agents in subject matter and methods.

Three district meetings were held for the purpose of bringing Extension agents and Action Agency representatives together. (Work-shop meetings)

- (b) Number of agents assisted in:

Organizing committees of rural people to study the situation - 4.

Serving Land-Use Planning committees with background information and other specialist aid - 7.

Planning coordinated project activities with co-workers and representatives of other Government agencies in counties - 5.

Training leaders in subject matter and extension methods - 4.



Preparing and using circular letters, news articles, exhibits, posters and other extension means.- 6.

(2) Participation of Farm People.

(a) Number of adults to take part in major activities - 300.

(b) Number of leaders trained - 4.

(3) Physical and Material Results.

(a) Mapping was done, but not completed in four counties.

(b) Assistance was given on progress reports in five counties, however, these reports are not yet complete.

(c) L.U.P. committees were organized in two counties and two communities.

IV., Cooperative Work with Other Agencies.

The definition and interpretation of Land-Use Planning carries with it almost as an axiom that there must be cooperation among the various Action Agencies.

The County Chairman of AAA, the chairman of each Soil Conservation district, the District Soil conservationist, the highest ranking federal employee of each agricultural agency and the highest ranking employee of the Grazing Service are members of the County Land Use Planning Committee and a representative of each Agricultural Action Agency as well as a member of the

Grazing Service, are members of the State Land-Use Planning Committee.

The interchange of ideas in County Land-Use Planning Committees, has seemed to create a better understanding among action agencies.

V. Exhibits.

a. State map showing counties active in 1941

b. Samples of mapping -

(1) Douglas County - Roads and soil qualities.

(2) Lyon County - Soil qualities

(3) June 1st Report of Impacts of War and Defense.

(4) A discussion handbook on National Defense and the agriculture and rural life of Nevada.

(5) Land-Use Planning Progress report for year ending June 30, 1941.

(6) County goals for milk production, beef marketing egg production, pork production and farm gardens.

VI. Outlook.

Work on this project will be tied in with the Food-for-Defense program and with plans for post-war activities. The unfinished work of mapping will be completed so far as possible.

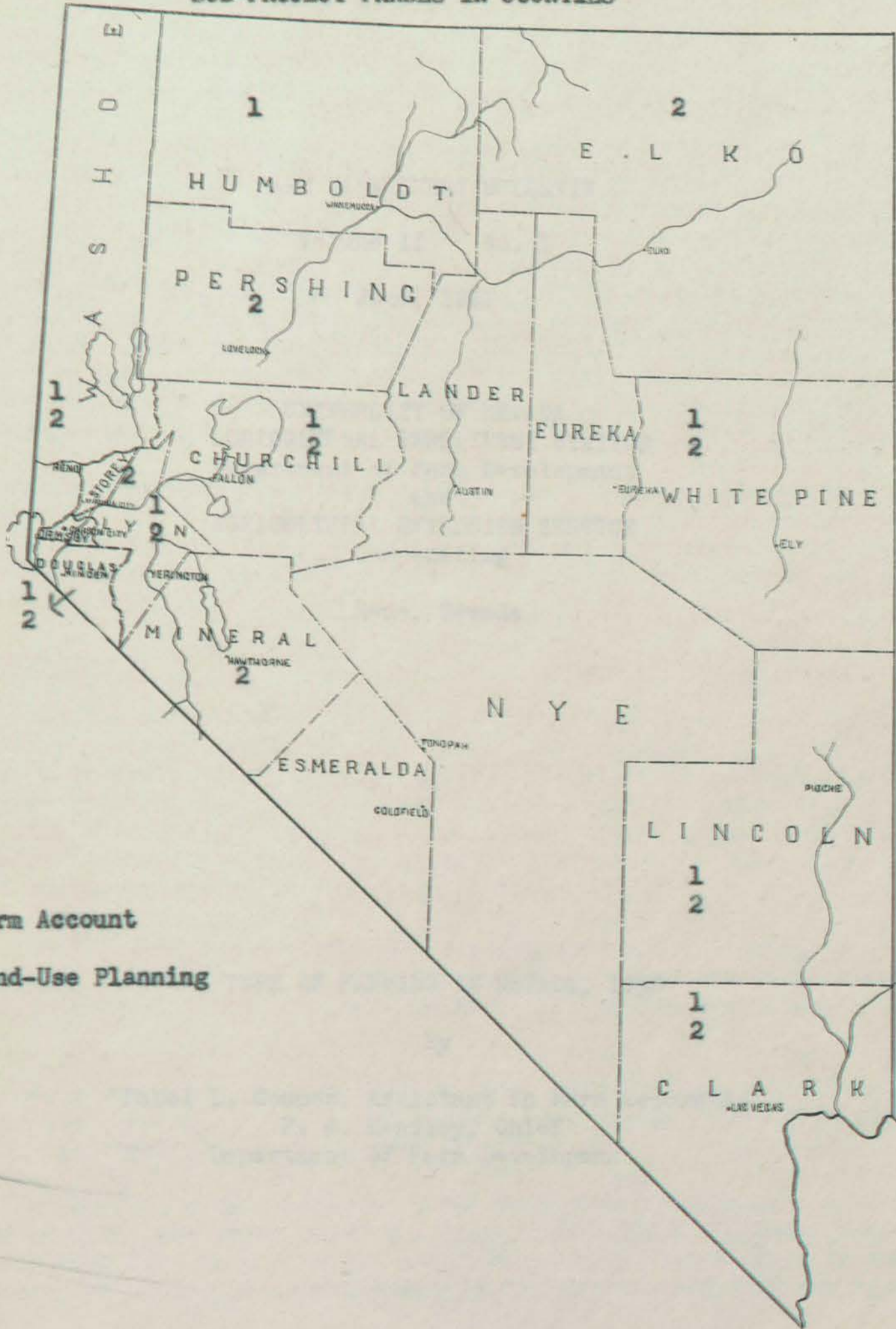
STATISTICAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

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No. of days in office	186
No. of days in field	111
No. of miles traveled	15,683
No. of visits to County Agents	36
No. of visits to result demonstrations	124
No. of visits to other farms or homes	8
No. of Farm Bureau Meetings attended	5
No. of method demonstrations	6
Attendance at such demonstrations	11
No. of meetings at result demonstrations	2
Attendance at such demonstrations	21
No. of other meetings attended	63
Attendance at such meetings	1,084
No. of individual letters	414
No. of circular letters	17
No. of news articles prepared	13
No. of days spent on 4-H work	5
Percent of time devoted to Farm Management	30
Percent of time devoted to Land-Use Planning	70

SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTIES



1 - Farm Account

2 - Land-Use Planning

FARM MANAGEMENT BULLETIN

Volume II No. 1

June, 1941

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
Department of Farm Development  
and  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
Cooperating  
Reno, Nevada

TYPE OF FARMING IN NEVADA, 1940

By

Mabel L. Connor, Assistant in Farm Accounts  
F. B. Headley, Chief  
Department of Farm Development

## TYPE OF FARMING IN NEVADA, 1940

The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Nevada Extension Service has conducted a project in farm accounts since 1926. The cooperation of private farmers is secured in seven of the counties of the state, namely, Washoe, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Lincoln, White Pine and Clark.

There are two primary objectives in conducting this work. One, in which the Extension Service is most interested, is to assist cooperators in the keeping of records which will give them all the information commonly obtained by keeping books, such as a financial statement for each year which includes (1) returns for labor and management, (2) return to capital and family labor, and (3) actual farm earnings available for living and personal use. When such information is properly utilized it enables a farm operator to increase his efficiency and organize the farm business on a more profitable basis. The other objective is to secure a mass of farm management data for the use of the Experiment Station which will be of value to such people as seek assistance in farm planning or information in regard to the nature of the agriculture carried on in any section of the state.

Not all farmers who keep accounts make a serious attempt to apply the results in such a way as to improve their efficiency and farm management practices. Some see the need for modification and have had new farm plans drawn up. This service is now available to those cooperators in farm accounts who desire it.

### Type of Farming

Climatic and other natural conditions affect the type of farming practiced in the several areas of the state. Those counties lying adjacent to the high Sierras are subject to cool nights and late frosts. This limits the kind of crops grown to such hardy crops as grain, grass and alfalfa. Those further to the east include corn and other longer season crops, while in the southern part of the state where the climate approaches the semi-tropical, truck crop farms become an important source of income.

The farms having accounts are divided into the following types: crop, dairy, general, livestock and poultry farms. To get into any particular type 60 percent or more of the income must be derived from the source designated by the title.

Sixty-two farms in 1940 had accounts sufficiently complete to be included in the summaries. These are divided as follows: crop 6, dairy 18, general 20, livestock 11, and poultry 7.

In the following tables the term "earned on investment" is used as a measure of profit. The value of farm produce and increase in inventory is added to the total cash farm income to get total farm income. From this is subtracted cash expenses, the value of unpaid family labor and the value of the operator's labor.

Crop Farms

Of the six crop farms, five were located in Clark County. These are generally not comparable as to size and type of organization so that averages would have little meaning. They can be better studied as individual cases.

Table I. Farm Income and Some Factors Affecting Income on 6 Crop Farms, 1940

	Farm Number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Earned on investment	\$7882	\$6458	\$1963	\$ 864	\$ 751	-\$ 97
Net farm income	8345	7495	2297	1554	1706	- 205
Net farm income per crop acre	71	110	17	35	61	- 2
Total acres	131	100	540	77	123	240
Crop acres	117	68	134	44	28	136
Percent land in crops	89	68	25	57	23	57
Prod. work units per worker	334	340	220	339	235	467
No. productive animal units	54	9	43	10	33	1
All crop index	135	106	127	68	104	95
Percent income from:						
a. Truck crops	64	90	45	90	49	0
b. Alfalfa and grain	1	3	20	0	4	95
c. Livestock	34	1	31	10	10	0
d. Dairy	0	0	0	0	35	1

The average amount earned on investment from the 6 crop farms ranged from a low of minus \$97 to a high of \$7882. One reason for the very low amount earned on investment on farm No. 6 appears to be the fact that 95 percent of the income was derived from the sale of low priced crops. The highest income farm derived more than 60 percent of its income from high priced truck crops and more than one-third from livestock. This farm was also outstanding in the fact that it had a crop index of 135, the highest of any in this group.

Farm No. 4 derived 90 percent of its income from truck crops but apparently had its income reduced because of its low crop yields, as indicated by a crop index of only 68.

Dairy Farms

The average amount earned on investment from 18 dairy farms was \$916 while the range in incomes lay between minus \$920 and \$3868. The reason for such a wide range appears to be accounted for, in part at least, by effect of the five factors listed in Table II, namely, number of cows, average price received for butterfat, butterfat per cow, crop acres, and crop index. It will be noticed that the high income group was superior to the low income group in all five of these factors.

There are of course hidden factors which do not appear in the table. Expense items, not shown in the table, can also affect farm income. Farmers may not be able to change to any marked extent some of the factors which seem to affect income. For instance, the number of cows may be fixed by the feed or labor available, the price received for butterfat may be beyond the power of the individual to control and if the farm is already fully developed the total area in crop cannot be changed. Modifications then toward an increased income have to be made by improving production of the cows and yields of crops and by reducing expenses when that is possible.

Table II. Farm Income and Some Factors Affecting Income on Eighteen Dairy Farms  
1940

Rank as to income	Earned on investment	No. of cows	Price rec'd for fat	Butterfat per cow	Crop acres	Crop index	No. of factors above average of all farms
1	\$3868	60	\$.41	350	326	126	4
2	2500	15	.50	329	114	152	4
3	1862	17	.50	348	82	166	4
4	1819	22	.59	256	110	131	4
5	1773	29	.53	267	50	138	3
6	1622	12	.50	241	54	103	1
Average	2241	26	.50	299	123	136	
7	1014	9	.49	214	75	103	1
8	849	20	.32	336	79	99	1
9	741	22	.59	268	43	151	3
10	729	24	.73	270	62	172	4
11	580	25	.32	196	123	51	2
12	380	34	.32	220	68	61	1
Average	716	22	.46	251	75	106	
13	254	17	.58	270	49	151	3
14	243	13	.35	278	29	97	1
15	- 179	22	.49	267	38	122	3
16	- 262	15	.31	362	80	97	1
17	- 377	19	.31	215	57	56	0
18	- 920	10	.32	153	31	45	0
Average	- 207	16	.39	258	47	95	
Average all farms	916	21	.45	269	82	112	



General Farms

The amount earned on investment from 20 general farms varied from minus \$1812 to a high of \$2651 on the most profitable farm in the group.

In order to make a comparison of the factors which might have had an effect in determining income, the group of 20 farms was subdivided in Table III into 3 groups having 7 high income farms, 7 intermediate income farms and 6 low income farms.

The high income group had an advantage over low income groups in all the following factors: total acres, crop acres, productive man work units per worker, all crop index, number of productive animal units and return per \$100 feed fed, as indicated by a comparison of the averages.

The middle income group occupied an intermediate position between high and low income groups in some but not all the factors as determined by averages. Each of the factors named, probably, has some influence on the farm income but there are undoubtedly other factors not included in the table which also affect farm income.

Table III. Farm Income and Some Factors Affecting Farm Income on Twenty General Farms, 1940

Rank as to income	Earned on investment	Total acres	Crop acres	Productive man work units per worker	All crop index	Productive animal units	Return per \$100 feed fed	No. of factors above average of all farms
1	\$2651	120	65	268	75	29	\$257	2
2	1930	240	125	297	95	75	160	5
3	1646	160	47	547	64	56	129	3
4	1169	210	108	271	82	57	154	5
5	939	160	115	303	88	34	169	5
6	934	35	18	256	107	102	306	3
7	698	152	84	282	75	37	187	5
Average	1424	154	80	318	84	56	194	
8	674	105	39	327	32	27	148	1
9	665	121	43	105	72	23	185	1
10	383	160	84	336	61	25	185	4
11	268	50	49	290	58	25	219	2
12	39	245	156	223	86	102	129	4
13	- 29	80	63	413	70	24	130	1
14	- 190	54	46	215	70	16	124	0
Average	258	116	68	273	64	34	160	
15	- 357	20	14	129	78	7	160	1
16	- 569	80	40	325	74	11	121	2
17	- 582	80	45	130	80	6	113	1
18	- 843	374	65	186	88	11	114	2
19	- 880	193	86	188	47	51	167	4
20	- 1812	78	54	292	89	30	67	2
Average	-840	138	50	208	76	19	124	
Average all farms	337	136	67	269	74	37	161	

Livestock Farms

The amount earned on investment of eleven livestock farms listed in Table IV varied from a loss of \$742 to a profit of \$10,243. On the five high income farms the average net farm income was \$5,131 in contrast to a minus \$37 on the five low income farms. There are a number of factors which help to explain this. The high income group had an advantage in the number of total acres, cropped acres, all crop index, productive animal units and return per \$100 feed fed but the low income groups had an average of 338 productive man work units and the high income farms 309.

It will be noted that the farmers, with one exception, which rank highest in net farm income surpassed the average of all farms in at least three out of the six efficiency factors.

The two farmers numbers 2 and 6, with highest return per \$100 feed fed had rather extensive low cost range land on which to feed their livestock. Sheep were kept on farm No. 2 and cattle on No. 6.

Table IV. Farm Income and Some Factors Affecting Farm Income on Eleven Livestock Farms, 1940

Rank as to income	Earned on investment	Total acres	Crop acres	Productive man work units per worker	All crop index	Productive animal units	Return per \$100 feed fed	No. of factors above average of all farms
1	\$10243	1944	181	241	96	434	\$258	5
2	7203	81	60	377	90	377	504	4
3	4113	1557	90	336	83	558	238	5
4	2332	867	241	358	72	102	125	4
5	1764	434	188	232	80	70	163	2
Average	5131	977	152	309	84	308	258	
6	1457	238	161	293	60	234	200	3
7	1199	36	28	165	80	121	391	2
8	80	360	56	418	67	47	82	1
9	- 182	151	91	259	99	44	134	1
10	- 539	127	89	420	34	37	180	1
11	- 742	235	58	300	35	53	141	0
Average -	37	182	64	312	63	60	186	
Average all farms	2448	548	113	309	72	189	220	

Poultry Farms

In Table V the poultry farms have been divided into two classes, turkey and chicken farms. It will be noted that the average amount earned on investment of the turkey growers ranged from \$419 to \$1246. Farm number 2 raised both chickens and turkeys.

The net income of the chicken farms varied from minus \$779 to a high of \$1408. It is interesting to note that chicken farms numbers 1 and 4 had practically no crop land. The difference between them in amount earned on investment appears to have been due to the difference in egg production per hen and the price received for eggs.

Table V. Farm Income and Some Factors Affecting Income on Seven Poultry Farms, 1940

	Turkey farms			Chicken Farms			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
Earned on investment	\$1246	\$671	\$419	\$1408	\$951	-\$80	-\$779
Total acres	60	40	50	3	66	74	6
Crop acres	37	16	38	0	47	13	2
All crop index	124	95	71	-	120	83	68
Prod. work units per worker	225	225	333	338	189	233	211
No. productive animal units	33	10	19	11	18	14	10
Return per \$100 feed fed	149	215	166	201	194	129	138
No. turkeys sold	1193	329	811				
Avg. weight per bird, lbs.	15	14	16				
Avg. price per lb.	.20	.21	.20				
No. doz. chicken eggs sold	0	1008	0	15926	10400	4835	7552
Avg. price per doz		.23		.31	.22	.19	.26
No. Hens		97		1126	816	475	910
Eggs per hen		143		171	161	121	104

BUSINESS STATEMENT DAIRY FARMS IN MOAPA VALLEY  
THAT HAVE KEPT  
ACCOUNTS FOR 5 OR MORE YEARS

Group 1 is made up of farms on which the Dairy Income is from 80% to 94% of the total income. Group 2 includes Group 1 and other farms on which dairy income is 36% to 48% of the total income.

	Group 1		Group 2	
	Beginning of Year	End of Year	Beginning of Year	End of Year
<b>Real Estate</b>				
Land	13,214	13,214	14,172	14,172
Farm improvements	1,024	1,048	1,314	1,333
Total	14,238	14,262	15,486	15,505
<b>Productive livestock</b>				
Hogs	21	1	19	37
Beef or other cattle	850	882	700	759
Dairy cows	1,388	1,449	1,340	1,390
Sheep	0	0	0	0
Bees	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	0	0	25	1
Poultry	204	123	142	87
Total	2,463	2,455	2,226	2,274
<b>Feed &amp; supplies</b>				
Horses	558	498	605	698
Machinery & equipment	155	158	187	184
Trucks				
Automobiles				
Tractors				
Other machinery				
Total	2,625	2,381	2,920	2,702
<b>TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT</b>	<u>20,039</u>	<u>19,754</u>	<u>21,424</u>	<u>21,363</u>
<b>Other assets:</b>				
Farm home	1,216	1,209	1,386	1,368
Furniture	268	250	178	167
Cash on hand	63	99	63	154
Notes & accounts receivable	128	62	488	75
Shares of stocks & other assets	919	983	701	744
Personal share of car	233	205	346	407
Total	2,827	2,808	3,162	2,915
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	22,866	22,562	24,586	24,278
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Fixed notes, mortgages	4,879	4,709	5,393	4,937
Current accounts payable	706	347	836	491
Total indebtedness	5,585	5,056	6,229	5,428
<b>NET WORTH</b>	17,281	17,506	18,357	18,850
<b>Money borrowed</b>				
Paid on principal	537		490	
Paid on interest	707		942	
	194		225	

Group 1

	Income		Expense
Horse sales	4	Horses purchased	0
Hog sales	16	Hogs purchased	2
Beef or other cattle sold	179	Beef or other cattle purchased	20
Dairy cows sold	82	Dairy cows purchased	25
Bee sales	0	Bees	0
Sheep sales	0	Sheep	0
		Turkeys	0
Total livestock sales	281	Poultry	2
Dairy product sales	3,198	Total livestock bought	49
Turkey egg sales	0		
Turkey sales	0	Feed purchased	695
Poultry sales	62	Hired labor	531
Egg sales	118	Crop expense	113
Crop sales	28	Misc. livestock expense	14
Machinery & equipment sales	94	Machinery upkeep & repair	141
Machinery & equipment rent	0	Farm improvements, new & repair	72
Miscellaneous income	16	Taxes	180
Cash rent	0	Water	222
Wool sales	0	Cash or crop rent	0
Rabbit sales	0	Miscellaneous	25
Honey sales	0	Electricity, farm share	0
		Gas & oil	248
<b>AVERAGE CASH INCOME</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>AVERAGE CASH EXPENSE</b>	<b>2,290</b>
Average cash expense (from column 2)	2,290		
Net cash	1,507		
Decreased inventory	<u>325</u>		
Return to capital and family labor (net income)	1,182		

Group 2

	Income		Expense
Horse sales	41	Horses purchased	59
Hog sales	125	Hogs purchased	20
Beef or other cattle sold	132	Beef or other cattle purchased	13
Dairy cows sold	115	Dairy cows purchased	17
Bee sales	0	Bees	0
Sheep sales	0	Sheep	0
		Turkeys	1
		Poultry	4
Total livestock sales	413		
		Total livestock bought	114
Dairy product sales	3,185	Feed purchased	559
Turkey egg sales	0	Hired labor	1,021
Turkey sales	6	Crop expense	288
Poultry sales	47	Misc. livestock expense	14
Egg sales	80	Machinery upkeep & repair	195
Crop sales	1,275	Farm improvements, new & repair	93
Machinery & equipment sales	146	Taxes	170
Machinery & equipment rent	0	Water	257
Miscellaneous income	36	Cash or crop rent	194
Cash rent	0	Miscellaneous	35
Wool sales	0	Electricity, farm share	0
Rabbit sales	0	Gas & oil	276
Honey sales	0		
		<b>AVERAGE CASH EXPENSE</b>	<b>3,216</b>
<b>AVERAGE CASH INCOME</b>	<b>5,188</b>		
Average cash expense (from column 2)	3,216		
Net cash	<u>1,972</u>		
Decreased inventory	<u>308</u>		
Return to capital and family labor (net income)	1,664		

RETURN PER \$100 FEED FED TO PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK

	Group 1	Group 2
Inventory increase	117	131
Sales	339	425
Purchases	49	55
Net livestock sales	290	370
Dairy sales	3,198	3,186
Wool sales	0	0
Egg sales	119	80
Honey sales		0
Meat and poultry used	36	39
Eggs used	62	55
Milk, cream or butterfat used	108	92
Butterfat fed	75	90
Skimmilk fed	0	0
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>4,043</b>
Less: Inventory decrease	125	83
Misc. livestock expense	14	14
<b>NET CREDIT</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>3,946</b>
Value feed fed	2,149	2,077
<b>RETURN PER \$100 FEED FED</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>190</b>

\* Net credit divided by total value of feed times 100

RETURN OVER FEED COST, DAIRY COWS

	Group 1	Group 2
Dairy product sales	3,198	3,185
Milk and butterfat used	108	93
Milk fed incl. skimmilk	75	90
Net increase of decr. in dairy cows	119	149
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,517</b>
<b>FEED COST FOR DAIRY COWS</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,471</b>
<b>NET RETURN</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>2,046</b>
Avg. No. cows	21.4	20.2
<b>RETURN PER COW</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>101</b>
Avg. price received per lb. B.F. sold	.597	.595
Lbs. butterfat sold	5,338	5,343
Lbs. butterfat used	254	208
Lbs. Butterfat fed	257	188
Lbs. Butterfat produced, TOTAL	5,749	5,739
Lbs. butterfat per cow	269	283

FARM BUSINESS ANALYSIS SHEET

Check the Statement Which Best Fits Your Farm

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
P.W.U. per worker	225	275	300
Alfalfa T per acre	2.5	3.0	3.5
Wheat # per acre	1500	1800	2000
Barley # per acre	1700	2000	2500
Butterfat # per cow	200	250	300
Eggs per hen	100	120	150
Returns per \$100 feed	150	115	250
Beef - Turn off #	250	312	325
Pigs per litter	5	6	7
Litters per sow	1	1.25	1.08
# pork per sow	1200	1800	2500
% lamb crop	75	90	100
Wt. of lambs	60	70	80
# wool per fleece	6	7	8
% return on investment	3	4.50	6
Taxes % of investment	125	1.1	.75
Water costs per crop acre	1	2	3
Indebtedness % of investment	40	33	20
Living cost per family	800	1300	2000
Farm products used	200	300	400
Food purchased	250	350	450

The medium figure in most cases is an average of 40 or more farms.

The living costs per family are based on an average of 5 persons per family.



EFFICIENCY FACTORS DAIRY FARMS

	C. 16		C. 8		Cl. 6		Cl. 16		D. 4		D. 7	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Farm size (P.W.U.)	385	364	525	537	635	711	813	645	1175	1181	717	454
P.W.U. per worker	250	243	250	413	244	254	339	293	226	223	312	197
A.U. per crop acre	.76	.83	.46	.38	.57	.54	.22	1.8	1.43	.64	.62	.57
Yields:												
Alfalfa T per acre	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.6	5.7	3.3	2.4	4.2	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4
Wheat # per acre	-	=	2/	1603	-	1928	-	=	2107	1507	1375	1428
Barley # per acre	=	=	=	=	1050	2078	=	=	3180	1825	1684	1726
Corn # per acre	2421	2000	981	1976	=	2000	=	3200	=	=	=	=
Pasture A.U. days per A.	64	237	1160	1/42	115	187	60	52	320	284	100	123
Special Crop # per acre	=	=	=	=	1429 3/	=	11430 4/	=	=	=	=	=
B.F. per cow	270	278	177	174	280	270	229	268	225	206	342	336
Eggs per hen	145	110	127	103	-	110	74	97	151	164	137	136
Return per \$100 feed	193	192	145	113	273	182	562	232	128	120	150	162
Mach. cost per crop acre	3.40	4.10	29	9.20	9.00	1.75	17.25	1.35	5.54	4.70	3.20	3.35
Net expense % of income	45	45	65	54	63	61	71	71	71	67	43	44
Operator's wage	710	564	=70	243	354	52	360	192	-2174	-3303	35	-201
% Return on investment	4.9	2.4	1.4	5.6	3.8	2.4	5.6	2.3	1.4	= .6	3.3	2.5
Taxes per crop acre	2.04	2.00	2.34	2.16	2.70	2.70	5.04	5.60	4.84	4.70	4.50	4.36
Taxes % of investment	.97	1.00	1.18	1.12	.84	.48	.86	.9	1.19	1.17	1.33	1.25
Water cost per crop acre	3.50	2.00	3.50	3.70	3.12	4.33	5.80	5.00	.88	.46	5/ .16	.16
Indebtedness % of invest.	38	38	19	9	33	29	23	23	78	79	47	44
Indebtedness per crop A.	79	77	38	16	105	93	137	137	319	320	159	156
Farm Living Cost	669	687	1446	1145	1227	1028	2228	2527	1291	1109	980	937
Val. Farm Products Used	112	100	239	266	176	255	179	207	448	440	223	166
Number in family	2.1	2.6	6.2	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	4	6.6	6.4	3.2	3.6

1/ Aftermath only  
 2/ Failure  
 3/ Hygeria

4/ Tomato plants  
 5/ ≠ Labor

EFFICIENCY FACTORS DAIRY FARMS

	L.1		W.4		W.5		W.P.6		W. P.9	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Farm size (P.W.U.)	780	930	715	686	607	556	603	713	722	723
P.W.U. per worker	444	517	204	190	303	265	287	340	300	344
A.U. per crop acre	.36	.38	.53	.56	.77	.66	.74	.88	.52	.47
Yields:										
Alfalfa T per acre	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.9	3.6	2.1	3	2.9
Wheat # per acre	2218	1611	940	1248	1554	856	1000	920	1011	950
Barley # per acre	1286	1301	-	-	-	-	2456	1000	1920	591
Corn # per acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasture A.U. days per A.	226	65	242	111 1/	107	144	84	95	111	185
Special crop # per acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.F. per cow	216	196	252	256	247	267	327	348	298	329
Eggs per hen	175	144	-	94	75	114	120	111	85	139
Return per \$100 feed	123	118	156	212	208	262	247	270	211	252
Mach. cost per crop acre	7.20	11.40	2.86	6.90	9.10	8.20	4.25	3.30	1.10	3.40
Net expense % of income	60	65	63	61	64	43	48	43	46	32
Operator's wage	570	164	175	625	68	1269	2218	1367	1531	1891
% Return on investment	5.2	3.2	3.2	4.4	1.0	9.1	15	9.8	11.2	11.7
Taxes per crop acre	1.63	1.68	5.95	4.80	4.85	5.30	2.17	2.08	.73	1.23
Taxes % of investment	.80	.79	1.85	1.45	1.49	1.57	1.22	1.17	.52	.87
Water cost per crop acre	3.40	3.56	2.60	3.25	3.44	3.26	.39	.65	2/ .14	.37
Indebtedness % of invest.	24	26	14	12	54	55	10	3	28	28
Indebtedness per crop A.	48	56	46	40	176	189	20	5.20	38	40
Farm living cost	1232	1582	1123	1638	1057	2554	2643	2223	=	1643
Val. farm products used	483	439	292	242	301	260	381	340	465	409
Number in family	3.8	3.9	4	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.6	4	4.9	5.1

1/ 400 acres unirrigated @ 20 A.U. days per acre

2/ ≠ labor

EFFICIENCY FACTORS GENERAL AND LIVESTOCK FARMS

	GENERAL					CATTLE			SHEEP	
	D.11	Li.4	L.4	L.7		C1. 30	D.5	L.9	C.11	L.19
Farm size (P.W.U.)	1011	1477	396	759		363	1639	878	462	1169
P.W.U. per worker	297	547	283	303		165	241	293	420	377
A.U. per crop acre	.64	.21	.54	.30		4.3	2.4	1.46	2.4	5.8
Yields:										
Alfalfa T per acre	3.7	1	3.1	3.1		3.5	3.8	2.6	1.7	3.6
Wheat # per acre	2244	-	2175	978		1200	1672	100	690	-
Barley # per acre	2691	412	2051	3835		-	1997	417	405	-
Corn # per acre	-	1174	-			-	-	-	-	-
Pasture A.U. days per acre	128	13	1/53	183		430 3/	64	380	123	4/
Butterfat per cow	275	172	274	225		-	313	151	279	-
Eggs per hen	102	127	101	91		84	108	-	36	-
Return for \$100 feed	142	120	174	149		152	258	200	180	504
Beef turn-off	425	470	200	240		160	380	279	-	-
% Calf crop	100	117	90	90		50	105	76	-	-
Pigs per litter	6.8	10.7	9	14		4	6.3	2.1	-	-
// Pork per sow	2400	2180	1760	1427		870	1984	985	-	-
% Lamb crop	-	-	-	100		-	-	-	91	92
// Wool for fleece	-	-	-	8.5		-	-	-	6.6	9.4
# per lambs	-	-	-	73		-	-	-	82	72
Mach. cost per crop acre	4.60	1.23	3.40	1.44		6.60	6.80	2.00	5.20	9.00
Net expense % of income	62	61	33	56		30	46	69	88	44
Operator's wage	152	655	621	88		875	4219	742	549	6426
% Return on investments	3.6	5.9	4.8	3		6.8	9.4	2.9	- 4.1	27.2
Taxes per crop acre	4.55	3.06	1.72	2.25		2.92	6.20	3.12	1.00	5.65
Taxes % of investment	1.45	.73	.62	1.08		.65	1.1	1.22	.9	1.25
Water cost per crop acre	.63 2/	.15	1.56	2/ .53		4.20	1.12	1.84	2.80	4.30
Indebtedness % of invest.	32	36	10	39		9.7	24	67	43	31
Indebtedness per crop acre	103	152	29	92		44	134	173	61	138
Farm living cost	1916	695	533	898		-	6143	2012	186	2407
Value farm products used	576	536	123	251		387	667	318	67	70
Number in family	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.7		7	8.7	5.3	2	3.8

