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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Agricultural Extension Division

Cecil W. Creel

Director

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2-B)

Extension Work in Home Economics

for

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By

Margaret M. Griffin

Assistant Director

for

Home Economics

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
AND
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA
1943

Name of Project: II-B Extension Work in Home Economics by means of County and District Extension Agents.

Leader: Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics--November 1, 1942 to August 9, 1943, the time of her death. After Mrs. Buol's death, Miss M. Gertrude Hayes was designated to assist the Director of Agricultural Extension in carrying on the project for the remainder of the year.

In compiling this report the Director of Agricultural Extension and his entire Home Economics staff collaborated in assembling data. The report presents mainly the over-all state-wide picture and does not give full credit to Mrs. Buol's individual efforts.

FACTORS AFFECTING CONDUCT
OF WORK

1. War Emergency Conditions

The Home Economics Extension Program in 1943 continued to be geared to war-time needs with particular emphasis on Foods and Nutrition, Clothing, and Home Management.

a. Foods and Nutrition.

Due to war-time food shortages and scarcities, shortage of transportation facilities and point-rationing, the Foods and Nutrition project received major emphasis, especially in the phase of

- (1) Food production and conservation - to increase the home food supply.
- (2) Food Selection and Preparation - to provide adequate diets despite food rationing.

b. The Clothing Project stressed.

- (1) Care, repair, and remodelling of clothing - to make clothing last longer.
- (2) Home care and repair of sewing machines.

c. The Home Management Project was planned around -

- (1) Consumer education - to keep homemakers informed of rapidly changing market conditions.

- (2) Farm and Home Accounts - for income tax purposes.
- (3) Time management - to meet manpower shortages by readjusting work schedules to allow time for farm work.
- (4) Care and Repair of Equipment - to prolong serviceability.

Home Economics extension work in Nevada was greatly restricted due to a very small staff. Four extension agents covered six counties. Mrs. Buol acted as agent-at-large and gave some assistance in other parts of the state. Miss Hayes could not give this type of service because she had to continue the regular work in her own county in addition to the added responsibility of handling some of the routine matters and correspondence of the Assistant Director. The only Specialist assistance available was that of Dr. Penelope Burtis Rice who continued to act as Nutrition Consultant on a 1/8 time basis.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Making America Strong by making Americans stronger is an old story to folks in Nevada. Special emphasis has always been given to the nutrition program through its twenty years of "keep growing" for school children, its long established live-at-home project, and its "pocket handkerchief" gardens, where nothing more was possible, to supply leafy greens for the family table.

During these war times with its food shortages and scarcities, interest has been accelerated in the nutrition program, especially in the phase of food production and preservation, which was the major project for 1943, and received even greater emphasis than in 1942. Approximately 46% of the Home Demonstration Agents' time was spent on the nutrition program in both 1942 and 1943, but with greater emphasis on food production and food preservation in 1943 and a corresponding decrease in time spent on food selection and preparation as clearly indicated in the table below.

Division of Time Spent on Nutrition
Project 1942-1943

	<u>Food</u> <u>Production</u>	<u>Food</u> <u>Preservation</u>	<u>Food Selection</u> <u>and Preparation</u>	<u>Health</u>
1942	12 %	23%	59%	6%
1943	21%	49%	26%	4%

Food Production. Home and community food production showed marked progress in 16 of Nevada's 17 counties during 1943. The necessity for sending a large amount of our nation's food supply to our armed forces and allied countries, and the shortage of transportation which made it impossible to bring into the State the usual supply of fresh vegetables from California and Idaho made it evident that there would need to be a larger increase in the amount of food produced this year for home consumption.

In January, the State Nutrition Council called a meeting of all agencies interested in the production of food to work out a plan for the State. This was followed by meetings with county councils, and an intensive campaign was planned to use all available organizations and facilities--neighborhood leaders, block leaders, homemakers clubs, 4-H Clubs, church groups, P.T.A., garden clubs, garden classes, newspaper publicity, etc.

Throughout the State, the newspapers ran victory garden pages or columns carrying accurate, practical information from the USDA, the State University, Extension Agents, Vocational agricultural teachers and local gardeners. (See file of clippings attached). Displays of garden plans, suitable varieties of seed and available garden tools and fertilizers were shown in store windows. Class room teachers and pupils started seed flats in sunny south and west windows of school rooms, from which seedling could be carried home and transplanted to cold frames or seed beds.

In War industry, mining areas, and railroad communities, a serious effort was made to produce at least their summer supply of green vegetables and as many more as possible. Many of these areas are desert or mountain localities having difficult soil and water problems.

Organization guidance and specialist assistance was offered from the Agricultural Extension Service to these areas.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company added its influence to the victory garden movement through circularizing all its employees to urge active participation in family and community garden activities. 5000 copies of a victory garden leaflet founded on Nevada Agricultural Extension Service material was printed and distributed by this company, and attractive posters were placed on display emphasizing the basic factors in successful food production and preservation.

An effort was made to reach every family in all communities--rural, urban, city, and small towns, and to urge them to produce as much food as possible for their own use and as much more as possible to help feed the allies, also to cooperate in doing farm work to relieve the shortage of agricultural labor.

Victory Gardens. Point rationing provided a propelling motive for planting victory gardens. When people learned that canned vegetables might be scarce, they began to realize how necessary it was to produce part of their food supply, if they were to have the variety of foods they were accustomed to, and vegetable gardening became a paramount issue. Another motive was the fact that home production of food cuts down the family's cash expenditure, which in turn means more money to pay bills and buy war bonds.

Extension agents assisted in organizing garden classes and in giving class instruction. They worked with nutrition committees, garden clubs, homemaker clubs and other organizations and gave individual assistance where needed. In Elko County, block leaders were used to contact all farms. They left seed lists, prepared by the agricultural agent, with families interested in gardening, and signed up many for garden classes.

In many parts of the State, growing conditions were very poor. Washoe County reports that some gardens had to be re-planted as many as four times. In Elko County, many gardens were planted in April because there was no frost that month, and then in May there were about ten nights of frost and some frost in every one of the summer months. Despite this, many gardens reached fruition.

Another phase of victory gardening was yard improvement to help keep up family morale during war time. The care and repair of farm and home equipment was also stressed.

Reports and stories written by Mrs. Suel before her demise and attached hereto

give a more detailed account of Nevada's Victory Garden Activities--(Exhibits A, B, C, D, and E.)

Food Preservation Although interest was keen in food production, interest was just as keen in food preservation and storage. Plans for food preservation, were handled as an integral part of the home food supply campaign in order that all victory garden surplus might be saved for winter use. In order to help families preserve as much of the food supply as possible and to stress the necessity of canning for safety, much time was spent this year in giving demonstrations on canning, dehydrating, brining, and storage of food productions.

The Assistant Director for Home Economics and the Home Economics Extension Supervisor of the Indian Service were sent to California for intensive training in the Food Products Research Laboratories of the University of California and for conferences with staff members at the Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, and the Agr. Eng. Research Dept. at Davis. The Assistant Director also attended the State Food Preservation conference at the University of California.

The University of Nevada set aside a laboratory in the Mackay Science Building for use in standardizing food preservation techniques and training personnel.

A weeks training school for various state agencies and departments was held at the University in March, followed immediately by a demonstration county training school of three days conducted by the Chief of the Home Economics Department, University of Nevada, as a demonstration of teaching methods. During April and May a series of similar county training schools were conducted by the State staff of Vocational Education, Indian Service Extension, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Assistant Director of Home Economics conducted twelve such schools in nine counties training 109 local leaders in correct methods of canning and

dehydration. The use of the pressure cooker was especially stressed as the only safe method of canning meats and non-acid vegetables. Instruction was also given in the testing of pressure cooker gauges. These local leaders carried the information and instructions they had received back to their own communities.

The shortage of pressure cookers was a decided handicap in the food preservation program and the new victory canners made of steel with tin plating did not help a great deal because Nevada received but a small number of them; perhaps, they even complicated things because they were not satisfactory in many respects. They could not be used on electric stoves, and many people in Nevada use electricity for cooking; a number of the gauges on the new canners had to be sent back to the factory and considerable time was lost before their return. Rubber gaskets also got out of adjustment easily and let steam escape.

Home Demonstration Agents also held food preservation schools in their counties, assisted in community canning centers, gave assistance in checking pressure cookers, served on County War Boards and assisted with the application for pressure canners, and made local surveys of available pressure cookers.

Persons who had pressure cookers were asked to loan them to their neighbors so that maximum use could be made of them. The pressure cookers belonging to the Extension Office were also loaned out and kept busy during the canning season.

An interesting bit of service is reported in Elko County. The Superintendent of the Nevada Industrial School asked the Home Demonstration Agent to instruct their cook in pressure canning. On her arrival, the Home Demonstration Agent found 117 quarts of non-acid vegetables which had been canned without pressure, so she showed the cook how to re-process this food. The school applied for a retort for canning but could not obtain one because they could not meet the priority rating so two canners were loaned from the State Office for the remainder of the Canning season.

From the record of food canned and stored by rural and town women in Elko County, it was revealed that town women, surprisingly, canned more than the rural women. Such a situation may not have been particular to this one county but may reflect a similar trend in other parts of the State. There may be several reasons for this. Canning is not new to most rural women but it is to many town women. In other words, it is a novelty to town women. Then, too, when the canning season is at its height, ranch women are busy cooking for hay crews. They have learned to conserve their energy by storing all that is possible. Rural women store much more than town women. Of course, rural women have much better places to store vegetables and fruit than town women.

Food Selection and Preparation. This year, with the rationing of most meats, sugar, and many processed foods, the homemaker faced many new problems. Considerable time was therefore spent in assisting farm women with menus and selection of foods to provide adequate diets. It was necessary that the homemaker plan carefully before buying in order to get the most for her money and points. Agents gave demonstrations in buying food economically and keeping women informed on point rationing. Demonstrations featured proper preparation of foods to conserve minerals and vitamins, the improving of food habits, and serving meals attractively to improve family relationships and help keep up family morale. A concerted effort was made to reach as many people as possible and encourage them to eat well-balanced meals. They were also asked to try new foods and to try to learn to like them. The value of keeping in good nutritional condition and establishing good food habits was stressed at all times.

Keep Growing Demonstrations. Although the "keep growing" demonstration was discontinued as a State project this year, after having been carried on for

twenty years, it was continued on a county-basis in all Home Demonstration Agent counties. The choice was left to the local communities as to whether or not they would continue the project and it was gratifying that so many elected to continue it. The Home Demonstration Agent's assisted with weighing and measuring of the children and held individual conferences with the leaders. The same goals were maintained as were given for previous State goals.

School Lunch Projects. The value of a hot noon lunch continued to be stressed by Home Demonstration agents by means of discussions at meetings and contacts with school authorities, and many Nevada children enjoyed a hot lunch at noon either at home or at school. Where facilities were lacking to prepare a hot meal or at school, thermos bottles or the "pint jar" method was used. Surplus food commodities were furnished to many schools by the Commodity Division of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Red Cross Nutrition. Last year there was great interest in Red Cross nutrition classes because the women felt that when they finished the course they could serve the armed forces passing through the town, but such was not the case. Red Cross rules state that no soldier can be fed by Red Cross canteens unless they are requested to do so by Officers, so the chance to serve them has been few and far between and the interest in nutrition classes has waned in some communities. Agents have cooperated with the Red Cross as much as possible in helping organize classes and giving guidance, and the Elko County agent has served as a Red Cross Director.

Nutrition Consultation Service. Dr. Penelope Rice served during the year as Nutrition Consultant to the Agricultural Extension Service and assisted with the preparation of subject matter material. Home Demonstration Agents have made themselves available for consultation on matters of nutrition and have furnished

subject matter material to any and all groups working on nutrition. They have also conferred with supervisors of the various cooperating agencies, including P.T.A., Relief Society, Farm Security, Old-Age Assistance, Children of the Democracy, and Public Health Associations. Mothers of small children were given advice with health and nutrition problems and with the planning of adequate diets under rationing conditions.

Nutrition Council. The State and County Nutrition Councils continued to function again this year in the promotion of health and nutrition activities. The Assistant Director of Home Economics serves as the Secretary for the State Council and devoted considerable time in directing the activities of this organization.

CLOTHING

The clothing program this year was adapted to wartime needs. Emphasis was placed on care, repair and remodeling of garments on hand, since the material in many of these garments was far superior to that found on the market at the present time. Where home sewing of new supplies was necessary various construction and finishing processes were demonstrated. The amount of sewing done in the homes seems to be on the increase. This necessitated care and repair of the sewing machines and better care of other sewing equipment. The improvement of clothing storage facilities was also emphasized.

The value of making clothing budgets and keeping clothing cost accounts was discussed at homemakers meeting and 4-H Clubs. The members were urged to make a study of their clothing needs, to plan carefully and to buy wisely in order to help conserve cash. Consumer information was also supplied on trends in fashions, ready-to-wear garments, yardage, shoes, hose and other accessories.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Consumer education regarding rapidly changing market conditions formed the basis for a major portion of the home management project this year. There were many consumer adjustment problems relating to the war situation that were discussed at various community meetings. Some of these phases included consumer supplies, point values, rationing regulations, price control, and the use of substitutes. Information on rapidly changing market conditions has been supplied, by government bulletins, OPA releases, Consumer's Guide and other authentic publications.

Group discussions with both adult and 4-H Club groups have been held on timely topics including rationing, price control, outlook material, conservation and the financing of the National war effort. Family financial planning and re-adjustment have been emphasized throughout the year. The keeping of farm and

home accounts was stressed as a necessity in helping to make out the yearly income tax returns. The joint project in Farm and Home Accounts continued to be carried on by the Nevada Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Much information on rural living costs was obtained from the tabulations of results from these records.

Due to the labor shortage again this year it was necessary for farm families to readjust their time management schedules in order to get the work done in the home as well as in the field. This manpower shortage was caused by many of the men being drawn into military service and war industries.

Care and repair of equipment was another phase of the home management project that was given special emphasis. Since much equipment was needed for military use, there was a shortage of supplies for various kinds of farm machinery and household supplies. It was therefore necessary to take good care of the equipment on hand in order that it last as long as possible.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

The Home Improvement project includes both inside improvement and exterior housing, but there was only a small amount of work accomplished along these lines this year. Very little building was done as lack of time and labor, and scarcity of building materials did not permit most farm families to make extensive improvements. However a few necessary repairs were noted in the various counties, including refinishing walls, woodwork and floors, also painting and renovating and remodeling furniture. Most of this work was given at group demonstrations as well as on an individual basis in the various homes.

HOME GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT

The Home Grounds Improvement project was considered a part of the Victory Garden campaign again this year. A general clean-up of yards was strongly emphasized in the early spring, not only for beauty, but also for health factors and safety measures. At some homes the flowers were planted in the vegetable gardens to facilitate irrigation matters, while other homes were landscaped with lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees. A few flowers add much to the beauty of a home and serve as an aid in keeping up the morale of the family and community. It is hoped that this project will be given greater emphasis next year.

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

The Agricultural Extension Service has endeavored to assist and cooperate in every way possible with all other agencies in the State that are working for the interests and betterment of rural people and making contributions to the war effort in the war emergency program. The County Farm Bureau organizations lent every effort to assist in planning and developing programs that included all phases of wartime work. The Food for Victory Campaign was one of the major projects carried on by the women of the state, and the Victory Garden and Live at Home Campaigns were also stressed, with excellent results achieved. In these endeavors close and continued cooperation was maintained with AAA, USDA War Boards, Farm Credit Administration, Social Security Administration, Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs and County and State Nutrition Councils.

Continued cooperation is as given to the State Council of Defense in the nutrition, consumer interest and conservation phases of its program. The Assistant Director for Home Economics served as Secretary of the State Nutrition Council and devoted a major part of her time in directing the activities of this organization.

NEVADA REPORT ON THE HOME FOOD SUPPLY FOR VICTORY CAMPAIGN 1943

By Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director
for Home Economics

As a contribution to the national Home Food Supply Campaign that is being carried on all over the United States from March 1 to March 20, Nevada has intensified the state-wide drive for family and area food production started last fall. The focal points of attack are the state's critical need to secure an adequate food supply for safe guarding health and working efficiency, and the patriotic duty we all have to feed ourselves in order to release commercial food supplies to our armed forces and our allies.

Due to Nevada's peculiar conditions, and the fact that a high proportion of farm and ranch families already had been contacted with detailed guidance regarding their home food production problems, it was deemed advisable to modify the national plans to fit Nevada's needs. Therefore, instead of the rural women roll call suggested in the national agenda, these past three weeks have been devoted to an intensification of the Victory Garden campaign, and an organized attack on the following specific and as yet unsolved problems.

1. Defining the Job: Securing definite information regarding present and potential food supplies in various areas of the state, and working out methods by which deficiencies can be met or alleviated. Each county has been requested to make an appraisal of the food supply situation within the county and develop plans for solving the problems involved. The 1943 farm plans, Land-Use Planning surveys and other sources of information are being used to determine the proportion of farm and ranch families that are definitely planning for as large a home produced food supply as possible. Then areas needing further assistance are being specified and follow-up

work started immediately. Urban block leaders, working under the direction of the State and County Defense Councils, have been securing similar information regarding the Victory Garden plans of urban families and food preservation equipment, and stimulating interest in Victory Garden classes being conducted by Vocational Education, with assistance from the Agricultural Extension Service, local gardeners, etc. The situation facing the non-agricultural areas are also being considered, the possibility of supplying their needs from adjacent agricultural areas and the production and transportation problems involved.

2. Extending the home food production campaign to the non-agricultural areas of the state not previously reached; i.e. the war industries, mining areas, railroad communities, and the larger urban communities. These past two weeks Civilian Defense, the State Nutrition Council and the Agricultural Extension Service succeeded in accomplishing the seemingly impossible, i.e. opening up the Hawthorne-Gabbs Valley (defense industries - Naval Base) area in Mineral and Nye Counties. These localities are facing difficult soil and water problems. However, local Victory Garden committees were established this week, soil surveys started, and plans formulated for a goodly number of experimental "pocket handkerchief" gardens and at least two small community gardens. Similar plans for the Basic Magnesium district of Clark County will be completed at the County Nutrition Council meeting and the L.D.S. (Mormon) Church conference which the Assistant Director for Home Economics will attend Saturday and Sunday of this week.