1/ Aftermath and non-irrigated brush pasture  
 2/ / Labor on ditch  
 3/ Depends on Public Domain

4/ G.S. 40% of time @ 12¢ per sheep day  
 F.S. 31% of time @  
 Private Pasture 8% of time @ 48¢ per sheep day  
 Hay 21% of time @ 1.2¢ per sheep day

FAMILY LIVING ANALYSIS

Family Size 3 Persons and Less (Average 2.4)

	Income \$3,000 and Less	Income \$3,000 to \$5,000	Income Over \$5,000	Average 63 Families
Cash Living Expense	658	1,041	--	1,153
Farm Privilege	270	273	--	431
Total Living Expense	928	1,314	--	1,619
<b>Cash Expenses:</b>				
Food	232	388	--	330
Clothing	55	143	--	110
Operating & Supplies	41	135	--	95
Furnishings & Equipment	34	38	--	93
Health	73	20	--	77
Development & Recreation	125	90	--	182
Personal	24	67	--	62
Life Ins. & Savings	19	99	--	99
Housing	11	47	--	57
Miscellaneous	44	14	--	53
<b>Home Produced Food:</b>				
Milk (Gal.)	420	300	--	757
Eggs (Doz.)	143	114	--	227
Chickens (Lbs.)	82	101	--	98
Other Poultry (Lbs.)	17	0	--	11
Beef (Lbs.)	17	0	--	185
Pork (Lbs.)	220	0	--	425
Mutton (Lbs.)	18	0	--	55
Total Meat (Lbs.)	354	101	--	774
Potatoes (Lbs.)	344	0	--	530
Other Vegetables (\$)	21	0	--	30
Other Produce (\$)	16	0	--	29
Total Value Home Produced	154 *	89 *	--	259 *
Total Cost of Food (\$)	386	477	--	1016

\* Farm Value (about 60 percent of retail value)

FAMILY LIVING ANALYSIS

Family Size 3 to 5 Persons (Average 4.3)

	Income \$3,000 and Less	Income \$3,000 to \$5,000	Income Over \$5,000
Cash Living Expense	778	1,104	1,828
Farm Privilege	268	558	541
Total Living Expense	1,046	1,662	2,369
Cash Expenses:			
Food	244	288	414
Clothing	98	91	125
Operating & Supplies	53	112	199
Furnishings & Equipment	97	54	298
Health	100	43	64
Development & Recreation	74	224	167
Personal	27	24	220
Life Ins. & Savings	29	124	188
Housing	18	85	90
Miscellaneous	38	59	63
Home Produced Food:			
Milk (Gal.)	545	650	835
Eggs (Doz.)	170	212	230
Chickens (Lbs.)	53	73	63
Other Poultry (Lbs.)	9	24	16
Beef (Lbs.)	141	72	109
Pork (Lbs.)	286	689	469
Mutton (Lbs.)	65	23	0
Total Meat (Lbs.)	554	881	657
Potatoes (Lbs.)	182	783	240
Other Vegetables (\$)	22	18	19
Other Produce (\$)	21	18	2
Total Value Home Produced	174 *	234 *	200 *
Total Cost of Food (\$)	418	522	614

\* Farm Value (about 60 percent of retail value)

FAMILY LIVING ANALYSIS

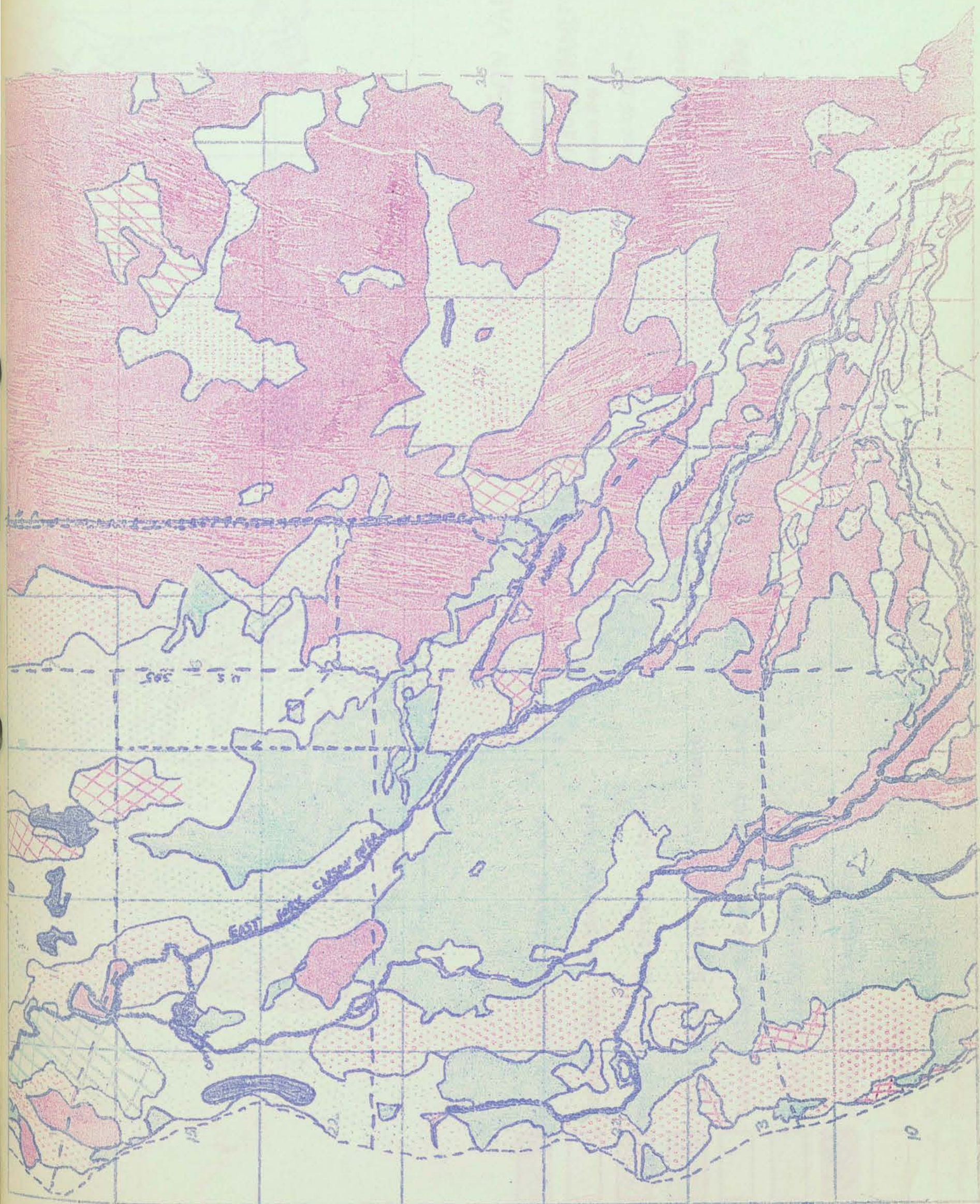
Family Size Over 5 Persons (Average 6)

	Income \$3,000 and Less	Income \$3,000 to \$5,000	Income Over \$5,000
Cash Living Expense	7060	1,146	1,796
Farm Privilege	499	529	634
Total Living Expense	1,205	1,675	2,430
Cash Expenses:			
Food	257	346	463
Clothing	61	117	170
Operating & Supplies	28	107	136
Furnishings & Equipment	75	32	139
Health	53	77	97
Development & Recreation	109	201	322
Personal	13	67	89
Life Ins. & Savings	42	62	224
Housing	57	80	77
Miscellaneous	11	57	85
Home Produced Food:			
Milk (Gal.)	1,280	895	940
Eggs (Doz.)	210	260	333
Chickens (Lbs.)	106	172	102
Other Poultry (Lbs.)	0	9	8
Beef (Lbs.)	120	225	436
Pork (Lbs.)	288	452	637
Mutton (Lbs.)	0	53	138
Total Meat (Lbs.)			
Potatoes (Lbs.)	320	675	977
Other Vegetables (\$)	59	34	43
Other Produce (\$)	114	37	25
Total Value Home Produced	391 *	311 *	364 *
Total Cost of Food (\$)	648	657	827

\* Farm Value (about 60 percent of retail value)



Match Line of Central Area



Match Line of Southern Area



ROADS  
in  
DOUGLAS AND ORMSBY COUNTIES

WASHOE COUNTY  
TO RENO

WASHOE

WASHOE MTS

TO CALNEVA

MARSH LAKE

TOWN OF

CARSON CITY

STEWART

N. F.

M.TS.

JACKS VALLEY

NEVADA

VALLEY

XZEPHYR COVE

GENOA

XSTATBUCK

SIERRA

TANOE N.F.

MIN DEN

GARDNERVILLE

EL DORADO N.F.

MONO

NATIONAL FOREST

CARSON

CALIFORNIA

MERIDIAN

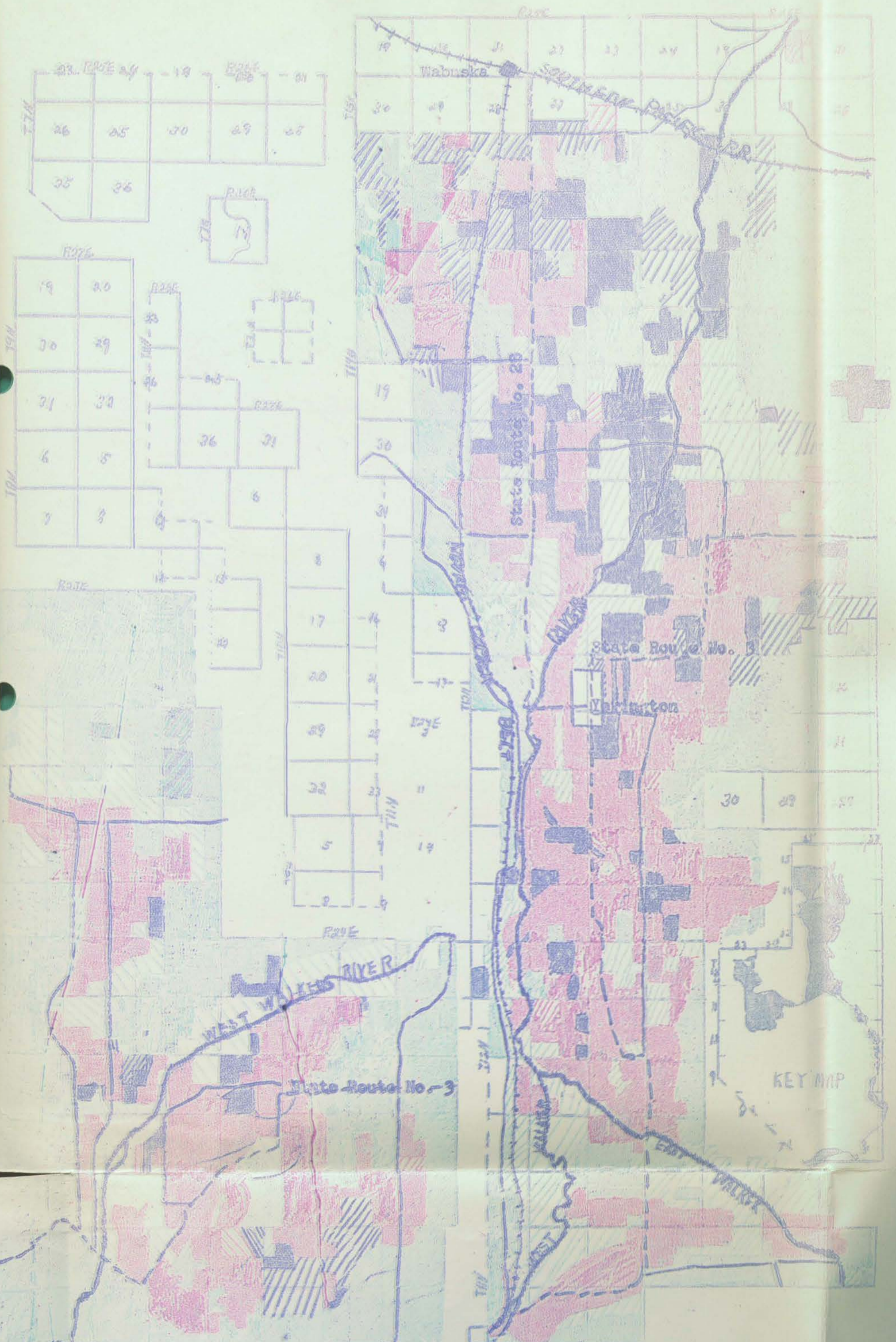
GUIDE

RIVER

CARSON

- Main Highways —————
- Secondary Highways - - - - -
- Proposed Secondary Highways  
or roads traveled sufficiently  
to warrant paving. - - - - -
- Dirt Roads which have not sufficient  
travel to warrant paving  
at present. - - - - -
- Private Roads that have sufficient  
public value to be made public  
roads. - - - - -
- Private Roads - - - - -
- Farm Homes •

WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT



- First Class Land, is in cultivation, has water and should remain in cultivation
- First Class Land, has no water, but is in cultivation
- Not in Cultivation, has no water, but suitable for cultivation
- Not in cultivation, has no water, should not be cultivated
- Not in cultivation, has water and suitable for cultivation
- Not in cultivation, should not be cultivated, but has water
- Is in cultivation, has water and should be taken out of cultivation

NEVADA STATE LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

PROGRESS REPORT ON

A UNIFIED STATE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO MEET THE IMPACTS OF WAR

JUNE 1, 1941

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NEVADA STATE LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
PROGRESS REPORT ON  
A UNIFIED STATE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO MEET THE IMPACTS OF WAR  
JUNE 1, 1941

I. FOREWORD

This is a progress report on a Unified State Agricultural Program for Nevada to meet the impacts of war and the present emergency. It has been developed by the Nevada State Land-Use Planning Committee at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture as contained in the letter of Secretary Wickard under date of January 8, 1941 transmitting the suggestions of the Interbureau Coordinating Committee. This memorandum stated that the major facts of a unified state agricultural program should include: (1) Ways of improving economic and social preparedness in agriculture; (2) Ways of utilizing opportunities created by the defense program for improving agricultural conditions; and (3) Ways of minimizing the unfavorable effects of the war and the defense program.

The impacts of the defense program were especially considered in furtherance of the joint effort by representative farmers, the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, the Land-Grant College, and related State and local agencies, to provide a democratic means for developing and continuously improving agricultural plans and policies within the framework authorized by Congress.

The impacts of the defense program were considered by several community and county committees, at one meeting of the Committee, and at one meeting each of the range and general farm sub-committees. This report was prepared by the Executive Committee. Only those items are included which it is felt would be generally approved by Nevada farmers and agencies. Added are informational statements on items submitted by agencies and farmers, and plans for future work.

To acquaint as many people as possible with the work of the Committee to date, this report will be distributed to all Land-Use Planning committee members, cooperating State, Federal, and other agencies, and others concerned in the land-use planning work in Nevada.

We are aware of our responsibility to all the committee members and to the farmers of the State. This report will reach agency personnel and group leaders. To reach the large body of farmers, we authorize news releases by the Extension News Service to both state and county papers, giving the purposes of the committee work on the impacts of war, the subjects taken up, progress to date and such conclusions and recommendations as are mature.

Sections I and V were drafted by the Executive Committee, listed below, assisted by the Joint Committee at Reno, Nevada, on May 29, 1941.

A. N. Carter, Lund  
James H. Day, Smith  
George Miller, Paradise Valley  
George Hardman, Soil Conservation Service  
A. M. McQueen, Forest Service  
Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Extension Director - Chairman  
Cruz Venstrom, Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
Secretary and Joint Committee Member.

The Land-Grant College-Bureau of Agricultural Economics Committee, composed of V. E. Scott, State Planning Leader; Howard Mason, Experiment Station Representative; and Cruz Venstrom, State Bureau of Agricultural Economics Representative, assisted the Executive Committee at all stages and prepared the summary, Sections III and IV.

Particular credit is given to the Employment Service representatives who attended all meetings in order to be of fullest service on labor questions.

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III. THE STATE PROGRAM AS IT RELATES TO THE IMPACTS OF WAR AND DEFENSE.

1. How the Unified State Program Contributes to Defense, Preparedness and National Unity.

The cooperative relationship with the Employment Service regarding information on labor supply and recommendations to farmers on the use of the Employment Service will make for a smoother and more efficient flow of labor between jobs and to that extent will contribute to defense preparedness.

The Committee's action regarding dependence on the State Nutrition Council will tend to coordinate the work of the two groups.

A Land-Use Planning farmer-member on the State Defense Council will tend to coordinate the work of agricultural planning with the Defense Council's program.

2. How the Unified State Program will Utilize the Opportunities Afforded by the Defense Program and Current and Prospective Situations to Improve the Conditions of Agriculture.

The recommendations for educational work on use of credit, conservative farm land appraisals and the use of extra income to improve the operating and financial conditions of farm units is directed toward utilizing the operators income from current price rises to improve the current and prospective situation generally.

A number of the impacts of war and defense on agriculture were discussed but did not terminate in definite action.

A study of the working of United States Department of Agriculture programs in a single county will give committees and individuals a better perspective of those programs and will tend toward methods of unification.

A realization that adjustments in other areas must affect all areas to some extent, and that all areas must react for the common good, will work toward national unity.

A better understanding of the policies of federal agencies on non-use permits will permit ranchers to better adjust to present and prospective conditions.

3. How the Unified State Program will Minimize the Adverse Affects of the War and Its Aftermath.

A better knowledge of the functions of the Employment Service and greater use of its facilities will be very helpful in directing labor that may be in surplus when the defense program begins to reduce its labor needs.

The recommendations for educational work on use of credit, conservative farm land appraisals and the use of extra income to improve the operating conditions and financial conditions of farm units is directed toward minimizing the adverse affects of the war and its aftermath by directing farmer's thinking to the need of having his unit sufficiently sound and flexible to meet conditions that probably will be much less favorable.

Recommendations relative to price fixing are directed toward minimizing the effects of inflation and helping farmers to gradually reduce numbers without dumping on an unsupported market.

The recommendations regarding Pan American trade is directed toward holding the livestock industry in the United States as nearly as possible on a domestic need basis. If this is done, the industry will not expand excessively, and, therefore, will not be in so unfavorable a position when demand decreases.

Cooperation with the State Nutrition Council will bring about better health, and, therefore, better mental and physical ability to cope with problems of readjustment.

IV. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS AS THEY PERTAIN TO ACTION ON THE FARMER, COMMUNITY, AND COUNTY LEVEL; STATE LEVEL; AND NATIONAL LEVEL.

Recommendations Particularly Directed to the Attention of Farmers Local Organizations, Community and County Land-Use Planning Committees, and County Agencies.

Farm Labor - The Committee recommends that farmers look to the local offices of the Nevada Employment Service for information on labor supplies, and that requests for agricultural labor be cleared thru the local Employment Service office. This will be called to the attention of farmers by means of news releases, circulation of this report to land-use planning committees, and agency representatives, and by announcement and discussion at meetings.





Response to the Current and Possible Rise in Prices -

The Committee recommends that each farmer examine his own financial and operating situation for possible weaknesses. Increased current income, or even additional credit under special conditions, may well be used for strengthening farm organization and financial position. The Committee also feels that conservative land values should be used in appraisal, purchase, and loan considerations. These items will be called to the attention of farmers thru the medium of news releases, circulation of this report, and thru individual contacts of the several agencies, as well as thru the usual channels of farmer meetings, etc.

Recommendations Particularly for the Attention of State Organizations and Representatives of Federal Organizations on the State Level.

Farm Labor - The recommendations looking toward a smoother flow of labor will be carried out thru close working relationships between the Extension Service and the Employment Service offices in the preparation of news releases to acquaint farmers with the recommendations. This close cooperation will permit following developments in the labor situation.

Response to the Current and Possible Rise in Prices -

The recommendations directed toward conservative use of credit, the use of extra income, and for an educational program on the analysis of farm businesses from a standpoint of organization and efficiency have been approved by most of the Department of Agriculture credit agencies during the course of the several meetings. The Joint Committee will immediately begin meetings with representatives of both public and private credit agencies with a view to stating policies, developing materials, and organizing an educational program to reach a large body of farmers thru the medium of news releases, thru meetings, and more effectively thru agency contacts with individuals.

Other Items on Which the Committee is Still Working -

The Committee is still working on a number of items which concern agencies and action on the state level.

- a. The Committee expressed a desire to work in close cooperation with the State Nutrition Council. This desire for close working relationships will be transmitted to the State Nutrition Council.
- b. The Committee recommended that immediate steps be taken to bring about improved coordination of the several agencies concerned with fire prevention and

control on forest and grazing lands. The officers of the Committee will confer with officials of the several fire fighting agencies with a view toward developing ways and means of effecting closer coordination.

- a. The Committee desires close working relationships with the State Defense Council and proposes direct representation on the State Defense Council by a farmer member of the State Land-Use Planning Committee. This desire will be transmitted to the Governor.
- d. The Committee is working with the officials of the Forest and Grazing Services on a statement of policy in connection with non-use permits. The Committee felt that close culling of herds during periods of high prices was desirable. Special recommendations to that effect to be contingent upon satisfactory non-use permit policies during the period of herd improvement. The Joint Committee is working with the agencies on these statements of policies for submission to the range sub-committee.

3. Recommendations Particularly for the Attention of National Offices of the Department of Agriculture and Other Federal Agencies.

1. Price Supporting Policies - In response to the program of the Department of Agriculture to increase the supplies of certain foods the Committee recommends that on all commodities on which Government fixes prices, such price fixing should not be confined only to the period of promotion, but that farmers should be assured by the Federal Government that during the inevitable period of adjustment, prices will be supported for stated intervals in a similar manner in which they are now supported for the period ending June 30, 1943.
2. Control Prices - The Committee is agreed that extreme fluctuations in prices is undesirable, and that Government is justified in putting on curbs to decrease tendencies for prices to go to extremely high levels; but it is also agreed that if curbs are put on prices of things farmers sell, that similar curbs should be put on prices of things farmers buy, maintaining so far as possible a parity between agriculture, industry, and labor.
3. Pan American Trade with Particular Reference to Beef - To protect the livestock industry in the United States against fluctuating temporary markets in this emergency, the Committee recommends that every effort should be made to supply Great Britain with beef from the usual sources in South America by means of the facilities of the Lease-Lend Bill.

Other Items on Which the Committee is Still Working

Basic Methods for Agricultural Adjustment - The Committee feels the proper consideration of basic methods of agricultural adjustment (Question 1 and 2 on page 12 of the Interbureau Memorandum) will require more time. To that end, it is recommended that the Joint Committee bring to the next Committee meeting the facts on the working of the several programs of the action agencies in Churchill County. Land use objectives, so far as they could be determined, would be used to measure the actual working of the action agencies both in relation to proper land use objectives and in the coordination of the agency efforts.

V. DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANS OF ACTION.

The State Committee matured four specific lines of action:

- A. Cooperative relationships with the Employment Service regarding information on labor supply and recommendations to farmers on the use of the Employment Service to minimize labor shortages.
- B. Cooperation with the Extension Service for an educational program on news articles, meetings, etc. to reach all farmers with educational material on wise use of extra income, credit and related matters.
- C. Recommendations to the Department of Agriculture and to other Government agencies on modifying conditions in the use of price supporting policies.
- D. Recommendations to the Department of State on Pan American relations.

Other items on which the Committee is still working.

1. Basic methods for agricultural adjustment.
2. Policy toward high-cost or high-hazard farming areas.
3. Nutrition and related health considerations and Cooperation with Nevada Nutrition Council.
4. Policy of Grazing Service and Forest Service on non-use permits.
5. More coordination of agencies concerned in fire protection on forest and grazing lands.
6. Cooperation with State Defense Council.

Each of the four lines of action are described in accordance with the outline. At the end of this section is a brief description of each of those items on which the State Committee's work has not yet matured.

A. Farm Labor -

1. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious shortage of agricultural labor throughout the state, but labor supplies are being reduced by the increased demand for workers in National Defense, and the continued induction into the military service of a large number of young men. The Employment Service is organized to keep in close touch with both labor supplies and labor needs, and with close cooperation between farmers and the local Employment Service offices, we feel that such situations as might arise can be effectively handled.

The Reports of both the Employment Service and the

Agricultural Marketing Service indicate that the supply of labor probably will be a little short of the supply last year: however, for a number of years farmers have been purchasing labor saving equipment to reduce peak labor requirements. In some counties both the laborers and farmers are looking to the Employment Service for information on labor as well as clearing particular requests. This has resulted in a much smoother flow of labor to jobs. In other counties both laborers and farmers are making only incidental use of the Employment Service offices.

2. & 3. The Committee recommends that all farmers look to the Employment Service offices for information on labor supplies and that all requests for agricultural labor be cleared thru the local employment offices. The Committee recognizes that many farmers have regular sources for obtaining extra labor. The recommendation for clearing labor needs thru the Employment Service offices is meant to apply to those conditions where the farmer does not have returning help, personal contacts with neighbors or other usual sources.

The Committee further recommends that the Employment Service and the Extension Service cooperatively develop and distribute helpful information.

4. General agreement has already been reached with the Extension Service and Employment Service to canvass farms for information on labor needs.
5. The Committee will follow the conditions of labor supply and demand very closely and will maintain a contact with the Employment Service to work out such labor problems as may develop.

B. Educational Program on Land Values, Credit, and Use of Extra Income -

1. A number of farm prices are at levels which give farmers income above ordinary operating and living expenses. The tendency may be to use too much of this extra income for raising levels of living. Present economic conditions are far out of the desirable balance and serious readjustments are inevitable. The Committee feels that the extra income affords the opportunity for many farmers to make adjustments.

Each farmer should consider his own situation with particular regard to efficiency, to balance in the farm business, and to safety in the financial set-up to the end that at least some of the current income is used to improve the organization and its financial position. Credit agencies have the responsibility, not only of advising their clients to use caution in use of credit, but of using their authority to help prevent unwise use of it. To those farmers with excessive indebtedness the situation would call for particular

attention to reduction of that indebtedness. Where analysis shows needed improvements in the organization, extra income, and to a limited extent additional credit, could be used to make the farm a better producing unit and a more secure home unit.

2. & 3. The Committee recommends that the Extension Service, the Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, and other public and private lending agencies, cooperate in an educational program along the above lines. This would take the form of news articles, use of educational material, discussions at county and community meetings, discussions with farmer advisory groups, etc. Particular attention should be given to educational work on a few key measures of farm organization and balance which each operator could apply to his own organization and to its operating efficiency.
4. The Nevada Agricultural Extension Service will immediately begin work along the above lines. The first steps will be the preparation of news articles, assembly of farm management information for the use of farmers and others in appraising economic soundness of operating units, and in meetings with representatives of credit agencies regarding specific ways and means of coordinating credit policies and reaching a wide number of farmers.

C. Recommendations Relative to Price Supporting Policies -

1. In regard to the Secretary's appeal for greater production of certain agricultural products, the Committee believes that farmers will respond for (1) patriotic reasons, (2) because prices are now high enough to warrant more efficient methods, and (3) because a floor has been placed under which prices are not likely to fall before June 30, 1943. Unless checked there is likely to be expansions of plant and the committee advises farmers against undue expansion as well as cautioning lending agencies to use their educational opportunity to discourage undue expansion of plant.

The Committee feels that the expansion of production should come more from increased efficiency of farm operations, but it wishes to advance the thought that farmers will have more confidence if they are assured that the price floor will be extended from time to time during the inevitable period of adjustment, thus permitting the liquidation of quantities of products that have accumulated due to the extra effort to produce more during the emergency period.

2. The Committee recommends that continuing price supporting policies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture be developed to cover the readjustment period that will be caused by the current price supporting activities.

D. Recommendations to the Department of State on Pan-American Relations -

1. To protect the livestock industry of the United States against unnecessary market disturbance in this emergency, the Committee believes that every effort should be made to supply Great Britain from her usual sources in South America. This might be facilitated through application of the lease-lend policy and should involve export of farm machinery and other manufactured articles from the United States to South America. The development of this policy should advance hemisphere good will and good neighbor relations.

Other Items on Which the Committee is Still Working -

1. Basic Methods for Agricultural Adjustment. Considerable attention was directed to the discussion of basic methods of agricultural adjustment, using as a starting point question 1 on page 12 of the Interbureau Coordinating Committee's memorandum. In both the Range Subcommittee meeting attended predominately by farmers, and the General Farm Subcommittee meeting attended predominately by agency representatives, the discussion came back to the second general methods, that federal aid to agriculture "be directed toward and contingent upon individual farm adjustment in keeping with an ideal farm plan designed to get maximum conservation of land and associated resources."

To begin study the Joint Committee has been directed to (1) assemble information for one county in Nevada on the working of all U. S. Department of Agriculture programs toward desirable land use, and (2) develop this question on the basis of the present activity of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and desirability of the several ways of agricultural adjustment and report at a future meeting.

2. Policy Toward High-Cost or High-Hazard Farming Areas. The Committee recognizes an interest in the land use adjustments particularly in the wheat, cotton, and tobacco areas (question 2 on page 12 of the Interbureau Coordinating Committee's memorandum). Nevada does not have any major adjustment areas of the kind described, therefore, no special map is needed. Adjustments of this nature in Nevada are largely more or less isolated cases and would be covered in the educational program on farm organization and efficiency as described above under B. The implication of this question is that the greater adjustment for the major surplus crops should be in the high-cost or high-hazard areas. In such cases the low-cost areas should maintain their production. Some reasons along this line have been put forward to justify requests in Nevada for additional wheat allotments.
3. Nutrition and Related Health Considerations and Cooperation with the Nevada Nutrition Council. Mary Bucl, Secretary of



the Nevada State Nutrition Council, reviewed the importance of nutrition to national well-being. As a whole Nevada ranks high among the states in present nutritional conditions. This subject with related items of public health and hospitalization was discussed in the Range Subcommittee. Nutrition conditions and medical and hospitalization facilities in the sparsely settled range areas are not as favorable as in the more thickly populated areas in the western valleys.

The Committee will look to the Nevada State Nutrition Council for guidance on nutrition and related matters and will put its major effort on coordination of nutrition work between the Department and cooperating agencies.