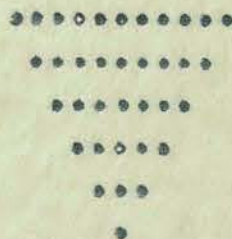
3. As vegetables and fruits are Nevada's outstanding food deficiencies the Victory Garden campaign was selected as the pivot upon which the home food supply campaign efforts should be centered. County and community Victory Garden committees have met to check plans and revise them to meet needs as they arise. Victory Garden adult classes are being held and volunteer neighborhood garden advisers appointed in county seats, exhibits have been placed in store windows. A series of state-wide news stories are being released by the Agricultural Extension Service. Another series of weekly Victory Garden columns or pages have been established in the local papers of home demonstration counties. This has been a decidedly intensive drive with excellent cooperation from Defense Councils, the Nutrition and Consumer Interest groups, Government agencies' personnel, Farm Bureau, P.T.A. and other lay organizations. We are delighted to be able to report that even the state's most difficult non-agricultural area in Mineral County (where the large Naval Ammunition Depot and the B.M. I. Magnesium mines are situated) was this week enrolled in the Victory Garden campaign, with an area Victory garden committee and the USO Community Center sharing organization responsibilities.
4. Food Preservation plans have just started and are being handled as an integral part of the home food supply campaign problems. At the request of the Agricultural Extension Service and the State Nutrition Council, the University of Nevada, as a special War Service, consented to assume leadership for the whole problem of

food preservation, which presents a number of difficult angles in this state. Dr. Leon Hartman, President of the University of Nevada, has recently appointed a University inter-department committee on Food Preservation to compile accurate information, prepare subject matter material to supplement available Farmers' Bulletins, develop suitable educational methods and train personnel. The two Home Economics Extension supervisors of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Indian Service were sent down to California for intensive training in the Food Products research laboratories of the University of California, and for conferences with staff members of the Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, and the Agricultural Engineer Research department at Davis. The Assistant Director for Home Economics Extension also attended the State Food Preservation conference at the University of California.

The University of Nevada has set aside a laboratory in the Mackay Science (Building) for use in standardizing food preservation techniques and training personnel. A weeks training school for representatives of various state agencies and departments will be held at the University of Nevada March 29 to April 3. This will be followed immediately by a demonstration county training school of three days, conducted by the Chief of the Home Economics Department, University of Nevada as a demonstration of teaching methods. The following weeks of April and May will be devoted to a series of similar county training schools, conducted by the state staff of Vocational Education, Indian Service Extension and the Agricultural Extension Service.

As a result of this state-wide cooperation, Nevada expects by June first to have victory gardens growing wherever climate, soil and water will permit, and state and local plans completed and instructors trained for the state-wide Food Preservation campaign, which will start June 15th.

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



ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

FOR

1943

BY

A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EXTENSION EDITOR

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1943
By
A. L. Higginbotham

The second year of World War II is about to end with the farmers, homemakers, and victory gardeners of Nevada on record as having contributed heavily to the war effort.

Bountiful crops have been planted, harvested, and preserved by the farm and town families of the state by dint of an extreme patriotic effort and by the use of improved practices.

News Service Helps War Effort

In this effort, the news service of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service has been a contributing medium.

In the greatest volume of information issued by it in any of its fifteen years, the news service has brought to every farmer and homemaker in the state who reads or listens to the importance of the war food effort and facts related to it which lead toward achievement of the goals which result in victory.

In fact, for the average farmer, it is probable that the news service has given the most frequent contact with the extension service during the year.

Service is Prepared

The problem of conveying information to the people of the state as quickly and effectively as possible is one for which the news service was prepared with a background of sixteen years of practice.

It swung into the job as "natural" one for the news service, since wartime information, dynamic and of the moment, is particularly adapted to handling as news.

But the extension news service had already been on a wartime information footing for more than a year. In 1943, therefore, it merely increased the tempo of its efforts and the volume of its work.

News Story Chief Medium

This war year, as during one which preceded it, found the old-line medium of the news story bearing the brunt of the burden. Not only is it the key to public opinion in Nevada at all times, and, therefore, should be stressed above all, it is especially vital in wartime because it is the primary medium of war news.

Radio, also, as one of the speedier methods, was stressed during the year.

Bulletins and instruction of agents in the utilization of the media of popular dissemination of information largely went by the board as not being as adapted to wartime conditions, and, therefore, of less importance.

Editor Handles War 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 war basis, this is a time-consuming addition to his other work.

When the USDA Defense Board was set up in the fall of 1941, the extension editor, as a sole information man working in the state of any of the cooperating agencies, was named defense board information man. When war came, he continued in the same capacity for the USDA War Board.

Thus the whole, or practically the whole responsibility for war board information work, was added to the regular extension duties, and with the nation seriously in need of increased food, the job became a big one.

AAA and SCS News Covered

The extension editor also handles the information work of the Nevada Agricultural Adjustment agency office, which is of considerable volume and the Nevada final preparation and distribution of Soil Conservation news originating in the regional office.

Clerk Helps with WB and AAA Information

During the early summer, the Nevada office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency hired as a clerk, a senior student in journalism at the University of Nevada, to help the extension editor in the handling of news of the agency and of the Nevada USDA War Board.

This was a considerable help, but during the summer, by the ruling of Congress, no further AAA funds could be spent for information purposes, the handling of AAA and War Board information becoming a function of the extension editor.

Although no additional funds were allocated to the extension service for this new function, the service continued the summer employe for about a month, and then arranged for her to put in a few hours a week during the college year to cover vital AAA and War Board information. Illness, however, prevented the clerk from putting in very much time during the fall.

Four-Point Theme Dominant Note

In the extension news service, with information for the newspapers, magazines, and radio coming from a variety of sources, a more or less unified information program related to the war was achieved. Nearly everything handled related to the war, and took the form of one of the following.

1. Stimulus toward increased production.
2. Methods of increased production.
3. Official regulations concerning agriculture and home making.
4. The efficient preservation and use of food in wartime.

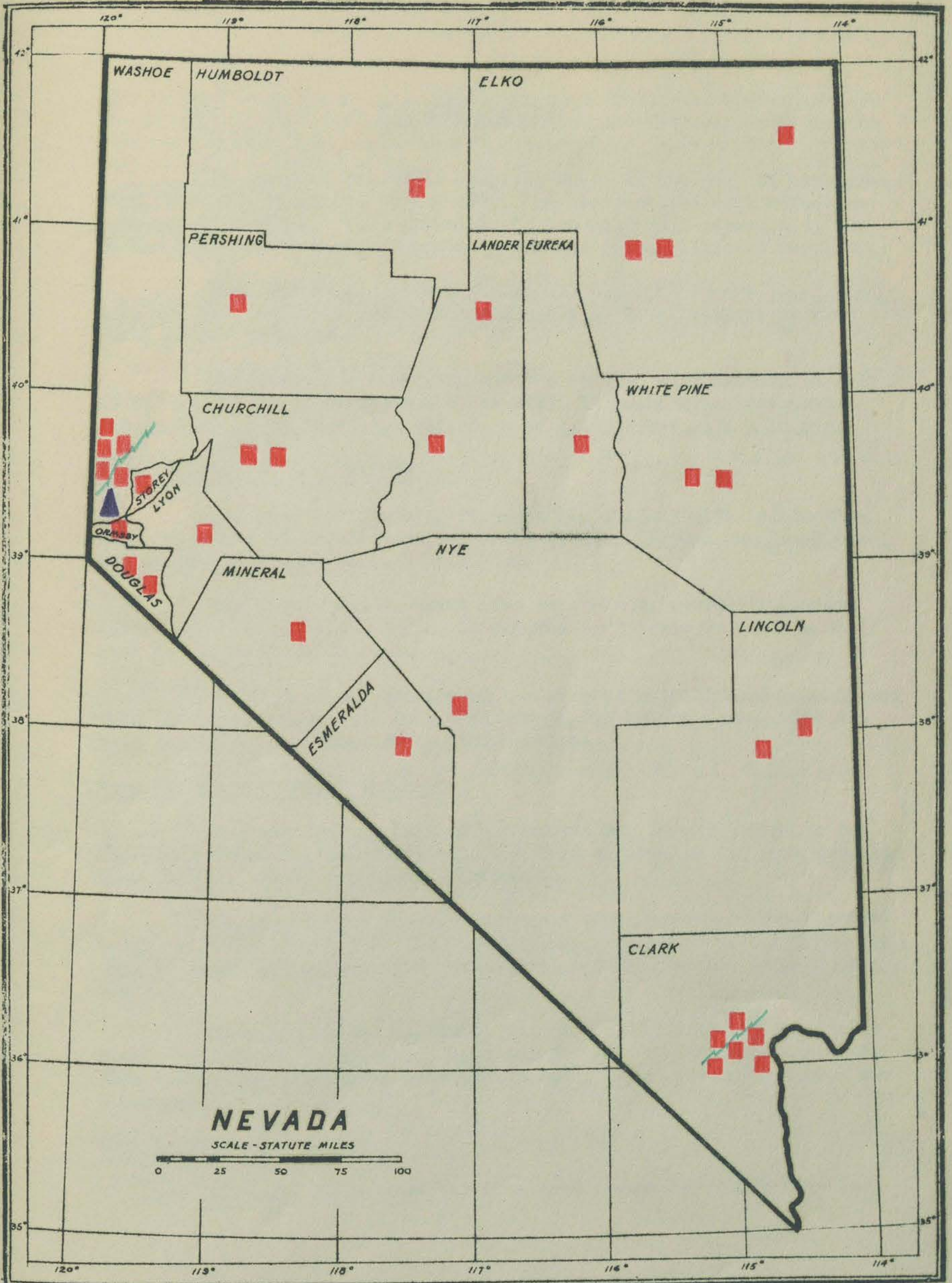
Although the story with this four-note theme was not only evident, it was there throughout the year in nearly everything the news service handled, though somewhat irregularly as determined by the vagaries of the news.

Development is Reviewed

In 1943 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 or longer summer recess, with the exception of a month's vacation, he devotes 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.



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- - 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 at war during all the 1943 report year, the news service found its greatest opportunity to be of service to the rural people of Nevada.

The press and radio, in matters related with farming as well as in other fields, formed the chief media in passing on information and in keeping up patriotic effort on behalf of the nation at war.

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, newsworthy, vital information to farmers and farm homemakers definitely related to their part in the national effort.

While the news quality of the stories may not have been higher than in normal times, the volume increased far 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.

Read in Receptive Spirit

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 sixty 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.

State Stories News Service Backbone

State-wide stories, the backbone of the news service, to the entire state list and to Nevada radio stations 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 173, expressed in 53,760 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 in peace time.

War Increases Newsworthiness

The fact that the nation is at war alters this estimate somewhat and the volume of 1943, which is well over the desirable maximum in normal times, reflects the greater market for such news, both by the papers themselves and by the readers.

So far the papers have been in a position to carry this increased load of agricultural news. Two factors probably have combined in this willingness - one is the greater interest in food by everyone as a means of winning the war, while the other is that reduced newspaper staffs make more welcome good state copy in lieu of what usually would be covered from the local scene.

War Activities Dominate

News always reflects the current situation. And, of course, this was so with subject matter of the 1943 state-wide news service.

During the year, as in the previous year, the color of the entire news story output was shifted to relate everything, if possible, to the farmers' and farm homemakers' part in the nation war effort.

It naturally follows that news of agriculture in war dominated the news service during the year.

Normal Activities Have Wartime Value

While many of the stories dealt not directly with war, the reason for their production was that they are normal activities which have a special value in the emergency.

In fact, very few stories were used which were not in some form or manner related to victory.

Stories Greatest in History

An analysis of the news service for the year reveals that it has reached the highest figure in its history, running to 173 stories totalling 53,760 words. This is 7 stories greater than the output of 1942, the first war year, and almost an identical number of words.

Apparently this volume is about a normal wartime volume, considering the various factors which enter into the news service, such as the demand for copy by the newspapers and other media, the availability of sound wartime information with an educational angle, and the interest of the reader, both on the farm and in the town or city.

Only about 17 percent of the total of stories issued during the year dealt with the regular extension programs, and many of these stories, of course, were of considerable value in the war effort.

War News Predominates

All the other copy consisted of stories dealing either directly or indirectly with the war. Included, of course, were the activities of the war board and information concerning the Agricultural Adjustment agency.

In the table below is a breakdown of the story numbers and words in relation to source and to the war effort. Many more stories than indicated, however, are really War Board and AAA stories, since it frequently seemed desirable from a policy point of view to originate WB and AAA copy with extension specialists in order to give it educational authority.

Classification of News Stories

1943

	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
I. Wartime Extension Activities		
1. Directly in relation to the war effort	65	21,400
2. Contributory to the war effort	43	13,500
II. Regular Extension Activities	31	8,060
III. War Board Activities	26	8,800
IV. Agricultural Adjustment Administration	<u>8</u>	<u>2,000</u>
	Total 173	53,760

No Pattern Followed

The idea throughout the year was to do everything in the news service to carry vital information which would help in winning the war to the persons who could use it. No attempt was made, as might be the case in peacetime, to follow any pattern related to a desirable emphasis in relation to the improvement of farming, ranching, and homemaking in the state.

The final pattern evolved shows that about 20 percent of the stories dealt with general matters which might have been stressed in peacetime, and all the remainder to wartime affairs. Even some of the so-called "normal" stories undoubtedly were related to the war effort in some way.

Regulations Explained

Of the stories which concerned the war, those dealing with regulations led all others. In part, this was only passing on to the farmers the meat of the regulations and applying them to Nevada conditions, no mean service in itself, but in others it included a good deal of what should easily be considered educational matters hung on to the regulations.

Second most important emphasis went into the effort to increase production, and, since Nevada made a good record in 1943, probably the stories had something to do with the gain in volume of foodstuffs.

Victory gardening and the utilization of food also were given heavy stress, as shown in the following table:

Chief Subject Matter Categories

War Effort								General				
Gardening	Nutrition	Regulations	Production	Salvage	Utilization of Food	Manpower	Loans & Insurance	4-H Club	Frees	Appointments	Cutlook	General
18	9	34	27	4	16	15	11	5	9	4	9	12

Cooperate with AAA and SCS

Every effort was made during the year to cooperate fully with the AAA and 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 regional information office of the Soil Conservation service.

Nevada Editor Localizes and Distributes

Under the arrangement, the information is supplied to the extension editor by the regional information men through the Nevada office, and is adapted to Nevada conditions and distributed to the papers by the extension editor.

The nature of Nevada's problems in agriculture is now pretty well grasped by the SCS information people with the result that more and better adapted copy is developing.

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 cooperative.

During the summer, at the suggestion of the extension editor, the AAA office took on as a clerk a young woman with training in journalism, who devoted a part of her time to the preparation of some news and radio copy of the AAA and also concerning the War Board for the extension editor.

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 1943, 21 such stories were written in a total of 5,500.

L-H Camp Special News Event

Because of the war, the regular state L-H Club camp was not held as usual. As a result, the opportunity to publicize L-H club work widely, especially in the Reno papers, was not available this year. This fact is responsible for the smaller volume of special stories, both in numbers and in words, since normally many thousands of words are prepared for the two Reno papers on this event.

Newspaper Circulation Grows

The circulation of the papers as a whole continued to grow during 1943, not only in view of a sharp increase in state population - in percentage second greatest in the United States - during the year, 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 1943 was about 70,000 for a population of about 140,000.

New Paper Started

The number of newspapers published in the state was maintained through the year without loss, and, in the closing month of the year, a new weekly was established in Las Vegas, the largest population center in the state under wartime conditions. Las Vegas already has a daily and another weekly.

Some changes in frequency of publications were made, however, by several of the state's journals. A couple of dailies dropped one issue a week, usually that published on Saturday or Monday. One daily, that published in the great mining center of Tonopah, went from a daily to weekly publication for the duration.

As a result, the chief agency of publication open in the state came through the second wartime year practically unscathed by wartime problems, especially that of man power.

Illustration Use Curtailed

Although illustrations continue to play an important part in the news service during the year, fewer were used than in preceding years, largely because increased burdens on members of the state and county staffs left less time for taking of pictures.

Most Stories Used by All

The play of extension service stories by the papers in the state probably reached a high point during the year.

While no more space was available, a shortage of man power to cover the news of their own communities, caused the newspapers to utilize the extension news service more completely than in normal times. Some papers in mining communities, which had not used the stories to any degree before, began to use all of them. The volume of victory garden stories also encouraged papers in non-agricultural communities to use the extension news service.

The impending further cut in news printing probably will not affect this station, since even with smaller papers, the further drain on man power will increase the need for time.

Over the year the State's editors continued to recognize that while mining is regarded as the state's primary industry, agriculture and stock raising is the industrial backbone of Nevada.

War Increases Use

No very definite survey of the percentage of the Extension News Service stories used by the papers of the state was made during 1943, but in rising to its highest point it exceeded the percentage determined in previous surveys - about 80 percent of the average for all the papers of the state.

Under normal conditions, it would be wishful thinking to expect a higher percentage than this. War-time conditions, however, have increased it during the year. One reason, of course, lies in the fact that practically all the news of agriculture and homemaking issued by the Extension Service during the year dealt not only with the war but with a local aspect of the war effort.

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 1943 through visits to many editors of the state in their own newspaper offices.

Arranges Press Program

For the second time in its history, the Nevada State Press association met off the University of Nevada campus. Because of the fact that so many members of the organization were members of the legislature, the 1943 meeting was held in the legislative chambers of the state capitol in Carson City.

The Extension Editor, however, as he has done for many years, arranged the program and other affairs of the meeting.

Normally, the organization meets on the University of Nevada campus as the guest of the Department of Journalism, of which the Extension Editor is the head.

Press Association Assisted

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.

Chosen NSPA Officer

Early in the fall of the year, the secretary-treasurer of the association joined the army, and the Extension Editor was asked to serve as secretary-treasurer until a successor is chosen.

In this capacity the Extension Editor is in a position to work more closely than usual with the newspapermen of the state.

Many Journalism Graduates on State Papers

A 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.

Victory Garden Page is Popular

No paper in the state at the present time is carrying a farm page. Whether a farm page is desirable, anyway, is always a debatable question. It is probable that news of agriculture and homemaking is more widely read when it is mixed with the general run of local news. Such is the case in all Nevada papers.

Special pages, however, to stress victory gardening were established by both Reno papers during the year. The Extension Editor was asked to assist in the supplying of copy and general organization and editing of the pages in the Reno Evening Gazette; the newspaper with the largest circulation in the State.

A great many victory gardeners followed the pages carefully through the growing season. When the supply of Nevada garden bulletins were exhausted, the Gazette garden page carried the entire text of that portion dealing with general cultural practices and with vegetable gardening.

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.

Especially fine work in taking such pictures was done this year by Assistant 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.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

News with a local angle is the most avidly sought by newspapermen everywhere. With the nation on a war footing, this is just as true as in normal times - for the war effort is local as well as national. And as the war has gone on, the war effort has become more and more local.

Especially, however, is this true of the community newspaper, which is mostly read by farmers and farm homemakers. And much 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, approxi-

mately three times the production current when stimulation of this activity began about a decade before.

1941 is Low Point

Beginning in 1939 and continuing for three years, a decline in the number of stories produced by the average Nevada agent reached its low point in 1941 with an average annual production per agent of 71.2.