4. Policy of Grazing Service and Forest Service on Non-Use Permits. In connection with the possible culling of herds and reduction of numbers during this period of high livestock prices, the Range Subcommittee is quite concerned in the policies of the Forest Service and Grazing Service on non-use permits to cover the periods between culling and rebuilding the herd numbers. The Range Subcommittee is working with the grazing agencies on a statement of present policies in relation to non-use permits.
5. More Coordination of Agencies Concerned in Fire Protection on Forest and Grazing Lands. Fires are becoming an increasing hazard in the management of both forest and grazing lands. In World War No. 1 the Forest Service lost considerable of its help with the result that fire losses increased. Fire hazards are greater now due to more opportunity for accidental man-made fires as well as for incendiary fires. The Committee discussed a recommendation that the fire fighting services of all public agencies be maintained. Much more coordination is possible in the efforts of the CCC Camps, Forest Service, and other agencies directly concerned in fire prevention and suppression.

The Committee recommends immediate meetings with the several agencies concerned to the end of more coordination of the fire fighting agencies this season.

6. Cooperation with State Defense Council. The Committee is working on a unified state agricultural program to meet the impacts of war and defense, with particular relation to the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Committee does not know the full work of the State Defense Council, but assumed that some of its efforts will directly affect or relate to agriculture. Cooperation can best be achieved by a farmer representative of the Nevada State Land-Use Planning Committee on the State Defense Council.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

The first meeting of the State Land-Use Planning Committee to consider the memorandum of Secretary Wickard on the war impacts on agriculture was called in Reno on May 1 and 2, 1941. Committee members attending were:

Farmers

George Ogilvie, Lee  
George Miller, Paradise  
James H. Day, Smith  
Peter Henrichs, Yerington  
W. W. Carpenter, Lovelock  
Leo Sauer, Reno  
Arthur Carter, Lund  
Jim Butler, Tonopah

Organization Representatives

T. E. Buckman, Extension Service, Chairman  
Cruz Venstrom, Bur. of Agric. Economics, Secretary and member of Joint Committee  
R. J. Bankofier, Farm Security Adm.  
George Hardman, Soil Conservation Service  
L. R. Brooks (By B. S. Martineau) Grazing Serv.  
Robert Allen (By Wm. Holcomb) State Plan. Board  
E. A. Settlemyer, Agric. Adjustment Adm.  
W. D. Ellis, Farm Credit Adm.  
F. M. Spencer, Bur. of Reclamation  
A. M. McQueen, Forest Service  
G. E. Hansen, Fish & Wildlife Service  
Mrs. Florence Bovett, Farm Bureau

Joint Committee members V. E. Scott, Extension Planning Leader, and Howard Mason, Experiment Station Representative, attended both days. Others attending were: Ed Reed, Agric. Adjustment Adm., Worth Hodgson, Mary Buol, Otto Schulz, and L. E. Cline, Extension Service; Harry Z. Guerin, Roy Whitacre, and Alvin Stortroen, Employment Service; Rex Willard, Bur. of Agric. Economics; E. R. Ivins, Lund; Mrs. Sam Albright, Farm Bureau, Smith; and Julian Terrett, Grazing Service.

After some discussion on the first morning, subcommittees were appointed for farming type areas as follows:

General Farm Area Subcommittee: Miller, Carpenter, Mrs. Albright, Sauer, Mills, Godecke, Marshall, Schofield, Mrs. Bovett, Mason, Bankofier, Guerin, Spencer, Holcomb, and Hardman.

Range Area Subcommittee: Ogilvie, Henrichs, Carter, Butler, Day, Settlemyer, Harvey, Mrs. Sadler, Wright, Marvel, Martineau, Hansen, and Ellis.

These committees worked separately until mid-afternoon of the second day. The Range Subcommittee met again in Elko on May 15, 1941 with the following in attendance: Messrs. Carter, Chairman; Wright, Marvel, McQueen, Venstrom, and Martineau, committee members; and Messrs. Whitacre and Fry of the Employment Service.

The General Farm Subcommittee met in Reno on May 23, 1941 with the following in attendance: Messrs. Sauer, Chairman (the only farmer member present) Reed, Secretary, Scott, Spencer, Mason, Bankofier, Hardman, and Hansen committee members; and Mr. Cline of the Extension Service and Mr. Guerin of the Employment Service. The Nevada Joint Land-Grant College-BAE Committee prepared preliminary drafts which were the basis for the Executive Committee meeting in Reno May 29th, 1941.

This report was prepared by an Executive Committee as listed in the foreword.



A DISCUSSION HANDBOOK  
ON  
NATIONAL DEFENSE  
AND  
THE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE OF NEVADA

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A DISCUSSION HANDBOOK  
ON  
NATIONAL DEFENSE  
AND  
THE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE OF NEVADA

Nevada's agriculture, as well as the agriculture of this nation and the world, is greatly disturbed by social and economic upheavals and transgressions which have caused the Government of the United States to counter with defense activities. The general nature of these defense moves is well known but their effect on the nation's agriculture has been and probably will continue to be both varied and complex. Construction and manufacturing activities are visible. So is the growth of the army, navy, and air forces and equipment. But the economic and social forces resulting from these activities are obvious only in part. Discussion facts are brought together in this handbook under a number of heads:

1. The direct and indirect defense activities in Nevada.
2. A quick picture of previous conclusions on Nevada land use.
3. The basic physical and population trends in Nevada.
4. Important regional shifts and trends.
5. Key economic and population trends in the United States.
6. Major Nevada commodity trends.
7. Labor and credit problems.
8. Home and community service.
9. Your part--A work outline for developing a state land-use program.

The final section lists some directions that individual and group adjustments might take to cushion the adverse effects of this unfortunate diversion of human activity from the production of satisfying products and services. The moral issues and democratic procedures are emphasized.

This handbook draws from the post-war experience of the World War I, and indicates how individuals may plan for the inevitable national adjustments back to more healthy economic activities.

This report is primarily for the purpose of provoking discussion of these forces and effects to the end that policies will be formulated to meet the

many situations in a manner befitting our knowledge, experience, and capacity to look ahead. As a first step, let us take a look at the major direct and indirect activities in Nevada.

Major Direct and Indirect Defense Activities in Nevada

1. Nye County Bombing and Gunnery Practice Range.

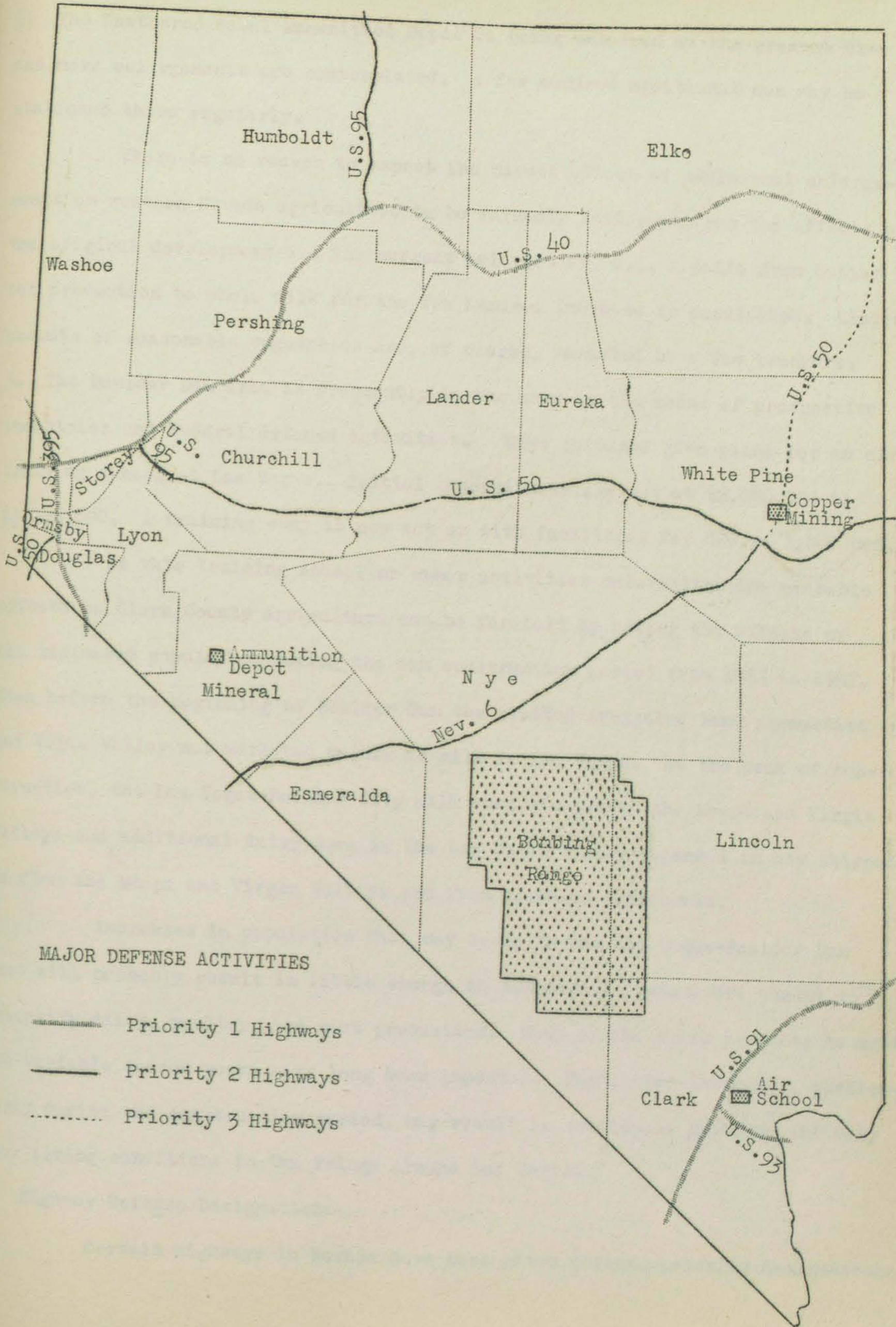
About 3,560,000 acres of public lands, largely in Nye County, (note location on map on following page) were withdrawn late in 1940 by Presidential Order for a bombing and gunnery practice range.

The southern half of the area has very little cover suitable for livestock, and watering places are so few that it has never been used. At times, in the past, nearly all of the northern half has been used for grazing, but the risks of irregular snow, the great distances between watering places, and the low carrying capacity, have caused range livestock to withdraw to the more favored areas. Only a negligible percent of the land is privately owned, the range control being attained by a few key parcels and by state water filings on wells and springs.

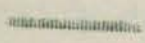
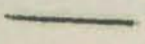
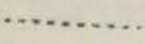
At the present time about 6,000 head of cattle and an equal number of sheep are using possibly one-fifth of the area some part of the year. The used areas are spotted and are all located in the northern half. No check has been made as yet on the possible effect of the elimination of all the range use on the Nye County tax structure.

Alternative adjustments that would still be consistent with the purpose of the withdrawal would seem to be in the direction of:

- (a) Elimination of the grazing areas through modification of boundaries,
- (b) Purchase of the grazing interests, or
- (c) Development of satisfactory working relationships between the livestock operators and the Army.



MAJOR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

-  Priority 1 Highways
-  Priority 2 Highways
-  Priority 3 Highways



2. The Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot is being enlarged at the present time and more enlargements are contemplated. A few hundred additional men may be stationed there regularly.

There is no reason to expect the direct effect of additional enlargements on western Nevada agriculture to be markedly different from the effects of the original development and the current enlargement, i.e. a shift from butter fat production to whole milk for the few hundred increase in population. Limited amounts of seasonable vegetables are, of course, marketed by a few truckers.

3. The Boulder Dam area is frequently in the news as the scene of prospective industries and Federal defense activities. News releases give plans for an air training school at Las Vegas. Initial expenditures are set at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. A training camp is now set up with facilities for 800 to 1,000 men.

As this training school or other activities materialize the probable effects on Clark County agriculture can be foretold by noting the effects of the increased population during the dam construction period from 1933 to 1937. Even before the beginning of Boulder Dam the limited irrigated land production in Las Vegas Valley was marketed mainly as milk in Las Vegas. At the peak of construction, the Las Vegas-Boulder City milk shed widened to the Moapa and Virgin Valleys and additional dairy cows in the Las Vegas Valley depended on hay shipped in from the Moapa and Virgin Valleys and from southern California.

Increases in population that may occur in the Las Vegas-Boulder Dam area will probably result in little change in commercial agriculture except to intensify dairy, poultry, and meat production. Many of the dairy products to meet the variable season peaks have long been imported. Population increases, particularly during the construction period, may result in settlement problems and very poor living conditions in the fringe around Las Vegas.

4. Highway Defense Designations.

Certain highways in Nevada have been given defense priority designations

by the War Department:

Priority 1

- U. S. 91 - California line to Arizona line
- U. S. 40 - Wendover to California line
- U. S. 395 - California line through Reno to Topaz Lake
- U. S. 93 - Las Vegas to Boulder Dam

Priority 2

- U. S. 50 - Ely to Leetsville Junction
- U. S. 95 - Leetsville to Fernley
- U. S. 50 - Carson City to California line
- Nev. 6 - Utah line to California line
- U. S. 95 - Winnemucca to Oregon line

Priority 3

- U. S. 50 - Ely to Wendover

The effect of the War Department's classification will be to concentrate Federal Aid on these highways. Most of the funds in the next year will be put on U. S. 50 and 91. No major changes are contemplated either in the routes or in new construction standards. In effect, the plans for improvement of these particular highways will be speeded up. Secondary road funds are not affected by these priority designations on the Federal Aid routes.

5. Ely mining activity is now at a high level in response to demands for the full domestic copper output. The major range livestock area entirely surrounding Ely is practically unaffected by this increase in local business volume as the prices of wool, lambs, and cattle are determined by distant central markets. The Preston-Lund general farm area on the White River is benefiting by better prices and added consumption of general farm products. In many parts of the state there is increased demand for milk and other products arising out of the general stimulation of mining and transportation.

6. Increased prices.

The most pronounced effect of defense activities on agriculture in Nevada is an indirect one through the rise in prices caused by the stimulation of

business activity all over the Nation. These price rises are not uniform for all commodities or areas and are offset to a varying extent by rises in costs. Where prices of products rise more than costs, individuals have the opportunity to reduce indebtedness, add stock or equipment, and in other ways improve their farm and their financial position. General price rises may cause serious dislocation. World War I was an object lesson on the importance of studied individual attitudes and public policies toward price rises.

It is the purpose of this handbook to give the basic facts on the defense effects on agriculture in Nevada and to stimulate discussion to the end of formulating policies that will:

- (1) Improve the economic and social preparedness of agriculture,
- (2) Utilize the opportunities created by the Defense Program for improving agricultural conditions, and
- (3) Minimize the unfavorable effects of the war and Defense Program on agriculture and rural life.

Next let us get a quick picture of Nevada's agriculture by means of a few sweeping figures.

#### A Quick Picture of Previous Conclusions on Nevada Land Use.

Nevada has about 750,000 irrigated acres divided as follows:

Rotation crops, mostly alfalfa	200,000 acres
Meadows, largely for hay	250,000 acres
Pastures, largely native	300,000 acres

About 140,000 acres of the rotation crop area is in alfalfa with the remainder in grains, row crops, and the grasses which blend into the meadow class. About two-thirds of the meadow lands are normally cut for hay. The pasture lands usually bear most of the variations in water supply. In good water years the full area may receive some water and in drought years the pastures may receive very little.

From 1934 to 1936, in response to a request from the AAA for assistance

in determining a production policy for American agriculture, a committee of the Nevada Land-Grant College worked with farmer committees in estimating the acreage of irrigated land uses in Nevada that would result in fertility maintenance and erosion control. Estimates were made on the basis of accumulated facts, experience, and judgment. These first county planning committees assembled figures on a county basis showing the estimated acres, the yield of crops, the numbers of livestock, and the volume of livestock production that could be expected under normal conditions in 1938 and ten years hence in 1946. State totals were built up from figures for the three state farming type areas, i.e., (1) western general farm; (2) isolated range livestock; and (3) southern Nevada small farm.

Table 1.--Comparison of the Nevada County Planning Committee Estimates of Major Land Uses and Livestock Numbers for 1938 and 1946, With the 1936 Base Period and Present Levels.

	:Base Period : 1936 1/	:County Planning Estimates For : 1938 :	: 1946	:Latest Figures : 1940 2/
<u>Crops</u>	:	:	:	:
Alfalfa . . . . .	136,000	150,000	167,000	139,000
Wheat . . . . .	17,000	18,000	22,000	19,000
Barley. . . . .	8,000	10,000	13,000	15,000
Oats. . . . .	4,000	4,000	5,000	7,000
Potatoes. . . . .	2,300	2,700	3,600	2,300
Corn. . . . .	2,000	1,100	1,200	4,000
<u>Livestock</u>				
All cattle. . . . .	349,000	371,000	457,000	364,000
Milk cows . . . . .	21,000	20,000	26,000	21,000
Hogs. . . . .	17,000	21,000	23,000	24,000
Sheep . . . . .	882,000	856,000	810,000	816,000
Chickens. . . . .	228,000	236,000	331,000	226,000
Turkeys . . . . .	82,000	100,000	100,000	45,000

1/ Crop figures are for 1936 and the Livestock figures are for January 1, 1936 except 'Turkeys' which is the number raised in 1936. Source: Agricultural Marketing Service.

2/ Crop figures are for 1940 and the livestock figures are for January 1, 1941 except 'Turkeys' which is the number raised in 1940.

An appraisal of the work of the county committees in 1936 will bring into focus the weak spots in the agriculture of Nevada and thereby direct individual, group, educational, and agency efforts into those directions that are most important and most likely to bring results. As measures of the estimates, the figures on livestock numbers and crop productions from the Agricultural Marketing Service are given for the year in which the estimates were made as well as for 1940. The county committees correctly sized up the decline in sheep numbers, the increase in barley production, and the holding of pork production on a steady level. The western Nevada committees did not catch the increase in corn acreage.

On the whole, however, the county committee estimates for 1946 appear over-weighted with optimism. Major indications of this are: (1) the leveling off of cattle numbers at about 100,000 less than the estimates for 1946; (2) the steady level of dairy cow numbers at 21,000 head, or 5,000 head less than the estimates for 1946; (3) the holding of chicken numbers steady in recent years although the 1946 estimates call for an increase of 100,000; (4) the decline of turkey numbers though production was expected to continue on the level of 100,000 birds; (5) the decline of alfalfa acreage contrary to an expected increase; and (6) the decline of the potato acreage contrary to an expected increase.

The optimistic estimates are not without explanation. It is, of course, possible that cattle numbers could yet increase 100,000 head by 1946. Some committees probably thought that cattle numbers should rise equivalent to the decline in sheep numbers. Other committees thought that particular ranges had too many animals on them.

At the present time some people will feel that the failure of cattle numbers to rise should be charged to undue grazing restrictions. Others will feel that the available forage, on a sustained yield basis, will not support the numbers of livestock estimated for 1946. Still others feel that credit policies both as to liquidation and current loans are restricting factors.

In western Nevada the discrepancies in cattle numbers were caused in part by misjudging the trend of forage crop yields, particularly alfalfa. If alfalfa yields could be increased about one ton per acre to the level of about 15 years ago, cattle numbers would probably respond in the same direction. The implications of the marked decline in alfalfa yields, while known for some time, are just now getting full recognition for the serious consequences that are following. Farms that were large enough with alfalfa yields over four tons per acre are not large enough with the yields less than three ton. The lower alfalfa yields are shifting the advantage in production to pastures and corn and in part also to other small grains. The lesser acreage of alfalfa has caused a shift to grain both as alternate crop steps in rotation and for nurse crops in re-establishing alfalfa. The decline in potato acreage probably reflects the failure of Nevada potatoes to meet California market requirements. The poultry industry may have more limiting production factors than were considered by the committees.

The county estimates may also have been weighted on the high side by the feeling that additional water storage developments both under way and in prospect would lead to increases in irrigated acreage. There is considerable evidence that the late storage developments in Nevada have actually caused a decrease in irrigated acreage by taking water which was generally spread thinly over a large acreage and concentrating it on higher producing lands. In general the increases in production due to a better irrigation water supply have been more than offset by the very general declining forage yields per acre. The declining yield trends, particularly of alfalfa, are of active concern to farmers all over the state. The reasons are several and may vary in importance in different areas. Lowering of basic soil fertility, diseases, overpasturing, cutting at the wrong stage for the maximum production and life of stands, higher water table, and insect pests are all important causes.

These figures and comments are presented to the end that future con-

sideration of the over-all picture of agriculture in Nevada may grow out of the past work. So much for the "Quick Picture". Next let us turn to the social and economic forces and physical trends in Nevada.

#### Basic Physical and Population Trends in Nevada

The period of declining rainfall, from 1915 to 1934, overloaded the physical capacity of the ranges to feed the livestock, as well as the financial capacity of the ranch businesses to meet the unexpected conditions. Direct and correlated management of all grazing lands, both public and private, will permit range stocking at the general level having no undue risks in sudden climatic changes. The development of more orderly relationships between the livestock operator and his range is expected to favor more efficient operation and the production of higher quality animals.

Particularly through the efforts of the G.S. and the AAA, more range livestock watering developments are making for fuller and more uniform utilization of the ranges. The encouragement of deferred and rotation grazing practices, by the same agencies, is resulting in adoption of such practices by an increasing number of stockmen. The effect is more stable forage production for these operators.

The Nevada range livestock industry is still making adjustments from the period of intensive competition for the open range to the condition of direct management of most of the Federal lands. Some physical changes in lands, livestock, and seasonal uses are the ways of actually balancing operations to the new conditions. The tax and capital structure of many outfits may still be affected. The charging of fees, and the return of some fees to the State in lieu of taxes are illustrations of new forces at work. Some financial adjustments still remain from the earlier period of high prices and more rainfall.

In the general farm areas, the decline of alfalfa yields is one of chief concern. Causes are no doubt complex, but as already mentioned, disease,



insect pests, reduced fertilizer, and management factors, all have a bearing. Lowering alfalfa yields are definitely shifting the advantage more in favor of grass pastures and to corn silage. The AAA practice payments have encouraged more grass plantings. Pasture and farm management research work has long favored the shift of some alfalfa hay land to grass pastures with a consequent lowering of farm operation costs, better distribution of labor, and better soil maintenance. Through assistance by the SCS and the AAA notable progress is being made in the improvements of irrigation systems and farm layouts in general.

The additional water available in the Truckee Meadows from the Boca Reservoir will result principally in increases in yields on meadows and pastures which had suffered most from water shortages. Increased water for the Lovelock Valley from the Rye Patch Dam probably will cause a trend toward smaller general farm, dairy, and feeding units.

In general the western Nevada cash crop acreage is declining. The production of commercial potatoes, melons, and mixed vegetables has dropped from about 3,000 acres in the late "twenties" to about 2,000 acres at the present time. Potato qualities are not as satisfactory as formerly and the competitive advantage of vegetables is not equal to the longer season and specialized production areas in the major California valleys.

The irrigated areas on the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers (essentially Washoe, Storey, Ormsby, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, and Churchill Counties) cover about 200,000 acres divided approximately into 125,000 acres of crop land in alfalfa, grains, grass hays, and miscellaneous crops, and 75,000 acres in permanent pasture. The population increase in this area has been from about 35,000 in 1920 to 43,000 in 1930 and to 51,000 in 1940. In 1920 there were 3.6 crop acres per person and in 1940 only 2.5 crop acres per person. The major effect of this decrease in crop acres per person has been to shift much of the dairy production from butterfat to market milk.

All over Nevada, but more marked in the western part, is a shift of agricultural land from owners primarily dependent on the agricultural production to owners with primary interests away from the land. This movement may have definite local effects in rural taxation, credit, schools, and social life.

Although most of the products of Nevada's general farms are used in the State, the bulk of the beef, lamb, and mutton is marketed in California. Agricultural products and people from other states are streaming across Nevada in all directions. Therefore, a look at significant trends in adjoining states is necessary.

#### Important Regional Shifts and Trends

One of the most pronounced trends in the West is the increase in population in the coast states. Of most concern to Nevada is the increase in California's population from 1,500,000 in 1900 to 7,000,000 in 1940.

1900 - - - -	1,485,053		
1910 - - - -	2,377,549	- increase	892,496
1920 - - - -	3,426,861	- "	1,049,312
1930 - - - -	5,677,251	- "	2,250,390
1940 - - - -	6,907,387	- "	1,230,136

The increase in population and industries on the coast is a long-time trend and the present industrial activity would appear to be a continuation of forces which have been operating for many years.

The increasing discrimination by the coast public toward higher quality meats is a factor of importance to Nevada range livestock producers. More animals must reach the markets in higher finish, therefore, livestock feeding enterprises are in more favor. Better meat production begins on the range by stocking for quality and gain per acre rather than stocking by numbers.

To complete the stage setting for a discussion of Nevada's agriculture some national facts are needed.

#### The Background of Major Economic and Population Trends in the United States

Cotton is agriculture's No. 1 problem. Nevada produces no cotton.

But if several million acres of the southern cotton land shifts to forage crops, Nevada ranchers may be affected. The loss of U. S. wheat exports makes surplus wheat the No. 2 problem. The alternative use of much of the marginal wheat land is grass. Again Nevada may be affected by the readjustments. Then there is the generally approved national effort to conserve both soil and social values through erosion control. One important means is a shift to perennial grass and other cover crops which supply coarser livestock feed.

Adjustments in these three directions are going on. What can be said of them at this time? The South has made a considerable reduction in cotton average. Opinion is divided on the extent to which the South can shift to a livestock economy. Some of the former cotton land will go into pine trees and some will go into forages to give the South a greater variety of meats and more milk. If the South does make a much needed step up in its level of meat and milk consumption, the possible effects on the American livestock industry would, for a time, be absorbed locally.

The wheat problem is closer to the West. In the high plains, the shift from wheat back to grass and forage has been under way since the drought years of the late 1920's. Good grass stands come back slowly and many more years will elapse before the high plains agriculture has farming types and a rural culture which are stable both as to erosion and to the climatic risks. Wheat also is displacing corn in the eastern plains. Some estimates indicate that the full shift on the acres not suited to plowland will increase cattle numbers in the region by about 400,000 to 500,000 head and result in an increase in U. S. beef production of about 2.5 percent. The increase in sheep numbers in the plains states indicates that the increase in forage is being shared by cattle and sheep. Some of the wheat now being raised in the area is going into livestock so the increases in actual livestock numbers may not be as marked as the first calculation indicates.

The general shift in the U. S. from open to erosion resistant crops on the eroded and erodible soils presents a more complex problem. All areas of the U. S. are affected but the most attention has been given to the effects in the corn belt. Pages have been and could be written on the changes in grain and forages, in kinds of livestock, etc. Suffice to say here that the changes may be more in kinds and quality of market stock rather than in total volume of meats.

As a result of the drop in agricultural exports, the agricultural plant finds itself too large for the available commercial markets and the shift from horses to tractors is still diverting the production of an appreciable acreage from power to food and fiber. Soil losses are still a factor tending to reduce production in spite of tremendous increases in erosion control and soil building practices.

Data assembled by the National Research Council give evidence that there are now 45,000,000 malnourished Americans so far below "the danger line" that they are a serious handicap to themselves and to the nation. To remedy this situation, the National Defense Council is working along several lines to the end of providing more "protective" foods (minerals and vitamins), securing a more adequate distribution of food especially among low-income families. Actual improvements in the national diet also will tend to balance the size of the agricultural plant as milk and other "protective" foods require more land per capita.

As the American population gets older and its living standards increase, more time, more income, and more land are used in recreation. The additional land used for recreation is tending to balance the size of the agricultural plant. And very important in the balancing process is the national population increase going at present at the rate of about three quarters of a million a year.

Personal insecurity and uncertainty are bringing out a recognition of major cultural or "living" values in rural areas. "Retiring to agriculture" has been common and old-age pensions and other security payments may increase this

transition zone between commercial agriculture and industrial or urban life in those areas which are particularly desirable for subsistence and part-time units.

The cultural factors can work two ways. Land used by people for considerable cultural or "living" values probably is not used as intensively as it would be in units set up primarily on commercial production. But the limited commercial production coming from the large proportion of farms with primary living values, does intensify the competitive position of the commercial producer of agricultural products.

Cultural values may permeate the family-farm types more than has been generally recognized and may explain the frequent observation that farmers have not readjusted productions in line with purely economic forces.

All of these national factors are operating on agriculture in Nevada. Now for a brief look at the high points in the outlook for the major Nevada commodities.

#### Major Nevada Commodity Trends

##### Cattle -

Nevada cattle numbers have remained at 364,000 for the last two years, having increased from the low point of 320,000 head in 1932. Both figures include 21,000 dairy cows.

Cattle feeding in Nevada has shown considerable increase in the last few years. Increased feeding operations are anticipated so long as cattle prices continue strong and feed plentiful and low priced, as it has been in the state for some time.

Prices for good 900 to 1100 pound steers on the San Francisco market March 1 this year were from \$10.25 to \$11.00 per hundred, an advance of \$1.50 to \$2.00 over a year ago. The past winter has been especially favorable for livestock and should result in fewer losses and favor a good calf crop for 1941.

The number of cattle in the U. S. was 71,666,000 head on January 1, 1941

compared to the all-time peak of 74,000,000 head on January 1, 1934. The increase in the last year was 2,865,000 head. More fed cattle are going to market and the cattle are heavier. The increase of about five percent in the numbers of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection indicates that breeding stock has reached the point where increased slaughtering can accompany increased numbers on farms. This condition usually has an adverse effect on prices, but in the present instance is offset by increased consumer demand caused by the present high rate of employment.

In view of the present developments resulting in increased numbers of cattle, as well as increased slaughtering and improved prices, it would seem wise for the cattle industry in Nevada to fortify itself against a less favorable situation by moves to get into as advantageous a financial position as possible while markets are strong.

#### Sheep and Wool -

Sheep numbers in Nevada have witnessed considerable reduction since the high point of 1,234,000 in 1928. Depression and drought caused a decline by 1938 to approximately 800,000 head which has been maintained to date. Controlled grazing in most of the ranges will hold increases to the sustained yield capacity of the ranges. Variations in annual forage probably will result more in changes in weights rather than changes in numbers.

Nevada lambs on feed January 1 this year were 50,000 head as compared with 25,000 head a year earlier. San Francisco lamb prices for "good" and "choice" for March 1, 1941 averaged \$10.50 compared to \$9.75 on March 1 a year ago.

The sheep and lamb population on farms in the United States has shown a slight upward trend since 1935 but the fluctuation has not been great in the past ten years. Texas has been the greatest contributor to increased numbers with the native and western states numbers tending only slightly upward. Lamb

feeding is showing considerable increase. The record number on feed on January 1, 1941 was 6 percent increase over the previous year.

The 1940 U. S. wool clip was the largest on record. Normally large amounts of wool are imported. Only a small carryover remained from the 1940 clip, and since the defense emergency, imports have increased materially to satisfy the large increase in domestic consumption of wool for apparel and blanket needs of the Army. The 1940 imports amounted to 223,000,000 pounds or approximately half the amount of the United States production for that year. This big demand for wool for army purposes has resulted in advanced buying of about 75,000,000 pounds of the 1941 clip, and the transfer of large amounts of wool stored in this country by the British Government.

The 1941 clip has been selling in Nevada at from 30¢ to 32½¢ a pound on the farms, compared to an average of 28.4¢ in 1940 and 22.3¢ in 1939.