Reason for the decline lies in the fact that an increasing number of duties arising out of national emergency in agriculture fell to the extension agents and required extra time and effort on their part to assimilate the new facts and philosophies.

1942 Shows Slight Increase

At the beginning of the 1942 year, however, with the outbreak of the war, the agents found not only new duties but a stimulated interest in agricultural activities, with the result that a slight increase in the average per capita news stories occurred.

During the year the average Nevada agent produced 71.5 news stories, slightly more than the preceding year.

Total number of news stories produced by the staff of county and district agents in the state also showed a slight increase, rising from 1,282 in 1941 to 1,287 in 1942.

Agent Production at Low Figure

But in 1943, while the production of the state extension service was reaching its all-time high, that of the state's agricultural extension agents dropped to a level which has not been reached since 1936.

With an average per agent per year of 58.9 stories, the 1943 production compares very unfavorably with the high point reached in 1938 of 85 stories.

In fact, except for the years 1935 and 1936, no production as low as that of 1943 was reached since 1930, the fourth year during which the extension editor had begun to push the local production of stories by agents.

Possibly there is a relationship between the state stories and stories on the local level.

It is the extension editors opinion, however, that the reason for the decline this year, despite the fact that more newsworthy happenings in agriculture occurred, is that each agent is so overloaded with detailed work that he has no time even to think in terms of news nor to see that things come before editors and reporters.

Top Total is 196 Stories

The greatest number of news stories written by any agent reached the total of 196, while, although it is hard to believe, one agent who has been with the service a good many years dropped to an annual total production of two stories. This agent works in a county with unusual journalistic opportunities, all of which leads to the principle that a desire to do the job is far more important than opportunity. Large scale production is frequently found in counties with comparatively small journalistic opportunity.

The total number of stories produced by the total staff, which has now shrunk two members since the report of last year, dropped to the lowest total, with one exception, since 1930.

For some reason, the high percentage production of the women agents, the same four women agents, with on exception, that reported last year, dropped in much greater percentage than that of the men, leading again to the conclusion that the pressure of wartime work has unfortunately neglected this cheapest of all extension methods.

War Effort Stressed

As would be expected in time of war, much of the news copy originated with the agents, as with the extension editor in the state office, dealt with methods of producing more food, conserving more food and adjusting farm operations to wartime conditions. It is probable that the number of stories dealing with regular extension agent activities decline considerably on account of emphasis on the war effort.

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.

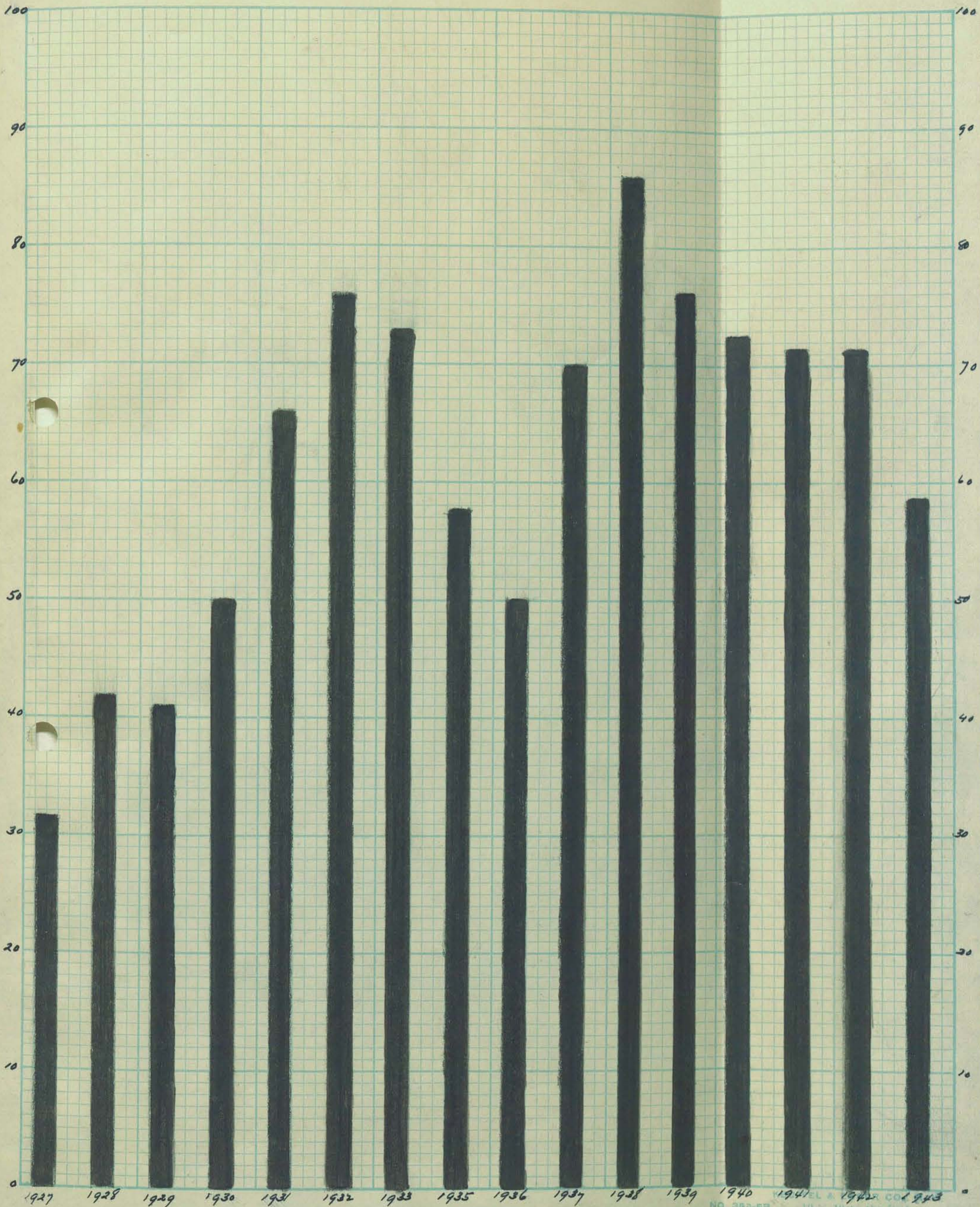
The following table shows the production of men and women agents over the last sixteen years.

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 1943

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agents</u>	<u>Total Agents</u>	<u>No. News Stories</u>	<u>Average No. Stories by Men & Women</u>	<u>Total No. News Stories</u>	<u>Ave. No. Per Agent</u>
1927	8 men 3 women	11	309 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	60.3 107.0	1300	76.3
1933	12 men 5 women	17	707 535	58.8 107.0	1242	73.0
1935	14 men 4 women	18	707* 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	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	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
1942	14 men 4 women	18	845 442	60.4 110.5	1287	71.5
1943	12 men 4 women	16	619 324	51.6 81.0	943	58.9

*Figures for 11 months only (December 1934-October 35, inclusive)
Adjusted to 12 month basis for comparison.



THE BULLETIN SERVICE

Although one of the most effective methods of extension teaching in normal times, bulletins have a much less important place in extension work during national emergencies.

Bulletin Slow Wartime Method

As a medium of communication, the bulletin generally is most significant as it outlines practices whose value remains the same, or nearly so, over long periods of time. With the demands of the nation at war causing almost daily changes in the need for certain products and the urgency of the need revising established practices, the bulletin frequently is out of date by the time it is published.

The result is likely not only to be advice which is not longer useful but also suggestions which, if carried out, are often inadvisable because of changed conditions.

Non-Wartime Bulletins Inadvisable

Moreover, with the nation at war, it may be inadvisable to put out bulletins which do not deal fairly directly with the war effort on the part of farmers and farm homemakers, because such publications might divert needed effort from wartime production.

In addition, the bulletin is one of the slower methods of communication, and, in times when speed is important, must be relegated to a less important place than the modern developments which utilize the hurry-up of the industrial revolution, such as the newspaper and the radio.

As a result of these conditions, the number of bulletins and the number of bulletins disseminated to farmers and homemakers from the state office declined during the year 1943.

News and Radio Supplant Bulletins

The number of bulletins issued declined in part because the efforts of the specialist staff and the extension editor were put toward greater information upon the more rapid media of newspaper and radio.

In part it was because of the necessity for speed, which resulted in the issuance of a considerable number of mimeographed or otherwise duplicated pamphlets.

In each case, these mimeographed or duplicated publications dealt exclusively with matters connected with the war.

More Bulletins Published

The number of bulletins published, however, was greater than during the preceding year, and, in part, is accounted for by the fact that as the war goes on new agricultural interests may develop, or new groups of persons may become interested in agriculture. In this particular case, the bringing into production of enormous numbers of victory gardens stimulated great interest in bulletins on gardening.

Fortunately, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service happened to have two good bulletins for beginners in that field - one designed for adults and one for 4-H Club workers. Within a few months after the turn of the year, the supply of these bulletins on hand, running into thousands, was completely exhausted, and it was necessary to put out a mimeographed pamphlet on the section dealing with vegetables in the adult bulletin.

Requests for Bulletins Decline

The average farmer and homemaker, however, has been much too busy in the production and conservation of food to devote much time to reading bulletins, and this attitude has been reflected vividly in requests for bulletins, both those of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which are disseminated through the Extension Service's state office.

In 1942 the number of requests for these bulletins declined to about one-half the requests received during 1941.

In 1943 this decline in requests for bulletins continued and probably approximates something like one-half of the requests of 1942, or one-fourth of the requests for 1941, which may be regarded as a normal year.

This decline occurred in the face of the greatest increased interest in gardening, which brought a demand for Nevada bulletins in this line as well as those published by the department and include general bulletins on gardening as well as those concerning specific crops and methods.

Newspaper Publishes Bulletin

The importance of the press in disseminating information, which normally is found in bulletin form, was indicated during the the victory garden campaign. When the copies of garden bulletins

began to run out, the extension editor suggested to the paper in the state with the largest circulation that it reprint on its garden page the entire contents, except for cuts, of the bulletin. The newspaper did this over a period of time and it proved to be of enormous help, since the bulletin supply was temporarily out.

In addition, a great number of news stories issued during the year were on victory gardening. Some of the information which is contained in the garden bulletin also went on the air.

Three Bulletins Published

As it was, three bulletins were published during the year, and everything but the final editing and printing of a fourth.

To stimulate the effort of 4-H club boys and girls in the state, a victory record book was designed by the late Mrs. Mary S. Buol, girls' club leader, shortly after the outbreak of the war. It proved so successful that the edition was soon exhausted and another, with necessary revisions, was published in 1943.

The good work of Nevada 4-H club boys and girls in victory gardening, the purchase of war bonds and stamps, the canning and preserving of foods, contribution toward salvage campaigns, and similar activities is in part a result of the stimulus of this bulletin.

War Series Projected

During the summer a program was mapped out for the issuance of a considerable number of brief bulletins running perhaps to not more than 8 pages on vital wartime matters. Simple and limited to what could be easily assimilated by the casual reader, these bulletins were to stress war activities which needed special emphasis.

First of these bulletins was concerning the raising of rabbits as a supplementary source of meat for the home table.

It was soon discovered that the specialist manpower of the service did not permit the issuance of these bulletins with any degree of regularity.

Four specialists were lost to the service during the year, throwing an extra heavy burden on those who remained. Moreover, many subjects were beyond the ken of the specialists who remained.

Rabbit Bulletin Put Out

As a result, Bulletin No. 92, "Raising Rabbits in Nevada,"

turned out not to be an 8-page opus, but one that ran to 52 pages and contained nearly a score of illustrations.

The bulletin was written by L. E. Cline, who is well acquainted with small livestock production. In preparation for the writing of the bulletin, he had a new type of hutch constructed which is much more efficient because it is more sanitary. He also conferred with the rabbit experiment station of the Fish and Wild Life Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in order to include the very latest production practices.

As a result of the bulletin a considerable number of persons have undertaken the raising of rabbits, as wartime measure and have added to the food produced in this state.

Annual Report Printed

Early in the year, a brief annual report of the wartime activities of the Extension Service during the preceding year was written by the Extension Editor and issued in the form of a bulletin.

Titled, "On the Nevada Farm Front," Bulletin No. 91 ran to 16 pages. Because of the war, it was more brief, more simple, and more direct than is the custom, a tendency which is current in the U. S. as a whole, according to information received from the Federal Extension office in Washington, D. C.

Machinery Check List Issued

In addition, there was published a 10-page check list for the repair of farm machinery, which was extensive enough so that it might be called a bulletin, although it did not carry a bulletin number. The check list was sent to all, or nearly all, farmers in the state, and was effective in stimulating the farmers in getting their machinery in good shape for the 1943 production season.

Tree Bulletin Nearly Finished

During the year a new bulletin on Nevada trees was practically completed, ready for editing and the printer.

Launched in 1941, the bulletin is designed to increase popular interest in the state of its heritage of native trees and its possibility and use of cultivated trees.

Author of this bulletin is Dr. W. D. Billings of the University of Nevada Department of Biology, and he and the Extension Editor planned it, and its organization and format.

Included in the bulletin, when it is published, will be full descriptions of about 15 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 trees growing under Nevada conditions. This important work has been done by Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman and by Dr. Billings.

Work Continues on Two Bulletins

Work was continued during the year on two other bulletins, both for 4-H club instruction. They include a handbook on hog raising in Nevada, to be written by an agent in an area where this is an important industry, and a similar book for the dairy industry, being prepared by A. J. Reed, Agricultural Extension Agent for Pershing County, an important dairy country.

Other bulletins, of course, are being worked upon and are in various stages of development, but none have begun to approach the stage of editing.

It is probable that the two garden handbooks may have to be revised and reissued during the next year. Also on the program, in addition to the tree bulletin, is one on coldframes and hotbeds.

Efforts are being made to obtain sufficient paper to see that bulletins which contribute heavily toward the war effort are possible.

THE RADIO SERVICE

Modern war is of the "blitz" variety. Speed is its essence.

So, in every activity connected with the war, speed is essential. This is not less true of extension education than any other field related to the war.

Moreover, one of the functions, assigned to the extension services of the nation - Nevada as well as the others - is to carry the message of what they can do as quickly as possible to farm people.

Radio Speed Needed in Wartime

In carrying out this function, radio is most valuable. Whatever the deficiencies of radio, lack of speed is not one of them.

So, during the 1943 war year, radio was given heavy stress of time and effort. It remained, however, secondary, as it must with Nevada sociology as it is, to the news story published by the state's newspapers.

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.

Two Stations in State

To serve its population of about 140,000, Nevada has two radio stations within the state, KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas. In addition, of course, radio stations in neighboring states, especially California and Utah, serve the people of Nevada.

KOH, Reno, continued during the year to be the chief outlet by radio for information of interest to Nevada farmers and farm homemakers. It has power of a thousand watts and a directional antenna, through which I can reach perhaps half the population of the state.

KENO, Las Vegas, is a station serving the people of southern Nevada and affiliated with the Blue network.

Chief radio stations in other states listened to by Nevada people are KPO, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles, KNX, Los Angeles; and KSL, Salt Lake City.

Nevada Rural People Reached by Radio

Because of these facilities, it is not difficult to reach Nevada rural people with an established program.

Station Proposes Program

Early in the year the manager and the program directors of radio station KOH, Reno, were shifted to other jobs or joined the armed forces.

The new manager, upon his arrival here from another assignment, expressed considerable interest in developing local programs, including agricultural ones. A proposal which had been made by his predecessors also was made by him that the Extension Service have a daily 15-minute program, which it would prepare and put on the air.

In view of the limited number of specialists and the limited time of the Extension Editor, it was decided that this proposal could not be accepted. A counter-proposal, however, was agreed to and as the year closes is about to go into operation.

New Program Worked Out

The new program will replace the present local program, arrangement for which was made by the Extension Editor several years ago.

The present program includes the broadcasting of the agricultural commodity market quotations for each day, and, when time is available, additional agricultural news from the UP radio processed wire. The new program, the outline for which has been made by the Extension Editor, at the request of the KOH management, includes information from a variety of sources - UP market news, the UP radio agricultural column for the far west, the UP radio processed news concerning agriculture, the regular state-wide news service of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, localized Farm Flashes, localized Homemakers' Chats, and especially prepared information or speakers provided through the Extension Service.

Noon Hour Chosen

The information will be voiced by regular members of the KOH staff and will go on the air at 12:45 p.m. each day, Monday through Friday, a good hour to reach farmers. The hour was determined upon by a couple of surveys conducted by the Extension Editor.

The projected program is easily the type most suited to the Nevada Extension organization, since the responsibility for putting it on the air is that of the station management, while, at the same time, the Extension Service has available a daily program in which it can include a large amount of state information of importance to farmers and homemakers but in which it does not have to take responsibility for the entire fifteen minutes.

It also has the opportunity of having speakers, either from its own staff, or from other groups, whenever they are available and at a highly desirable time.

Cooperative Venture

It is this type of extension educational work which the Extension Editor will always favor, inasmuch as the cooperation of persons employed by the various media are enlisted and they help carry the work

In arranging the program, the editor conferred not only with the manager of KOH, but also with the Country Life Editor of the Sacramento Bee, who helps with such matters, since KOH is one of the McClatchy organization of newspaper and radio stations.

Active in Western Agriculture

Since its inception quite a few years ago, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service has been an active cooperator with the Western Regional U.S.D.A.-Land-Grant College Radio program.

Western Agriculture makes its annual report for the year beginning in June rather than in accordance with the report year of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

Heretofore an attempt has been made to cover the Nevada Extension Services cooperation with Western Agriculture on the basis of the Extension report year. Since this has involved many difficulties, beginning with this year the report will cover the year beginning with July.

KOH Carries Western Agriculture

Of the two radio stations in Nevada, KOH, Reno, has carried Western Agriculture throughout the year.

Fan mail indicates that the program was widely listened to by Nevada farmers, ranchers and homemakers, both in connection with Nevada copy and with that from other states, which applied to conditions in this state.

During the year a total of 37 programs from the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service was broadcast through the facilities of Western Agriculture.

Considering the number of farmers in Nevada, this is a sizeable list, being somewhat greater than in previous years. It exceeds the contributions of the Universities of Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming, which also contribute to the program, and is equivalent to that of Idaho but slightly less than that of Utah.

War Activities Stressed

Of the 37 programs, two dealt with 4-H club, two with home demonstration work, three with farm labor, twenty-three with agriculture and victory gardening, and seven with the activities in charge of the Nevada State U.S.D.A. War Board.

KOH continued to be one of the strongest fan mail pullers among the 23 stations which carried the program during all or part of the year. Letters written by people in Nevada carried by KOH were greater than those received from either station in Arizona, one station in California, two in Montana, one in Utah, and one in Washington.

In some cases the entire script for the program was prepared by the Extension Editor, but in many the material was prepared and its final treatment for broadcasting was given in San Francisco.

Stories Used on Air

A good many of the regular State-wide news stories which were prepared for use by the newspapers of the State proved to be of good radio value and were presented in condensed form on the air.

KENO STRENGTHENED

During the early summer, KENO, Las Vegas, which has been operating only during the day time and with an exceedingly limited

power, was granted permission by the Federal Communications Commission to broadcast over a longer period and was granted increased power. It now covers the major farming and ranching areas of southern Nevada and is an important outlet for reaching the particular agriculture of that section.

KENO has been carrying all of the regular news stories issued to the newspapers of Nevada, coupled with the Homemakers' Chats and Farm Flashes from Washington, the use of which was arranged for by the Extension Editor several years ago.

Joins Blue Network

Shortly after receiving increased power and permission to operate over a greater period of the day, KENO joined the Blue network.

Immediately upon hearing of this the Extension Editor went into action to see if it were not possible for KENO to take Western Agriculture on the Air - the USDA-Land Grant College program for the far West. The KENO people were reminded of the availability of the service and the Extension Editor enlisted the assistance of Ken Gapen, Director of Western Agriculture.

Still at Work on Western Agriculture

It was discovered that the line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, which serves KENO does not now carry Western Agriculture. Arrangements were then undertaken with the Blue network to get that organization to provide recordings for KENO. As the year ends, that objective has not yet been achieved.

KENO does carry the National Farm and Home Hour and localized Nevada agricultural information from the State Extension office, but it lacks the valuable regional program.

Radio Survey Under Way

In order that accurate judgment may be made of the effectiveness of Extension information disseminated by radio in the State, a survey by mail of a good cross section of farmers and homemakers was begun during the end of the year.

The project will be completed during the next year and will afford an index of effectiveness which should promote intelligent expenditure of time and money.

The cards inquire concerning the most popular agricultural program, the most popular station, and reception of programs, both night and day, from the two radio stations in Nevada, KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas.

The cards were sent to about 25 percent of the total number of farmers in the state from a mailing list compiled by the dominant farm organization.

Undoubtedly the results will be somewhat above average, because the persons queried are among the most successful farmers. This intelligent group is, however, exactly the one with which the Extension education program works most effectively.

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.

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.

Specialist Numbers Decline

Preparation of adequate news and radio copy by the extension editor became increasingly difficult as the year neared its end, on account of a smaller number of specialists in the state office.

During the year or so, the service lost four specialists, all of whom were important sources of Extension education through the news service and its radio and bulletin avenues.

Mrs. Mary S. Buol, the state nutrition specialist, died during the summer. The extension forester, Gilbert B. Doll, joined the Forest Service. C. W. Hodgson, range management specialist, became a Nevada county extension agent, and Louis Titus, part-time extension engineer, is now devoting his entire time to resident teaching.

But three regular specialists, not including those whose duties are primarily administrative, remain on the state staff.

Originating Stories More Difficult

Increasing responsibility for originating news stories and for obtaining authorization for them, usually within the organization, but sometimes without, has fallen to the extension editor.

The amount of news, radio and bulletin copy has been pretty well maintained but has required considerable educational planning and organization.

Editor Becomes "Forester"

With the resignation of the Extension Forester to go into service with the U. S. Forest Service, the extension editor re-inherited the handling of arrangements for the distribution of small forest trees to the farmers and ranchers of the state.

It was felt that no great effort should be made this year to push planting of the trees unless sufficient surplus labor was available. As a result of the lack of time, as well as the lack of promotion, the planting of trees fell to the lowest level since 1933. A total of 3,575 were set out in 1943.

The tree planting program, which so far has resulted in setting out 125,720 trees, is merely being kept going during the war, ready for revival after it and especially when an extension forester may be obtained.

Helps Army Air Base

The extension editor was able to be of some assistance to the officers of the Army Air Base by putting them in touch with people who might furnish them with small forest trees for planting on the base grounds in order to keep down the dust to protect delicate aviation instruments.

Additional trees may be available for planting at the air base through the extension next spring or through the Soil Conservation service, provided in both cases that a surplus is available.

Conferences are Stimulating

During the year the extension editor had stimulating conferences with a considerable number of extension and other people whose work is related to that of the editor.

During the visit of Miss Madge J. Reese, Field Agent for the Western States, to the State of Nevada, the extension editor spent about one-half day discussing with her matters of extension policy in a decidedly changing society and the organization and methods of the visual education section in Washington. Miss Reese also explained what is being done in other states which she had visited recently.

Washington Editor Helps

Lester Schlup, Chief, Division of Extension Information, spent two days at the State Office of Nevada, most of the time with the Extension Editor. Taking advantage of Mr. Schlup's visit to the state, he was introduced to Nevada's agriculture and Extension work on a trip through the western valleys.

The way in which the Nevada News Service operates was explained to Mr. Schlup, and he, in turn, explained the operations of the Extension office and Visual Education. Arrangements were made during the visit for further cooperation.

During the meeting of farmers and others to plan the 1944 wartime food production for this state, the extension editor conferred with E. A. Arneson, information man with the War Food Administration group from Washington. The philosophy and methods of promoting increased production were gone over.

Two information men from the Soil Conservation Service conferred with the Extension Editor during visits to Nevada.

In conference with Charles Jarrett, head of the Portland, Oregon office, the philosophy of the service was reviewed by both the extension editor and the extension soil conservationist.

The method of handling news primarily was taken up with Frank Harper.

Better Understanding Results

As a result of these conferences a better understanding of the cooperative arrangement by which all SCS information of a popular nature clears through the Extension Editor was facilitated.

During three days in San Francisco the extension editor renewed cordial relationships with department representatives, editors, and radio people and others.

Most of the time was spent with Ken Gapen of the USDA Radio Service, who directs Western Agriculture. The University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service is a very heavy contributor to this program which is broadcast through radio station KOH, Reno.

Repeated conferences were held with the newspaper editors of the state and the managers of radio stations.

Wartime Activity Reports Discontinued

In 1942 the Extension Editor was assigned the task of reviewing the wartime activities of the Extension Service each month for the Federal office.

This continued for a considerable portion of a year, but it was found to be entirely repititious and to require an increasing amount of time, not only on the part of the Extension Editor but by state specialists.

Accordingly a request was made to reduce the number of such reports to one a quarter, but this appeared in Washington not to be feasible. As a result, this piece of work has not been continued during the year because of lack of time.

An additional piece of printing handled during the year included the localizing of a considerable number of farm labor posters, which were displayed throughout the state during the campaign to enlist local help.

RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

MARCH 19, 1943

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SUGGESTIONS FOR VICTORY GARDENS

If you've been a gardener, you undoubtedly have suggestions, based on your own experience, which will help Victory gardeners this year. The Gazette will be pleased to have you send in your practical suggestions for publication in the Nevada Gardener. One dollar's worth of war stamps will be sent to the gardener whose suggestions are published. Write down your own helpful suggestions and send or bring them to the Reno Evening Gazette office.

Water Rates Favor Gardeners

Special Concession Planned by City

RENO, March 19. —Victory gardening is gaining many recruits throughout Elko county, with veterans and eophytes alike preparing for actual planting. Gardens are in the study stage now, although the "early birds" have turned earth preparatory to planting. The city dads of Elko are going to make special concessions to gardeners on their water rates. They plan to make a thirty per cent reduction in excess charges, and the garden is at least ten by ten feet.

Estimates now are to the effect that there will be at least three times as many gardens grown in Elko county in 1943 than in 1942. All districts contacted by the city bureau indicate that they are planning to enlarge their usual gardens this year.

The Victory Garden campaign in Elko county is under the direction of the county garden committee, which is a sub-committee of the county nutrition council. The committee is headed by Mrs. Maude Johnson of Lee. She is well known for her excellent vegetable gardens which she raises.

The chairman is Miss Delphina Dechea, Elko vocational home economics leader and Secretary L. Larsen, Elko vocational agricultural teacher.

Elko has a garden committee composed of Mrs. Charles Smith,

Suggestions Given On Victory Gardens

Careful Planning Is Important Point

With the planting season nearly here, Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service this week made five suggestions to Victory garden committees of the county nutritional councils.

These early spring activities, she said, will go a long way toward making a successful garden at a time when every bit of food is needed in the war effort.

1. Plan the garden on paper to meet the needs of the family and make the best use of the available space. Green and yellow vegetables are being emphasized because of their high vitamin content.

2. Purchase seed now, if you have not already done so. Be sure to select varieties which are suited to the conditions in your locality. Buy just enough; there is no seed to waste.

3. Put your garden tools in condition. Buy only what is absolutely necessary, since the output has been decidedly reduced to conserve metal.

4. If you are planting in flats, get them ready, prepare the soil, and plant the seed.

5. Get your coldframes ready and plant in them as soon as the weather is right.

A Victory garden, wherever it is possible, is an important contribution to the war effort, the extension worker pointed out. Home grown vegetables are especially important this year to compensate for the rationing of canned vegetables and fruits.

chairman; Mrs. Prella Calligan, Mrs. Florence McCuiston, and Mrs. Artie Truett.

Mark Menke, county extension agent, has prepared a revised seed list suitable for this area. Classes on vegetable gardening will be conducted for those interested. Some of the tentative topics to be studied will be suitable seeds, planning a vegetable garden, starting plants, preparing the seed beds, proper cultural practices, controlling diseases and pests, harvesting, storing, and dehydration of vegetables.

These classes started at the high school Thursday evening, March 18, at 7:30 o'clock.

Diary of a Gardener

Being the Helpful and Amusing Day to Day Experiences of a Nevada Gardener

SUNDAY, March 7.—All of my neighbors seem to have gotten a head start on me in the preparation of their gardens. The neighbor to the left has his garden space all spaded while the neighbor to the right is hard at work. He is spading according to rule, sinking his spade straight down into the earth and carefully turning over heaping spadefuls. That system doesn't seem to work out so well for me. I try to put the spade straight down but it always slopes away.

Unlike my neighbor to the right, my garden seems to grow more rocks than anything else. I spaded this same spot last year and got enough rocks out to build a fence but they all seem to be back again. I ran into one clay spot this morning but I mixed some sand and compost with it and believe it will work out all right. This yard of mine was filled in some years ago with loads of dirt advertised as nice sandy loam with no rocks. But the rocks are there just the same.

I'm rather sorry I didn't have a nice load of manure to put on my plot this year although I spaded some in last year. However, I believe thorough soil preparation does not mean the use of a lot of plant foods. It is the mechanical handling of the soil that really counts with the plant foods coming later especially after the soil has been impoverished by successive plantings. The garden books tell me the condition of the soil must be right before a normal moisture-content is established, and the plant can therefore take care of the additional plant foods which are incorporated in the soil.

MONDAY, March 8.—I think I'll try out the double row system in my garden this year. I mean as soon as I get it spaded. The weather stopped me yesterday. The furrow system goes best for the tall crops but for the smaller vegetables, it says in the book, the double row is best. I used single rows last year but most of my garden was taken up by the little ditches rather than in good, growing area. The double row is made by setting up a guide line and opening a furrow, throwing the

dirt all to one side. Then you measure off thirty inches, opening another furrow, this time throwing the soil toward the first furrow. This completes one bed; then go ahead and do it again. You plant on the two shoulders of the beds and when you irrigate, one stream of water takes care of two rows of vegetables. Simple isn't it but that straight line business never works out for me. My rows of vegetables waver and turn in such a snake-like manner that I'm quite ashamed. That is, I'm ashamed until my vegetables turn out bigger and better than my neighbor's whose rows are as straight as a string, he said hopefully.

TUESDAY, March 9—I planted some Swiss chard in a corner of the garden today mainly because the directions on the back of the seed envelope say to plant them as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Wonder if those fellows who write all the directions for planting ever saw a winter like we had this year? If I followed the book I could have planted the chard in January. I never grew chard before but it interests me because the directions term it the "twofold" vegetable. It says the midribs may be cooked as a substitute for asparagus and the green leafy part is similar to spinach. That isn't the way it comes from the store. My rad-

(Turn to page 7)

Rabbits Snooping About War Gardens Will be Targets

DES MOINES, Iowa, (AP)—Rabbits found near Victory Gardens may be shot on suspicion, if a bill now before the Iowa house goes through.

The measure provides that no hunting licenses be required "to snare, trap or shoot rabbits found in the immediate vicinity of a garden plot." It was explained that victory gardens are needed to supplement food supplies and "rabbits are very harmful thereto."

Waive Ration Stamps on Seed

OPA Administrator Announces Ruling

Neither point ration stamps or certificates are now necessary for the purchase of peas, beans, and lentils for seed, Leo F. Schmitt, state director of the Nevada district office of price administration has announced.

To encourage victory gardens and farmers to take full advantage of the planting season was the principal reason given for the exemption which was worked out with the department of agriculture, Schmitt said.

Purchase of the bean, pea and lentil seed shall be confined to that which is marked or labeled in accordance with any applicable federal or state seed law, or in accordance with standards stated in the federal law without the surrender of ration stamps. The vegetable seeds must be planted and not used for food, it was pointed out. If they are acquired for food, ration stamps or certificates must be surrendered.

The amendment for exempting the seeds from the processed foods rationing regulations was made to ration order No. 13 and further provides that beans, peas and lentils unfit for human consumption and normally used for animal feeding, because not more than ten per cent are sound or free from insect or other infections, may also be acquired point free and used for any purpose.

Home Gardening Stressed by OPA

Canning Sugar to Be Important Item

War ration points to be exchanged for canning sugar will give the home canner approximately four times as much canned food as could be purchased from a store for the same number of points. This statement was made today by Leo F. Schmitt, state director of the Nevada district office of price administration, in pointing out the importance of careful cultivation and utilization of home-grown vegetables and fruit.

Official announcement of the exact amount of sugar points to be allowed has not been made, but forerunners of the OPA home-canning policy for 1943 indicate that it will be liberal, Schmitt said. A careful canvass of opinion from every state was made by OPA before formulating the policy, he said.

In addition to saving stamps and money by home-canning of vegetables and fruits, home gardens will be big contributions to the national food situation, the OPA director declared.

Surveys on home gardening in Reno prove that fresh carrots and beets may be kept in the ground for use throughout the winter by covering the plants in the late fall with grass clippings, stalks or leaves and then placing four to six inches of dirt on top, it was pointed out by the OPA official. The stalks or clippings form a

The Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook

Written by Mark W. Menke of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, the Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook is designed for beginners. So great has been the demand for this handbook that the supply has been temporarily exhausted and the extension service has graciously permitted the Reno Evening Gazette to reprint important chapters of the handbook. For the following eight weeks, the most important chapters will appear on this page, the typography and makeup being so arranged that these chapters may be clipped and pasted in a notebook for reference during the garden season.

Many books have been written about vegetable gardening. This chapter will make only a few suggestions in regard to home vegetable gardens in Nevada. It is written to cover the most important matters which an amateur may need to know in a region where growing seasons are often quite short.

AN ADEQUATE, HOME GARDEN . . .

Vegetables are important "protective" foods because of their vitamin and mineral content. They also do much to make family meals interesting and attractive. It is important, therefore, to have an ample supply of vegetables for both summer and winter use.

To have an adequate, year-around supply of vegetables, it is advisable to include at least the following varieties in the home garden—four kinds of green-leaf vegetables, three kinds of roots, two pod vegetables, and four miscellaneous vegetables, including tomatoes wherever they can be grown.

Selections may be made from the list given below, to meet family taste and local growing conditions. Many additional kinds may be grown.

Green-leaf	Root	Pod	Miscellaneous
Bee ops	Beets	Bush beans	Asparagus
Cabbage	Carrots	Pole beans	Cauliflower
Endive	Onions	Lima Beans	Sweet corn
Kale	Parsnips	Soy beans	Cucumbers
Lettuce	Radishes	Peas	Peppers
Mustard	Rutabagas	Lentils	Squash
Spinach	Turnips		Tomatoes
Swiss chard			

LONG-SEASON VEGETABLES . . .

Several vegetables require a long season in which to develop; they are started in flats, coldframes, or hotbeds, and set out when the plans are established. This method will bring them into production a month to six weeks earlier than when they are sown out of doors. Those marked * are frost resistant and can be set out while the weather still is quite cool.

Kind	Height (Inches)	Maturity Dates	Depth to Cover the Seeds
Broccoli*	10-16	65 to 100 days	¼ to ½ inch
Cabbage*	10-15	65 to 125 days	¼ to ½ inch
Cauliflower*	10-15	90 to 150 days	¼ to ½ inch
Celery*	8-12	115 to 150 days	¼ to ½ inch
Egg plant	8-12	90 to 125 days	¼ to ½ inch
Peppers	8-12	70 to 90 days	¼ to ½ inch
Tomatoes	12-30	100 to 150 days	¼ to ½ inch

The minimum maturity dates given indicate the length of time required for maturation after the plants are set in the garden. At elevations below 5,000 feet, and in favorable seasons, some fruit may ripen in a shorter period.

These plants usually can be purchased from commercial growers at reasonable prices or started in hotbeds, window boxes, or flats in early spring.

(Turn to page 7)

"dead air" space for the protected root crops.

Parsnips are sweeter after they have been frozen and therefore may stay in the ground unprotected all winter.