The strong position of wool at the present time, together with the advancing prices of lambs, places the sheep industry in Nevada in a very substantial position for the present. The future position will depend very largely on the defense activities. In view of the fact that the grain and forage production is rapidly increasing, there will, no doubt, be further increases in sheep numbers throughout the United States if present prices are sustained. Nevada farmers would do well to consider long-time aspects of the sheep industry and place their businesses on sound basis as free from obligation as possible while prices are good.

#### Dairy -

For the last twenty years, Nevada's dairy industry has remained at about 21,000 cows, in spite of a 50 percent increase of population in the dairy section of western Nevada and a doubling of population in California. This would strongly indicate that production, rather than market factors are dominant. Dairy cows compete with beef cattle for irrigated pastures and alfalfa hay.

Production of milk and butter fat per cow have trended upward slightly, although the number of cows has not changed. The major effect of increased population in western Nevada has been to shift market demand from butterfat to whole milk.

The most noticeable factor in the U. S. dairy picture is the increase of dairy heifers during the past two years. This means that a further increase in producing cows can be expected during the next two years if prices of dairy products are maintained and feed conditions are favorable. Both dairy cow numbers and the production of dairy products per cow have been moving upward since 1925. The volume of dairy products has increased steadily during this time to the present highest recorded point of 838 pounds milk equivalent per capita.

The manufacture of dairy products of all kinds has increased materially during the past two years and storage holdings on January 1, 1941 were 7 percent above the five-year average. The good prices, plentiful feed supply and good winter conditions have been responsible for higher productions during the winter. These same conditions make still further increases probable during the spring and summer months.

#### Hogs -

Nevada hog prices follow the prices in the California deficit market, and Nevada hog producers generally have an advantage over mid-western producers of about a cent a pound. Hog production is a minor industry in Nevada, due to the limited grain production. During the 1920's the level of 25,000 head on January 1 represented stability with available feed. Less grain production and relatively higher grain prices in the drought years forced numbers downward. Though grain productions have returned to higher levels, the January 1 hog numbers have stopped, at least temporarily, at the older level of 25,000.

Nevada is producing about 45 pounds of dressed pork per capita compared to a national average consumption of about 65 pounds. The higher levels of all



Since 1928 the number of hens and pullets on farms in the United States has shown a downward trend which has levelled off in the past two or three years. The production per hen has increased materially. The 17 percent increase in advance orders for hatchery chicks foretells a rise this year.

Egg storage on February 1 was 5 percent less than the five-year average. This is favorable in view of the active demand. Poultry storage this February 1 was 25 percent greater than last year and 24 percent above the five-year average, but less meat chickens are on farms. The turkey storage is somewhat less than last year. The active and increasing demand and the prevailing higher prices of competitive meat products promise a satisfactory movement of the above-average storage stocks.

#### Wheat

In 1940 Nevada had 19,000 acres of wheat with a yield of 483,000 bushels. Acreage has been trending upward from the drought period of the early 1930's. In the good water years of the last two decades about 18,000 acres of wheat were planted and the present wheat area represents, in the main, a return to the old levels.

Reports covering the national and the world's wheat situation show that stocks of wheat have been accumulating at a rapid rate during the past two years. Canada, Australia, and Argentina had 924,000,000 bushels available for export February 1 this year as compared with 700,000,000 bushels last year at the same time. In the United States, January 1 storage this year was 725,000,000 bushels of which 284,000,000 bushels of the 1939-40 wheat crop were sealed under government loans. Current prices on primary markets for wheat are slightly less than the government loan and storage costs combined.

Domestic wheat prices now are 20¢ to 22¢ above export prices and 20½¢ above Canadian prices. These price differences effectively block export shipments.

Good world crop prospects for 1941, a larger than usual storage, slow demand, loss of export markets, unsettled international situation, and government stabilization of prices through loans, dominate the domestic wheat picture at the present time.

#### Other Crops -

In most Nevada irrigated areas barley yields greater tonnage of grain than does wheat, and barley is becoming more popular as a feed and is commanding a price equal to or better than wheat. The loss of alfalfa from drought in the early "thirties", and currently from wilt and other causes has necessitated the planting of more grain crops both in the regaining of alfalfa stands in the Lovelock Valley and in the shorter rotations elsewhere in the State. These conditions are reflected in the increase in barley production from 5,000 to 7,000 acres in the early 1930's to about 15,000 acres at the present time. Though the acreage is only two-thirds as much as wheat, the higher barley yields per acre have made the volume of barley production exceed that of wheat. All is used locally in livestock feeding.

The acreage of oats in Nevada is steady and the production also is used locally. Some recent yield and feeding experiments favor rye over barley but rye production is still very limited. The general position and trends of alfalfa, corn, pasture, and potatoes in Nevada are covered in the discussion of the basic trends in irrigated land uses.

#### Labor and Credit

Ample production credit is available for well organized units, though it may not be accessible to some. Few farms are now selling in Nevada and land values are still quite stable. A word on long-time credit would be in order as good price periods are the opportunity to improve credit positions. The credit mistakes of World War I were mainly related to land and livestock speculation and inflation of prices and credit based on the projection of war prices into after

war conditions. Long-term credit was based on short-run factors. Long-term credit has a place only in financing a normal turnover of ownership of satisfactory units and in the consolidation of the weaker ones.

The financial effects of the present war are not likely to be the same as the last one because of differences in credit and monetary structures and controls. However, it is generally predicted that the post-war strains will be greater, which is all the more reason to avoid speculation. The world agricultural picture is now relatively weak where in 1914 it was relatively strong. In Nevada no drastic production changes are indicated which require large amounts of credit. In general, the road is toward a continuation of the present enterprises, with whatever farmers can add in the way of efficiency.

In the Nevada range area, credit policy could encourage moderate readjustment in ownership to promote better operating conditions and land use. Expansion of units, already large enough to give efficient management, is undesirable. There seems to be no basis for increasing breeding herds for the area as a whole. There may be room for more and bigger calves and lambs, but not for more cows and ewes.

In the western general farm area there is a need for the breakdown of some of the large ownerships into smaller and more intensive units, and for consolidation of other units now too small or poorly organized to fully employ their operators. A moderate supply of long-term credit is needed to accomplish these adjustments but the experience of World War I indicates the possible danger of long-term credit expansion based on temporary market conditions.

In the small farm area in southern Nevada the use of bank credit has been very limited. Many of the farms are much too small to yield investment income available for interest on loans and to fully employ their owners. Opportunities for outside work are very limited. This small effective demand has not attracted a large supply of credit because of the excessive cost of serving the small field.

The situation calls for a limited use of consumption credit for well considered purposes. Much thinking leans to the view that the increase in consumer purchases and living standards in these periods by the credit route is an upsetting factor in the readjustment periods. Several points favor holding consumption credit as a reserve for times of stress. It is dangerously easy to increase the standard of living by the store and installment credit route when prices are good, but painfully hard to pay up if they go down suddenly. A very large section of agricultural prices are now supported by subsidy and tariffs. This support may be gradually removed under war conditions so that prices might again fall precipitously and be very slow to recover.

A word on the labor supply--for a number of years Nevada farmers have been faced with a decreasing quality of stackers and teamsters. This is an important factor behind the increasing mechanization of haying practices. A recent report by County Agents and Employment Managers on the 1941 labor supply indicates about a normal number of workers with only limited and local shortages. Defense efforts are not going at the fullest extent, so the 1942 farm labor supply may be decidedly different.

#### Home and Community Service

Due to nearly twenty years of persistent education and cooperative effort in behalf of good nutrition, Nevada now stands in a comparatively favorable situation as regards nutrition. Over 80% of the school children enrolled in Keep Growing demonstrations last year met the standards for good nutritional condition. Census, Land-Use Planning, and other data show that Nevada's production and consumption of milk, butter, meat and eggs come up to and in some instances exceed the standards for an adequate diet.

The only foods where production and consumption are seriously deficient are vegetables and fruits, and for non-farm population, milk. (Table 2)

Table 2.--Nevada Per Capita Consumption Compared to Nutritional Needs.

	Non-Farm	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Standards for "Optimum" Diet</u>
Milk, per day	0.3 qt.	0.9 qt.	1.0 qt.
Butter, per week	0.6 lb.	0.6 lb.	0.8 lb.
Meat, per week	3.0 lbs.	3.5 lbs.	4.0 lbs.
Eggs, per week	5.0	5.0	7.0
Vegetables and Fruits, per day	1.0 lb.	1.5 lbs.	3.0 lbs.

This means that Live-at-Home gardens, orchards and berry patches should be increased. Even town families could profitably raise a back yard garden or a bed of "greens" and a berry patch. There is strong evidence that families in towns, mining camps, and in some range areas need to decidedly increase their use of fresh, canned or powdered milk.

Economic Adjustments: Every major war in history has resulted in a rapid raise in prices, followed by a post-war period of deflation and disturbed economic conditions. The national government is making every effort to prevent these conditions occurring to the United States in connection with the present world crisis, and each of us can help in this effort.

The Consumers Division of the Council for National Defense is watching price trends, and guarding consumer interests. Assistance is being given consumers in securing the most for their money through standardization of grade labeling and the distribution of consumer information. Effort is also being made to secure a better distribution of income, particularly for low-income groups. Through the Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security and Production Credit loans, the Agricultural Adjustment and the Surplus Marketing programs assistance is being given to farm families in adjusting themselves to the upset in world markets, and the demands that defense industries and our armed forces may bring.

As far as can now be seen gross farm income will very likely increase.

Whether or not this will mean increased cash available for family living is

dependent on a number of factors. If past war experiences are any guide, prices farm families pay for the things they buy may increase faster than prices received for farm produce, due to the fact that rapidly expanding defense production industry will likely decrease production and increase demand for consumer goods.

Farm and family indebtedness during a period of economic stress is another serious problem. If a post-war deflation does occur good credit resources may be of great importance in making it possible for the farm family to "weather the storm". Faced with this possibility family financial planning is certainly advisable.

Families wishing to conserve cash and improve their credit position as a present and future safeguard will undoubtedly adopt some of the following lines of action:

1. Increase home food production, preservation and storage.
2. Increase home clothing construction, remodeling and care.
3. Decrease labor costs through effective use of family time and skills.
4. Carefully plan family income and expenditures by counciling together, setting goals, and keeping accounts.
5. Improve the family "credit rating" by sacrificing present "wants" for future security, and adjusting spending habits accordingly.
6. Safeguard health through good nutrition and other wise living habits, improving sanitation, and making the best use of available medical facilities.

With our country facing a critical period due to world war conditions, farm families, as well as the rest of the nation, are desirous of rendering all possible aid in behalf of national defense, and maintaining and making effective our democratic way of life. Information regarding present conditions and what is being done and how each of us can cooperate is given below.

Nutrition a Bulwark of National Defense: Today nutritional defense is considered a basic factor in national defense by all nations. Modern warfare has demonstrated that only a well-nourished population can possess the physical strength and vigor, and the emotional stability to carry on the nation's daily life, markedly increased production in defense industries, and meet the physical

and emotional stress that national defense involves.

Data assembled by the National Research Council gives strong evidence that there are now 45,000,000 malnourished Americans, so far below "the danger line" that they are a serious handicap to themselves and to the nation. Results of medical examinations of young men coming up for selective service training bear out these figures: poor teeth, flat feet, and other conditions resulting from malnutrition being the most frequent cause of disqualification.

To remedy this serious situation the National Defense Council is sponsoring a nation-wide appeal to improve the nutrition of the entire population. Conditions regarding food supplies are markedly different from the last world war, the United States now has an abundance of food. It is the quality of the nation's food that is important in the present emergency. Therefore, effort is being concentrated on providing more "protective" foods (minerals and vitamins), securing a more adequate distribution of food especially among low-income families, and improving family food habits through education.

Government and the milling industry are cooperating to increase the supply of protective foods through the production of flour with a higher mineral and vitamin content. Because wheat flour is a basic food in the American diet this "fortified" or "enriched" flour will be of much help in providing a better diet for all of us.

Through the Surplus Marketing Service food surpluses are being bought up to relieve glutted agricultural markets, and then are being distributed by means of the Food Stamp Plan and the School Lunch Program. This is doing much to improve the diets of low-income families and school children.

The feeding of selective service trainees and our armed forces has been placed under skilled supervision, and training centers for mess sergeants and cooks established. A recent study of the new camp ration indicates that the revised service diet is ample in quantity, rich in protective foods, and highly

palatable. This is bound to result in improved nutritional condition for all men enrolled in the nation's defense forces.

Through regional defense councils and state nutrition committees a study is being made of nutrition conditions in each state; and coordinated plans worked out to reach all elements of the population and stimulate them to improve family food production, selection and eating habits, thus increasing their own and the nation's nutrition and health.

Your Part--A Work Outline for Developing a State Land-Use Program.

Up to this point this handbook has attempted to present in brief but clear form the particular defense activities in Nevada, the major effects on Nevada of the defense activities in the nation, and the major state, regional, and national trends that are necessary factors in formulating sound agricultural policies to meet these defense effects. A number of questions are obvious:

1. What should be the responses of the range cattle and sheep industries to the current and possible price rises? These responses could take the form of reduction of indebtedness, balancing the outfit, buying and selling livestock, buying and selling land, improved land management practices, or improved livestock management.

2. What should be the responses of the general farm operators in western Nevada to the current and possible rises in the general farm prices? These responses could be of much the same nature as suggested for the range livestock industry.

3. How will current rises in prices affect the "asking" price for farms? The experiences of World War I with farm land prices are not a happy memory for either the people who purchased farms or for the credit institutions. Credit agencies are particularly concerned in their long-run appraisal policies.

4. How will the current rises in industrial employment and the shift of men to direct defense activities affect farm labor requirements in Nevada? Most people are expecting no serious shortages of agricultural labor in Nevada this year. Defense activities may be at a much higher level in 1942 so even though farm labor supply in Nevada is generally adequate this year, there may be forewarnings of a definite problem in the seasons to come.

5. Is the present special defense training program reaching the rural areas where the farm labor supply is greatly beyond local needs? It is fairly simple to set up standardized kinds of special training activities. It is more difficult to formulate and develop the training activities best suited to the particular locality.



6. Are any long-run adjustments in farming types needed in Nevada? A number of valleys in Nevada are undergoing marked changes. A careful study of local facts may save a number of time consuming trial and error steps.

7. What are the most important nutrition and family living problems in Nevada? These may have direct relationships to agriculture in Nevada. National nutrition policies may affect the general livestock or general farm outlook in Nevada through changing food demands.

Local state and national policies are needed to minimize the possible adverse effects and to direct the activities to the end that agriculture will be improved fundamentally. All, of course, should be consistent with immediate defense needs and a healthy balance and relationship with the nation as a whole. To develop the significance of these things to Nevada and the "follow through" of policies, the democratic method of procedure is recommended. This begins with community discussions followed by county and state meetings at which final shape is given to local and state policies and foundations are laid for regional and national policies.

Intelligent action calls for all facts at each stage. The county and state Extension offices have booklets for both reference and distribution. Additional materials and facts will be obtained or developed as particular questions bring out the need.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE-BAE COMMITTEE

COOPERATING WITH EXTENSION SPECIALISTS



NEVADA

LAND USE PLANNING PROGRESS REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1941

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NEVADA

Annual Land-Use Planning Progress Report

June 30, 1941

INTRODUCTION

This report consists of two major parts. Part I pertains primarily to the progress and status of the planning organization and work. Part II includes examples of accomplishments and a statement on significant trends in the planning program in Nevada.

PART I

Progress and Status of Planning Organization and Work

A. Status of Planning Organization and Work at the State Level.

1. Membership and Organization of the State Committee, June 30, 1941.  
Effective July 1 a number of changes will occur in the farmer membership by reason of inauguration of the member rotation and limited term plan as outlined below under 'd'.

a. List of Members

Farmer Members who are members of county committees

	<u>County</u>
Arthur Carter	White Pine
W. W. Carpenter	Pershing
James H. Day	Lyon
Mrs. Winona Drown	Elko
Edward Godecke	Douglas
Peter Henrichs	Lyon
Percy Mills	Churchill
Edwin Marshal	Clark
W. N. Scofield	Lincoln

Farmer Members who are not members of county committees

Leo Sauer	Washoe
George Ogilvie	Elko
H. K. Harvey	Humboldt
George Miller	Humboldt
E. R. Marvel	Lander
Mrs. Verna Sadler	Eureka
Jim Butler	Nye

USDA Representatives

Cruz Venstrom, State BAE Representative, Secretary  
George Hardman, State Coordinator, SCS  
Alexander McQueen, Supervisor, Toiyabe National Forest,  
Saviers Building  
Robert J. Bankofier, State Director, FSA  
Lunsford Building, 129 North Center St.  
E. A. Settelmeyer, Chairman, Nevada Agricultural Conservation  
Committee, AAA, 204 South Center St.  
W. D. Ellis, General Agent, Farm Credit Administration  
Berkeley, California

Cooperating Federal Agencies

C. H. Hansen, State Supervisor, Fish & Wildlife Service  
312 Post Office Building, Reno  
Lester Brooks, Regional Grazier, Grazing Service,  
E. C. Lyons Building  
C. H. Sweetser, Public Roads Administration, San Francisco,  
California  
F. M. Spencer, Acting Construction Engineer, Bureau of  
Reclamation, Reno, Nevada

State Agencies

Robert A. Allen, State Highway Engineer and Chairman State  
Planning Board  
T. E. Buckman, Acting Director of Agricultural Extension  
Service, Chairman  
Samuel B. Doten, Director of the Nevada Agricultural Experi-  
ment Station.

Farm Organizations

Mrs. Florence Bovett, Executive Secretary, Nevada State  
Farm Bureau

Land Grant College-BAE Committee

V. E. Scott, Extension L.U.P. Leader  
Howard Mason, Experiment Station Representative  
Cruz Venstrom, BAE Representative

- b. All State Committee meetings have been attended by all mem-  
bers of the Joint Committee. Others generally attending have  
been Mary Buol, Assistant Extension Director in charge of  
women's work; L. E. Cline, Extension Economist; Otto Schulz,  
Extension Conservationist; and Ed Reed, Executive Secretary  
AAA. Their purpose was to get more familiar with the activi-  
ties of the State Committee.

The Farm Credit Administration, Public Roads Administration

State Planning Board and Grazing Service have sometimes been represented by alternates.

c. Residence of Farmer-Members

- An outline map of the State, showing the approximate location of the residence of each farmer-member of the State Committee is listed as Exhibit 5.

d. Changes in Organization and in Procedure for Selecting Farmer-Members.

At its October meeting the State Committee made the following changes in the State set-up and recommendations pertaining to county and district representatives. That:

The state be divided into areas and the membership of these areas constitute sub-committees for studying land-use problems and policies centering in the area;

The farmer-members of the State Committee be made up of one member from each of the eleven or twelve county committees plus one woman elected from each of the three land-use areas;

We recommend to the county committees a term of three years for the members elected to the State Committee.

e. Membership of Executive Committee

T. E. Buckman, Chairman  
Cruz Venstrom, Secretary  
Edwin Marshal, Farmer-Member  
George Miller, Farmer-Member  
James H. Day, Farmer-Member  
Arthur Carter, Farmer-Member  
Leo Sauer, Farmer-Member

The Chairman will call on any agency membership when business of the executive committee will be aided by such addition.

f. Membership of Sub-Committees

As indicated in paragraph 2, Organization, it is planned that there will be three permanent sub-committees. This membership is as follows:

Area I - Western Nevada General Farm Area

Leo Sauer, RFD, Carson City, Chairman  
James Day, Wellington  
Edward Godecke, Gardnerville

Peter Henrichs, Yerington  
Percy Mills, Fallon  
W. W. Carpenter, Lovelock

Area 2 - Southern Nevada

Edwin Marshal, Logandale  
W. U. Scofield, Hiko

Area 3 - The sparsely settled range area

Arthur Carter, Lund, Chairman  
Mrs. Winona Drown, Elko  
George Ogilvie, Elko  
H. K. Harvey, Paradise  
George Miller, Paradise  
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain  
Mrs. Verna Sadler, Eureka  
Jim Butler, Tonopah

While membership on the standing sub-committees is dependent on the residence of the member, such membership is sufficiently flexible as to permit cross area membership for subject matter purposes. For example: It was deemed advisable when subcommittees were working on defense problems for Mr. George Miller, a member of the range sub-committee, to work on the general farm committee.

Agency membership on sub-committees are made up of agency members of the State Committee and/or agency members of county or district committees.

2. Meetings of State Land-Use Planning Committee and Sub-Committees

a. State Land-Use Planning Meetings

The State Committee has met twice during the year. The first meeting was held October 24 and 25 and the second meeting was held on May 1 and 2.

b. The Executive and Sub-Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee has met once during the year for the purpose of completing the progress report on "A unified agricultural program to meet the impacts of war."

The sub-committees for areas one and three met once during the year to discuss the unified state agricultural program to meet the impacts of war.

3. Activities of State Land-Use Planning Committee



a. County Reports

During 1940-41 no county reports were released to the state committee. Secretaries and special sub-committees of the several organized committees are working on progress reports.

Specific requests from county committees to the State Committee in 1940-41 and the action of the State Committee were:

Churchill County request for assistance in obtaining from the State AAA Committee an additional wheat acreage allotment for Churchill County. Report was "referred back" to the Churchill County Land-Use Planning Committee with the request that additional factual information be developed on the supply and demand situation of wheat in western Nevada, and on the relative location, size, tenure, soil types, and organization of non-cooperating farms. The purpose of this investigation should be to determine a coordinated and fairly long range adjustment program to replace the present obviously inadequate programs of several interested agencies. The Joint Committee feels that technical assistance to the County Committee is available for bringing together this information.

Lincoln County request for support in adding the Tonopah-Alamo road to the State defense highway system. Held for later consideration with other secondary road studies of county committees.

b. Contributions of the State Committee

At the October meeting of the state committee, a tour was held to a nearby forest area for the purpose of acquainting the state land-use planning committee with the land-use planning activities of the forest service. At the same meeting, the state committee considered the following subjects:

- (1) CCC Camp operations.
- (2) Coordination of farm plans.
- (3) The Humboldt River development policy.
- (4) Range policies.

The State Committee has made specific efforts to promote, coordinate and expedite planning and related activities.

- (1) To arouse interest in the planning work in the counties, the State Committee recommended (a) that the counties select the State Committee membership; (b) that the counties give particular attention to the development

of longer term CCC camp programs. The county committees have begun the selection of state members.

- (2) To improve and expedite planning work the State Committee has referred some requests back to the counties for improved development locally so that the State Committee will have a better basis for acting on the request.
- (3) State Committee efforts to obtain coordinated and unified effects on the part of federal, state and local agencies is shown by its interest in improved fire protection this season. The position of the State Committee was discussed with a number of state and federal agencies. Some of the great amount of coordinated work under way since June 1 can be attributed to the interest of the State Committee.
- (4) To acquaint farmers generally with the results of planning, the State Committee advised its executive committee to use regular news channels as rapidly as work had general news value.
- (5) The State Committee made a June 1 progress report to the USDA on "An Agricultural Program to Meet the Impacts of War." Work will continue on this program. A copy of the June 1 report is attached.  
(Exhibit 6)

Within the counties the various federal agencies have made a great deal of progress toward unification of their programs as a result of their attempts to improve land-use planning work in the counties.

#### 4. Activities of the Joint Land Grant College-BAE Committee

The Joint Land Grant College BAE committee has prepared tentative programs for the state committee meetings. One or more of its members have attended each of the county land-use planning meetings and a large number of the community planning meetings.

The committee prepared a discussion handbook on National Defense and the agricultural and rural life of Nevada (copy attached), for the use of county and state committee members in preparing the progress report of a unified agricultural program to meet the impacts of war. During the fiscal year the joint committee has met 25 times. During the early part of the year, approximately once each month and in the fall and winter, meetings were held each Monday as far as possible.

The minutes of the College BAE Committee were distributed as follows: To the Experiment Station Director, Extension Director, Regional BAE Representative, and the three Joint Committee members. The present plan is for two regular meetings a month and to ask agency members to meet with it on occasion. Agency representatives will be informed of regular meeting dates.

B. Status of Planning Organization and Work in the Counties and Communities.

In exhibits one and two the counties are classified as follows: (a) counties with county community committees (b) counties with county committees only (c) counties with community committees only. In exhibit three organized community committees are indicated whether they met during the fiscal year or not. Under the heading "Total Meetings Held" it will be noted that the number Zero is indicated when no meetings were held. The inclusion of these communities is made because in these areas the committees feel they are still active due to individual activities even though meetings have not been held.

No professional workers' councils have been organized during the year, but "workshop" meetings have been held in Lincoln, White Pine, Elko and Lyon Counties.

1. Organization of County and Community Committees

- a. An outline map showing the status of county and community organizations. (Exhibit 1)
- b. A table showing size and composition of the organized county committees. (Exhibit 2)
- c. A table showing the meetings held and attendance of organized county and community committees. (Exhibit 3)

2. Planning Work

LYON-MINERAL COUNTIES

- a. During the year the county committee has done planning work as follows: (a, Divided itself into two sub-committees, namely, (1) Valley Committee and (2) Range Committee. Work was divided by projects between the two sub-committees and priorities decided.

Priority 1. Revision of the land classification map of the Walker River Irrigation District, by the whole committee.

Priority 2. Community roads assigned to the Valley Committee in conjunction with farm centers.

Priority 3. Community wood areas assigned to both sub-committees to be carried out through farm center meetings.

Ditch Consolidation Considered by the committee as of highest importance, technical work has been completed but due to the problem of financing in an area already heavily bonded, it was thought best to postpone active work on carrying out the project.

Federal Land Bank Closed areas referred to the Valley sub-committee for further study.

Multiple Uses of Forest Land Referred to the Range Committee for study.

b. Land Classification.

A map of the Walker River Irrigation District was completed showing (1) First class land, now under cultivation, having a water right and which should remain in cultivation. (2) First class land, now under cultivation, having no water right, and which should remain under cultivation. (3) First class land, not in cultivation, has no water right but is suitable for cultivation. (4) First class land not in cultivation, has a water right and should be brought under cultivation. (5) Land not in cultivation has no water right and should not be cultivated. (6) Land not in cultivation, has a water right and should not be cultivated. (They either are or could be developed into permanent pastures.) (7) Land in cultivation has a water right and should be taken out of cultivation. These seven classifications agreed on by technicians and farmers will be helpful in relocating water rights and reclassification of land for taxing purposes.

c. No action has resulted from planning work.

d. The county committee will follow up on projects now under consideration and report findings on county roads and wood needs to the proper action agencies.

CHURCHILL COUNTY

a. In this county preliminary work on Outline No. 1 had been completed in communities in 1939-40.

The "Red Lands" and Soils sub-committees have worked through the Experiment Station representatives to develop experimental

work in the Stillwater area and to develop farm management practices suitable to other marginal areas. The county committee as a whole took up the problem of wheat allotment under the Adjustment Program making a specific request to the State Land-Use Planning Committee to consider this problem and to lay the facts before the State ACP Committee.

- b. The above work is under way and no specific reports or documents have been prepared.
- c. Experiments have been started in the problem areas to determine the best use of the problem lands.

Members of the Joint Committee together with the Extension Agent and members of the county planning committee are now working on a study of action agency programs and their effect on the farm management of the county.

- d. Work will continue on the problems named under "a".

#### LINCOLN COUNTY

- a. Both community and county committees have studied the possibilities of: (1) Developing underground water by pumping. (2) Methods of flood control in the higher areas by construction of combined flood control and irrigation dams. (3) Control of underground water. (4) Securing funds through the Farm Security Administration for supplying power. (5) Continued development of the combined irrigation and drainage project in the Pahranaगत Valley. (6) Strategic military roads to and through the Nye County bombing area.
- b. Planning reports on the above projects have not been developed except in the form of minutes of the various meetings at which the subjects were discussed.
- c. Progress has been made by action agencies on several of the recommendations outlined in the 1940 Progress Report and in minutes of the County Committee meetings. Specifically they are as follows: (1) Drainage and irrigation of the Pahranaगत Valley. (2) Improvement of pasture grasses. (3) The inclusion of Clover Valley under Federal Supervision. (4) Development of flood control facilities in the upper areas of Meadow Valley Wash. (5) A plan for flood control and utilization of flood water in Panaca Valley. (6) A plan for extension of transmission lines in Panaca Valley for pumping purposes. (7) The State Engineer was petitioned to declare Panaca Valley a "Drainage Basin". (8) Development of underground water in Panaca Valley.

- d. The committee will continue to work on the above projects and will make special studies of a flood control project on the whole Meadow Valley Wash extending from Lincoln County through Clark County to Mead Lake.

#### CLARK COUNTY

- a. During the year 1940-41 most of the planning work in Clark County has been in the nature of general discussions of problems by specialists and to some extent by committeemen. The sub-committees have been given the work of developing specific problems but have not completed their investigations. Some of the problems under way are: (1) Study of possibilities of constructing road from Riverside to Mead Lake. (2) Study of flood control on the Meadow Valley Wash extending through Lincoln and Clark Counties. (3) Study of reclamation possibilities on the Virgin, Moapa and Colorado Rivers.
- b. No planning reports or documentary material have been developed along the lines of the subjects discussed.
- c. Work that was proposed in 1939-40 on drainage of the Moapa Valley and flood control on the lower Meadow Valley Wash will progress through the action of the Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service (CCC Camps.)
- d. Continued work will be done on the same projects outlined under "a".

#### ELKO COUNTY

- a. & c. The activities of the Elko County LUP Committee in the last year have been confined primarily to discussions of the objectives and work developed to date in connection with the Northeastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study, the problem statements of the community LUP committees, and the social evaluation reports made by the several women's committees by communities. Discussion with the Forest and Grazing Service representatives clarified a number of present policy items in connection with CCC camp programs. Representatives of the Southern Pacific Land Company, owners of 50 percent of the total private land in the State of Nevada presented their land policies and discussed the reasons for each element. Some matters in connection with the administration of the AAA range program were cleared up by correspondence with the State AAA Committee.

The county committee directed the attention of community committees to the preparation of range season of use maps.

It also arranged a joint meeting with the advisory board of Elko Grazing District to obtain a wider understanding of the land use planning work and to clear the way for developing working relationships between the Advisory Board and the LUP committee.

The county committee asked for all available reports developed out of the Northeastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study. All reports have been given to committee members. To a certain extent the Elko County Committee has been marking time waiting for the final summary work of the cooperative land-use study. Material along most lines of study should be available to the committee when it begins its meetings this fall.

- b. Two special planning reports have been developed in Elko during the past year. One is a summary of general social and living conditions made by women's committees for most of the county. These community narrative reports have accompanying statistical tables.

Howard Mason of the Experiment Station developed a report on forage production, livestock numbers, and taxation ratios of large and small outfits for an area surrounding Starr Valley.

- d. Summary materials for nearly all phases of the Northeastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study will be available for study by the County LUP Committee when it begins meetings this fall. Community planning work will be along the line of developing more specific local land use maps on seasonal forage, water, sheep trailing, tenure, etc., to aid the county committee in developing land use recommendations in connection with the Northeastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study and in developing independently a unified agricultural program for Elko County.

On June 6th a meeting of the women who prepared the social evaluation reports for communities decided to concentrate work in the immediate future on school and health problems arising from the relative isolation of ranch headquarters, in the county.