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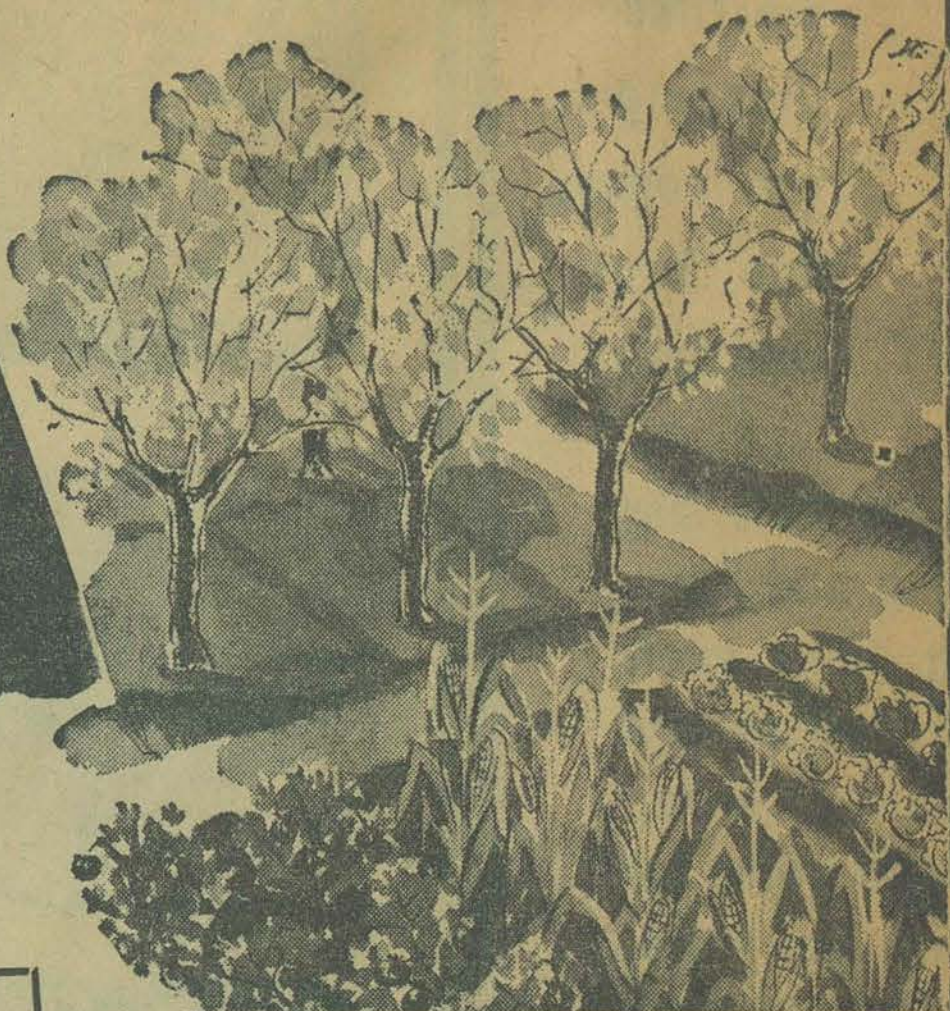
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RENO EVENING GAZETTE

MARCH 26, 1943

New Vegetables To Be Available

Higher Prices Seen for Nevada

Fewer vegetables from other states probably will be available in Nevada markets this year and prices likely will be higher

This is the word brought back to Nevada this week by L. E. Cline of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service from a meeting in San Francisco of California, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington commercial vegetable growers.

Acreages will be reduced and practically all costs of production and marketing will go up, the vegetable growers reported, according to Cline.

Ceiling prices for 1943, the growers indicated, will need to be considerably advanced to offer inducement for production.

They also pointed out that the shortage of labor and of transportation are significant hazards in vegetable production this year and may curtail crops as well as increase costs.

Since much of Nevada's vegetable supply comes from nearby states, Cline pointed out that Nevada consumers should protect themselves against a possible shortage by planting home gardens wherever possible and by increasing commercial acreages in the irrigated valley especially those adjacent military camps and mining districts.

"There is every assurance," he said, "that ready sale at good prices awaits anyone who will grow commercial vegetables this year in Nevada."

Seed Planning Is Important

Before planning a Victory garden this spring study the varieties it is possible to grow in your locality. Then choose the ones with the greatest vitamin ratings or with the most energy value.

The greatest shortages, this summer, are expected to be in perishable things, because shipping space is curtailed. Victory gardens are an ideal source of these vitamin and high-energy-content foods.

That is why the United States department of agriculture recommends that every Victory garden contain such green, leafy foods as leaf lettuce, cabbage, spinach, chard, collards, kale and turnip greens.

Tomatoes, too, are in the front rank list, and are easy to can. Beets, carrots and onions are stored easily.

Avoid Waste In Planting

Most Victory garden seeds must be sown by hand. Unless a row is more than fifty feet long it does not pay to use a mechanical seeder even where one is available.

Sowing small seeds by hand is simple—just tear a corner off the packet, and hold it so one finger can tap, tap, tap and shake the seeds out to fall in the drill.

But unless this simple feat is performed with care and skill, half of your seed may be wasted by sowing too thickly. Seed is not too plentiful in these war times, and it will pay you well to take great care to avoid wasting it.

The quickest annual flower to bloom is leptosyne stillmanii, which will bear flowers in five weeks from seed. The plant grows eighteen inches tall and the flowers are yellow daisies, borne for a long season.

Modern plant foods are quick acting and are available to plants before the weather warms up. Well fed in the beginning, plants will soon become sturdy enough to forage more effectively for themselves.

Elko Gardeners Enthusiastic About Program

281 Announce Victory Gardens Will be Planted

ELKO, March 25—A survey made by block leaders of Elko show that 281 Victory gardens will be planted in this city this spring, unless "would-be" gardeners weaken before they get their "crops" in.

Enthusiasm is running high here at the present time, with classes being conducted for beginners through the extension service. The first class was held last week and husband and wives were present to learn how gardens should be planned and planted.

Miss Helen Tremewan, county agent, opened the meeting and gave an outline of the block leaders' work and of the large number planning gardens. She told those present that some Elko residents had land which could be prepared for gardens and that in some instances neighbors intended to work large plots together.

LaDell Larson, vocational training teacher of the high school, opened the instruction by telling the need of planting a garden this year. "We have always taken our food for granted," he said. "We never questioned the possibility that food might be short. However, we are faced with that definite possibility now. Have you ever thought what would happen to communities like Elko if trucks and trains suddenly stopped bringing in the necessities of life?"

Mark Menke, county agent, answered many questions concerning planning and planting, also the care of gardens against insects and the amount of water which should be used. The city has already announced that it will cooperate with lower water rates for those desiring to raise gardens.

It was determined that each person should make a drawing of his plot for the next meeting, that he should mark the directions upon it and determine what he intends to raise. After that the experts will tell each person where to plant the various vegetables and the amount of seed needed

Carson Plans Gardens Also

CARSON, Nev., March 26.—A ten-weeks' course in production, conservation, and processing of foods will get under way here soon at the high school to assist local Victory gardeners and homemakers.

Members of the school board have offered the facilities of the high school for the course, and the instructors will include L. W. Little, gardening, and Mrs. Olive McCracken, home canning and food preserving.

Special water rates have been planned for Carson gardeners based on the increase in water used over a like period last year.

THESE VEGETABLES HAVE SHORT HARVEST

Sow only what you will eat while harvest lasts, then follow with another sowing, to keep the supply continuous.

Crop	Harvest Lasts
Beans	4 weeks
Beets	6 weeks
Carrots	8 weeks
Cucumbers	4 weeks
Endive	6 weeks
Lettuce	6 weeks
Kohlrabi	3 weeks
Turnips	2 weeks
Spinach	2 weeks
Sweet corn	10 days
Onion sets	4 weeks
Peas	2 weeks
Radish, early	1 week
Radish, midseason	2 weeks
Radish, winter	6 weeks

All legumes, including lupins and sweetpeas as well as garden peas, do better when inoculated with one of the preparations which help them secrete nitrogen from the soil.

Diary of a Gardener

Being the Helpful and Amusing Day to Day Experiences of a Nevada Gardener

SUNDAY, March 14—Here it is another Sunday, known in some parts as the Gardener's delight but not here where the Washoe zephyr sweeps down from snow-clad mountains to make a lot of ambition out of a fellow who still has to get his garden spaded.

I'm convinced from reading the garden pages in the newspapers they are egging us amateurs on too far. I'll admit that a garden large enough to supply all the vegetables we need throughout the summer and far into the winter would be a wonderful thing. Gardening requires a lot of work and if I could handle an area large enough to supply everything we need, I'd be in the garden business selling green onions at three for a quarter or whatever is the current price. Incidentally, I pulled some green onions for the Sunday dinner table today right from my very own garden. It happens, though, they were onions I missed pulling last fall but they poked their noses through the ground to show me they didn't mind. They were as tender and delicious as if I had done it on purpose. It all goes to show Mother Nature will help out even us beginners in the garden business. You see if my ambition had held out and I had spaded the garden earlier like everybody else has, I would have missed that extra ration. Too much wind, so I'll hang the shovel up for another day.

MONDAY, March 15—Ah, the weather. One nice thing about spring in Reno is that you can take time off from the garden to do something else. But it had better be in connection with the garden such as scraping the handle of a garden tool to make it smooth and then slapping a coat of enamel on it to protect it from the weather. I'm the kind of gardener who likes to leave his tools outdoors where I can lay a hand on them when the spirit moves me. If they are placed in their proper place in the basement by the time I go to get them I've lost my ambition.

TUESDAY, March 16—I noted the healthy progress of my garlic when I took a look from over the fence. I was over the fence to keep out of the mud. Its up three or four inches now and by fall I should have enough to take

me through the winter. I'm not a fellow who wants just a hint of garlic in my food. I want enough so people keep from the windward side of me for days. I haven't found garlic much trouble. I steal some from the cupboard, separate the cloves and stick them in the ground. When fall comes I walk around on top of them to break the stalks so Mr. Garlic will put some effort into growing fat instead of exerting all his energy into trying to grow tall. The proper way to grow garlic, they tell me, is to plant the seed in the fall and transplant in the spring. I never tried it but I may this year. Thus far I haven't noted any garlic seed in those fancy packages at the seed stores. Probably have to grow my own.

WEDNESDAY, March 17—Swell growing weather, I don't think. Read up in the pamphlet Uncle Sam sent me from Washington on how to grow garlic but he didn't say anything about walking on the garlic bed. The trouble with the experts is they assume us little fellows know a lot more than we do about gardening and all they have to do is give us some hints like Uncle Sam did in his book on how to braid the garlic stalks so you'll have a fancy string to hang in the basement. I've tried it but it didn't work. I should spend my time braiding the hair of a bunch of garlic. I want them to eat, not to be pretty.

THURSDAY, March 18—The snow hangs on but what care I. I have a tin can in the basement window that has onions in it about four inches tall. They'll be transplanted when they get somewhat bigger. I planted the seed quite some time ago. No expert ever told me that an onion grown from seed comes out of the soil double like a hairpin and later straightens up with a tiny piece of the seed still hanging on to the top end. What a gal Mother Nature is, grows onions upside down.

FRIDAY, March 19—I'm a lit-cracked about growing onions. Maybe it's because they seem so easy to grow. You put some onion sets in the ground and in a short time they are sprouting, like those I planted in the corner reserved for tomatoes. The spad-

(Continued on Page 7)

Dairy of a Gardener Relates Experiences

(Continued from Page 6)

ing of the big bed is about completed. The young son got busy, without any coaxing or ordering. He probably wants to use the last of this month's A gas tonight. Did I say "big bed." It's about ten by fifteen feet. Not big to you but it's big enough for me. I can't see much sense in a garden so big it can't handle it.

SATURDAY, March 20—Saturday's no day for gardening as far as I'm concerned unless I can convince the boss I should have Saturday afternoon off so I can help produce more food to aid the war effort. The amount I'll produce won't be much but you can bet there'll be some onions. The guy must be nuts about onions. My friend on the corner gave me a handful of onions, all about the size of a lead pencil, with the tops clipped off a little ways and the roots still on. You stick them in the ground and in the fall you have big, red onions.

MONDAY, March 22—I've got the "garden rheumatism" today, that old ailment caused by making muscles work that haven't done anything all winter except climb in and out of easy chairs. Oh well, anything for the war effort. No garden work today. Met a man and talked him out of a dollar minted in Carson. Seems as though there's a lot of them floating around now since the treasury dug up a sack full that has been stored away for years. I know it hasn't anything to do with gardening but a fellow's entitled to a little relaxation. I can't garden all the time. Daffodils are in bloom, at least one of them. Those in the window box gave up the ghost. Imagine it's because I made the window box too small for almost anything except geraniums.

A friend of mine who smirkingly told me the other day radishes and spinach are up already, sadly informed me today the cutworms had gotten most of them. He said the cut worms were unusually vicious and if so, they'll need some real battling on the part of the home gardener to control.

SUNDAY, March 21—Made some progress today. Got my main vegetable bed all smoothed over and planted some more chard. Got some planted a week or so ago but where I put it apparently didn't please her because, says she, that's where the petunias go. "Into every life must come some flowers," she announced. Honest, she talks that way. Read in a paper in one column about a dozen or so different kinds of vegetables being enough for a family and in the next column it says there should be at least twenty-five. I'll bet that guy can't name twenty-five vegetables, off-hand, let alone grow them. I have a deal on to trade tomato plants for beans with one friend and corn with another so I can cross those vegetables off the list. I expect trades like that will solve the variety problem.

TUESDAY, March 23—Too nice a day to let a little thing like an aching joint delay the garden work. Planted beets and carrots and some more radishes. Last year tried planting carrots and radishes together but I didn't think it worked so well because when I pulled the radishes they dislodged the just-starting carrots. Found to my surprise that water will not run up hill. Nice little ditches I put in run up and down in opposite directions. Should have figured

on that before I put in the seed. Got out the hose so the ground would be a little moister for planting.

WEDNESDAY, March 24—Rhubarb is sprouting nicely. Its about the nicest vegetable or fruit in the garden. Wants nothing but to be left alone. All you have to do is buy a root or two from the seed store and you'll have all you can eat. Chives are sprouting very well. Use them for a border and their blossoms make them quite attractive to say nothing about how the green sprouts taste in soup, cottage cheese and salad. Tried growing them from seed but had no luck so finally found a cluster in a grocery store and set them out one by one.

GARDEN SPECIALS

**Plant That Victory Garden Now!
A Complete Assortment of Seeds
and Plants and Lawn Seed.**

Fresh vegetables will not be available in unlimited quantities at the neighborhood stores. Labor to produce these vegetables is short and transportation facilities are already over-burdened with more essential war materials. It therefore becomes the patriotic duty of every family to produce enough fresh vegetables for their own use if they can possibly do so. Each family should grow the vegetables the family will eat during the summer and can or store enough for next winter.

Specials!

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Spirea Van Houti	Snowball	
Barberry	Flowering Peach	
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By the lot or acre. New tractor for efficient work.
Farm plowing at special prices.
Manure—60c per sack; \$2.00 per cu. yard.
Loam, no rocks or weed seed—\$8.00 per 5 yd. load.

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Back Breaking Work Avoided

Victory gardeners who want good crops with the least work will plant their vegetables in straight rows, spaced far enough apart to enable cultivation to be done with a hoe or wheel hoe, with the gardener standing up.

This is the modern, American way. Gardeners who learned their technique in Europe often broadcast vegetable seeds in beds, with paths between the beds. Then they stand in the paths, bend over, and pull up weeds by hand. This is the practice which started the idea that gardening is backbreaking work.

The bed method has been obsolete for many years in America. In a well planned garden the work can be as light as housework, with no job to be done which is any greater strain than sweeping.

Such a garden requires careful planning to make the rows straight and parallel, so that a cultivator can be quickly run down the aisle between the rows, destroying all weeds and breaking the crust of the soil in a few minutes.

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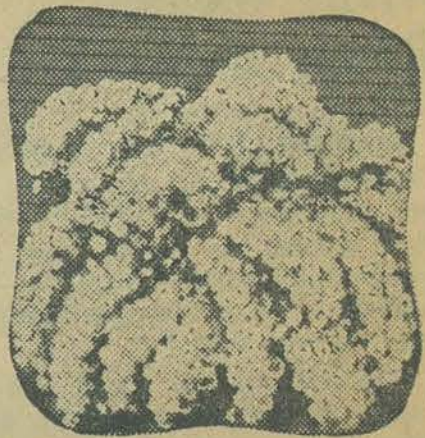
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Large, healthy, fresh plants—Make your house a real home!

These will add substantially to the beauty of your home THIS YEAR! Dainty white spiraea, beautiful golden forsythia, and other favorites. Time-proved quality.

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Five self sharpening blades, smooth running ball bearings 14-inch cutters. **\$5²⁵**

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Favorite Kentucky Blue Grass. For reseeding and replanting bare spots, as well as new lawns.

3-pound bag **\$7⁰⁵**

Corn, Beans, Peas

Garden Master quality, planting directions inclosed. Early Alameda corn, Kentucky Wonder beans and Telephone peas.

1/2-lb. Pkg. **19¢**

GROW FOOD!



IT'S EASY with Garden Master seeds, tested for germination and purity. Sears famous seeds and plants give your garden a head start, big well-filled packages save you money. Wide choice of varieties.

10c package
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25-FOOT GARDEN HOSE

Victory Standard single braid cotton cord . . . with black rubber cover. 5/8-inch coupling.

\$7⁷⁹ 50 ft. hose . . . **\$3.⁴⁸**



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RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

APRIL 2, 1943

Garden Supplies Held Sufficient

Care Necessary To Make Them Last

With careful use of seed and fertilizer, home-food-growing recruits will have enough supplies to plant our twenty million victory gardens.

But officials of the U. S. department of agriculture emphasize that we do need to make the most of our vegetable seed. They suggest three ways we can help make seed go farther. Don't indulge in careless sowing. Don't use any seed on soil too poor to produce vegetables. And don't neglect the garden once you get it planted.

The department officials say be especially careful with onion, beet, and carrot seeds. These vegetables are good sources of healthful food elements, and the demand for seed is sure to prove heavy.

To help you grow more home food, the war production board and the U. S. department of agriculture have approved a special victory garden fertilizer. Dealers throughout the country have it. It is made up of three per cent nitrogen, eight per cent phosphoric acid, and seven per cent potash, and comes in packages of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds. You'll find it labeled "for food production only," and sold under a ceiling price established by OPA.

The supply of fertilizer, like the supply of seed, is on a wartime basis. There's none to waste. Estimate your needs carefully. Buy only enough to meet those needs. And make good use of the fertilizer you buy.

With regard to insecticides, the department men figure we will have enough if the supplies of insecticides get the same careful use recommended for seed and fertilizer.

They say, too, we need have no trouble getting the tools to do the job. The tools needed for a small garden are very simple—a spade or spading fork, a steel rake, a common hoe, a couple of stakes, and a strong cord.

Diary of a Gardener

Being the Helpful and Amusing Day to Day Experiences of a Nevada Gardener

THURSDAY, March 25.—She told me today it's time to plant the turnips but that's something I didn't plan for my garden. My chart's been drawn, the garden laid out and to change it now would disrupt everything. Besides turnips are not such hot eating anyway, as far as I am concerned. I appreciate the cooperation, of course, but after all, every project must have a directing head and one who can say no.

FRIDAY, March 26. — Well, I planted the turnips today and they should do very well because they got the choicest part of the garden. Turnips, you know, are very fine creamed, mashed and in soups and besides they are good for you. You never can tell what you are going to have to learn to eat before this war's over. These last few warm, sunshiny days have made the lettuce grow very lustily, so fast in fact that as soon as I feel better I'll have to thin it out.

SATURDAY, March 27. — I still insist Saturday afternoon is no time for gardening. And so there was no work done this day. Went into a seed store for a five-cent packet of parsley to be planted in a corner of the garden. I have a hunch the butcher won't be so generous with that green, iron-filled leaf this year. We have to say "mister" to ours as it is. Anyway, the seed man gave me two packages of flower seeds for nothing so I did very well on my five-cent purchase. I did take a look at the garden this evening and cast a jaundiced eye at the holes in the hollyhock leaves, certain sign of cutworms. Ho, hum, must do something about it.

SUNDAY, March 28. — Too much sunshine today and about the best I could do was sit in the sun and cogitate about widening the strip along the choke-cherries. Cogitate is a garden word meaning to sit in the sun. I have about a dozen flourishing choke-cherry bushes or trees.

They came from the hills and were transplanted along the edge of the yard in holes in which many well-soaked old leaves from the choke-cherry had been placed. The idea is to make them feel at home, I guess. Anyway, they do well and the berries please the birds even if I haven't had enough of them for a couple of jars of jelly, a very rare dish. Transplanted several clumps of chives into tin cans to give away to some friends. Chives like to be separated every three or four years so must thin mine out.

I enjoyed watching Her putter around some of the foundation bushes whilst I leaned back and gave helpful advice. She worked some of that fertilizer one of the stores quaintly labels "Moo" into the ground to give the bushes something additional for their diet. It's good for the gals to get out in the sunshine and doesn't hurt the garden, either.

MONDAY, March 29.—Brisk winds visited our fair city today and the usual flurries of snow followed so garden work was out. That's three days in a row no shovel has sullied my hands. I gave the strawberry plant I have potted in a basement window a vitamin pill in the hopes it would spur it on to bigger and better things. The plant is a fancy fellow which is supposed to grow big and bushy and produce plenty of luscious berries. It doesn't have runners either said the guy who took too much of my money for it.

TUESDAY, March 30.— Things looked brighter today with the radishes poking through the ground and the sun trying to get back to normal. Looked over the apricot and peach blos-

soms to see if I could determine what the frost did the last few nights but couldn't tell. Probably know when the crop I expect doesn't show up. Plenty of bees buzzing around which will insure fruit if the frost doesn't get there first. The blossoms have to be visited by a bee and the pollen transferred to another blossom via the bee's legs if fruit is to be produced, they tell me.

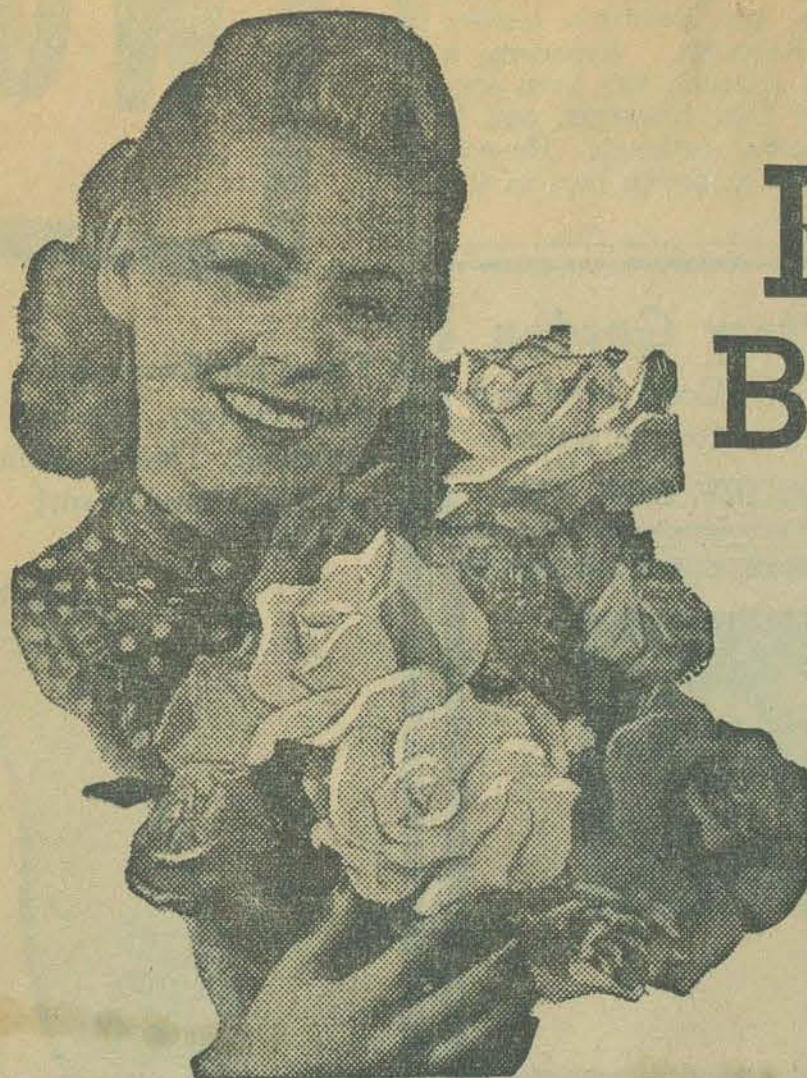
WEDNESDAY, March 31. — Looked hopefully at the bed in the cold frame where the tomato seed has been planted but nothing doing so far. Worried a little because part of the seed I planted is what I grew myself and this home-grown seed business is rather tricky. The best advice I can get is to throw away your neighbor's home-grown seed as well as your own if you want best results. The chances are, the book says, the growth from such seed won't be so hot. Onion seeds that I planted and which I grew myself came up very nicely and as far as I can tell, every seed sprouted. It's a peculiar business, this gardening.

A Weekly Page of
Helpful Suggestions For
Farmers

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Victory
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RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

April 9, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

APRIL 16, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

APRIL 23, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

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RENO EVENING GAZETTE

MAY 7, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

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RENO EVENING GAZETTE

MAY 14, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY VICTORY GARDEN

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

MAY 21, 1943

RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

MAY 28, 1943

Annual Report

Exhibit 13

NEVADA

DEFENSE NEWS LETTER



E. P. CARVILLE
Governor

NEVADA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE
Heroes Memorial Building
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

HUGH A. SHAMBERGER
State Director

INFORMATIONAL LETTER NO. 51

JUNE 23rd, 1943

FOOD PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION RESULTS

by

Mary Stilwell Buol, Ch.
State Nutrition Council

Telegraphic reports received on June 18 from the Agricultural Extension Agents throughout the State, in answer to a request from the War Food Administration, indicate that Nevada farm and urban Victory Gardeners are doing everything possible to increase the production of food in order to overcome the weather handicaps suffered throughout the nation. A weighted estimate from all sections of the state gives 3150 farm and ranches having Victory Gardens. Reports from urban areas are not complete as yet but information received from the Block Leaders survey indicate that there are approximately 15000 Victory Gardens in our communities which would make a total of over 18,000 for both urban and rural areas.

Washoe County reports that every farm in the county, from which a signed farm plan has been received this year, has a farm garden. There is also a remarkable increase in urban gardens, and a very substantial increase in commercial vegetable production. The evening garden classes carried on by the Vocation Education Department have been very popular and helpful.

Churchill County had a 95 percent adoption in their spring Victory Garden drive. Their latest report shows generally good garden conditions, despite some frost damage that was followed by replanting of tender vegetables wherever necessary. Volunteer neighborhood garden advisors have been appointed in the different sections of Fallon community to assist town gardeners with their production problems.

In Lyon County the growing season was approximately three weeks late because of frost and continued cold weather. There has been an all out effort to compensate for this delay through replanting farm and urban Victory Gardens wherever feasible.

Douglas and Ormsby Counties, where home food production has always been high, report a 20 percent increase in farm gardens and a 60 percent increase in urban gardens over 1941 pre-war production. Carson City, the state capital, is giving an outstanding example of intensive effort.

In Elko County practically 100 percent of family ranches have Victory Gardens, and there is a widespread increase in urban areas, with several urban groups putting in sizeable garden acreage out in the county where additional land and water are available.

In White Pine County, Eureka and Lander Counties there was heavy frost damage, but replanting was started immediately and is now completed.

Lincoln County reports that acreage in gardens has been greatly increased over previous years, and that despite the late season and considerable frost damage during May, warm weather should result in normal production.

In Clark County there was no frost damage to Victory Gardens, but this season's production will be short of expectation due to a late start and the inexperience of newcomers with Nevada conditions. To compensate plans are already under way for intensive all year Victory Garden production.

The people of the state are now realizing the seriousness of the food situation and every effort is being made to secure all possible garden production through replanting and inter-planting of rapidly growing and frost resisting crops, such as Swiss chard, New Zealand spinach, Cos lettuce, late cabbage, the root crops, squash, and in some areas corn and early varieties of tomatoes. The lengthening of the

A.W.V.S. (continued)

"All AWVS Units are busy with State-wide recruiting of WAACS, WAVES, SPARS, and MARINES. The Army, Navy and Marines supply all the publicity and direct all inquiries to the AWVS in various towns where leaflets and information is given out and the prospective recruit sent to one of the above offices. We are staffing a WAAC, WAVE and MARINE booth at the Post Office; every day in the week, from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon.

The AWVS points with pride to seven months of War Bond Sales, \$140,977. We have earned the expressed thanks of the United States Treasury Department. Our AWVS War Bond Saleswomen (110 in the Washoe Unit) have responded to every call to service.

"It can't be done" is a phrase unknown to Volunteer workers of the AWVS. Our women work together in whatever service A.W.V.S. undertakes to help provide freedom and security for other children yet to come."

REPORT ON STATE NURSE DEPUTY:

Mrs. Christie A. Thompson, State Nurse Deputy, State Council of Defense, has given me the following report:

"Progress has been made in securing names of local nurse deputies appointed by local EMS chiefs in 18 centers.

Material is being sent to each nurse deputy which will enable her to get a clear picture of her duties and responsibilities.

Mrs. Mildred Byers, Regional Nurse Deputy, Ninth Region, recently made her first official visit to this State. She addressed a meeting of the State Nurses' Association, at which she interpreted the Civilian Defense Organization to members of the State Nursing Council for War Service.

One local nurse deputy has already sent in a report covering her activities for the past three months. As soon as accounts are received from the other deputies, a compilation will be made. Undoubtedly some pertinent and valuable information concerning the nursing resources of the State will be brought together.

Student recruitment, findings of inactive nurses, and prospective home nursing students are being specifically mentioned in promoting cooperative war nursing programs.

We hope to hear something about the Nursing Unit of the War Man Power Commission when Miss Marguerite Pradere, president of the State Nurses' Association returns from Chicago where she is attending several meetings.

FOOD PRODUCTION, ETC., (continued)

growing season through the use of cold frames or frame gardens to guard against early frosts is also being widely advocated.

Mining and railroad communities are making a special effort to increase local production to compensate for the decrease in shipped-in produce due to transportation difficulties, decreased commercial supplies available from neighboring states, and the limitations placed upon the purchase of canned products by rationing regulations.

Food preservation is a vital part of the Victory Garden effort. To assist in the conservation of all possible food for fall and winter use twelve food preservation training schools have been held in nine counties of the state with an attendance of 109 persons pledged to carrying on similar instruction at community and neighborhood levels. Similar training schools will be held in the other sections of the State during the month of July.

The State and County Nutrition Councils and USDA War Boards are exerting every effort to secure pressure canner shipments to Nevada at the earliest possible dates. Farm Machinery Rationing Committees, with the assistance of advisory committees, composed of local women, are apportioning these pressure canners to localities where they will result in the greatest possible production of home canned food through joint use by neighborhood or community groups. Drying, brining, and bin and pit storage are being used as other means of assuring the preservation of food to protect the winter diet.

June 21, 1943

SCRAP RECORDS:

Another strong campaign to collect old records will be under way very soon by the American Legion Posts. Scrap records are needed badly in order that new records can be made. It's the shellac in your old records that makes them so vitally important to the record manufacturers. All but 5% of the world's raw shellac comes from India and obviously few shipments have been made for some time. Shellac is also a vital war material and the Government needs all existing stock piles and so the only way manufacturers can now obtain shellac, a basic material in the making of records is to reclaim it from old records.

By turning in your old records to your American Legion Post it means new records for our soldiers.

The Block Leaders can help if on their next visit they pass this information around. Why not contact the Commander of your American Legion Post and discuss this!

STATE CHILD CARE MEETING:

A well attended meeting of the State Child Care Committee was held in Reno, June 17th. Problems on Child Care throughout the State was discussed and it was pointed out that in each community where this problem is acute the Local Defense Council should set up a strong Child Care Committee. Such a committee should be representative of all the organizations in the community interested in this problem.

STATE CHILD CARE MEETING: (continued)

Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler, State Committee Representative from Hawthorne, gave a report on their activities there and state that plans are made to build a day nursery.

"Mrs. E. R. Harker, who recently attended the national congress of parents and teachers in Chicago, brought back a report on points of child care in wartime. Anne Treadwell, assistant chief of operations, women's and children's division of the regional manpo er commission, spoke on the women's place in the war and suggested means that problems of children in defense areas could be met.

Those attended the session included Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler, Mrs. George Springmeyer, Mrs. Christie Thompson, Mildred Brya, Anne Treadwell, Mrs. B. R. Addenbrooke, Mrs. E. E. Wittwer, Grace Semenza, Mrs. E. R. Harker, Ethel Hardy, Alvin Stortroen, Frank Brown, Gordon Day, Wallace White, A. G. Seeliger, Earl Wooster, Hugh A. Shanberger, director of the state council of defense, and Mrs. J. E. Reid, State chairman of the State Child Care Committee."

COMMENTS:

LINCOLN COUNTY - Louie Gardella, Chairman of the Lincoln County Defense Council since the very beginning has had to resign as he is being transferred to the Extension Service office in Yerington.

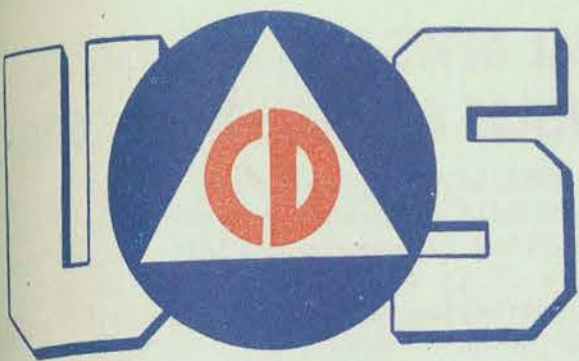
PIOCHE - Al Michelson has replaced Joe Cohen as Chairman of the Pioche Community Defense Council. Mr. Cohen resigned due to the fact that he is chairman of the selective service board and between that and running his store he felt that he was not able to put enough time into the defense council work. He will however be available for advice and council.

CALIENTE - The Caliente Community Defense Council headed by C. H. Huntington is doing a fine job under the direction of Phil Dolan, Commander, up to full strength. The community war services program under Mrs. Marie Duffin is working on the Child Care program as one of their major jobs.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY - Headquarters for the Humboldt County Defense Council have been established at the Calavada Auto Company operated by J. W. Schaefer of the defense council. Chairman Schaefer has prepared one of the most attractive defense offices in the State there. Miss Dorothy McNeer will be in charge of the office.

NYE COUNTY - The Nye County Defense Council is concentrating on the Forest & Range Fire Fighting Program according to Chairman Frank Bell and Defense Corps Commander Grant Welch. Mrs. Marie Burdick, Chief of the Block Leader Service has developed a splendid organization there that has been functioning on several important programs.

ESMERALDA COUNTY - Peter Breen, Chairman of the Esmeralda County Defense Council at Goldfield, has developed a complete council of defense organization.



NINTH CIVILIAN DEFENSE REGION

NEWS LETTER

1355 MARKET STREET * SAN FRANCISCO

VOL. 2 NO. 7

APRIL 15 1943



FERTILIZE WELL . . .

PREPARE GROUND THOROUGHLY

store windows. Class room teachers and pupils are starting seed flats in sunny south and west windows of school rooms, from which seedlings will be carried home and transplanted to cold frames or seed beds.

State and County Defense Councils and their subdivisions, the Nutrition Councils and Victory Garden Committees, are bending every effort to secure accurate information regarding present food supplies. Their aim is to coordinate action to meet the needs of deficiency areas through local effort, and the expansion of commercial production in adjacent agricultural areas.

During the past few weeks the Victory Garden Campaign has been extended to war industry mining areas and railroad communities, which are making a serious effort to produce at least their summer supply of green vegetables and as much more as possible. Many of those new areas are desert or mountain localities which must solve difficult soil and water problems and work out experimental planting of varieties suited to their special conditions.

NEW AREAS OPENED TO FOOD PRODUCTION

A Victory Garden committee has been organized in the Hawthorne-Gabbs Valley district of Mineral and Nye Counties, with representatives from the Naval Ammunition Depot, the new low-cost industrial housing community of Babbitt Court, and the old, rapidly growing desert county-seat of Hawthorne. Organization, guidance and specialist assistance was offered from the Agricultural Extension Service to this most recent addition to Victory Garden territory.

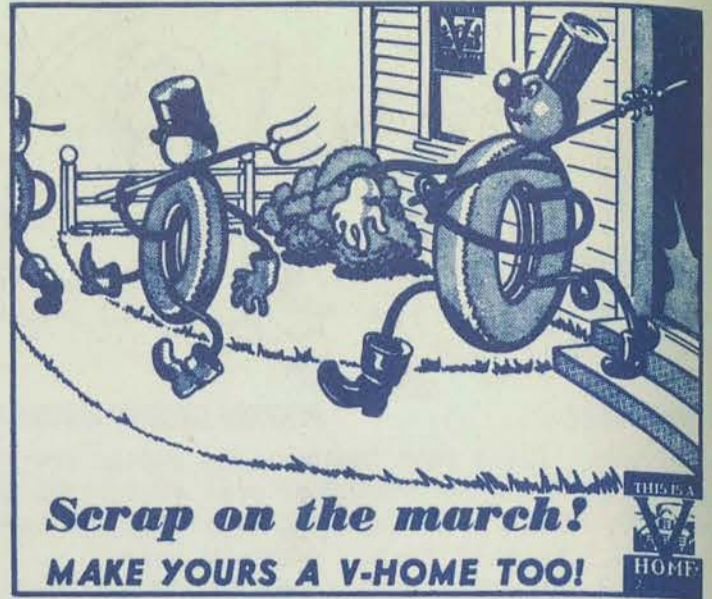
In Clark County, Paris Stewart of Las Vegas has been appointed chairman of the Victory Garden committee and reports that the number of gardens are rapidly increasing in the Las Vegas and Basic Magnesium areas. Boulder City and the adjacent trailer-town of McAllister are seriously studying ways of solving soil and water handicaps to see if it is possible to establish at least "Pocket Handkerchief" green-leaf vegetable plots.

In Elko County, the county-wide garden club has taken the lead in sponsoring the Victory Garden campaign. They have had much organization experience and as a result of their good plans the county is being covered in a thorough manner. In the community of Elko the Block Leaders are giving excellent service in contacting individual families, and securing for them assistance in solving their problems through evening classes, home visits of specialists, etc.

In White Pine County enthusiasm is running high, with excellent teamwork between the Victory Garden committee, Nutrition Council, Civilian Defense and the mining companies of this area. The town of Ely is bending every effort to catch up with McGill community which was a pioneer in the development of community gardening efforts.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has added its important influence to the Victory Garden movement through circularizing all its employees to urge active participation in family and community garden activities. A Victory Garden leaflet, founded on Nevada Agricultural Extension Service material, has been printed and 5,000 copies distributed by this company. Attractive posters placed on display emphasize the basic factors in successful food production and preservation.