#### WHITE PINE COUNTY

- a. Two community committees and the county committee were organized late in the year. The farm lands of Preston and Lund have been mapped by community committees. Sub-committees have been elected to work on the mapping of the whole county. Since White Pine is highly dependent upon public range, both forest and grazing service technicians

will work with county sub-committees on this mapping work. The county committee has requested that White Pine County be made a Soil Conservation District. A sub-committee on water facilities has studied the feasibility of water facilities in White River Valley and Spring Valley.

- b. Land classification maps of Preston and Lund farm lands have been prepared.
- c. Demonstration water facilities are under way in Spring Valley.
- d. Work will be continued as outlined in "a" and the problems growing out of such work will be carried on during the year.

#### DOUGLAS-CRENSBY COUNTIES

- a. The County Committee divided itself into two sub-committees: (1) the land classification sub-committee (2) land-use policy sub-committee. The first sub-committee worked on the classification of land according to productivity with the idea of determining the ability of the lands to pay for storage facilities. The second committee discussed up-stream storage problems and needs, facilities for storage, types of storage and costs. With these two major objectives in mind and with the idea of developing them, meetings were held with specialists from various services; Soil Conservation, Forest Service, Grazing Service, Fish and Wildlife, Army Engineers and others. The combined committee studied the road situation with the help of the State Highway technicians.
- b. A map showing classification of the irrigated land has been partially completed. It is planned during the summer to complete the progress report, including features of Work Outline Number 1.
- c. The Forest Service has agreed to put in on their own lands, demonstration dams for the purpose of spreading and holding back spring run-offs.
- d. Completion of the progress report during the early summer will point out further work to be done on the two major projects. In addition to this, a study will be started on the what is called the "upper Carson River drainage", which includes the area drained by the Carson River with its tributaries down to Lahontan Dam.



PERSHING COUNTY

- a. A cultural map of the Lovelock Valley has been made showing the present use of all lands. The committee has worked with the Farm Security Administration on the purchase of large holdings and its distribution among Farm Security Administration clients.
- b. Work has not progressed to the point of making reports.
- c. Due to the late organization of the county, no action has developed from Land-Use Planning.
- d. Work during the coming year will be a follow-up of the Farm Security Administration's project and completion of Work Outline No. 1 for the whole county.

WASHOE-STOREY COUNTIES

- a. Two community Land-Use planning meetings were held for the purpose of discussing problems of interest to the community and to the county.
- b. The county has not been completely organized and such work as has been done is on community basis.
- c. The Land-Use planning has not proceeded far enough to warrant any action.
- d. It is planned to complete a modification of Work Outline No. 1 and develop a program, possibly on a county-wide basis.

C. Technical Assistance and Research Related to Planning.

1. Technical Assistance

Services rendered by the Experiment Station representative consisting of:

- a. Preparation of maps and land area studies in Churchill, Douglas, and Lyon Counties for use by the County and Community Land-Use Planning Committees;
- b. Adaptation of Work Outline No. 1 to range land areas;
- c. Identification of a troublesome soil and farm-management problem in the Stillwater section of Churchill County and the development of a station project to deal with this trouble; (addition to Purnell Project No. 30, F. B. Headley, leader);
- d. Interpretation of and preparation of digest of north-eastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study economic data for Elko County and community committees;
- e. Collection, in cooperation with Soil Conservation Service and County Agents, of material for use in preparation of a farm management handbook for western Nevada for the use of farm planners. The manuscript is under preparation and should be ready for mimeographing in preliminary form sometime this summer;
- f. A special examination of certain marginal land areas in Churchill County was made for the County Land-Use Planning Committee and a report rendered indicating possible alternative land uses.

Services of the soil technicians of the Yerington Area office of the Soil Conservation Service in the preparation of various maps for and with the Lyon County LUP Committee.

Combined services of a Federal Land Bank officer and the Farm Development Department of the Experiment Station in preparing material for a study of farm finance problems in Douglas County on request of the County Committee.

2. Research Work

Experiment Station Purnell Project No. 30.

A continuous farm management project initiated in 1925. The servicing of ten cooperative farm plans set up in connection

with Executive Committee recommendations in 1940 was continued in 1941. The Project was expanded at the request of the Stillwater Community Committee and the Churchill County Committee to include soil reclamation and management studies on a particular soil type. The Bureau of Plant Industry is cooperating in the supervision and conduct of the work. This project is set up for a minimum of five years.

3. Appraisal and Criticism of Technical Assistance and Research

To date Nevada LUP Committees have made three specific requests for research. The Elko County Committee desired information on the distribution of tax costs as between individuals, communities and agricultural and non-agricultural property in the county. A specific request has been held in abeyance pending the completion of the economic analysis of the data collected for the Northeastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study. The tax facts assembled so far in the economic analysis have been given to the committee and "pilot" work on relation of taxes per AUM of feed and per head of stock run was done by the Experiment Station at the request of the Starr Valley community. This "pilot" material indicated a wide variation in taxes as measured by several factors. At this point the county committee expressed the desire for a more thorough analysis of the significance of the variations and a coverage of the entire county. After some discussion the decision was made to withhold a specific request until it was seen how far the points would be cleared up within the framework of the current study.

The Northeastern Nevada Cooperative Land-Use Study is supplying a research service to the Elko County LUP Committee on all forms of land use and on land administration policy. The general materials, principles, and relationships worked out will be applicable to the adjoining counties of Humboldt, Lander, Eureka, White Pine, and Nye, and will be made available to LUP committees as organized in these counties.

The Churchill County LUP Committee made the other two specific requests; one was for some research or demonstration work on the heavy problem soils in the Stillwater district. Mr. Mason took charge of the request and arranged a number of conferences with the appropriate Experiment Station personnel, the Superintendent of the Newlands Field Station of the B.P.I., and county and community people. Progress has been made toward some form of cooperative arrangement between the two agencies and the community for a demonstration or research field.

The other request from Churchill County was for an analysis of the incidence of water costs in relation to land quality for the Newlands Project. There is a general feeling that the water costs are too high on the poorer lands in use and the result will be to drive more of these out of cultivation. The procedure for obtaining the water costs from the Irrigation District office was worked out by Messrs. L. E. Cline, Extension Economist, Royal Crook, County Agent, and Howard Mason. Funds for paying the personnel were to come from the Extension budget.

This proposal was not accepted at the time and the work is still in abeyance. The basic information can be obtained directly from the water users. However, the cooperation of the Irrigation District Directors is essential for best working of the LUP process since it is the District costs that are to be studied. The Churchill County LUP Committee has not yet determined the next steps.

The Douglas County LUP Committee has made no specific request but the direction of interest is toward organized data on the water costs that will result in the best use of the soil and water resources. In the Carson Valley the first need is to derive an approximate cost which the Valley as a whole might pay for additional storage. Later there will develop the problem of an equitable allocation of benefits and costs to different classes of land and demands for water. Much material for study is in the cooperative farm account data of the Extension Service and the Experiment Station.

There is a lag in both LUP and the Soil Conservation District programs in Lyon County which may be in part due to the lack of information on cost and value of water. The Experiment Station and Extension Service might meet these needs in part by first carefully defining the problem in each case and then organizing the available material on water costs and land income into a title of one of the regular mimeographed series.

The Clark County LUP Committee has made no requests for study. If this committee does concern itself with an appraisal of one or more of the several areas proposed for irrigation from the Colorado River, it will need assistance in setting up the kinds and sizes of farms and crop and livestock systems that will be most likely to succeed. Again much of the material is in the data and accumulated experience of the cooperative farm account work.

The recent decision in Nevada Grazing District No. 4 to raise commensurate property requirements from 25 to 75 days was the

major point discussed at the White Pine County organization meeting on January 29th. As this committee gets under way, it is likely to want some help in determining what adjustments should be made by the 13 percent of ranches affected. The Grazing Service Advisory Board decision may be too sweeping.

In the committee work with farmers all over the State and through LUP contacts with various technicians many questions have arisen which have not reached the stage of committee action. In the general farming areas these cover such things as: the declining soil fertility complex, ecology of weeds and cultivated plants, various farm management and organization problems, irrigation efficiency, relation of irrigation and tax costs to land use, the long-run effects of federal credit policies, and the efficacy of SCS, FSA, and Experiment Station assistance in farm planning. In the range areas questions involve the economics of various alternative uses of land and management methods, social aspects of large scale production, relative efficiency of certain large scale production methods, factors affecting nutrition and reproduction of cattle, and a number of plant and animal ecological problems. Of general interest is the problem of cultural values. Are farmers rational in their choices between the old idea of security and other cultural factors? At or near what point can the conflict between standards of living and institutionalized land values be compromised for short-run security? Do farmers who leave the farm move up or down in the social-economic scale? What can the farmer do to better adapt himself to the land?

4. Research and Planning for Flood Control and Water Facilities.

- a. Flood control and water facilities area examinations have been taken up with the county committees at whatever stage the work was in at the time the committees were organized. The water facilities report for the Walker River was essentially complete at the time of the organization of the Lyon County LUP Committee. The finished report was discussed with the committee and met with general approval. The Pahrnagat Valley Water Facilities Area Plan was discussed with the Lincoln County LUP Committee which made a number of exceptions which were attached to the area plan as submitted to the Water Facilities Board.

Current water facilities area planning in eastern Nevada is being geared into LUP by having the technicians meet with the county and community committees in regular meetings and in some cases special meetings for water facilities area planning. This is particularly true in White Pine County which has a special water facilities subcommittee.

Flood control preliminary examination work is being handled in much the same way as Water Facilities planning. The tentative draft of the Walker River report was submitted to the Lyon County LUP Committee at the first opportunity. Current examination work on the Truckee and Carson Rivers is being geared into LUP by having the flood control field personnel meet with the Douglas County LUP Committee and by conferences with the Secretaries of the other LUP committees in the two watersheds. It is planned to have the reports reviewed by the Churchill and Douglas County Committees before submission to Washington.

- b. The active interest of the White Pine County LUP Committee in the water facilities program and the discussion resulting therefrom has given the feeling that a wider group of people in White Pine County are thinking much more specifically on ways and means and limitations of better land and water use. The direct contribution of the county LUP Committee was in discussing the significance of the information which would go into the water facilities report. The assistance of the Lincoln County LUP Committee to the water facilities area planning was much the same except that the Lincoln County LUP Committee is set up and is functioning in a much less definite manner. The discussion of flood control by the field technicians with the Douglas County LUP Committee was of material assistance in weighing the water storage, power, flood control and other related elements on the Carson River Watershed.

In all cases the contributions of the county committees to the water facilities and flood control examination have been along the line of contributing to an understanding of the purpose of the examinations as well as their limitations in water and land use adjustments.

- c. As yet, there is little tangible evidence of assistance by water facilities and flood control technicians in helping planning committees develop area plans in county programs. In all cases the county programs are still undeveloped by the county committees but there is a feeling that the area plans in county programs will be much more thoroughly developed because of the land and water use discussions with the LUP Committees by the water facilities and flood control technicians.

It should be added that the flood control and water facilities personnel see much more clearly now that their examination work is in many cases effective only to the extent that planning work actually reaches and effects farmer thinking. For this reason they desire to work closely with farmer groups in so far as LUP committees are functioning and showing interest in the specific water facilities and flood control programs.

PART II

Outstanding Accomplishments and Significant Trends in the Cooperative Planning Program.

A. Examples of Accomplishments of the Planning Process

In Churchill County the mapping phase by committees emphasized the fact that there were some problem areas; "red" areas as delineated in Work Outline No. 1. The county committee elected a subcommittee on "red" lands and this committee selected one problem area for intensive study. A preliminary search for information by technicians brought out the fact that there was general knowledge regarding this particular type of soil but that specific cultural tests should be made to determine a general procedure for the area. The Experiment Station was therefore approached and a definite station project set up.

A preliminary meeting in Overton, Clark County, brought out the reaction that the county was over-organized now without adding another organization to take up farmers' time. A discussion of some of the problems that might be attached brought out the fact that drainage might be a worth while problem. This interested some of the leaders in the community and they completed the Land-Use Planning organization.

The county committee selected drainage of the lower Moapa Valley as one of its very important problems. The Soil Conservation representative on the county committee agreed to make the necessary surveys and the Soil Conservation District Board sponsored the project. Much of the work has been completed.

B. Significant Trends in Land-Use Planning

There is a tendency to be impatient and to take short cuts rather than to study through on a problem.

Action agency representatives have become better acquainted with each other's problems. There is an earnest effort on the part of agency representatives to make the planning work successful.

Committee meetings have not had full attendance, indicating that the job has not been sufficiently well sold or that there is a lack of faith in the ability of the Land-Use Planning Process to accomplish results.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

1. Status of Organized County and Community Committees.
2. Membership of County Land-Use Planning Committees.
3. County and Community Committee Meetings.
4. Status of Area Mapping.
5. Locating Residences of Farmer-Members of State Committees.
6. Progress Report on a Unified State Agricultural Program to Meet the Impacts of War.
7. A Discussion Hand Book on National Defense and the Agriculture and Rural Life of Nevada.



EXHIBIT I

STATUS OF ORGANIZED COUNTY AND COMMUNITY  
LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1941

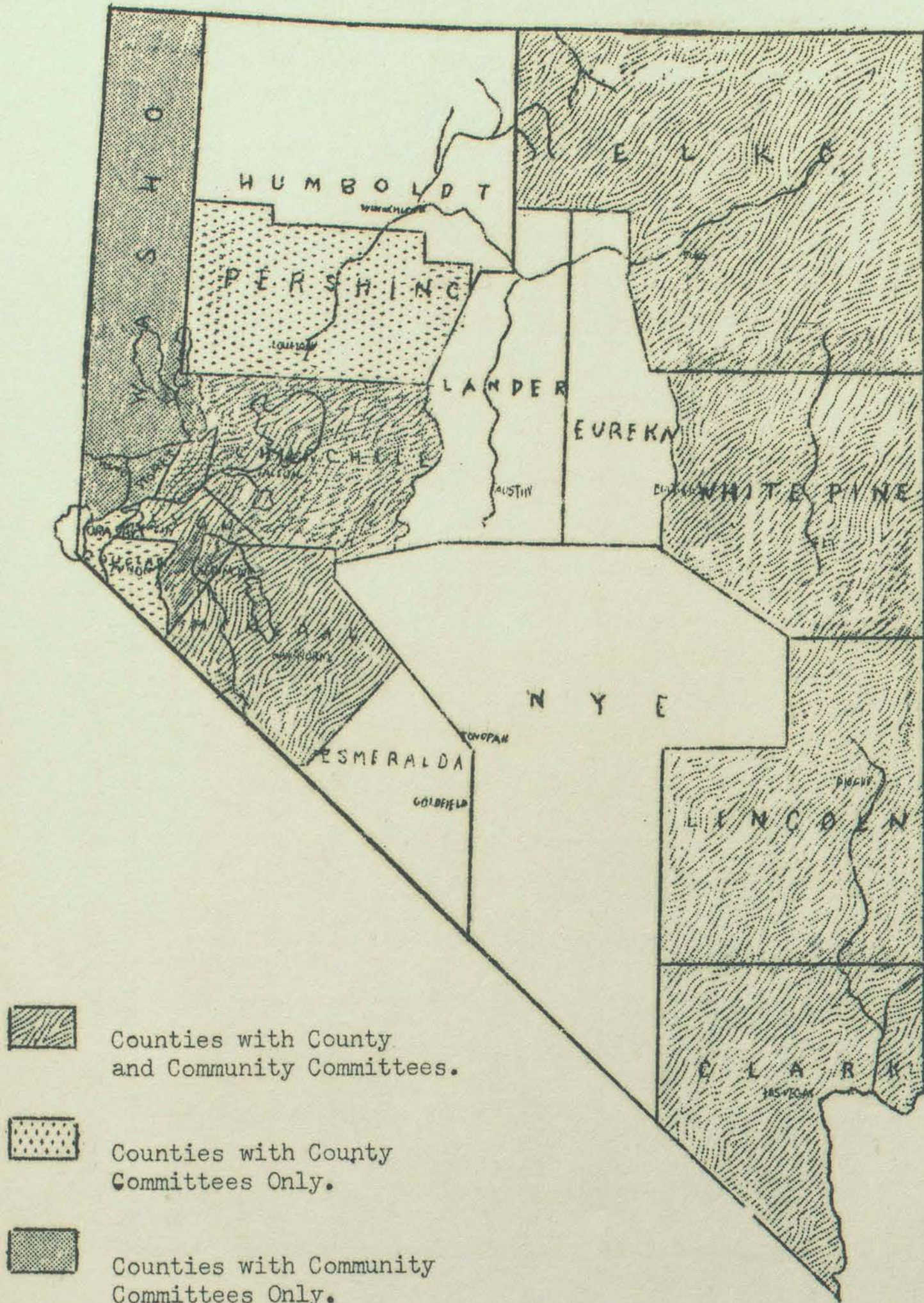


EXHIBIT 2

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNTY LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES - JUNE 30, 1941.

Organized Counties	Total Membership	Farmer-members		U.S. Dept. of Agr.						Cooperating Fed. Agencies		State and Local Agencies							
		men	women	AAA	FSA	SCS	FCA	FS	REA	F.& W.	G.S	Agr. Agent	Ass't Agent	Home Agent	Voca. Agr.	Co. Off.	Highway	SCS Dist.	* Other
Lyon-Mineral	19	9	2		1	1		1		1	1	1		1				A	
Churchill	42	16	13	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1		A, B, D	
Lincoln	13	4	0			1		1		1	1	1		1			2	A	
Clark	23	8	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1			1	1	A	
Elko	18	10			1			1		1	1	2		1				D	
White Pine	15	9			1			1		1	1	1	1						
Douglas-Ormsby	17	9			1	1		1		1	1	1					1	E	
Pershing	10	4	2		1							1						F, G.	
State Total	157	69	20	2	7	5	1	6	1	7	7	9	2	4	1	1	1	4	10

Other Agencies Listed in Last Column

\*

- A Farm Bureau
- B T.C.I.D.
- C Press
- D Experiment Station

- E D.H.I.A. Tester
- F AAA Committeemen
- G County Commissioners

COUNTY AND COMMUNITY LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEES' MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

JULY 1, 1940 - JUNE 30, 1941

STATE OF NEVADA

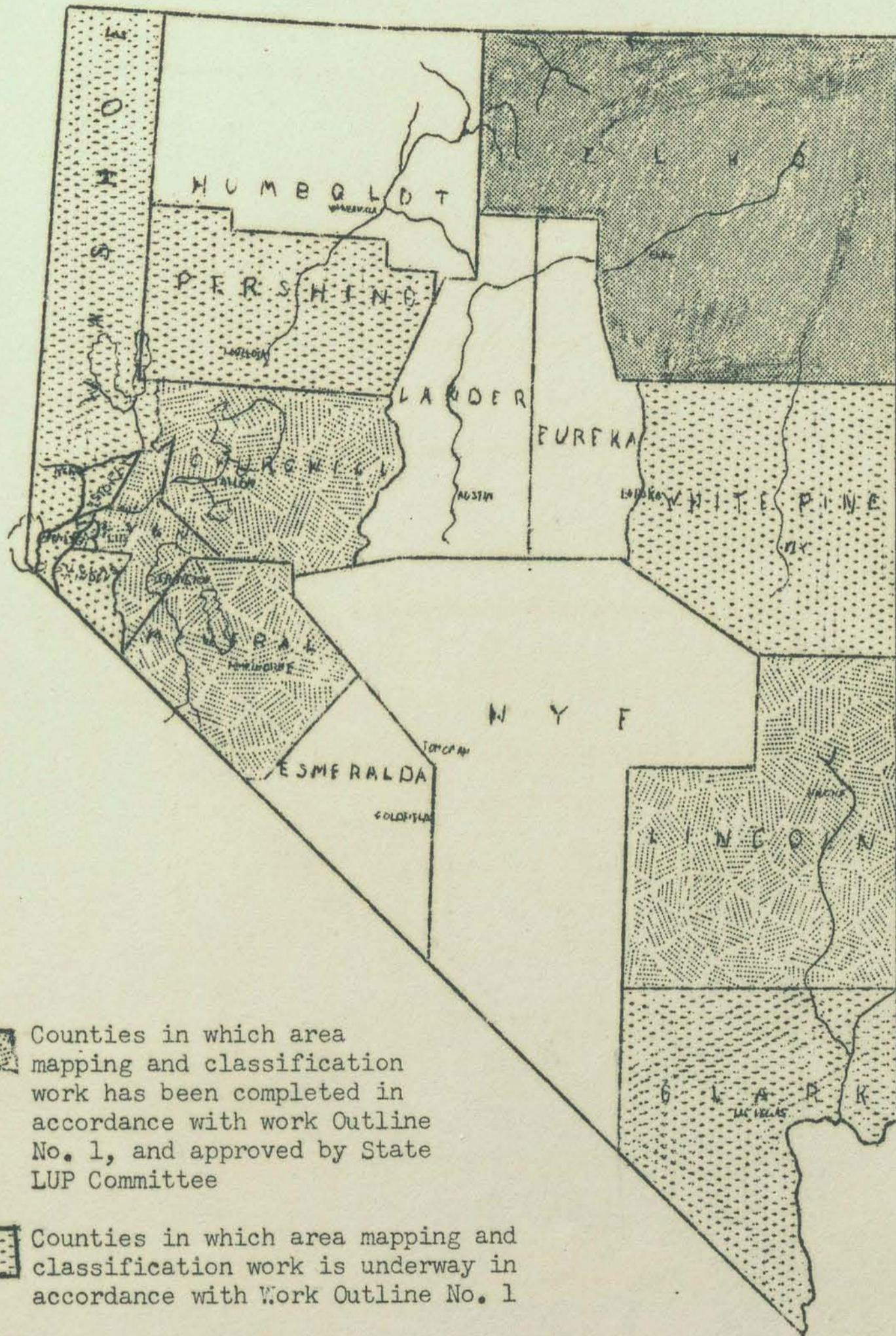
COUNTY <sup>1/</sup>	Organized County LUP Committee Meetings				Organized Community LUP Committees						Open LUP Community Meetings	
	Number meetings held	Average Attendance			Number organized	Total meetings held in county	Total farmer members	Average Attendance			Total held in county	Average attendance per meeting
		Farmer members	Agency members	Non-members				Farmer members	Agency members	Non-members		
State Total												
(a)												
Lyon-Mineral	3	4	4	2	3	0	40	-	-	-	4	20
Churchill	3	5	3	3	14 <sup>2/</sup>	0	103	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	4	4	3	7	3	0	11	-	-	-	2	24
Clark	0	-	-	-	4	4	27	7	2	4	2	41
Elko	3	11	4	6	9	6	42	5	2	1	2	19
White Pine	1	5	5	7	2	3	10	5	-	1	3	15
(b)												
Douglas-Ormsby	14	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
Pershing	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)												
Washoe	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	3	2	2	1	9

<sup>1/</sup> List counties in the following order: (a) Those with organized county and community committees; (b) Those with organized county committees only; (c) Those with organized community committees only. (See Exhibit 1)

<sup>2/</sup> Neighborhood Committees

EXHIBIT 4

STATUS OF AREA MAPPING



Counties in which area mapping and classification work has been completed in accordance with work Outline No. 1, and approved by State LUP Committee



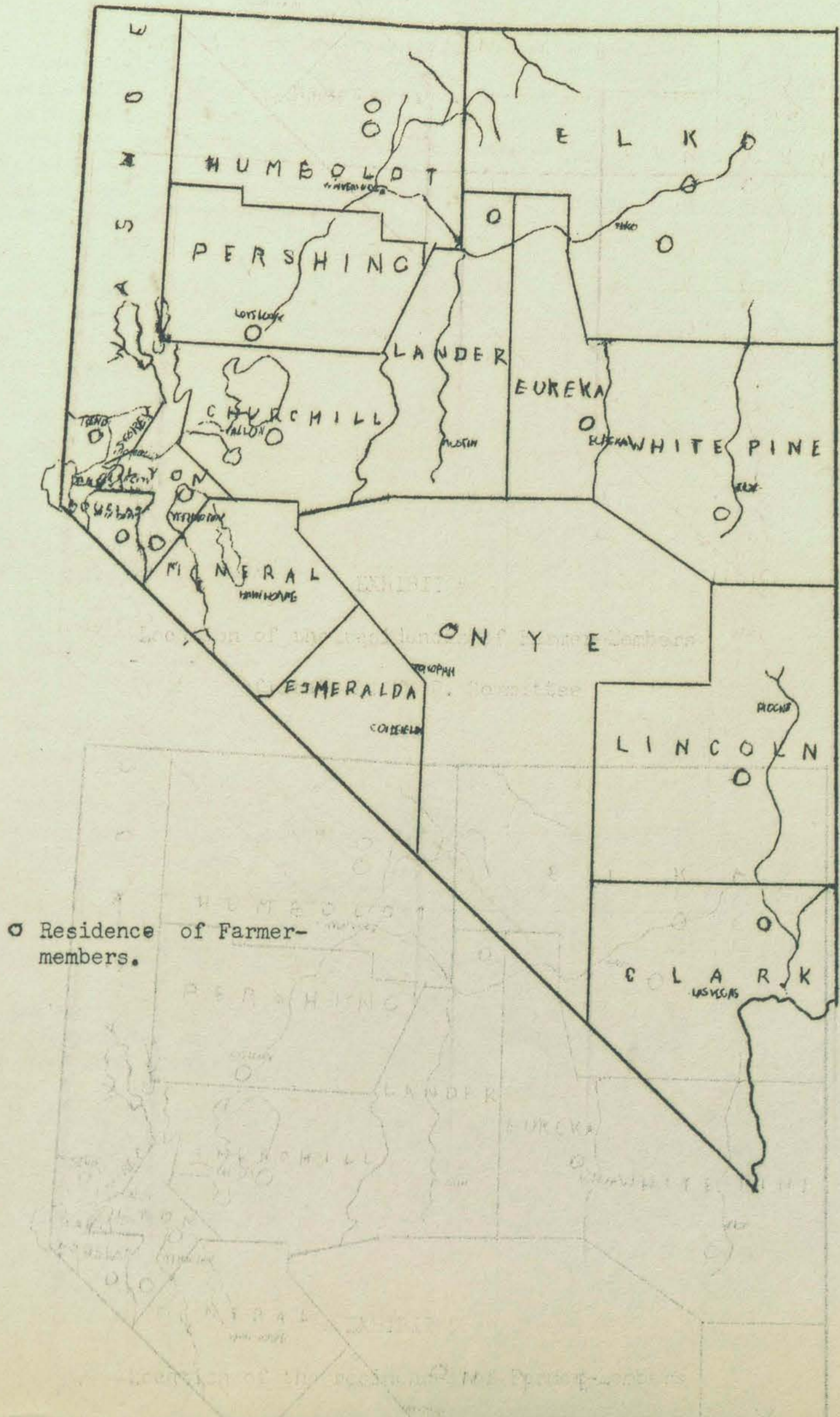
Counties in which area mapping and classification work is underway in accordance with Work Outline No. 1



Counties in which some other plan of land-use mapping and classification is underway.

EXHIBIT 5

Location of the residences of Farmer-Members  
of State L. U. P. Committee



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEVADA STATE DEFENSE BOARD  
FARM DEFENSE PROGRAM

Food production in the Farm Defense Program is based on the best land use for each region, state and each county within the state. Outlook procedure was used with particular attention paid to conservation and sustained yield factors. Therefore, the goals vary by areas and are aimed at improved farm setups and financial management with an eye to possible less favorable prices later. The purpose of the goals are of course to see that we as a nation have adequate nutrition and food reserves and that the food commitments to Britain are fulfilled.

It is not expected that all farmers will produce all things. It is expected that each farmer will increase the marketing or production of the items best adapted to his setup, consistent with both short and long time management of his particular farm.

The major national goals as a percentage over 1941, of direct concern to Nevada, and the corresponding goals for Nevada are:

	National	Nevada
Milk Production	7%	2%
Beef Marketings 1942 over 1940	15%	20%
Eggs	11%	15%
Pork	5%	3%
Sheep and Lambs	2%	1%
Farm Gardens	Heavy Increases	Heavy Increases

The major Nevada food production goal is the increase in beef marketing of 20% over 1940.

The very slight goal increase in sheep marketings essentially indicates the feeling that ranges are fully stocked for average weather and changes should be toward culling and consequent flock improvement. No particular changes in feed grains and forage are suggested but the AAA wheat allotment and penalty provisions will result in a reduction of wheat from 18,000 to about 13,000 acres. Indications are that these 5,000 acres will go largely into barley and pasture, this favoring both the pork and milk increase goals.

The increase in milk in Nevada will displace some canned milk and cheese now shipped in. Much of the dairy, egg, pork and garden goals are directed at better farm nutrition and economy in home food costs.

In making the distribution of Nevada State goals to counties the 1936 County Planning estimate of long time production were consulted as well as the recent work of the County and State LUP Committees. The weaknesses of all our statistical information are recognized so these tentative distributions are sent for comment, pending official action by the State Defense Board.

These goals are being sent to all LUP committees for checking with the best land use recommendations on which the LUP committees have been working. In line with department policy, an early check with the county LUP committee where organized is desirable.

Beef Marketings -- Emphasis is put on increase marketing -- not on increase in breeding herds. The uniform 20% goal for all Counties reflects the lack of information to differentiate the counties. Dairy counties with dairy cow increase on the way could have a goal for meat marketing under the State average. Range counties where the breeding herds are tending upward could go higher. To keep stocking at safe levels, to move the increase beef "from the hoof" to slaughter to meet consumer demand at high prices, and to sell and market heavy in order to reduce debts, are the major reasons for the marketing increase.

Milk -- Milk production goals are minimum. All evidence indicates that desirable land use readjustments under way (more pasture at Fallon and Yerington -- more general farms at Lovelock -- better pasture care in general) will result in more than the 2% minimum increase in the western dairy counties. Clark County is already near the limit of local feeds, but more feeds probably will be imported to meet the local fresh milk needs.

The minimum 2% increase of milk in the range counties suggests the desire for maximum production of family milk for home nutrition and to displace all possible canned milk. Up-trends in cow numbers are under way in Pershing and Churchill Counties, and a decrease in Washoe County.

To meet the minimum goal for milk in the dairy area with the present number of cows, it would be necessary to increase production about 5% of butter-fat per cow, by more careful management and by holding some of the old cows.

Pork -- The pork goal suggested is more than the State minimum, in the grain and dairy (butter fat) areas, as more barley and skim milk will be available. The high price of pork is already causing farmers to hold back more breeding animals. The State minimum goals in the range and whole milk areas reflects the desire for maximum growing of pork for farm use. Since sows are already bred for fall farrowing, the increase in pork for 1942 must come from spring farrowings.

Eggs -- Information to distribute the State goal to counties is meager. Some increases are on the way now in the primary egg producing counties even though local feed supplies are smaller.

Commercial poultrymen get a production of from 180 to 200 eggs per hen. If average production were increased by better feeding, 16 eggs per hen, making the average 129 eggs per hen, the goal would be reached. At the same time it might be wise to increase the number of chicks purchased in the spring of 1942, up to the capacity of laying houses.

Garden Goals -- The suggested Nevada goal is an increase in the number of farm

gardens 30%. There is no good basis for distributing this between counties. Moreover, it appears reasonable that the goal for each county should be the planting of a garden on each farm not now raising a garden, or having access to local produce, wherever this practice is feasible or does not result in reduced production in other farm enterprises. Access to a local garden should be reported as a farm garden.

Where gardens are not considered feasible because of soil, overflow or water supply conditions, they should be reported as zero intention in 1942 with explanatory marginal notes on the reasons as a basis for directing educational effort.



T E N T A T I V E

DISTRIBUTION OF NEVADA MILK PRODUCTION GOAL TO COUNTIES

Farming Type Area and County	No. Dairy Cows Jan. 1, 1941	Estimated Milk Pro- duction 1941 (Thousand pounds)	Estimated Pounds Fat Per Cow - 1941	Increase Goal for 1942		Total Milk Production Goal for 1942 (Thousand pounds)
				%	Pounds B.F. per Cow	
<u>Western General</u>						
<u>Farming Type Area</u>						
Washoe-Storey	3,700	22,200	210	2	4	22,560
Douglas-Ormsby	2,600	15,800	214	4	8	15,970
Lyon-Mineral	3,700	22,400	210	4	8	22,970
Churchill	4,250	26,000	214	5	10	26,445
Pershing	500	3,300	210	5	10	3,660
<u>Ranching Area</u>						
Elko	1,600	6,400	140	2	3	6,560
Humboldt	500	2,000	140	2	3	2,050
Eureka	200	800	140	2	3	820
Lander	200	800	140	2	3	820
White Pine	1,200	5,300	155	2	3	5,400
Nye-Esmeralda	500	2,000	140	2	3	2,050
<u>Southern General</u>						
<u>Farming Area</u>						
Lincoln	600	2,600	155	2	3	2,700
Clark	1,400	8,400	210	5	10	8,540
State	<u>20,950</u>	<u>118,000</u>		<u>2 (minimum)</u>		<u>120,545</u>

Note: - The dairy areas are given higher than the minimum state goal as feed is available and the higher productions appear reasonable and profitable from farm management - area adjustment points of view. Some increase in dairy cow numbers is expected in Pershing and Churchill Counties.

T E N T A T I V E

DISTRIBUTION OF NEVADA CATTLE MARKETING GOAL TO COUNTIES BASED  
ON SALES FROM BREEDING HERDS ONLY. INTER-FARM FEEDER PURCHASES  
NOT INCLUDED

Farming Type Area and County	All Cattle Jan. 1, 1941 (Thousand Head)	Normal Marketing from breeding herds		Increase Goal for 1942 over 1940	
		% of herd	No. of head approx.	%	Head approx.
<u>Western General Farming Area</u>					
Washoe-Storey	28	30	8,400	20	1,680
Douglas-Ormsby	21	30	6,300	20	1,260
Lyon-Mineral	25	30	7,500	20	1,500
Churchill	13	33	4,300	20	860
Pershing	8	25	2,000	20	400
<u>Ranching Area</u>					
Elko	130	24	31,000	20	6,200
Humboldt	48	24	11,400	20	2,280
Eureka	26	23	6,000	20	1,200
Lander	12	23	2,800	20	560
White Pine	16	23	3,700	20	740
Nye-Esmeralda	18	20	3,600	20	720
<u>Southern Village General Farming Area</u>					
Lincoln	14	20	2,800	20	560
Clark	5	25	1,200	20	240
State	<u>364</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>91,000</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18,200</u>

Basis of goals - Maintenance proper range stocking for sustained yield.  
Culling at present high prices to increase herd quality.  
Maintenance sound breeding herds for 1943 and after.  
Average production conditions.

State goal in pounds of beef will include in addition to the above the gain of feeder animals imported to feeding yards principally in Pershing, Churchill, Lyon, Douglas and Washoe Counties.

T E N T A T I V E

DISTRIBUTION OF NEVADA HOG PRODUCTION TO COUNTIES

Farming Type Area and Counties	Estimated pounds of Hogs Live Weight 1941	Estimated number of Pigs saved spring of 1941	Increased goals for spring 1942		Production of Hogs live weight 1942
			%	No. of pigs	
<u>Western General Farming Area</u>					
Washoe-Storey	359,300	1,400	10	140	371,000
Douglas-Ormsby	1,073,200	3,700	14	518	1,133,000
Lyon-Mineral	1,354,000	5,600	18	1,008	1,502,000
Churchill	729,100	2,800	18	504	795,000
Pershing	333,300	1,300	18	234	384,000
<u>Ranching Area</u>					
Elko	541,600	2,100	10	210	588,000
Humboldt	52,000	200	10	20	58,000
Eureka	57,300	220	10	22	62,000
Lander	67,700	260	10	26	73,000
White Pine	145,800	550	10	55	154,000
Nye-Esmeralda	88,500	340	10	34	96,000
<u>Southern General Farming Area</u>					
Lincoln	244,800	900	18	162	297,000
Clark	161,400	630	10	63	172,000
State	5,208,000	20,000	15	3,024	5,684,000

The number of pigs saved in the fall of 1941 can be increased only by better care of sows and pigs. The greatest increase in pigs for 1942 marketings must come from increased brood sows for spring farrowing.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
CECIL W. CREEL  
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural  
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 4 1

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 1941

L. E. CLINE

- I. NAME OF PROJECT            Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing
- II. SUB-PROJECT                Introduction and Summary

Agricultural Extension activities performed by this office for the operating year from November 1st, 1940 to October 31st, 1941 have been concerned very largely with cooperative efforts in connection with other agricultural agencies in the state and counties. The agencies cooperating with this office during the past year in a principal way have been the State Experiment Station, the Agricultural Conservation Association, Soil Conservation Association, Farm Credit Administration, Forest Service, Farm Security Administration, State and County Farm Bureaus, the various county Extension organizations, the farmers' marketing associations, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture and State and County Land Use Planning committees including State and county defense committees.

A total of ninety-four meetings were held with farmers and cooperating organizations with a total attendance of 1289. A total of 21,807 miles were travelled during the year in connection with Extension work of this office. 18,882 miles were travelled in automobile, and 2925 miles were travelled by train.

In connection with the prosecution of the year's work, publicity in the form of news stories, feature articles and

circular letters were written to the extent of thirty-three, totaling 19,025 words. Fifteen separate subjects were covered in these news stories and articles.

During the past year the activities of this office have been devoted to the principal sub-projects, Land Use Planning, Marketing of Live Stock, Marketing Turkeys, Marketing Poultry and Eggs, and Agricultural Outlook work. In addition to these planned projects, a number of miscellaneous activities have been given considerable attention. The principal miscellaneous activities included freezer locker promotion, organization of a Cooperative Veterinary Service Association, a Cooperative Seed Cleaning Association, Herd Testing Association, one Cooperative Power Distribution Association, State Fair Exhibit, Cattlemen's land purchase activity, and other less important activities to be described under the heading "miscellaneous."



STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Report for 1941

L. E. Cline

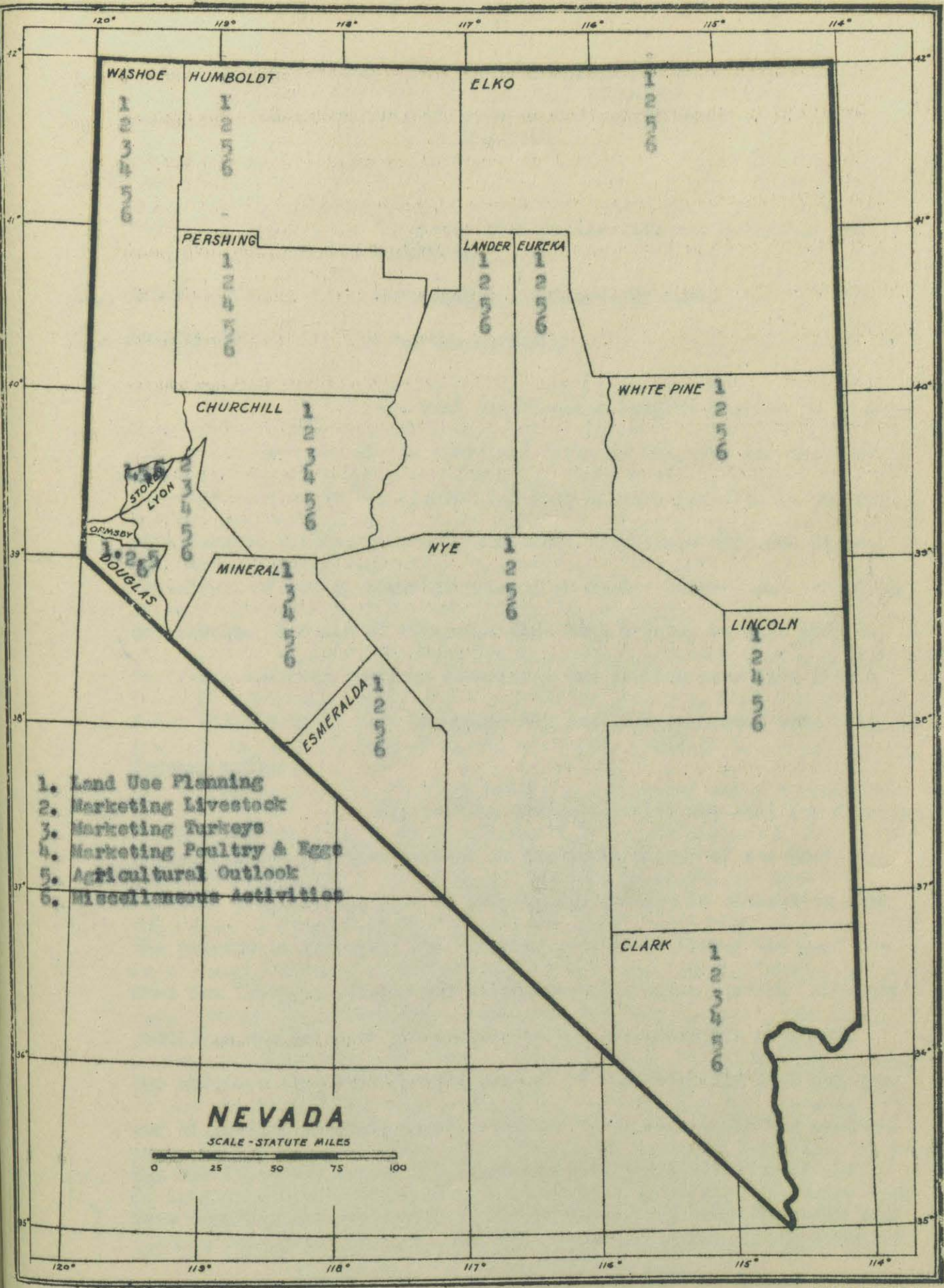
The following is a statistical summary showing a grouping of the various activities numerically.

Number of days in office	186
Number of days in field	126.5
Total number of miles travelled	21,807
- by train	2,925
- by auto	18,882
Number of visits to county agents	55
Number of leaders interviewed	581
Number of result demonstrations visited	47
Number of other farms visited	34
Number of leader training meetings attended	221
- number in attendance	351
Number method demonstrations given	31
- number in attendance	217
Number of meetings at result demonstrations	28
- number in attendance	1,801
Number of other meetings attended	32
- number in attendance	986
Number of letters written	253
Number of circulars prepared	2
Number of news stories prepared	33

Number of days devoted to following:

Program determination and project planning	61
Relations with cooperating organizations and agencies	87
Preparation of teaching materials	22
Assisting agents with teaching methods as applied to particular subject matter	5
Keeping other extension workers posted on subject matter	16
Training local leaders	30
Other direct teaching of rural people	13
Determining project accomplishments	12
Making studies to determine more effective methods of conducting projects	14
Reports and miscellaneous	38
Total days devoted to adult work	298

SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTIES



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- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT     | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT        | Marketing Agricultural Products                        |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Land Use Planning                                      |

The Land Use Planning Project carried on by this office has been one of the principal lines of activity for the year. The time devoted to the project has been largely occupied in meetings with farmers serving on county and state committees and with representatives of action agencies serving on state, county, and technical committees. A total of fifty-two days were devoted to this project. Forty-one separate meetings concerning the project were held with a total attendance of 418, including six meetings concerned with national defense matters.

The work in connection with the Land Use Planning program, except for time devoted to the state phases of the Land Use Planning project, was devoted principally to work in connection with the program in Churchill and Pershing counties. During the year the Land Use Planning program was initiated in Pershing county. A county committee was selected and a Land Use map in colors was prepared. Two meetings were held for the purpose of reviewing the Land Use map, and discussing possible lines of effort to be pursued in the program. The committee was especially concerned with the activities of the Farm Security Administration in its purchase of a large tract of land

in the Pershing county and plans for a resettlement project on this land. Up to the end of this year no definite plans for this resettlement project have been announced. It is anticipated that definite plans will be prepared in this connection early in the new year, and that the Land Use Planning committee will participate in such plans.

An important feature of the Land Use Planning project of this county consisted of a weed control project carried on in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Service. This project included five hundred acres of weed infested ground, on which different practices were carried out. Payments for the necessary weed control work were received from benefit payments under the agricultural conservation program covering those lands. This will be a continuous project under the Pershing County Land Use program.

The Land Use Planning program of Churchill county for 1941 was a continuation of the 1940 program with more definite progress being made on some of the principal parts of the project.

The organization of personnel and a clearer definition of the work to be undertaken was accomplished early in the year. Sub-committees were set up to act on the following subjects: Red lands as designated on the Land Use map, orange lands as designated on the Land Use map, construction cost and drainage, irrigation practices, crops and live stock, roads, agricultural marketing and weed control. During the year special efforts were made to initiate a study of the marginal lands, designated as red on the Land Use Planning Map for the county. The Nevada State Experiment Station agreed to cooperate in this matter and establish experimental plots in the Stillwater area for the purpose of studying methods of irrigation and adaptability of

certain crops to these lands. Pasture mixtures were to be given special attention in connection with the crops to be tried. These experimental plots were established and considerable progress was made during the year on this particular phase of the program.

Considerable area land in the Stillwater district in the Newlands project is of this particular red lands type. The farming practice up to date on this land is to grow wheat on it every other year. It is hoped that by different cultural practices and perhaps by the use of pasture crops, these lands can be made more profitable. The other lines of activity previously mentioned, represent work upon which attention is badly needed and where important accomplishments can be made for the general good.

After the close of the first year the objectives of the Lahontan Valley Land Use Planning program were set forth as follows:

#### OBJECTIVES OF LAHONTAN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL PLANNING PROGRAM

The Lahontan Valley Agricultural Planning Program has these principal objectives - a united effort of all interested agencies and individuals directed toward accomplishing a more complete development and a greater conservation of our land and water resources as promptly as possible to the end that increased income for the individual, greater total wealth for the community, and greater security for the home and livelihood may be a reality for all.

The possibilities of development for the Lahontan Valley are primarily from within its own boundaries; with a definite long-time

planning program our wealth in soil fertility and abundant water may be fully realized.

The development and conservation of these natural resources are dependent on the vision and resourcefulness of its leaders and chosen representatives, together with the wise cooperative effort of each individual resident.

Much progress has been made to date in developing a farming community out of this broad Lahontan Valley, but with more energetic and cooperative effort the results can be greatly accelerated.

The greatest security of the home and a livelihood for each individual is dependent upon the general well-being of the community as a whole; all residents of this area have a mutual social and economic responsibility in its welfare. Reduced incomes of any one member adds to the burdens of others. Undeveloped resources and handicapped operations for any individual or group of individuals is reflected directly in lower total income for the area as a whole, and a heavier tax load per dollar of income for all.

The Agricultural Planning Program which is now well formulated and under way anticipates activities along several lines and contemplates the maximum development of land and water resources of the Lahontan Valley in the shortest possible time to the end that every acre of the various types of land and the available water may be put to their greatest productive use, and finally that no tract of land or allotment of water will be required to share in the total cost of operations out of proportion to their possible earning power. Some farms are recognized as carrying land and operating cost out of proportion to their present earning power, and other farms might possibly yield greater

returns under a different cultural or cropping system. Either of these situations, unless soon corrected, means waste of energy, time, soil and water resources for the individual concerned and the community as a whole. Such a waste of resources means an ultimate shift of a greater proportion of the mutual burden to those who may be operating under more favorable circumstances, and are better to pay, and a general lowering of income for the whole valley.

The Agricultural Planning Program, which is locally directed, will not supplant any of the present activities of such agencies now functioning locally, as the County Agricultural Extension Service, the County Farm Bureau, the State Experiment Station, or any other department of agricultural agencies now functioning in the area, but will serve to coordinate the activities of these agencies, and help to direct them to special problems of local application. The Agricultural Planning Program is especially concerned with long-time objectives in which several governmental agencies may be concerned.

The following phases of the planning program now under way will be especially stressed this fiscal year, beginning July 1. Other phases will be added as they become important.

1. The cultural map which is designed to show the developed and non-developed areas of the valley, and the future possibilities of such lands according to the best judgment of local farmers familiar with the lands.

This map, which is nearing completion, will serve as a foundation map for purposes of studying the possibilities for future development of the area.

2. The study will be continued by subcommittees of the land-use planning program in the county to determine best irrigation practices



and drainage needs for the different types of land in the area. This study is being continued from last year in cooperation with the Truckee-Carson Irrigation Board, and the Nevada Experiment Station.

3. The farm-to-market road survey will be completed and recommendations made to the State Highway Department for location and improvement of additional farm-to-market roads. This phase of the program is being carried on by the subcommittee in cooperation with the Churchill County commissioners and the Nevada State Highway.

4. The study of certain types of soils occurring in the Stillwater area for the purpose of determining best cultural methods and cropping systems. These soil demonstration plots have already been established in this area under the direction of the State Experiment Station and Nevada Extension Service. This phase of the program will be continued and expanded to include other demonstration and experimental plots on other irrigated farms in the Stillwater and other areas of the project as soon as locations can be secured.

5. The weed control phase of the program will be continued under the direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station, whereby experimental plots will be established for the purpose of determining the possibility of control of noxious weeds by combination of cultural methods and competitive crops.

6. A study of the operations of action agency programs operating in the area will be made to determine their effect on farm practices for the community as a whole, and to make recommendations for changes if any are indicated.

7. The phase of the Agricultural Planning Program concerned with inadequate farm units is recognized as a very important one. Since it

concerns the well-being of a number of local farm families, contributes to their dissatisfaction, jeopardizes their security, and standard of living, it is in the mutual of all concerned to explore the possibilities of improving this situation.

Since some of the farm units of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation Project were first taken up, it has been recognized that there was insufficient knowledge of the character of the soils, water and drainage needs of many of the farm units, and as a result, after several years of effort on the part of these operators, they realize they have sacrificed much time and resources. Many of these farm units now are recognized as uneconomical because of poor soil, inadequate drainage, or size of unit etc., after several years operation. While the total areas of these units are not large, the operation of the owners is greatly limited and much of their time and energy is wasted through curtailed operations and excessive over-head costs in proportion to the limited returns available. Adjustments in connection with these farming units are imperative and the subcommittee working with this important subject in cooperation with the Board of Directors of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District and others, is hopeful that some relief may be obtained and that the farmers concerned may eventually be relieved of the difficult position under which they have been laboring, through whatever adjustments may be obtainable. This phase of the program is in the hands of a subcommittee working with Government agencies and interested farmers.

Perhaps the item of greatest concern to many of the Lahontan Valley farmers is the disproportionate cost for construction and maintenance referred to in the objectives above that applies to some of the farms with low earning power. Because of what is considered

excessive costs for construction, drainage, and water distribution on these farms, many of them have become sub-marginal from an operation standpoint. Some are unoccupied all the time and some are occupied only part of the time. Farms under these conditions are a liability to the irrigation project as a whole, and the burden is increasing because of the charges that are accumulating and must finally be met by the rest of the land owners. At the present time some of these charges are paid out of the revenue from the sale of electric current produced by the project electrical system, which means that instead of these funds being available to reduce the operating cost or provide improvements beneficial to the project as a whole, the money must be utilized to pay delinquencies on unoccupied lands.

A committee has been working with the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District Board with the hope of formulating a possible way of attacking this problem, since it is of such vital importance to the further development of the area. Meetings of this committee have been held with the Board, but progress has been slow, because of the legal phases of the problem and the lack of a general understanding by water users of the problem involved.

An important phase of the Land Use Planning program for the past year has been in connection with the wheat program of the Agricultural Conservation Administration. Wheat production has become important in the county because of the need for a nurse crop for alfalfa or for a grain crop adapted to the area. Since wheat production came under the Agricultural Conservation program and since the acreage that could be devoted to wheat was limited under the program, the cropping plans of many farms, which included wheat growing, had to be revised

to a less desirable plan. In some ways this worked considerable hardship.

It is hoped that by another year the difficulties attending the wheat situation may be solved, or other crops substituted satisfactorily.

Another phase of the Land Use Planning program was the emphasis placed on irrigated pastures. Because of the loss of old alfalfa stands through alfalfa wilt disease, many of the dairy farms have begun to suffer for lack of sufficient forage. Irrigated pastures have proven highly successful in an experimental way, and the Extension service in the county as well as the Experimental Sub-station located in the county, have agreed to cooperate with the Land Use Planning program in determining the best pasture mixtures and in promoting increased pastures in the area. During the year many new pastures were established and at the present time approximately two thousand acres of cultivated pastures have been established on 120 farms.

The different phases of the Land Use Planning program discussed will be continued next year and new phases undertaken. A progress report bringing all activities and accomplishments up to date will be prepared early in the year 1942.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Agricultural Defense activities took precedence over the previously emphasized phases of the Land Use program in the state in June, and absorbed much of the attention of state and county committeemen and action agencies. The first definite attention in this connection was at the western regional conference of the Land Use Planning personnel of the eleven western states held in Salt Lake City, June twentieth to twenty-fourth, inclusive. This was followed by a state meeting, at which

time a state agricultural defense committee was named. Since those meetings, the activities of the Land Use Planning program have been largely given over to food for defense matters, prompted by suggestions and instructions from the appropriate head offices in Washington D. C. A second western regional meeting of U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies was attended in Salt Lake City, September fifteenth and sixteenth, where the Secretary of Agriculture and other officials interested in the National Food for Defense program outlined the objectives and programs needed to insure food for domestic needs and for the Lend-Lease Program. This meeting was followed by a later meeting of the State Defense Board for the purpose of further outlining a suitable program for the state of Nevada.

Attached to this report are exhibits of material representing contributions from this office to the Land Use Planning and Food for Defense publicity.

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| I. NAME OF PROJECT     | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT        | Marketing Agricultural Products                        |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Marketing Live Stock                                   |

Agricultural Extension activities for this office in connection with live stock marketing operations have been rather limited this year as compared with other years. This decreased activity has been due primarily to the very active demand and good prices that have prevailed for feeder cattle and sheep in the state during the year. The live stock marketing project, which had been quite active until 1940, had for its objective the bringing together the buyer and seller of feeder live stock, and the acquainting of live stock owners of market conditions and prices for feeder live stock. This program was initiated during the years when feeder live stock prices were low and demand light. During these times the marketing program assisted the owners in finding a market for many thousands of sheep and cattle in the state and stimulated competition to an extent that would never have prevailed without the operation of this project.

This marketing project was carried on through the personnel of this office and of the County Extension offices and without cost to the live stock men. During 1941 the demand for feeder cattle and sheep has been exceptionally good and prices have been very attractive. Under these conditions there has been no demand for the operation of the

project. No listings for cattle and sheep for sale have been asked for, but the county agents have rendered assistance when it has been needed to bring buyer and seller together. This is a continuous project and the services will be made available at the next feeder live stock marketing season.

In connection with live stock marketing operations in southern Nevada, the services of this office have been devoted to assistance to the Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company, a cooperative wholesale slaughtering association, established with the assistance of this office and financed through the Farm Security Administration. This association has operated since 1936 and has served a very useful purpose in providing a market for any number of live stock at one time, at prices that might be received for car lot shipments at Los Angeles.

During the past year four directors' monthly meetings have been attended for the purpose of assisting in planning operations and financing the same. One special meeting was held for the purpose of assisting in making an application for refinancing the association to the Farm Security Administration, which has been the principal creditor from the beginning of the association.

The special benefit of this association to nearby live stock producers is the immediate market for one or more animals at any time in contrast to the hap-hazard market under which the producers labored before the association was established.

In connection with the live stock marketing project, assistance was rendered one group of live stock operators in the vicinity of Eresine in Lincoln County, southern Nevada. This group of approximately thirty operators cooperated in the effort to purchase seventeen thousand

acres of deeded land, which also controlled approximately twenty-five thousand acres of grazing land. With the assistance of the Grazing Service, allotments of grazing rights were assigned the respective purchasers and the purchase of the deeded land was made by the individuals on a pro-rata basis, each purchaser to receive and pay for an undivided interest in the purchased lands in proportion to the grazing rights allotted him.

In connection with this sub-project, six news stories were prepared setting forth the outlook and price situation for cattle, sheep, hogs, wool, and dairy cattle.



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| II. SUB-PROJECT        | Marketing Agricultural Products                        |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Marketing Turkeys                                      |

Agricultural Extension activities for this office in connection with the marketing of turkeys for 1941 have been carried on in cooperation with the Nevada Turkey Growers Association, the Fallon Turkey Growers Association, the Walker River Turkey Growers Association, the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, and the Nevada Poultry Producers, Incorporated, in much the same way as the sub-project has been conducted in years past. This office has cooperated closely with the above organizations and their membership.

In January, 1941, the outlook for turkey prices was not at all encouraging. Increasing feed prices and low turkey prices faced the prospective grower and there was little interest in Nevada as well as in other states in the production of turkeys. Practically no interest was shown late in February, but by March first the government began heavy purchase of storage turkeys and prices advanced fast as storage holdings decreased. By midsummer turkeys in New York sold from eight cents to twelve cents per pound above the prices of last year, and the most encouraging feature was the high prices paid for large toms amounting to as much as twelve cents per pound above last year. By the time this favorable situation was well developed, Nevada producers had

made plans other than for growing turkeys. Many of the sources of supply of poults were not available to Nevada growers at that late season. All conditions worked together to decrease turkey production in the state to the lowest point in years, in spite of the extra effort of this office to overcome the situation and interest producers to bring production up to former years. In connection with these promotion efforts, seventeen news stories were prepared, containing 9,060 words, for the purpose of setting forth the turkey situation and to stimulate interest in production.

In the states, California and Oregon, where turkey breeding operations are carried on extensively, there was sufficient breeding stock left by March first to provide amply for the demand, so that these states maintained their production.

The marketing operations were carried out in the usual manner in cooperation with the state associations and the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, which acted as selling agent for the state association. Prior to marketing operations the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association took out a membership in the Nevada Poultry Producers, Incorporated in Reno, Nevada, and signed a special marketing agreement with this association, so that all turkeys, marketed through the Nevada Poultry Producers, Incorporated might be considered as member business of the Nevada Poultry Producers, Incorporated.

All sales by the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association were made through the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association and were shipped to Reno, Nevada and San Francisco, California. The total shipments for the 1940-41 season amounted to 46,829 pounds in November, 52,737 pounds in December, and 13,336 pounds in January. The percentage of prime turkeys marketed was 39.34 per cent in November, 32.21 per cent

in December, and 91.62 per cent in January. For the marketing season 41.39 per cent of all turkeys were delivered in November, 46.83 per cent in December, while only 11.78 per cent went to the freezer pool in January. The prices reported as being received by the producers were 18.4 cents for all grades in November, 18.42 cents in December, and 19.11 cents in January. The average of all prices and all grades for the marketing year was 18.49 cents, less local packing costs.

In connection with the marketing of turkeys this year, nineteen meetings were held with producers and members of the marketing associations, with a total attendance of 325. In addition to these meetings one special turkey show and conference of producers was attended at Hemet, California, at which time three talks were made by the writer of this report. A similar meeting and show was attended in Turlock at which time a prepared talk was delivered by the writer on the subject of the Present Situation and Trends of the Turkey Industry.

During the year two trips were made to Salt Lake City to represent the Nevada Turkey Growers Associations in conference with the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association on organization policies.

In October of this year two circular letters were prepared for distribution, which covered the present situation and outlook for the turkey industry for 1941 and 1942. These two circulars contained thirteen and fifteen pages respectively.

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| II. SUB-PROJECT        | Marketing Agricultural Products                        |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Marketing Eggs and Poultry                             |

Agricultural Extension activities in connection with the poultry industry have been carried on very largely in cooperation with the Nevada Poultry Producers Incorporated, Reno, Nevada, and the Churchill County Poultrymen Incorporated, Fallon, Nevada. The principal poultry interests of the state are closely associated with these two poultry cooperative associations. The regular and special meetings of these associations are attended throughout the year and special council is given on the matters of production, marketing, and industry outlook.

During the past year considerable time was devoted to reviewing the operations of the Nevada Poultry Producers Incorporated under the new management and assisting in preparing statements and presenting an application for a loan to the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives at Berkeley, California. In this connection an application was made for an operating loan amounting to ten thousand dollars and the application was granted for six thousand dollars. This loan, however, was not accepted because of necessary delays in completing the loan, and a loan was secured from the local bank sufficient to answer the current needs. In this connection, before the application for a loan was made, a business analysis of the association's operations was made by E. E. Wittwer, professor of Agricultural Economics of the University of Nevada. A report

of this analysis was used in connection with the application for the loan from the Bank of Cooperatives and the First National Bank of Reno, Nevada. This analysis showed a very satisfactory ratio of total net worth to total liabilities, but a small ratio of current assets and operating capital to volume of business. This situation was due primarily to the amount of accounts receivable. The cost of operation, also, was found to be excessive in proportion to the volume of business. The association directors acted promptly on the information assembled in this business analysis, and took steps to remedy some of the difficulties. Perhaps one of the chief difficulties is in the reduced volume of business, which amounted to almost fifty per cent in the first half of the year, because of new competition.

The Extension Service has cooperated more closely this year than ever before in the operation of the Nevada Poultry Producers Incorporated. Six meetings of the Board of Directors have been attended. Two meetings of the board with the officials of the Bank for Cooperatives was also participated in.

The other active poultrymen's association, the Churchill County Poultrymen Incorporated, is closely associated with the Nevada Poultrymen's Association Incorporated in that the members of the first named association are also members of the latter in most instances. The members of the Churchill County Poultrymen's Association Incorporated at Fallon, Nevada, operate a feed selling service for their members as their principal activity. It is through these two organizations that the Extension Service makes its principal contacts with the poultrymen in a marketing and production way.

During the past year thirteen meetings of poultrymen were participated in, principally in connection with association

matters. This included annual meetings of each of the two associations. Three news stories were prepared on poultry outlook subjects, with special emphasis on the development of the industry of the state, so as to make the state more nearly self supporting. In connection with the National Food for Defense Program, the subject of stimulating poultry and egg production in the state has been given special attention, and will be further emphasized in 1942, so that Nevada may reach its goal of a fifteen per cent increase for 1942 over 1941. A recent survey by the State Agricultural Defense Board showed an intention of Nevada farmers to increase the number of hens thirty-three per cent in 1942 over 1941, and the dozens of eggs thirty-four per cent based on the farmers' reports of production. This increase, however, is still lacking eight per cent of being equal to the number of dozens of eggs set by the government as Nevada's allotment of the national goal for 1942. The government goal in dozens of eggs is based on higher 1941 production than that reported by farmers.