Food preservation plans are well under way and are being handled as an integral part of the home food supply campaign in order that all Victory Garden surplus may be saved for winter use.



COOPERATION OF INDUSTRIAL FIRMS SECURED

If the San Jose Defense Council had a "V-Firm" award to give away, it would go to the Coca Cola Bottling Company. Since Pearl Harbor, this firm has been doing a thorough job of collecting tin cans from grocery stores all over Santa Clara County and delivering this scrap to the detinning plant at South San Francisco. Materials, in pounds, collected by this company are: scrap tin, 139,298; scrap metals, 195,297; scrap rubber, 16,337. From sale of tin and metal scrap, \$305.87 was given to the San Jose Defense Council emergency medical services fund. This fund also has received from the Nehi Bottling Company's salvage operations (pounds: scrap metal, 31,332; tin cans, 30,455) the sum of \$111.74.

As to the city's civilian defense emergency medical fund, which this year's scrap collections drive will increase, the committee "trusts that if this fund is never needed for civilian defense it will be used after the war to aid veterans of this war or their dependents in need."

Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Salvage for Victory Committee are Mrs. E. M. Saleeby and Mrs. Raymond Col. And this is significant, because women have had a leading role in the committee's operations: they manned San Jose's district salvage depots until a central depot was established.

Committee members personally paid for expenses such as were incurred for entertaining enlisted Army personnel who collected salvage. Special credit also goes to the Speakers Bureau of the San Jose Defense Council for making the community salvage-conscious.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

Victory vitamins keep young Nevadans growing

■ "Making America strong by making Americans stronger" is an old story to folks in Nevada. For the last 20 years they have been working together on this idea in the "keep growing" nutrition program for school children. Local leaders, school staffs, parents, and children have cooperated with home demonstration agents in carrying on these nutrition demonstrations in their communities. As a result, nearly 52,000 children in 13 of Nevada's 17 counties have grown sturdier. Recently, 86 percent of the school children were found to be in good nutritional condition as compared to only 56 percent in 1922, when the Extension Service launched this health crusade.

More milk, fruit, and vegetables in the children's diet has been the main battle cry of the campaign, and there has been a marked increase in the consumption of these health foods through better use of local supplies. The importance of a good lunch for the growing child has also been emphasized—better-quality lunches at home and at school. Supervised lunch periods have been established in many schools. At first the home-prepared box lunches were supplemented by hot food brought in thermos bottles or food in individual pint jars reheated at school. Later, WPA assistance was obtained to provide an entire hot meal, in some cases supplemented by surplus commodities provided by the Surplus Marketing Administration. There was practically none of this activity when the keep-growing demonstrations were started.

Progress has also been made in supplying extra nourishment for the unusually slow-growing and easily fatigued children and for whole school groups where the local food supply is inadequate. This is another nutrition activity first sponsored by the keep-growing project and has flourished in later years with the assistance of the AMA. Last year, 29 communities carried on some type of supplemental feeding for school children. Fruit was made available by the AMA, and funds for additional food were provided by service clubs, parent-teacher associations, homemakers' clubs, or by local families who donated home-produced milk, fruit, and vegetables.

The Victory Garden campaign was especially emphasized in all the keep-growing communities during the past year. This made all participants more conscious of the Nation-wide effort to improve nutrition and health. There were one-third more gardens in the State than formerly. The biggest increase was on farms and ranches. However,

in many urban and suburban areas, vegetables were grown in back yards.

Children enrolled in keep-growing demonstrations also took an active part in the State-wide campaign for the use of enriched bread and flour. A little leaflet on the enrichment program, entitled "America Needs Health Citizens. Do Your Part—Eat Enriched Flour, Bread, and Cereals," was put out by the State Nutrition Council. This was placed in the hands of all local leaders and teachers and distributed by community organizations to homes. It was made the basis for class discussion, and methods were worked out for arousing home and community interest and cooperation.

Particularly important, under present war conditions, is the emphasis on the posture phase of the keep-growing program. School children have been urged to get more sleep and to avoid that "slump" so characteristic of the growing child in summer. Douglas County has done a splendid job of stimulating posture consciousness. Nearly all the school children there rated "good posture" on last year's health reports.

Freedom from physical defects also has an important bearing upon ability to gain and maintain good nutrition and good health. Last year the children in 24 of these keep-growing communities received physical inspections by doctors and nurses of the Public Health Service. They also received guidance in obtaining needed medical assistance. Each child was given an opportunity to be immunized against smallpox and diphtheria and to take the patch test for tuberculosis. Dental needs of the children were

Exhibit 2
taken care of if the family wished to have the work done.

Some type of classroom instruction in nutrition, posture, and health habits was given in 56 communities during the past year. Home and community interest in good nutrition was stimulated by nutrition-for-defense educational activities carried on by 51 keep-growing communities. These activities included exhibits, demonstrations, skits, and keep-growing achievement days. Twenty communities celebrated Child Health Day on or near the first of May. Nearly 3,500 persons were reached through these Nutrition-for-defense activities.

Washoe County had a particularly fine record in supplementary activities last year. All 16 schools had a supervised lunch period and served a hot food during cold weather. All the schools gave instruction in nutrition and health habits. Fifteen schools had supplementary feeding, and 13 had physical-inspection periods. Nine schools in this county have scales, and seven of them had regular weighing days.

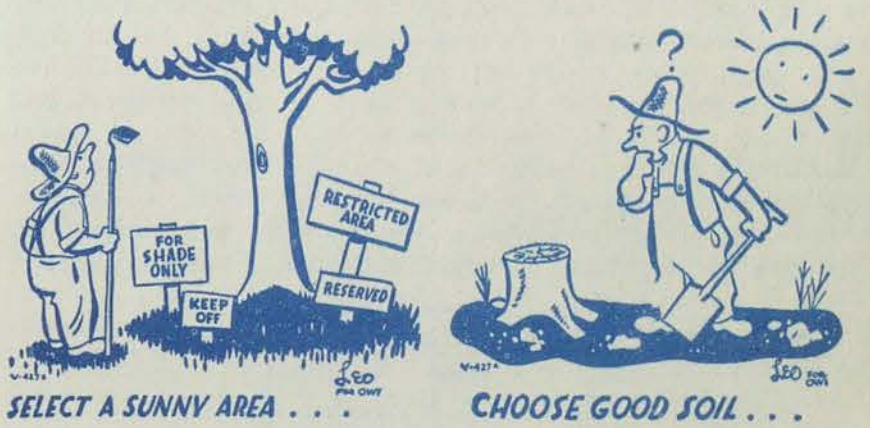
Last year the usual health booklet contest was abandoned in order to cooperate with the State-wide nutrition poster contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council. This contest was open to all school children of the State, and keep-growing demonstrators won their full share of the awards. All these posters created much interest, not only while they were being made, but during the time they were on exhibit in schools, store windows, and group meetings of various kinds.

The posters put out by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, were placed on display in classrooms and did much to develop an understanding of the nutrition-for-defense campaign. There was a widespread feeling of satisfaction that the keep-growing nutrition standards so closely agreed with those set forth in the "national nutrition yardstick" which these posters illustrated.

STATE-WIDE V-GARDEN PROGRAM IS NEVADA'S ANSWER TO FOOD SHORTAGE

Home and community food production is showing marked progress in 16 of Nevada's 17 counties, declares George Henningsen, Chairman of the State's Victory Garden Committee.

Reports received from rural Neighborhood Leaders indicate that 90 percent of the farm and ranch families will produce as much of their vegetable and fruit supply as climate, soil and water conditions permit. Over 1,000 4-H Club members are pledged, as a special war service, to assist in growing family vegetable gardens; they will also work in the fields during haying and harvesting to overcome the agricultural labor shortage. The FFA boys, under Vocational Education guidance, will furnish much Victory Garden leadership to younger boys and girls and their committees.



Urban areas report an even greater expansion. For example, the Reno-Sparks area of Washoe County last year had a 30 percent expansion resulting in 816 home vegetable gardens. This year Block Leaders report that their recent house-to-house canvass indicates a 340 percent expansion, with 2390 families planning Victory Gardens, and preliminary work well under way. Of these families 341 specifically asked for assistance and instruction with garden problems. Part of this demand is being met through evening classes, sponsored by the American Womens' Voluntary Services, held each Tuesday night at the Reno High School with an enrollment of 85 persons. Here round-table discussions are being held under the guidance of the Vocational Education Department with assistance from the University of Nevada, the Agricultural Extension Service and practical gardeners.

This service is being supplemented by instruction and demonstrations in garden planning, soil preparation and cultivation practices. Block Leaders are hunting for the best gardeners in each neighborhood to serve as garden advisors who will give group demonstrations and individual guidance to beginners as difficulties arise. The various Washoe County Victory Garden activities are being coordinated under the guidance of Carl Friesen, Chairman of the Victory Garden Work Committee.

PTA, NEWSPAPERS AID PROGRAM

Parent-Teacher Associations are furnishing seed to families who volunteer to expand family vegetable plots and donate their surplus to food preservation centers for use in school lunch projects. Vacant lots are being taken over by groups of apartment house dwellers and youth organizations and worked cooperatively. In a few localities, where ample water and supervision is available, community gardens are being tried out on an experimental basis. County and community Victory Garden committees are surveying nearby rural and suburban areas for available sources of top soil, fertilizers, equipment, and labor for use in breaking up and conditioning new land and heavy soils.

Throughout the State, local newspapers are running Victory Garden pages or columns carrying accurate, practical information from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State University, Extension Agents, Vocational Agricultural teachers, and local gardeners. Displays of garden plans, suitable varieties of seed, and available garden tools and fertilizers are being shown in

Exhibit F

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



Intraservice Letter



RESULTS

STATE SUMMARY..... 1943 VICTORY GARDEN

CHURCHILL COUNTY..... PROGRAM

CLARK COUNTY..... SUMMARIZED BY

DOUGLAS COUNTY.....
ELKO COUNTY..... THOMAS E. BUCKMAN

ESPERANZA COUNTY..... FROM

HEMLOCK COUNTY..... REPORTS OF

LANDER COUNTY..... COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

LINCOLN COUNTY..... 12 & 13

LYON COUNTY..... 14

PERSHING COUNTY..... 15

WASHOE COUNTY..... 16

WHITE PINE COUNTY..... 17

1944 PLANS..... 18

December 14, 1943

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
STATE SUMMARY.....	1
CHURCHILL COUNTY.....	2 & 3
CLARK COUNTY.....	3 & 4
DOUGLAS COUNTY.....	5
ELKO COUNTY.....	5, 6, 7, & 8
EUREKA COUNTY.....	9
HUMBOLDT COUNTY.....	10
LANDER COUNTY.....	10 & 11
LINCOLN COUNTY.....	11 & 12
LYON COUNTY.....	12
PERSHING COUNTY.....	12
WASHOE COUNTY.....	13
WHITE PINE COUNTY.....	9
1944 PLANS.....	14

NEVADA VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM

- 1943 -

The Victory Garden Program in Nevada has been an outstanding success. Early in the year it was estimated that 15,000 Victory gardens were planted in towns and cities of Nevada. Some of those who started did not go very far due to inexperience or inability to carry out their garden plans. However, it is conservatively estimated that at least 12,000 urban gardeners in the state were successful producers of vegetables for the family table and that all told they produced some 1200 tons of vegetables. According to production records available in several localities, the average production was estimated as 200 pounds of vegetables per garden. Even in localities with a limited water supply, some patriotic citizens attempted gardens with success. Considerable ingenuity and hard labor was devoted in several towns to terracing hillsides and irrigation.

Victory gardens were planted on practically all farms and home ranches in the state wherever soil and water was suitable. They numbered over 3000 and in size from 1/4 to 1 acre in size and produced approximately 3000 tons of vegetables for fresh or winter use. On account of the demand for vegetables in town, some old hands at gardening simply increased the length of the rows of their usual plantings in order to provide for the increased demand from their own table and in town for vegetables.

The principal kinds of vegetables grown were as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <u>Green leafy vegetables</u> - | Lettuce, cabbage, chard, mustard, spinach, beet tops, turnips (average 6 per garden) |
| <u>Root vegetables</u> - | Carrots, rutabagas, beets, parsnips, turnips, radishes, potatoes (average 6 per garden) |
| <u>Pod vegetables</u> - | Peas, string beans, pole beans (average 2 per garden) |
| <u>Miscellaneous</u> - | Tomatoes, onions, asparagus, corn, peppers, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, egg plant, okra, rhubarb, herbs (average 10 per garden) |

CHURCHILL COUNTY

"Number of Victory Gardens: Rural 450
Urban $\frac{191}{641}$

Estimate of 5% increase over last year in rural area, 10% increase in urban area.

Average size of rural garden - 1/2 acre.

Kinds of vegetables grown:

- Green leafy vegetables - Lettuce, cabbage, chard, mustard, spinach, beet tops, turnip tops. (average 6 per garden)
- Root vegetables - Carrots, rutabagas, beets, parsnips, turnips, radishes, potatoes. (average 6 per garden)
- Pod vegetables - Peas, string beans, pole beans. (average 2 per garden)
- Miscellaneous - Tomatoes, onions, asparagus, corn, peppers, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, eggplant, cantaloupes, melons, okra, rhubarb, herbs. (average 10 per garden)

Several different varieties of many of these vegetables were also grown in most of the gardens. Many different kinds and varieties of fruit are also grown in Churchill County, including the following: apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, pears, peaches, plums, and quinces; also strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, boysenberries, mulberries, and ground cherries.

Estimate of quantities of food produced:

In rural areas556 tons
In urban areas 48 tons
Total..... 604 tons

Based on Nevada's requirements for an adequate garden, it was estimated that each rural garden would supply at least the following amounts which would provide the summer supply and enough for canning and storing:

Leafy, green and yellow vegetables.....900 lbs.
Tomatoes.....600 lbs.
Other vegetables.....600 lbs.
Potatoes.....1200 lbs.
Total..... 3300 lbs.

CHURCHILL COUNTY (continued)

It was figured that each garden would provide only 3/4 of that amount, which would be 2475 lbs. The 450 rural gardens, therefore, would produce around 556 tons of food.

In the urban area, the 191 Victory gardens averaged 500 pounds of food each, making a total of 48 tons, produced in the town of Fallon, which is the only urban community in the county.

Work in Urban Area: The Extension Agents were members of the County Garden Committee with Royal D. Crook, County Agricultural Agent, serving as chairman, having been appointed as such by the chairman of the County Defense Council. The Home Demonstration Agent served as chairman of the garden committee for the American Women's Volunteer Service organization. The Extension Service arranged for 3 demonstrations which were held in the town of Fallon as follows:

1. A general meeting stressing the necessity for raising a Victory Garden this year; also the need for careful planning, and purchasing of seeds adaptable to the soil and climate in this locality. Garden pamphlets were also distributed. This meeting was in charge of the Extension Agents, Royal D. Crook and Lena Hauke.
2. Demonstration in a garden plot was given on proper methods of fertilization and irrigation by Mr. Crook.
3. Demonstration on methods of pruning fruit trees was given by Mr. W. H. Alcorn, local nurseryman.

In line with the National Food-Fights-For Freedom campaign and the Food Production Goals for 1944, the Victory Garden Project will again be carried on as one of the major Extension projects for next year, with the hope that "Food Will Win the War" and that final Victory may soon be achieved. "

Royal D. Crook, County Agent
Lena Hauke, Home Demonstration
Agent

CLARK COUNTY

"Of the 250 farms during pre-war conditions, it is estimated that there were approximately 62 vegetable gardens of from 1/4 to 1/10 acre area; crops consisting of tomatoes, melons, squash, corn, beets and peas, carrots, turnips, beans, radishes, spinach and sweet potatoes; value of these gardens ranged from \$15.00 to \$30.00 or an average of about \$20.00 - with a total value of \$1240.00.

CLARK COUNTY (Continued)

For the same number of farms for 1943, a conservative estimate would be 145 gardens of the same sizes indicated as per pre-war conditions, the value of which is approximately \$3,000.00.

Urban areas of Las Vegas on pre-war basis maintained about 3200 family homes of which it is estimated 300 produced gardens of from 100 to 1000 square feet, having a value of about \$20.00 per lot, or a total of \$16,000.00.

Now, the 1945 program shows that of approximately 6,000 homes in the Las Vegas- Basic Magnesium Industry areas there were about 2400 or more gardens, sizes similar to that of gardens previously cared for during pre-war times with an average value of approximately \$30.00 per garden and valued at \$72,000.00.

Crops of urban areas stressed the root and leafy vegetables and cucumbers along with other crops indicated under pre-war times, but eliminating largely melons."

John H. Wittwer,
County Extension Agent

DOUGLAS COUNTY

"118 Douglas County farmers raised 112 farm gardens. There were 71 town Victory Gardens in Minden, Gardnerville and Genoa. The average size of farm gardens is approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre. Town gardens average 50 x 80 feet, or a little less than 1/10 of an acre, each.

"Vegetables produced were of the common types including lettuce, beets, spinach, carrots, turnips, chard, onions, squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, snap beans, etc. A few town gardeners raised such vegetables as peppers, eggplant, and dry beans. Only about 10% of the urban gardeners attempted to raise potatoes.

"Each town garden, it is estimated, furnished about 75% enough vegetables to feed 8 people for a period of from 4 to 5 months. 90% of the farm gardeners have stored enough potatoes, squash, carrots, dry beans, onions, etc., to last them until next spring.

"It is estimated that over 50% more fruit and vegetables were canned this year by urban Victory Gardeners than in 1941. Pressure cookers and canners were shared extensively this year.

This office suggested to farmers that they raise as much garden stuffs in 1944 as possible because of the projected vegetable shortage anticipated by various agricultural authorities on the Pacific coast. We are fortunate in this county to have a class of farmers who normally raise large amounts of vegetables for home consumption. Many farm gardens in 1943 were successful only because the women and children took care of irrigation, cultivation and harvesting due to the shortage of labor. Garden tools in this area were plentiful."

H. L. Hansen
District Extension Agent

ELKO COUNTY

"Of the 190 ranches reporting in 13 out of 19 communities, there were 161 gardens in rural areas, or 84.7% of the ranches, raising gardens. This was an increase of 15.7% over last year. In the three urban areas reporting (Carlin, Elko, Jarbridge) there were at least 458 Victory gardens or 38.8% of the homes raised gardens, an increase of 22.8% over last year. Gardens raised varied in size from a few vegetables raised in flower borders to several acres. Most of the Victory gardens were family size.