This office in cooperation with the Agricultural Defense Board of the state will devote special time to promoting poultry production in the state with the hope that Nevada's allotment in poultry production in the nation's goal may be reached.

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| II. SUB-PROJECT        | Marketing Agricultural Products                        |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Agricultural Outlook                                   |

Agricultural Extension activities covering the national and state agricultural outlook have been given a considerable proportion of the time of this office during the year. In order that this office might keep posted on outlook material concerning the agricultural industries of the state, all available outlook publications of the Department of Agriculture and trade magazines, covering subjects of interest, are received in the office and carefully reviewed and filed.

It is the opinion of this office that it is important that farmers be kept advised as to the current and long time situations affecting the commodities which they produce. An important service can be rendered by this office by reviewing the current literature bearing on the production and price outlook at critical times and condensing this information and reporting the same through news stories and through talks at farmers' meetings. In this way it is possible to provide the producer with the same information, which persons or firms usually possess to which he sells his products. Unless this information is made available from unbiased sources, the producer is very apt to increase or decrease production of a commodity when the opposite action should have been taken. It is not uncommon for a producer, lacking information on supply and demand

for his product to sell at prices below those justified by supply and demand, and realize later that he sold too soon and did not realize the profit which he should have had.

This office feels that efforts in this connection are capable of yielding great returns to the producers, and are worthy of all the time that can be devoted. During the past year practically all news stories and feature articles, totaling thirty-three covering fifteen principal subjects, contained some phases of agricultural outlook bearing on the particular subject covered.

In connection with the Food for Defense Program and the goals as established for Nevada farmers, it is the plan of this office to devote special attention to the Agricultural outlook phase as presented in the literature of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, so as to provide information for Nevada farmers, which will enable them to act intelligently in gauging the extent of production of their commodities.



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| II. SUB-PROJECT        | Marketing Agricultural Products                        |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Miscellaneous Activities                               |

It has been the custom of this office in the past for purposes of the annual report to consider as projects only those important activities, for which plans of work have been prepared. However, during every year there are many activities that develop in connection with the work of this office that were not previously conceived and for which no plan of work was written. Such activities are considered under the general subject "Miscellaneous," although they often require time and attention on a par with the regular projects, and the following year may take on the importance of a project.

During the past year approximately twenty-five per cent of the time of this office has been given over to miscellaneous activities, of which the following are the principal ones.

COOPERATION WITH FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Activities in connection with cooperation with the Farm Security Administration consisted of assistance in organizing a Veterinary Service Association, a Seed Cleaning Association, and a Power Users Association. In April, 1941, a meeting of farmers in Churchill County was called by the Extension Office and the local office of the

Farm Security Administration to consider the advisability of organizing a veterinary service association, and the benefits that might be derived from such an association. About twenty-five members attended this first meeting. The writer was consulted as to the type of organization best suited to this purpose.

After a thorough discussion it was decided to proceed with forming the association, which would be sponsored by the Farm Security Administration and the local County Extension Service. The organization committee was named, and the writer was asked to serve on the committee to draw up necessary organization papers, and contact prospective veterinarians to serve the association.

Following the first meeting three later committee meetings were held, and the organization papers and operating agreement were prepared by this office. Following this work there was a period of inactivity, but interest was revived before the end of the year, and it has been reported that the association has become active in performing services for its members.

This activity was sponsored by the Farm Security Administration for the purpose of affording protection for the property of its clients which were pledged for Farm Security loans. The cause seemed a very worthy one and it is expected that the operation of the association will serve in an educational way to promote better care and handling of live stock, as well as to render veterinary service to the members.

#### SEED CLEANING ASSOCIATION

During April, 1941, this office was asked to meet with a group of alfalfa seed growers in Lyon County to discuss the

possibilities and advantages of organizing an alfalfa seed cleaning and marketing association. The farmers interested were producers of alfalfa seed, and had been marketing seed in a miscellaneous way for several years. In previous years, however, much of the alfalfa seed had been sent to Salt Lake City for cleaning and grading, and it was proposed that an association be organized among the local producers to provide cleaning equipment so that locally grown seed could be sold at home and nearby places.

This office was asked to prepare organization papers for an incorporated institution, that was to be financed through the Farm Security Administration. Such papers were prepared, and the organization was duly set up and incorporated, and operated on a limited basis during the year. It is expected that there will be more general participation next year.

Western Nevada farmers use large quantities of alfalfa seed each year, which has come from a variety of distant sources. Sometimes the seed shipped in is not adapted to this locality, and it has been found advisable to emphasize the production of locally grown seed of known varieties adapted to this locality.

#### PANACA POWER USERS' ASSOCIATION

In January, 1941, the writer was asked to attend a meeting of farmers at Panaca in Lincoln County, who were interested in organizing a Power Users' Association for the purpose of building a short power line, buying power from the Lincoln County Power Company, and distributing this power to its members.

At this meeting the various phases of the proposed activity were discussed, and finally those present, consisting of ten

prospective members, decided to form a local corporation, and this office was asked to prepare the proper incorporation papers and present the same to a later meeting. At this later meeting held in January, the necessary papers were presented and accepted by the members. Officers and directors were selected and the papers filed in the county. The county agent in Lincoln County assisted materially in arranging the meetings and in outlining the objectives of the association.

The principal purpose for which the electric current is to be used is to provide electricity for pumping irrigation water from wells developed through assistance of the Farm Security Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. The final outcomes of the operation of this association will depend on the success of the members developing satisfactory wells which are now being bored.

#### FREEZER LOCKER ACTIVITIES

Late in 1940 discussion was begun in Churchill County on the importance of providing freezer lockers for the farmers in the vicinity of Fallon. The subject was first discussed at Farm Bureau Center meetings and later with members of the Churchill County Poultrymen Incorporated. On the occasion of the last annual meeting of this association in February, 1941, the association took definite steps to sponsor the movement. The Board of Directors were instructed to act for the association in seeing what could be done to further the project. A promotion committee from the Board of Directors of the association was asked to work with the county agent and the writer to assemble information upon plans and specifications for buildings and equipment and methods of financing facilities and services.

After several conferences were held, the Poultry Association directors favored a plan by which the association would include within its sphere of activity the establishment and operation of a freezer locker facility for its members and others. Accordingly the association directors purchased a plot of ground, a suitable location within the city of Fallon, on which will be located the freezer locker plant, and other services of the Poultry Association including the feed sales.

The Churchill County Poultrymen Incorporated have approximately two thousand dollars to help finance the movement, and special subscriptions are being taken to assist in financing the new services. It is hoped that substantial headway will be made in connection with the establishment of this plant early in 1942.

In connection with the promotion of the freezer locker plant, two trips were made in company with the county agent of Churchill County and four directors of the Churchill County Poultrymen Incorporated to freezer locker plants in Auburn, North Sacramento, Marysville, Napa, and Modesto, California to get first hand information on equipment and methods of operation.

#### HERD TESTING ASSOCIATION

During 1941 one herd testing association was promoted in Lyon County in cooperation with the county agent of the county. The writer was called in to discuss methods of organization and operation. Interested parties at the first meeting in January assumed responsibility for organization and asked the writer to draw up organization papers. This was done and presented to a second meeting of prospective members, when election was held for officers and directors. A herd tester was appointed and the association proceeded with herd testing operations.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Nevada covering non-profit agricultural cooperative associations.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EXHIBITS

This office was given the responsibility of preparing an Agricultural Extension Exhibit, depicting activities of the Extension Service, at the State Fair held in Fallon, Nevada, August thirtieth to September first, inclusive. This exhibit consisted principally of enlarged photographs showing typical farming operations, and farm products, as well as 4-H Club and other activities of the Extension Division. The booth occupied a space of sixteen feet square and consisted of a succession of panels four feet wide by eight feet high, forming the outside of the booth.

The pictures, enlarged to twelve by eighteen inches were mounted on the panels in an artistic manner on the interior surfaces so as to make one continuous exhibit of farm and Extension scenes. In addition to these enlarged photographs, colored slides were thrown on the screen in the booth by a selectro-slide automatic changing equipment. These slides, of which there were approximately two hundred, proved an entertaining part of the exhibit.

The booth was artificially lighted, decorated with cut flowers, and provided with comfortable chairs for visitors. This exhibit attracted considerable attention and assisted materially in helping to acquaint the Nevada farming public with the work of the Extension division.

COOPERATION WITH NEVADA EXPERIMENT STATION IN TURKEY EXPERIMENT

For several years past, this office has cooperated with the Nevada Experimental Station in its turkey experiments at the Fallon, Nevada sub-station. For three years past, the Experimental work has been directed toward accumulating information on the relative feed costs of production for varieties of turkeys of the large, medium, and small types.

During recent years, the average size of turkeys at market times has increased to such an extent that the family size turkeys of from ten to fourteen pounds are becoming proportionately less in numbers than in years past and less than the market demands. This has resulted in an ever widening spread in prices between large turkeys and small turkeys. The lack of sufficient numbers of small turkeys is also believed to interfere with maximum consumption of turkeys, because there are not sufficient of the small turkeys to furnish customers demanding the small sizes.

Turkey growers in general believe that cost of production is less per pound with large turkeys than with small turkeys, and that large turkeys can therefore be sold at a lower price and still yield as much profit. It is evident that the overhead cost for growing large turkeys is less per pound than for small turkeys, but it has not been established whether the large or small type turkey has the advantage in feed cost per pound of gain. It is hoped to secure some reliable information on this point in the last three years' turkey experiments.

The data secured so far indicated that the feed cost of production for the large and small type turkeys is much the same. The figure for the 1941 experiment and the summary for the three years'

operations have not been completed at this writing.

If large turkeys utilize about the same amount of feed per pound of grain as the small turkeys, the advantage would be in favor of the large turkeys in total cost of production, but this advantage might not outweigh the price differential in favor of the small turkeys that invariably occurs during the holiday season when most of the turkeys are consumed.



The following exhibits are representative copies of newstories and circular letters which have been issued by this office during the past reported year.

The major number of newstories prepared by this office are credited and put in interview style by the Extension Editor and leased through the Extension News Service to the press of the state. Other stories and articles are prepared in more detail and released directly to the agricultural press and papers of the state and counties.

Mimeographed circulars prepared by this office are released to interested parties through the State Extension Office and the county agents' offices in the counties where farmers are especially interested in the particular subject matter covered.

### NEVADA WHEAT SITUATION

Increased acreage, good crop prospects for 1941, a larger than usual storage nationally, slow demand, loss of export markets, and unsettled international situation are the dominant features of the domestic wheat picture at the present time.

Prices of wheat in Nevada are governed largely by the national situation. Nevada as a whole is considered a deficit area in its wheat supply but acreage has been increasing in recent years. The 1939 acreage of spring and winter wheat was placed at 17,073. The 1940 wheat acreage for Nevada was placed at 18,000 with a yield of 468 bushels. This represented an increased production of 10.7% over the previous year. The Nevada estimate for 1941 for winter wheat is 5,000 acres. The previous year's spring wheat acreage was 15,000. Spring wheat acreage for 1941 is equal to the 1940 acreage. The total yield might show another 10% increase for 1941, as occurred in 1940. The crop prospects so far is considered good.

There seems to be a definite trend toward increased wheat acreage in the irrigated areas of Nevada. It is very evident that Nevada production should be limited to the state's needs so as to avoid the penalty of high transportation costs to outside markets.

The national acreage of wheat estimated for 1941 is 55,709,000 acres. This is approximately 4% above the acreage for the previous year, but is slightly smaller than the past ten-year average. The national wheat crop outlook is considered good, except for a small area in the midwest. The abandonment of winter wheat acreage for 1941 is reported as 2.6% less than 1940 and 4.7% less than the ten-year average.

The wheat storage situation is considered critical, especially in view of the increased acreage and the favorable crop acreage for the coming season. Stocks of wheat in storage and afloat at domestic markets is reported as 33% more in the first week of April this year than for the same period last year. Stocks of wheat on farms the first of April is reported as 27% more than last year and 50% over the past ten-year average on April 1.

The estimated forecast of wheat to be carried over on July 1 this year into new harvest is 385 million bushels, which is approximately 60% greater than the past ten year average. This carryover will be greater than prevailed in 1933 when prices were extremely low.

The three exporting countries of Canada, Australia, and Argentina showed on February 1 to have on hand for export 32% more wheat than was available in 1940 and 60% more than was available during 1939.

The average price of wheat of all kinds for six principal markets of the United States for 1939 to 1940 was 97¢ per bushel. For 1940-41 up to February 15, the average price on these same markets was 85.4¢ per bushel. At the present time domestic wheat prices are approximately 20¢ to 22¢ above export prices, and about the same differences prevails between domestic and Canadian prices. These price differences effectively block export shipments from the United States and cause stagnation in domestic markets.

On February 20 this year, the AAA, after surveying the current wheat stocks on hand and the prospects for the 1941 crops, announced a marketing quota referendum to be held by May 31 for the purpose of giving wheat growers the privilege of voting to accept or reject

a wheat marketing program. Unless one-third or more of the western growers eligible to vote, or opposed, vote no, a marketing quota will be put into effect. The AAA has been directing its efforts toward the cooperative control of wheat surpluses in an effort to maintain parity prices. This proposed referendum is a device to regulate the marketing of wheat that is in the producers hands in the hope that parity prices may be sustained.

MORE FOOD FOR DEFENSE  
L. E. Cline  
Extension Agricultural Economist

In order to insure a surplus of pork, dairy and poultry products in the United States so that supplies may be furnished Democratic countries fighting for their existence, the United States Department of Agriculture is putting forth special effort to increase these commodities above domestic needs so that ample supplies may be provided for purchases under the Lend-Lease Bill. Nevada farmers can participate in providing for the extra demands on these commodities though they will not be in a position to assist in producing other food products that may be called for.

In order to stimulate the early production of hogs, poultry, eggs, butter and other dairy products, the Department of Agriculture, through the Surplus Marketing Administration, will endeavor to maintain equitable prices for the next two years. The commodities mentioned will be purchased on the open market at prices calculated to maintain the following long-time minimum prices basis, f.o.b. Chicago. Hogs \$9.00 per hundred, butter 31¢ per pound with other dairy products in proportion, chickens 15¢ per pound and eggs 22¢ per dozen. These prices would apply to the average of the grades for the commodities mentioned.

It is anticipated that if prices advanced too high because of speculation, that the Government would resell some of their commodities on the open market to prevent run away prices. No doubt many other commodities will be added to the list mentioned. Already dried beans and tomatoes have been included.

It should be understood that the prices mentioned are for wholesale quantities f.o.b. Chicago, and that these prices are not intended as a maximum price, but it is anticipated that prices will not fall much below those mentioned. Nevada prices for these commodities will, as usual, be based upon San Francisco quotations which, at the present time, are considerably above the Chicago prices, due to the fact that the Pacific Coast area must import large quantities of these products now to feed the increased number of employees in war industries.

At this same time last year, 92 score butter in San Francisco was 27¢ per pound, the same as in Chicago. At the present time, 92 score butter in San Francisco is 38¢ per pound, while in Chicago it is only 35½¢ per pound. In Chicago eggs now are 22¢ to 23¢ per dozen for large extras, while the San Francisco price is 28¢. Nevada farmers have considerable assurance that these favorable price differentials will be maintained for the next two years under the war emergency program of the United States.

The products to be purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration will be released to the Red Cross, Domestic Relief Distribution, Free School Lunch programs for resale under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act and for a reserve supply.

It is not expected that the number of animal units in the United States can be increased fast enough to supply the increased demands for animal products and by-products under this program, but much of the increase in food products is expected to be obtained by increased feeding for greater weight of meat animals and for increased production of eggs and dairy products.

### THE CATTLE SITUATION

Cattle numbers of the United States are approaching the all-time high-peak of 74,000,000 which was reported for 1934.

The 1940 estimate was for 68,801,000. This number was increased last year by 4 percent to the total of 71,666,000. This figure was 7 percent above the past ten-year average.

Dairy cattle are included in these figures, but the percent increase in dairy cattle numbers has not kept pace with the percent increase in beef cattle numbers.

Nevada cattle numbers were reported as 343,000 for the 1930-39 average. The 1940 estimate was for 364,000 and this number has not been changed for 1941. Included in this number is 21,000, which constitutes the dairy cattle population of the state for 1940 and for 1941.

Cattle feeding in Nevada has shown considerable increase in the last few years. For 1939 cattle on feed in Nevada was reported as 32,000. In 1941 this number was reported as 21,000. Increased feeding operations are anticipated so long as cattle prices continue strong and feed plentiful and low priced, as it has been in the state for some time.

Prices for good 900 to 1100 pound steers on the San Francisco market March 1 last year were \$8.65 to \$9.00 per hundred. On March 1, 1941, this price had advanced from \$10.25 to \$11.00 per hundred. Such advances have been quite general throughout the United States.

An important trend in the beef cattle industry has been the increase in numbers and the increase in the amount of fed cattle going to market. Four to five percent more cattle were slaughtered under Federal inspection in 1940 than in 1939, and the cattle were heavier. This increase in the numbers of cattle slaughtered indicates that cattle numbers have reached such a point where increased slaughtering can accompany increased numbers on farms, which in turn might be expected to effect prices. The only relief in sight for this situation is the present high-rate of employment and increased consumer demand which may be expected to continue as long as the present war emergencies last.

The past winter has been especially favorable for grazing lands and should result in few losses and favor a good calf crop for 1941.

In view of the present developments resulting in increased numbers of cattle, as well as, increased slaughtering and improved prices, it would seem wise for the cattle industry in Nevada to fortify themselves against a less favorable situation while markets are strong and strive to get into as advantageous a financial position as possible while the livestock industry is favorable.



Nevada Prepares for 1941 Turkey Crop  
Early Start Important

Nevada produces good Thanksgiving turkeys.

The cool weather early in the fall gives Nevada some advantages in this respect over warmer California sections. Considerable improvement, however, can be made in Nevada Thanksgiving turkeys, if the poults are secured earlier and if better feeding practices are adopted.

Because of the present practice of the President of advancing the date of Thanksgiving one week, Thanksgiving this year for those states observing the early date will come on November 20th. This shortens the season considerably for the turkey grower. Under the best of conditions in the past, the Nevada turkey grower has been cramped for time to properly finish his birds for Thanksgiving. With the advancing of the Thanksgiving date and the need for better finished turkeys, it is imperative that the poults intended for the Thanksgiving crop be started as soon after April 1st as possible, and be fed for maximum growth throughout the season.

Cold storage holdings of turkeys have increased each year for the past few years, but such storage holdings are beginning to be considered as a proper method of spreading the marketing of the turkey crop over the entire year. In spite of the heavy storage holdings that have prevailed early each year following the holiday season, these storage holdings represent approximately only 15% of the turkey crop, which need to be marketed over an eight months' period as against approximately 35% of the crop, which is marketed during the four months surrounding the holiday periods.

The cold storage holdings as of January 1st this year show 13% greater tonnage than January 1st a year ago. This heavy

storage of turkeys, however, has not served to depress prices so far. In fact prices in New York City and San Francisco are approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 2 cents per pound more than this time last year.

It will be remembered that consumption of turkeys during the spring and summer months last year out of cold storage was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as the year previous. This heavy consumer demand for storage turkeys has greatly encouraged storage operations and has resulted in maintaining prices during the heavy movement of turkeys in storage. The present situation can be looked upon as encouraging for Nevada turkey growers.

It is reported that a good demand for turkey eggs is showing up and that fewer turkey hens are being kept for breeding purposes. This would indicate that the supply of early poults will be more limited than last year, and that the production season will be spread over a longer period. Nevada turkey growers, who anticipate producing Thanksgiving turkeys, will need to place their orders for April delivery in order to avoid disappointment.

Some of the Nevada irrigated valleys, which are well adapted to turkey production, and which have had several years of experience along this line, are increasing their grain acreage without providing a corresponding home market for the increased grain supply. This has already worked a hardship in many instances. Since turkeys are among the most efficient producers of meat per pound of feed consumed, and since turkeys sell for about the highest price of any meat animal, except possibly chicken, it would seem that a more extensive development of the turkey industry in these valleys

would fit well into the farming program by supplying a ready and dependable home market for surplus feed, as well as providing a cash market for family labor.

### THE POULTRY SITUATION

Since 1928 the number of hens and pullets on farms in the United States has shown a downward trend, while the percent of egg production per hen has increased materially.

During this time also there has been a shift in the distribution of the chicken industry geographically in that poultry and egg production has increased materially in the mid-western and Atlantic states and decreased in the Pacific Coast area. This change has been so pronounced that California in particular has changed from a surplus to a deficit area for both meat chickens and eggs. This change has been most noticeable during the past five years.

The Nevada poultry industry is largely effected by developments in California, Oregon and Washington. The production of eggs and poultry in California has declined for a number of years and industrial population has increased rapidly, especially in the Los Angeles area. This has caused California to become more and more dependent on imports of poultry and eggs from other states. In 1930 the State of California was shipping eggs to the eastern states at the rate of 2,000 cars per year; in 1940 this rate dropped to 200 cars per year. Reduced production has also taken place in the other western states so that California is becoming more and more dependent upon mid-western and eastern states for egg supplies. This makes a more favorable situation for poultrymen in Nevada, in that they have the advantage of prices set on a deficit or import market instead of a surplus market.

Egg imports into California amounted to approximately 500 cars last year and came from fourteen outside states. The

imports into San Francisco came largely from Washington, Oregon and Utah and are made principally during the winter months. Los Angeles imports came largely from Idaho, Oregon and Utah, and were made during the last half of the year.

During the year 1940 California imported 800 minimum cars of dressed poultry alone, also twenty-nine cars of live poultry, besides additional large imports of chickens in coops. Poultry shipments into California came from as far east as New York and New Jersey. Half of the shipments into San Francisco and Los Angeles came from outside the state in 1940. Utah, Washington, Oregon and Idaho were the heaviest contributors throughout the year. Other states further east shipped mostly through November, December and January. Los Angeles imports have almost doubled in four years.

The cold storage holdings February 1, 1941, of eggs shows 1,351,000 cases equivalent, including frozen egg meats and shell eggs. About three-fourths of this storage is represented by frozen egg meats. This figure was 11.2 percent greater than for February 1, 1940, but the shell egg are small proportion of the storage. The 1941 February 1 storage, however, is 5 percent less than the five-year average so that the egg storage situation is considered favorable, in view of the active demand.

Poultry storage February 1 this year is 25 percent greater than February 1 last year and 24 percent above the five-year average, but chickens on farms are reported as considerably fewer than last year. The turkey storage February 1 is somewhat less than February 1 last year. The poultry storage situation is not considered unfavorable at this time because of the active demand and the

prevailing prices of competitive meat products.

At the present time the volume of Nevada poultry production is at the lowest point since 1910. Our highest production was in 1930. When the census report showed 243,874 chickens raised, according to the last census report, we are now 16 percent below that highest number. According to our last census report, the rate of sale of poultry in the state is 6.8 pounds per person per year. This is about one-third of the national average. Our present Nevada egg supply is about one-half egg per capita per day according to the last census. This is probably about one-half of the minimum needs for Nevada and near by California points. These figures indicate that Nevada poultrymen could almost double their production without being forced to seek a market outside the state, if the production were properly distributed.

The laying hens on farms in the United States is estimated to be about 2 percent less February 1 than for the same time last year. Last year's hatchery report showed 11 percent less output than for 1939. The advance orders for hatchery chicks up to the 1st of February this year showed a 17 percent increase over the same period last year. Indications are that there will be a big drain on the fresh egg supply to furnish hatchery eggs this spring, and that there will be an increase in chickens raised this year over last year, also that consumer demand will be increased as well.

### NEVADA DAIRY OUTLOOK

Nevada dairy cow numbers have been about stationary with an estimated 20,000 for several years prior to 1940, when the estimated number was increased to 21,000. This number has not been changed for 1941.

Dairy operations in Nevada for the past year has been relatively favorable. Feed has been plentiful and prices have been considerably better than last year. The production of dairy products has brought a higher cash return for feed than has been made from other uses.

Under good dairy operations dairy cows producing 300 pounds of butter fat per year on a straight alfalfa hay ration should have returned approximately \$13.00 per ton cash for hay, if the labor is considered offset by the value of the skim milk, fertilizer and the calf. During the past year this was approximately twice the cash sale value of hay on the farm.

Prices of butter fat in Nevada for butter making purposes had been very stable throughout 1940 and have been approximately 3¢ per pound higher than for 1939. March prices this year have been especially encouraging as compared with the same time last year for the first three weeks. 92-score butter at the end of the first three weeks' period this year has reached 34¢ per pound as compared with 29¢ for the same time last year. The stronger market this year is due to the lower butter receipts for the Pacific Coast markets since January 1 and the reduced storage holdings now as compared with a year ago. The lower market receipts are attributed to the rapid growth in war industries along the Pacific Coast and especially in California, where

much of the dairy products have been diverted to the whole milk and cream market.

Market outlets in California where surplus Nevada dairy products are sold have been rapidly increasing for several years. For the year 1940, the two cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles alone received 90,000,000 pounds of butter of which 45,000,000 pounds only, originated in California. These cities also received 36,000,000 pounds of cheese, of which only 13 percent originated in California. Twenty-two outside states furnished these imported dairy products for California last year. These figures give some idea of the dairy markets available near by. Further increases in demand for dairy products in California is assured by the rapid industrial development in that state. This increased demand for dairy products in California has been accumulating for a number of years and any cessation of war industry activities will not keep that area from being an important import market for dairy products.

It is interesting to note that because of shortage of dairy products on the California markets that prices for 92-score butter on those markets average 2.3¢ above Chicago prices. This advantage was reflected directly in the Nevada prices.

Nationally dairy cow numbers have shown an upward trend since 1934. For several years prior to that date dairy cow numbers showed a downward trend. The per capita cow numbers have not shown an upward trend until the past year, but the production per cow has increased materially during the past few years. Dairy heifers kept for increasing the dairy cow numbers has shown a marked increase during the last two years. This indicates a further increase



in cow numbers if feed conditions continue favorable. A recent increase has also been shown in storage holding of dairy products. At the beginning of the present year these holdings were above the same date last year and were 7 percent above the past five-year average. Receipts of butter at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston up to the 15th of the month was above the same date last year. Manufactured dairy products have shown a gradual increase since 1934, and on January 1 this year was 9 percent above a year ago. These increases, however, do not seem to be sufficient to offset the increased demand for dairy products brought about by increased consumer demand for the country as a whole.

### THE HOG SITUATION

The National hog situation looks encouraging at this time. The peak numbers in the present hog cycle is considered past, and fewer numbers are anticipated for the 1941 marketing season, at the same time, hog prices are considerably above those of last year. Lower numbers and better prices are anticipated for the next year or more. The number of sows kept for farrowing for 1941 is estimated at 14 percent less than for the previous year, and the marketing of hogs for 1940-41 season is estimated to be 15 percent to 20 percent less than the previous year. It is on these figures that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics bases their expectation of increased prices for 1941.

The Nevada hog prices follow the National prices in a general way except that since Nevada prices are based largely on the California prices, Nevada hog producers have considerable advantage in prices over mid-western producers. California prices are based on a deficit market, and this market invariably is higher than mid-west prices.

Hog production has always been a minor industry in Nevada, producing fewer hogs than is needed for consumption within the state. This situation has also resulted in a price advantage in addition to the advantage gained by prices being based on a California deficit market.

The following are the numbers on farms April 1, as given by the 1940 U. S. census in Nevada.

1910	14,251
1920	26,545
1930	13,753
1935	17,149
1940	15,922

These figures represent a very wide fluctuation for an area producing less than its consumptive demands.

The 1940-41 pig crop in Nevada is estimated to be 33,000. This number at an average weight of 200 pounds, would yield approximately 44.8 pounds of dressed pork per person in the state. This figure is 29.6 percent short of the National average per capita for pork consumption. Eleven thousand additional hogs for the year would be required to bring the production in the state up to the National per capita consumption average.

According to estimates of the U. S. Agricultural statistician for this area, there will be 1,000 sows for the 1941 spring farrowing less than for 1940. With this prospective reduced production in hog numbers for the United States as a whole and for Nevada in particular, coupled with the increased consumer buying power and the increased employment on the West Coast, it would seem that hog production for the next year or more would be a profitable industry for Nevada, especially in view of the increased feed supplies that are anticipated for this year, and the low prices for grain that prevailed at harvest time last year.

## 1940 POTATO CROP LARGER

The Nevada potato crop along with the potato crop for the United States as a whole is reported considerably larger this year than last. Weather conditions throughout the potato growing districts have been favorable for potato production. The condition of the crop is reported much improved due to favorable weather conditions since September 1st. It is generally conceded that the weather has a greater influence on the national potato crop than does the average.

The western states of North Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon are reported to have a better than usual crop this year. This applies also to Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa and the entire New England states except Maine. Michigan and Wisconsin, two important potato growing states, show a decrease in production this year due to losses from potato diseases.

The increase in the size of the crop this year over last is estimated at 25 million bushels or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. The anticipated increase in acreage in the spring was reported at 2%. The increase in tonnage of potatoes is attributed to the increased yield of 126 bushels per acre as compared to 120 bushels last year and 111 bushels as a 10-year average.

The forecast for Nevada acreage last spring was for 300 acres increase, making a total of 2300 prospective acres for this year. The anticipated yield for this year has been set at 160 bushels per acre as compared to 140 bushels last year. This increased yield, together with a slight increase in acreage, has resulted in an estimated 30% increase in total production for this year in Nevada, according to the U. S. agricultural statistician's report.

Two years ago a crop of 400 million bushels was considered the maximum for consumer needs for the United States, being due to a change in food habits and intensive selling methods of fruit processors the per capita consumption of potatoes has dropped considerably until now a crop of 375 million bushels is considered as being almost beyond consumptive needs.

The 1940 potato crop is moving to market at approximately one-third greater volume now than at this time last year. At the end of October, Idaho netted gems, U. S. no. 1, were selling f.o.b. track for approximately 25¢ per hundred less than at the same time last year. Chicago and Los Angeles prices were also approximately 20¢ to 30¢ less than for the same time last year. The only movement of Nevada potatoes so far reported is for small lots for local consumption in the western part of the state.

### THE WOOL SITUATION

The 1941 wool situation is considered favorable for wool producers in spite of the fact that the 1940 U. S. wool clip of 449,763,000 pounds was the largest on record. This yield represented a 10,000,000 pound increase over 1939. The increase in wool for 1940 over 1939 was from a 1,300,000 increase in sheep over the estimated 47,394,000 sheep in 1939 plus a slight increase in yield per fleece. There has been a trend upward in sheep numbers in the United States since 1923. The 1940 numbers were about the same as 1934.

The United States normally needs to import large amounts of wool for its ordinary needs, and since the war emergency imports have increased materially. These imports have been especially large in recent months due to the small carryover from the 1940 clip. The 1940 imports amounted to 223,000,000 pounds or approximately half the amount of the United States production for that year and the largest since 1923.

The large increase in domestic consumption of wool has been for war uses consisting of apparel and blanket purposes. This increased need began with army orders in May, 1940. By the end of 1940 consumption was the largest in the history of the country since 1918. This big demand for wool for army purposes has resulted in heavy advanced buying in the country districts, and the transfer of large amounts of wool from the British Government which has been stored in this country. It is now estimated that 75,000,000 pounds of the 1941 wool clip is already under contract while still on the sheeps' backs to fill army orders for the first half of 1941.

The active market which has been stimulated by war emergency needs more than for other domestic purposes has had an immediate effect upon prices. The average farm price for domestic wool on the grease basis for 1939 was 22.3¢. For 1940 it was 28.4¢. For 1941 so far the price has varied from 35¢ to 40¢ a pound on the farm. So far there has been no indication of a reaction against advancing prices and there is no indication yet as to how high the price may go.

Nevada sheep numbers have increased from 791,000 in 1940 to 816,000 as estimated for 1941. This is a considerable reduction below the peak number of 1,183,572 in 1925. The reduction under the peak numbers has been largely attributed to drought years of 1934 and 1935 and the reduction of grazing privileges on the Public Domain. There is every indication that sheep numbers will increase in the irrigated areas if present prices for mutton and wool continue. There is considerable room for small farm flocks of sheep on irrigated farms that at the present have no sheep or very small numbers. A small band of sheep would not increase the burden materially on the feed supplies of such farms or add much to the labor requirements.

### THE SHEEP SITUATION

The sheep and lamb population on farms in the United States has shown a slight upward trend since 1935, but the fluctuation has not been great during the past ten years. The average number of sheep and lambs on farms for the 1920 to 1939 period average 52,578,000; the 1940 number was 54,549,000; the 1941 figure was 55,882,000, this last figure showing an increase of 2 percent over the previous year. Number of lambs on feed has shown considerable increase in recent years. The number on feed on January 1, 1941, was the largest number on record and showed a 6 percent increase over the previous year. Texas has been the greatest contributor to increased numbers of any of the states. Much of the increase in total numbers in 1940 was due to the increase in Texas.

Considering the trends in the different sections of the country the Western States has shown an upward trend in numbers since 1936. The native sheep states showed a downward trend in numbers from 1867 to 1923 and since that time the trend in sheep numbers has been up in this area. The sheep numbers in native sheep states is now approximately 50 percent above the low point of 1923. In general, however, the numbers for the United States as a whole have been fairly constant for the past ten years, with a slight trend upward in numbers.

A moderate increase in numbers of lambs for slaughter is expected during the next few months over the same period as in 1940. This estimate is based upon the larger number of lambs on feed January 1 this year as compared with the same period last year. This increase amounts to 6 percent and the number of feed was the largest on record.



Sheep numbers in Nevada have witnessed considerable reduction since the high point of 1925 when 1,183,572 sheep and lambs were reported on farms. The period 1925 to 1930 witnessed the largest numbers since 1910. Sheep and lambs on farms in Nevada in 1940 is reported as 791,000. In 1941 this numbers was increased to 816,000.

Nevada lambs on feed January 1 this year was estimated at 50,000 as compared with 25,000 a year earlier. The increase in lambs expected to be offered for slaughter in 1941 over 1940 is expected to be offset by increased consumer purchasing power. This situation is anticipated to prevail so long as war activities continue and sheep numbers do not increase materially above the present numbers.

San Francisco lamb prices for "good" and "choice" for January and February, 1940, averaged \$9.08 a hundred; for 1941 the average prices for the same period was \$9.51. The 1941 prices March 1 for these two classes of lambs was \$10.50 as compared to \$9.75 March 1 last year.

The strong position of wool at the present time, together with the advancing prices of lambs, places the sheep industry in Nevada on a very substantial position for the present. The future position will depend very largely on the coming war activities. There will be no doubt further increases in sheep numbers throughout the United States, if present prices are sustained, in view of the fact that the grain and forage production is rapidly increasing. Nevada farmers would do well to consider long time aspects of the sheep industry and place their businesses on sound basis as free from obligation as possible while present prices are good.

THE TURKEY SITUATION  
FOR 1941

C O N T E N T S

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Chart Showing Price Range 1941

October, 1941

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Published and distributed under Act of Congress, May 8, 1914 by the  
Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada, Cecil W. Creel,  
Director, the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

## THE TURKEY SITUATION FOR 1941

According to the September report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics based on returns from 24,000 sample turkey flocks representing four million turkeys or about one-eighth of the total crop. The 1941 production of turkeys has been placed at 33,553,000 turkeys as compared to 33,138,000 for 1940 or an increase of three-tenths of one per cent.

According to earlier forecasts of the Department of Agriculture, the 1941 production indicated an increase of four to five per cent over the production of 1940. Table one shows the production for the years 1929 to 1941, inclusive.

The increased production for 1941 over 1940 takes into account an estimated two-tenths of a pound increase in average weight of the 1941 turkeys over 1940. It is indicated that this increased weight is largely confined to turkeys produced in the West, where the broad breasted, larger type has been especially promoted.

The unexpected decrease in the 1941 crop under anticipations is attributed to the delay in decision on the part of turkey growers, over the country, in making plans this past spring, and to the lack of sufficient brooding stock to furnish all the poults that were called for later in the season. Poor weather conditions along the Pacific Coast also was blamed for a poor quality of hatching eggs, which further curtailed productions throughout the country, because Pacific coast breeders furnish large numbers of hatching eggs for hatcheries throughout the United States.

The distribution of the turkey crop in the United States is much the same for 1941 as for last year. The industry is still concentrated in the eighteen Western and West-North Central states, where 57.7% of the total crop is produced. In these areas production was increased, whereas, in all the other areas except the New England states, production decreased last year.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION

The distribution of turkey production is given in detail, as follows:

The eleven western states produced this year 23.5% of the total crop. This area increased production 8.7% over 1940. Within this area, Oregon and California produced 65% of the total number of turkeys. California, which is considered as being the largest turkey producing state in 1941, is credited with producing 3,720,000 turkeys. This state showed an increase in 1941 over 1940 of 5% and produced 46% of the total number of birds in the eleven western states this year. Minnesota produced the next highest number of birds, viz., 3,450,000 turkeys. Texas, which in the past was the top ranking state in turkey production, is now in third place with 3,190,000. The states of Iowa, Oregon, N. Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, named in the order of importance, are the other states producing one million or more turkeys.

The nine North Atlantic states, where the turkey industry had its first development, produced 6.7% of the total 1941 crop and showed an increase of 5.3% over 1940. This area has the greatest population and greatest consuming ability with the least production.

The five East North Central states are credited with producing 10.6% of the total crop this year and showed a decrease in production under 1940 of 5.6%. This is an area with considerable production and rather dense population. Last year it showed an increase of 11% in production over 1939.

The seven West North Central states are credited with 34.2% of the total and showed an increase this year of 7.6% over 1940. This area also reported an increase last year over 1939 of 4%.

The eight South Atlantic states are credited with producing 7.7% of the total crop. Production this year is reported down 10.3% under 1940. This area was also down last year 6% under 1939.

The South Central States, which include Texas, are credited with 17.3% of the total crop. This area is reported down in production to the extent of 12.1% under 1940. This same area also showed a decrease of 6% last year under 1939.

These figures indicate very clearly that the Eastern and Southern producing areas are decreasing in production while the Western and Northwestern areas are increasing.

The per capita production for the United States has changed slightly from the previously established figure of 2.9 pounds of turkey meat per person to 3.47 pounds out of the estimated 152.6 pounds of total meat consumed per person. This per capita supply of turkey meat represents 2.2% of the above pounds of meat consumed per capita in the United States. The following is the per capita pounds of turkey estimated for the different areas for 1940: N. Atlantic .89 pound, E. N. Central 2.06 pounds, W. N. Central 11.33 pounds, South Atlantic 2.10 pounds, South Central 3.80 pounds, 11 Western States 8.95 pounds, and the United States average 3.47 pounds. These figures are especially encouraging and indicate the important opportunity that the turkey industry has, in extending future consumption of turkeys throughout the United States. The potential outlets for turkey meat have hardly been touched according to the above figures. This has been demonstrated by the very large increase in marketings during the past two or three years, which has absorbed the rapid increase in production that has taken place.

Another important development in the turkey industry for the United States has been the very rapid concentration of the industry in fewer hands as the numbers of turkeys have increased. Between the years 1929 and 1940 the turkey crop for the country has just about doubled, and at the same time the number of producers in the country has been cut in half. This has resulted in the industry becoming more commercialized and in the hands of producers with greater skill and more adequate finances. An important result of this change has been more stabilized marketing and a better product, all of which has worked to the advantage of the industry.

INDICATED NUMBER OF TURKEYS RAISED IN 1941,  
BY REGIONS COMPARED WITH NUMBERS IN  
PAST YEARS

Geographic Division	Average 1933-37	Number Raised			Number on Hand Sept. 1 1941 in % of 1940.	Indicated Number Raised in 1941*
		1938	1939	1940		
		Thousands			Per Cent.	Thousands
9 N. Atlantic States	1,339	1,661	2,072	2,116	105.3	2,229
5 E.N. Central "	2,186	2,692	3,370	3,731	95.4	3,559
7 W.N. Central "	6,703	7,829	10,225	10,614	107.5	11,407
8 S. Atlantic "	2,145	2,166	2,548	2,600	100.0	2,599
8 S. Central "	5,971	5,869	6,670	6,570	87.8	5,767
11 Western "	5,416	6,062	7,847	7,832	102.0	7,992
United States	23,760	26,279	32,732	33,463	100.3	33,553

\*Indicated by change in Numbers reported in sample flocks on September 1, 1941.

NUMBER OF TURKEYS PRODUCED PER HUNDRED POPULATION  
BY AREAS AND FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1930, 1939, and 1941

Area	1930		1939		1941	
	Total Number Turkeys	No. Turkeys Per 100 Population	Total Number Turkeys	No. Turkeys Per 100 Population	Total Number Turkeys	No. Turkeys Per 100 Population
N. Atlantic	690,000	2.7	2,072,000	5.6	2,229,000	6.1
E.N. Central	884,000	3.5	3,370,000	13.1	3,559,000	7.5
W.N. Central	4,075,000	30.7	10,225,000	73.3	11,407,000	86.4
S. Atlantic	1,732,000	11.1	2,548,000	14.7	2,599,000	14.4
S. Central	5,120,000	23.3	6,670,000	28.0	5,767,000	24.0
Western	4,034,000	34.0	7,847,000	61.9	7,992,000	56.9
United States	16,535,000	14.5	32,732,000	25.1	33,553,000	25.2

## COLD STORAGE OPERATIONS

The cold storage operations for the turkey industry has favored more orderly marketing. It is interesting to note that from 1929 to 1940 there has been a gradual increase in the per cent of the turkey crop going into storage each year. This movement into cold storage as of February 1 each year, has ranged from 4.7% in 1929 to 13.1% in 1940--see page 8. The rate of increase has been quite uniform during the period. This cold storage history points to still greater opportunities in connection with the marketing of the nation's turkeys. In the early history of turkey production in this country, cold storage operations were negligible and the turkey crop was offered on the market only during the holiday season, principally for Thanksgiving. As a consequence, returns were often greatly jeopardized because of the forced marketing situation which sometimes prevailed. Relief is now available through adequate cold storage facilities, and a year long marketing operation. It appears that marketing would be further stabilized if a much larger percentage of the crop was not offered for sale during the holiday seasons, but placed in cold storage for consumption during the nine months when very few fresh killed birds are offered for sale.

Turkey storage operations have been especially favorable this year. The storage holdings as of October 1, 1941 were reported to be 40.8% less than the year previous. It is also reported that there were fewer large birds in storage than last year. This is attributed mainly to two factors. The lower prices that prevailed throughout the holiday period attracted attention to the greater economy in purchasing large turkeys and resulted in an increased proportion of large tom turkeys being consumed.

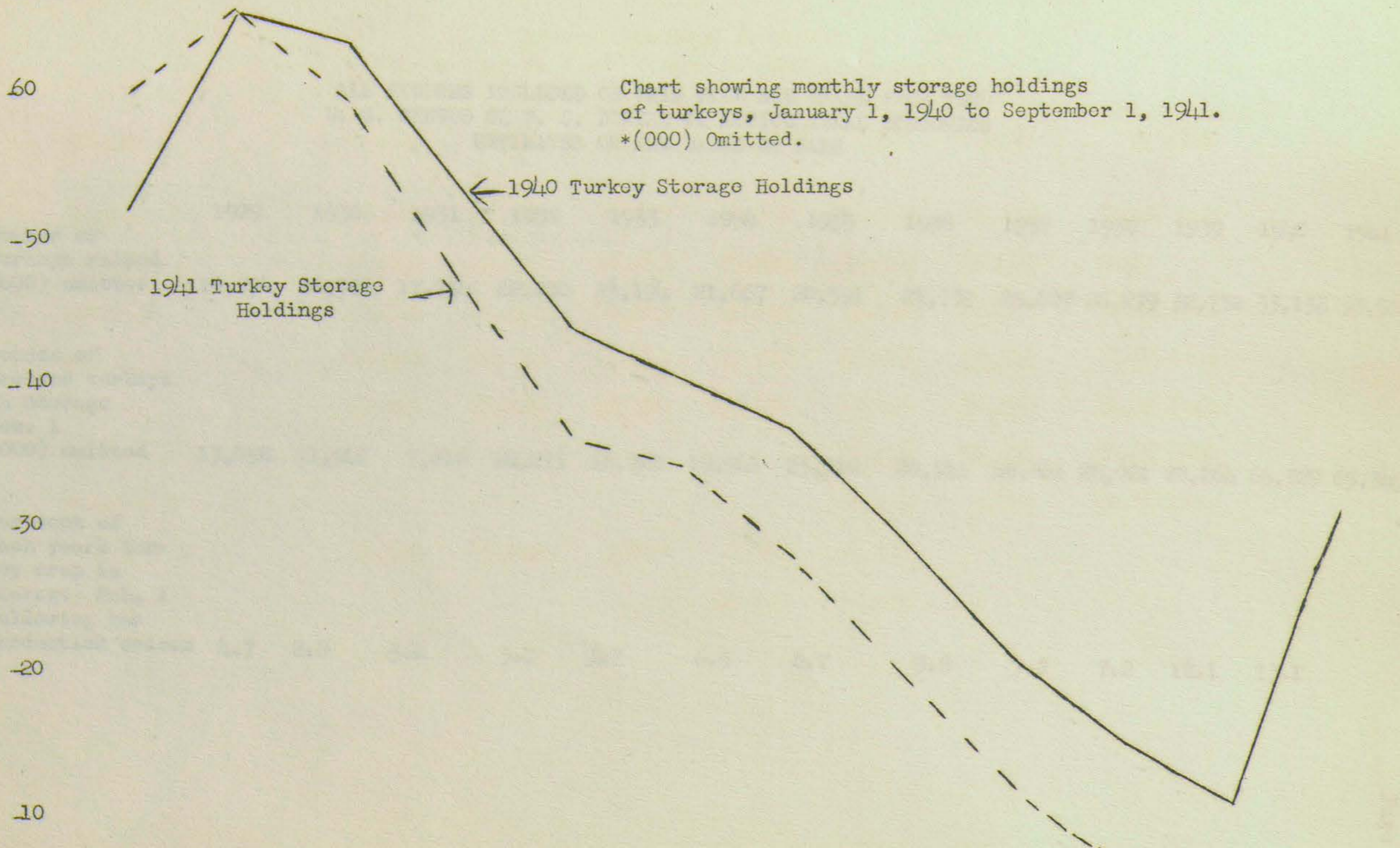
The increased purchases by the army and navy, which favored large birds, also helped greatly to reduce the numbers of toms in storage for 1941. If these purchases are continued and increased through the holiday season, and tom prices are sustained as at present, the turkey grower's income will be greatly enhanced because approximately two-thirds of the weight of the turkey flock is made up of toms.

U. S. STORAGE MOVEMENT OF TURKEYS  
1936 to 1941 in 1,000 Pounds of Turkeys on Hand

PERIOD	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1941 Compared to 1940
January 1	16,819	35,189	25,230	22,762	52,293	60,108	14.5% less
February 1	20,541	40,841	28,063	28,264	65,329	65,343	Same
April 1	17,749	30,417	20,123	22,000	53,740	46,953	12.6% less
May 1	13,909	26,750	14,743	17,835	43,667	36,143	21.8% less
June 1	12,381	25,104	12,926	17,415	40,205	30,456	24.2% less
September 1					21,090	12,888	28.5% less
October 1					15,234	9,016	40.8% less
November 1	4,119	5,208	3,890	8,028	11,870		
December 1				26,498	32,074		



70 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.  
 Millions Pounds



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1940*	52.307	65.467	63.811	53.708	43.723	40.207	36.724	29.479	21.090	15.234	11.716	32.074
1941*	60.108	65.343	59.188	46.953	36.143	30.456	28.032	19.762	12.888	9.016		

ALL FIGURES INCLUDED ON THIS PAGE ARE TAKEN FROM THE  
 U. S. CENSUS OF U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
 ESTIMATES OR ARE BASED ON SAME

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of Turkeys raised (000) omitted	16,794	16,535	17,754	22,230	23,194	21,667	20,591	27,735	25,627	26,279	32,732	33,138	33,553
Founds of dressed turkeys in Storage Feb. 1 (000) omitted	13,058	11,946	7,018	14,273	16,728	19,941	23,516	20,541	40,841	28,021	28,264	65,329	65,345
Per cent of each year's tur- key crop in storage Feb. 1 following the production season	4.7	2.8	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.5	6.7	9.8	7.2	7.2	12.1	13.1	

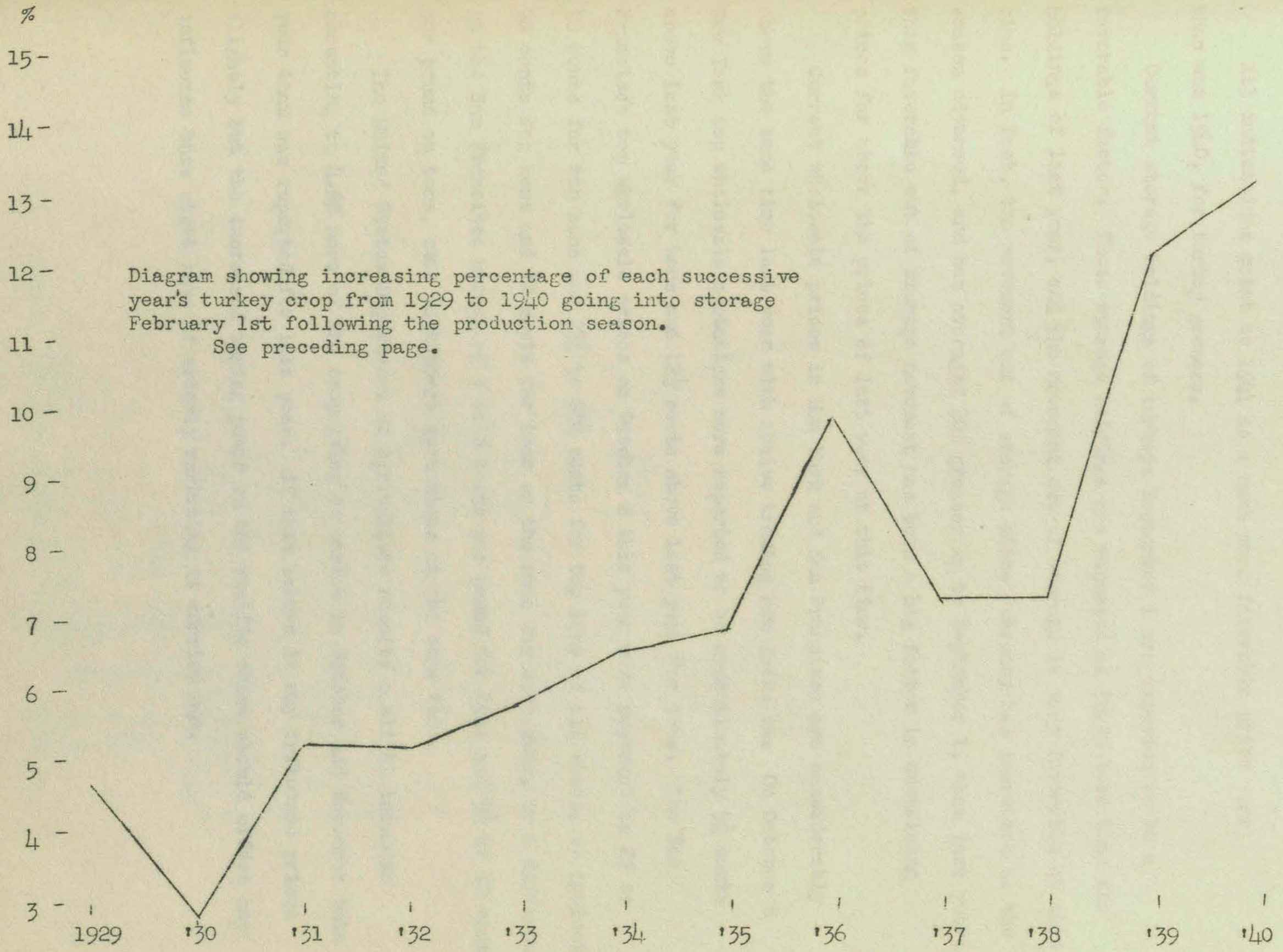


Diagram showing increasing percentage of each successive year's turkey crop from 1929 to 1940 going into storage February 1st following the production season.  
See preceding page.

## TURKEY PRICES

All indications point to 1941 as a much more favorable price year than was 1940, for turkey growers.

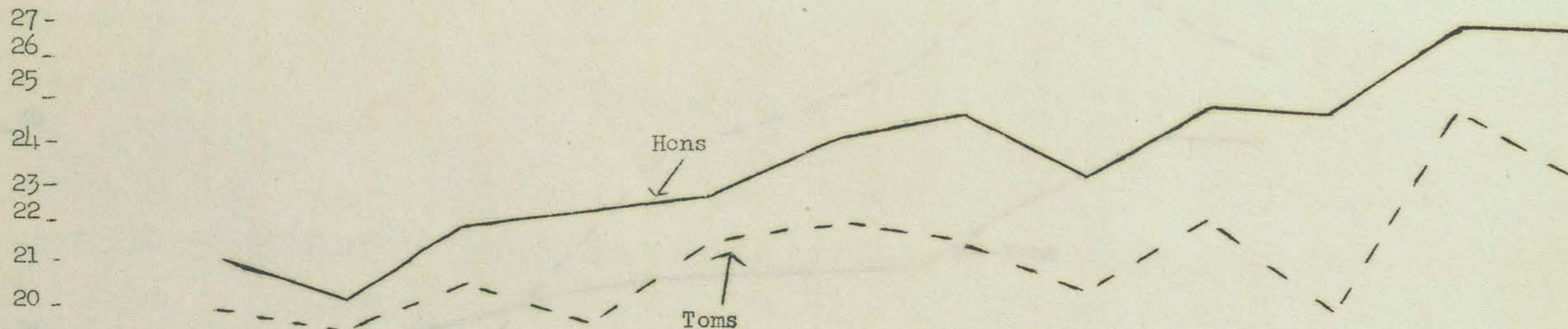
Current storage holdings of turkeys September 1 are expected to be a favorable factor. These storage holdings are reported as 38.5% less than the holdings of last year, and the movement out of storage is very favorable at this time. In fact, the movement out of storage since February has increased as the season advanced, and has averaged 20% greater up to September 1, than last year. This favorable out of storage movement has been a big factor in sustaining prices far above the prices of last year at this time.

Current wholesale prices in New York and San Francisco are considerably above the same time last year with active trading now going on. On October 8 New York top wholesale quotations were reported to be approximately  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents above last year for hens and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents above last year for toms. The San Francisco top wholesale prices on October 8 this year were reported as 27 to 28 cents for top hens and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  to  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents for top toms of all sizes, as against 20 cents for hens and 18 cents for toms on the same day last year, or a difference on the San Francisco market of 7 to 8 cents per pound for hens and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 cents per pound on toms, over last year's quotations at the same time.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports a slight increase amounting to 4.6% more of the crop going to market in October and November this year than was reported for last year. If this occurs it may influence prices slightly but the increased buying power on the Pacific coast should offset any influence this might have if orderly marketing is carried out.

Cents  
Per  
Pound

Chart Showing range of Turkey Prices  
in New York for 1940.



Average 1940 Prices

Mid month top prices New York for Far Western hens and toms

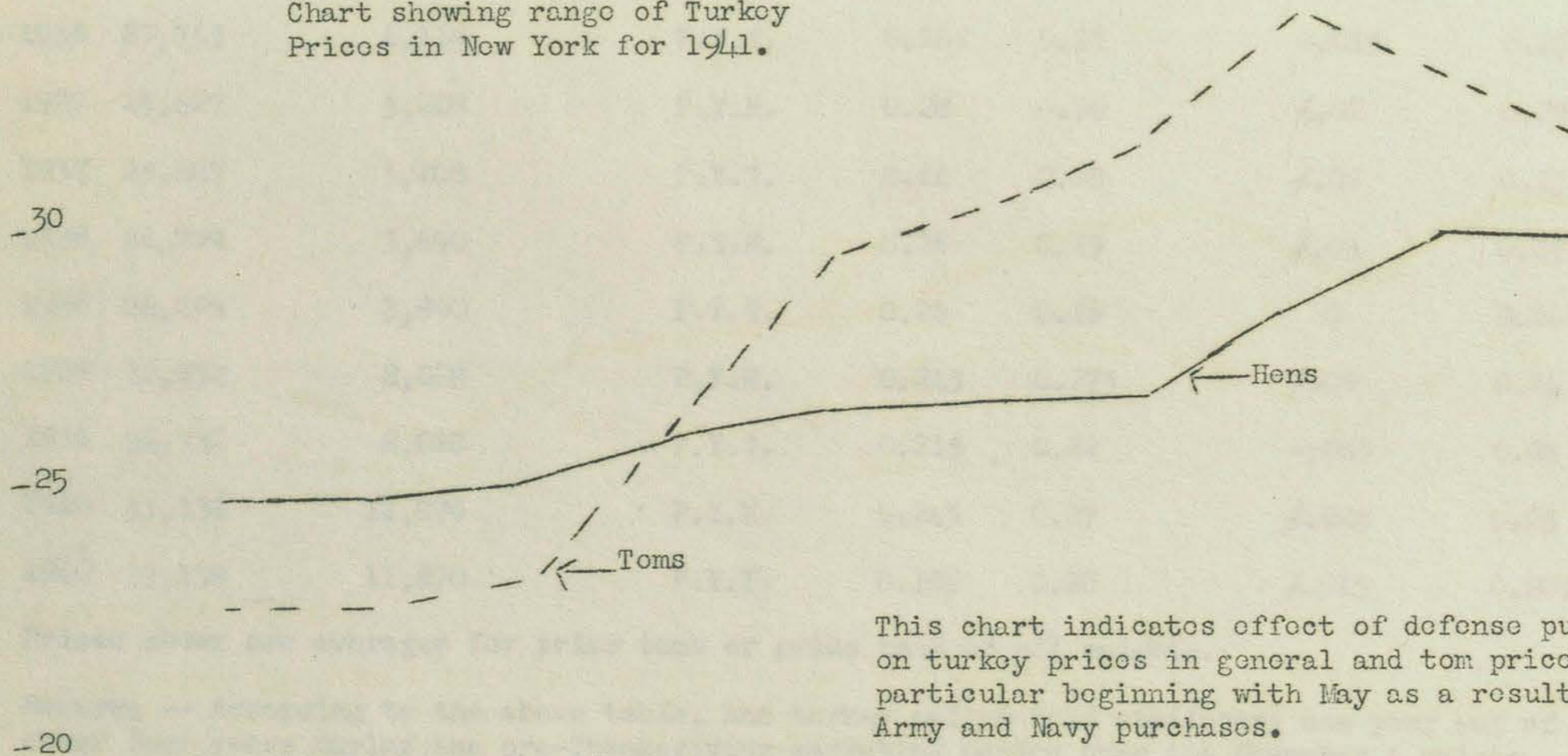
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Prime Hens	21.2	20.7	22.0	22.2	22.5	24.0	24.5	23.0	24.7	24.5	26.7	26.5
Prime Toms	20.0	19.5	20.5	19.7	21.7	22.0	21.5	20.2	21.0	19.5	24.5	23.0

Chicago prices are usually 1¢ per pound less than New York, San Francisco 2 to 3¢ less, and Los Angeles  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ more than San Francisco depending on supplies at these places.

Cents Per Pound    January    February    March    April    May    June    July    August    September    October    November    December

-35

Chart showing range of Turkey Prices in New York for 1941.



This chart indicates effect of defense purchases on turkey prices in general and tom prices in particular beginning with May as a result of Army and Navy purchases.

1941 top average New York prices hens and toms

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Prime Hens	24.7	24.7	25.0	26.0	26.5	26.5	26.5	28.5	30.0	30.0
Prime Toms	22.7	22.7	23.0	26.2	29.7	30.5	31.7	34.2	33.0	31.5

Chicago prices are usually 1¢ less per pound than New York, San Francisco 2 to 3¢ less, Los Angeles  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ more than San Francisco depending on supplies at these places.

TABLE INDICATING FIVE-YEAR PRICE TRENDS  
DURING ACTIVE MARKET PERIOD NOVEMBER 5 TO CHRISTMAS  
NEW YORK CITY

Year	No. of turkeys produced (000.)	All storage holdings Nov. 1 # (000.)	Grade of turkeys	Nov. 5 Price	Pre-Thanksgiving week	Change in ¢ per pound	Dec. 5 Price	Pre-Christmas week	Change in ¢ per pound
1936	27,753	4,119	P.Y.H.	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$.00	\$0.23	\$0.23	0
1936	27,753	4,119	P.Y.T.	0.265	0.25	-.015	0.22	0.22	0
1937	25,627	5,208	P.Y.H.	0.28	0.30	/.02	0.27	0.295	/.025
1937	25,627	5,208	P.Y.T.	0.26	0.28	/.02	0.25	0.26	/.01
1938	26,279	3,890	P.Y.H.	0.26	0.29	/.03	0.27	0.31	/.04
1938	26,279	3,890	P.Y.T.	0.26	0.26	0	0.26	0.275	/.015
1939	32,732	8,028	P.Y.H.	0.245	0.275	/.03	0.24	0.24	0
1939	32,732	8,028	P.Y.T.	0.215	0.22	-.005	0.21	0.21	0
1940	33,138	11,870	P.Y.H.	0.245	0.27	/.025	0.25	0.265	/.015
1940	33,138	11,870	P.Y.T.	0.185	0.20	/.015	0.205	0.22	/.015

Prices shown are averages for prime toms or prime hens of all weights.

Remarks -- According to the above table, hen turkey prices held stationary one year out of five years and advanced the other four years during the pre-Thanksgiving marketing period over the November 5 prices. During this same period, toms held stationary for one year, slipped back twice, and showed advances twice for the same five year period during the November 5 to the pre-Thanksgiving week.

The prices of the pre-Christmas week as compared to the December 5 prices of the hens showed no change during two of the years from 1936 to 1940, but showed advances the other three years while toms showed no change for two of the years and showed a gain for the other three years. The increases in price were greater for the toms.

For 1938 both hens and toms sold higher for Christmas than for Thanksgiving and toms sold for more Christmas than for Thanksgiving in 1940, but for the other periods from 1936 to 1940 inclusive, prices were lower for both toms and hens for Christmas than for Thanksgiving.