"From averages figured in this office, each family stored 175 pounds of vegetables from their gardens, canned 42 quarts, and brined 2 quarts. These vegetables included roots, pods, seeds, greens, and miscellaneous. From observations, we feel many more tomatoes and greens were raised than heretofore. Until recently, it was generally felt tomatoes could not be raised in most sections of the county. However, many raised tomatoes with success. Many sections of the county had frosts every month of this year. Gardens were raised with difficulty. Some had to be planted as high as three times, therefore, we feel the Victory garden program was a success in Elko County.

"In the urban areas, the Block Leaders in Elko were put to work in March through this office with a questionnaire on whether families intended to

ELKO COUNTY continued

raise gardens or not, whether they had land available to raise gardens for others to use, whether they were interested in a garden school or not, food preservation school, etc. A Victory garden school was organized by this office with Mark Menke and LaDell Larson, Elko Vocational Agricultural Instructor, as teachers. Topics taken were planning gardens, suitable seeds, preparation of ground, hotbeds and coldframes.

"In February, a Victory garden sub-committee of the County Nutrition Committee was organized in this office. On this committee was a representative of the Elko Garden Club. Through this committeeman, a Victory garden committee was formed in the Garden Club, headed by the committeeman. This committee was influential in pushing the program in other communities.

"Much individual instruction was given by Mark Menke on Victory gardens throughout the county. Three short mimeograph sheets of instructions were written up for state-wide use on suitable varieties of vegetables, time of planting, amounts of seed to use, etc. One bulletin was prepared for publication next year on hotbeds, coldframes, and flats. This still has some work to be done to complete it. The best types of vegetables for this area were those which are quite frost resistant including most of the root crops, lettuce, spinach, swiss chard, celery, peas, etc. Easily frosted types with special care also produce well. The best of these are yellow sweet corn, early string and pole beans, early varieties of tomatoes, early varieties of peppers, potatoes and a few others."

Mark W. Menke,
County Extension Agent

Helen S. Tremewan,
Home Demonstration Agent

The following is taken from Mr. Menke's Victory Garden Project Progress report for 1943 as he submitted it to the State Extension Office, is given below because of the interesting information it contains:

VICTORY GARDENS

"The Agent acted as State leader on the Victory garden project again in 1943. Printed and mimeographed material was revised and eight news stories were prepared for distribution through the State wide news service.

"Talks were made before several service clubs and before groups of Victory gardeners on growing Victory gardens. Much greater interest was shown in this project after the announcement of rationing of canned goods. This made many people think seriously of growing vegetables where they had previously considered it merely as a possible source of diversion.

"During the spring months the Farm Machinery Rationing Committee was swamped with applications for wire to fence Victory gardens. Dirt was flying on hundreds of vacant lots and all the barnyard manure for miles around Elko, Carlin, and Wells was hauled in trucks, cars, and jallopies to Victory Gardens.

"Many hundreds of small gardens were planted in backyards and in flower beds and other available spaces. Considerable numbers of vacant lots were planted and some land was gardened cooperatively by town groups on nearby ranches.

"The Agent devoted seventeen days to Victory garden work including the writing of a pamphlet on "Flats, Coldframes, and Hotbeds" for Nevada conditions. Work was conducted in every community in Elko County and in most communities in Nevada through newspapers, circular letters, and bulletins. One hundred nine office calls and eighty-three telephone calls were received by the Agent, twenty-five visits were made to gardens and eight meetings were held to encourage production of vegetables. Ten local leaders assisted in the project. A series of lesson meetings were arranged at the Elko County High School during the spring months.

"The summer growing weather was poor due to heavy frosts in June and August and in some communities all tender vegetables were killed. However, a favorable fall growing season resulted in very heavy yields of hardy vegetables and also of tender ones which had escaped earlier frosts.

"The following is a report by local leaders of the number of gardens planted and an indication of their success. This report was secured in cooperation with the Home Demonstration Agent, Helon Tromewan.

Community	No. Gardens	No. families (est)
Carlin	148	200
Tuscarora	10	22
Rowland	4	4
North Fork	17	22
Jarbidge	10	10
Ruby Valley	14	14
Charleston	12	12
Clover Valley	17	17
Lamoille	45	49

ELKO COUNTY (continued)

Metropolis	12	12
South Fork	7	12
Huntington	4	4
Halleck	6	9
Elko	300	969
	—	—
TOTAL	606	1356

"This report indicates that 44 per cent of the families involved planted gardens including some rural areas and two large towns in the county. A small percentage of the gardens were abandoned, but a safe estimate is that over 95 percent of them produced some food and that at least 75 per cent produced some products for canning and storing in addition to vegetables used fresh.

"Many of these gardens were extremely productive. The Agents own garden which is probably somewhat more productive than the average produced the amounts indicated in the chart with the amounts canned and stored also shown. The size of the garden was 35 to 65 feet or 2275 square feet.

Vegetable	Total produced	Value	Am't. (canned or stored)
Asparagus	27 lbs.	\$4.00	3 Qts.
Strawberries	15 baskets	4.50	
Rhubarb	21 lbs.	1.05	9½ Qts.
Horseradish	5 lbs.	.25	3½ Qts.
Lettuce	30 heads	3.00	
Onions	20 lbs.	1.60	15 lbs.
Tomatoes	556 lbs.	35.00	70 Qts. 60 Qts. Juice
Radishes	20 bunches	1.50	
Beans	33 lbs.	7.25	30 Qts.
Peas	44 lbs.	7.45	8 qts.
Corn ears	45 dozen	29.25	34½ qts.
Celery	180 heads	36.00	100 heads
Beets	1½ bu.	4.50	15 qts. & 1 bu.
Carrots	3 bu.	7.50	2 bu.
Celeric	½ bu.	1.20	½ bu.
Winter radishes	10 bunches	1.00	10 bunches
Swiss Chard	10 lbs.	.40	3 qts.
Potatoes	200 lbs.	5.00	175 lbs.
Peppers	23 lbs.	2.50	5 qts.
		—————	
		\$152.95	

"The above indicates the amount of food that can be produced on a small plot if properly tended. Considerable work is involved, but it is time that would otherwise generally not be used in helping with any work assisting in the war program."

Mark W. Monke
County Extension Agent

EUREKA - WHITE PINE DISTRICT

	Farm Gardens	% Increase in 1943	Urban Gardens	% Increase in 1943
"White Pine County	170	5	1400	200
Eureka County	45	5	20	100

Size of Gardens:

Farm $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre (Average)
 Urban 900 sq. ft. (Average)

I served as co-chairman of the Ely Victory Garden Committee. Our office helped prepare a "Victory Garden" pamphlet to be used by urban gardeners.

Kinds of vegetables used most generally were:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Beets | Turnips |
| Carrots | Parsnips |
| Lettuce | Potatoes |
| Radishes | Cabbage |
| Spinach | Tomatoes |
| Swiss Chard | Green Beans |
| Onions | Sweet Corn |

A few people planted cauliflower, squash and cucumbers. Some of the farm gardeners raised muskmelons and watermelons. Most of the victory gardeners appeared to have raised enough for their own use during the gardening season, and a considerable number of them canned, and in other ways preserved some vegetables to be used during non-gardening seasons."

C. W. Hodgson, District Extension Agent

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

"The Victory Garden program in Humboldt county has proved an outstanding success.

"Most every ranch operator increased the amount of garden vegetables grown and many had surplus vegetables for neighbors and for sale in the stores.

"People living in Winnemucca and smaller communities throughout the county grew vegetables for the first time. Many vacant lots were made into vegetable gardens. As many as four neighbors going in together and caring for the plots on a community basis. Others who had backyard space grew a variety of vegetables. Many plots were planted where flowers and shrubs had previously been grown. Others on small plots 10 feet by 10 feet. It is surprising how many vegetables can be grown on a very small plot when planted successively and taken good care of.

"Out of 105 farms in Humboldt County it is estimated that 90 of them grew vegetables for home use. There were at least 500 victory gardens planted by urban homes. This was an increase of approximately 500% over previous years.

"The county agent published newspaper articles early in the spring, giving hints and instructions relative to gardening. Throughout the growing season the agent made visits throughout the urban as well as ranch gardens, giving demonstrations in insect control. Urban gardeners were encouraged to plant the reliable vegetables that do well in this area.

"One of the biggest problems was in the matter of getting early maturing seed and seedlings. Seed houses would send anything they could sell and in many instances the tomatoes were too late a maturing variety to be of great value. Vegetable seeds were badly mixed and were not always according to the description on the package.

"Most of the vegetables grown were beans, peas, corn, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, beets, squash and a few potatoes.

"A very fine way to increase interest in gardening and at the same time encourage those who have not done so well to do better next time, was to form tours of small groups to visit different gardens and discuss the entire procedure. Too large groups are unruly and results proved more satisfactory with small groups visiting each others gardens, and gardens throughout the neighborhood."

Paul L. Maloney
District Extension Agent

LANDER COUNTY

"Number of Gardens - Rural -- 46
Urban -- 6

Increase over last year - Rural -- None
Urban -- 2, or 33-1/3%

LANDER COUNTY continued

Average size of gardens - Rural -- .5 acre
Urban -- .2 acre

"Kinds of Vegetables Grown:

Green Leafy vegetables - lettuce, chard, cabbage, beet tops,
turnip tops.

Root Vegetables - radishes, carrots, beets, potatoes, turnips

Pod Vegetables - peas, beans

Miscellaneous - onions, squash, corn.

"Estimate of quantities of food produced:

Rural - 57 tons
Urban - 5 tons

"The quantities are based upon the following amounts that an average family of five needs for one year. The rural gardens were estimated to have produced 3/4 of the required amount, and the urban gardens 1/2.

Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables - - - -	900 lbs.
Tomatoes - - - - -	600 lbs.
Other vegetables - - - - -	600 lbs.
Potatoes - - - - -	1200 lbs.
Total - - - - -	<u>3300 lbs.</u> "

Dante Solari
Assistant District Extension Agent

LINCOLN COUNTY

"During the month of February the people in the various towns of Lincoln County took an active interest in a Victory Garden campaign that was carried out. Meetings were held in Caliente, Panaca, Alamo, Ursine and women's organizations were encouraged to utilize and conserve foods.

"As a result of this campaign a large increase in gardens were evident in Caliente, Pioche and small plots have been planted at the Prince and Caselton Mining Districts. A sharp increase in farm gardens, in size and numbers have been evident throughout Lincoln County. After a survey of the County it is estimated there have been approximately 160 farm gardens averaging about one half of an acre.

"The estimated number of victory gardens in Caliente and Pioche area is 70 gardens averaging plots of about 100 feet by 300 feet. It is estimated that the increase of victory gardens throughout the county has increased almost 100%.

LINCOLN COUNTY continued

"The Extension Agent in Lincoln County gave directions and instructions to the gardeners in the urban areas on how to plant, cultivate and the control of weeds and pests."

Steve James
County Extension Agent

LYON COUNTY

"Accurate estimates on Victory Gardens are difficult to make, but in general it can be said that 95% of the operating farms in the county had gardens, which in Lyon County means approximately 300 farm gardens. These gardens produced a wide variety of hardy vegetables such as carrots, beets, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, corn, beans, squash, onions, potatoes, cabbage and corn.

"Conditions in the town of Yerington are not well suited to Victory Gardens because of poor soil and shortage of water. However, an increase of 10 to 15% in town gardens achieved in 1943 over previous years.

"Altogether probably 40 additional farm gardens were planted in 1943 with an acreage of .5 to .8 acres. Farmers generally increased the size of their gardens somewhat."

Louie A. Gardella
County Extension Agent

PERSHING COUNTY

"There were 77 gardens on farms in Pershing County in 1943; this is an increase of 25%.

"Urban gardens were increased by a large percentage, but we have no figures on the percent or the number. My guess would be 25% to 50% increase in urban gardens.

"Gardens were all small, both farm and urban.

"There was a big increase in such crops as potatoes and other root crops and green leaf vegetables.

"Our office assisted principally in kinds of seed to be planted, where they could be secured, and especially in the control of insects and plant diseases."

A. J. Reed
County Extension Agent

WASHOE COUNTY

"The Washoe County Victory Garden Committee was assisted in outlining a program for the Victory Garden Campaign in Washoe County.

"The County Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent appeared on the program of the Victory Garden School held at the Reno Highschool. Lectures and demonstrations were given on preparing the soil, planting, varieties of vegetables adapted to Washoe County, fertilization, preservation and storage of vegetables and fruit, including dehydration.

"The Garden Committee was given assistance on where and how to secure men and machinery to plow the larger plots of ground.

"The Washoe County Defense Council was contacted to determine how many gardens were planted in Reno and Sparks and the surrounding residential areas.

"The County Extension office gave out weekly information to the newspapers on instructions for gardeners.

"The total number of gardens in Washoe County are estimated as follows:

City of Reno and Sparks - 2490, with an average production of 200 pounds per garden = 498,000 lbs., an increase of 1120 gardens over 1942.

Farm Gardens - 440 with an average production of 2,000 lbs., per garden = 880,000 lbs., an increase of about 20 gardens over 1942.

"Bulletins and leaflets were prepared and distributed on the preservation and storage of these vegetables.

"Types of vegetables predominant in gardens were: carrots, peas, lettuce, spinach, swiss chard, squash, green beans, turnips, tomatoes, cabbage corn and potatoes.

"34% of town families have gardens Percent increase town 35%
95% of rural families have gardens Percent increase farm 10%"

Archie Albright
County Extension Agent

M. Gertrude Hayes
Home Demonstration Agent

PROPOSED PLANS FOR 1944 VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM
IN NEVADA

*It is anticipated the Victory Garden Program for Nevada in 1944 will be carried on with the same organization as 1943.

THE PROBLEM IS:

1. To reorganize committees early in the year.
2. Revise subject matter where needed.
3. See that prospective gardeners prepare ground and order seed early.

THE AIMS WILL BE:

1. A Victory garden on every farm and ranch adequate to supply year around family needs.
2. Garden production in towns and cities, whenever soil, water and climate make it possible.

THE ORGANIZATION WILL CONSIST OF:

1. A state garden committee composed of representatives of all state organizations interested in the production and preservation of a food.
2. County garden committee composed of all organizations interested in the production and preservation of food.

THE COMMITTEE'S JOB WILL BE TO:

1. Make an appraisal of the garden situation in each county and to make early plans for coping with it.
2. Sponsor Victory garden classes where feasible.
3. Disseminate Victory garden information by letter, pamphlets, newspapers, radio and other media.
4. Promote the various phases of home food production and preservation throughout the State.

* State Council of Defense, State Nutrition Council and State War Board Cooperating.

RENO, NEVADA

VICTORY GARDEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

March 11, 1943

Make Careful Garden Plan

Means Gardening Will Be Easier

exceeding two feet in height is eighteen inches, which enables you to cultivate each aisle in one trip with the wheel hoe.

Your plan should provide for the whole season. This means in some cases, two or more crops grown in the same row. Where several successive crops of the same vegetable are desired, there are two methods of getting them. Either sow at about the same time early, mid-season and late varieties, which will come into yield at different times, or make several sowings of the same variety, ten days or two weeks apart.

Where directions say sow in a drill, it means a shallow furrow. Sowing in hills does not mean in elevations, unless there is heavy rainfall. It means a series of spots,

evenly spaced, at each of which several seeds are sown, as contrasted with the continuous row which is termed a drill. Vine crops are usually sown in "hills," and they need room to spread.

Plan your garden so that early sowings are made at one end, and the rows are added in regular order, as planting proceeds, so that the planted area is always complete without vacant space. This simplifies cultivation and irrigation.

Remember that to sow in straight rows, to thin out properly so your plants have room to grow, to cultivate faithfully so that weeds never grow, and protect your plants against insects and diseases—these four points carefully observed will make your garden one of professional quality.

A carefully planned layout will save many hours' work in planting and cultivating your Victory Garden. Make your plan during the early week before actual planting.

While good vegetables will grow in crooked rows or even if the seed is broadcasted over beds, the work of cultivating and caring for the plants is immeasurably reduced if the seed is sown in straight rows.

Take the trouble to stretch a line, and mark the row with exactness; it will save hours when the time comes to push a wheel hoe down the aisle between them.

Rows running north and south are best to let sunshine reach the soil after the plants are well grown. Distance between the rows may vary considerably. In small gardens, well supplied with plant food, rows of low-growing crops may be as close as six inches.

The best distance for crops not



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SHADE TREES and PEAT MOSS . . . Let us help you with your garden problems.

A Weekly Page of Helpful Suggestions For Farmers

SUGGESTIONS WELCOMED

The Nevada Gardener welcomes suggestions from gardeners which will be of help to others planning gardens. If you have found any methods which have proven especially successful for you and which can make other gardens more successful, please write them down on paper and either send or bring them to the Reno Evening Gazette office. An exchange of sound gardening ideas and gardens helps can prove beneficial to many.



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Properly Made Hotbed Can of Great Value; Means Early Start for Vegetables

ARCHIE ALBRIGHT
M. GERTRUDE HAYES
County Agricultural Ex-
Agents, University of
Nevada

When planning a home garden there are several things to consider. One of the most important is frost susceptible plants in a protected place. Such plants as tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and peppers. When starting these plants, artificial heat is furnished and the cheapest for this purpose is manure. When using manure we consider the type that will give the best heat. Fresh horse manure has been found to be best for general use. So we suggest a best method to use it to start your early plants. The diagram presented shows a simple method on the most efficient way of starting your early plants. There are many ways in which we can alter the diagram to suit each individual home or farm. We suggest the hotbed as it offers the most economical and surest way of producing what need to be started under protection.

The hotbed should be located on the south or southeast side of a building or board fence where the plants may receive plenty of sunlight. The bed should be large enough to grow a few more than the usual number of plants required but not excessive so plants will not be wasted. We suggest a 3 foot by 6 inch bed for the average home garden. This will furnish enough room to start sufficient quantities of tomatoes, cabbage, peppers and any other two you select. If you plant approximately six seeds per inch of row in the bed, three rows 30 inches

surface. Place 4 or 5 inches of good top soil or garden soil on top of the well-packed manure and level to a smooth surface. Soon fermentation will start and heat will be given off. The first few days the heat will be excessive so the seed should not be planted until after the fourth day.

A regular 3 feet by 6 feet sash is preferable for a cover but many people successfully use old window sashes. Some type of glass cover should be used because it does not allow exposure to the cold yet lets the sun rays filter through. Many glass substitutes are being used successfully but do not give as good results as clear glass.

When you are ready to plant it is well to draw a diagram of your hotbed on a piece of paper and designate where the tomatoes are to be planted, where the cabbage is to be planted, etc. This will give you better utilization of the space and save you money when buying seed. One standard size packet will provide ample seed for the average family.

It is best to plan your hotbed now so you may get it ready during your spare time from some other job and before spring work begins. For Washoe county the hotbeds should be planted between the 15th of March and the 10th of April because it requires from forty-five to fifty-five days before the plants will be ready to transplant in the garden.

It is suggested you plant five or six seeds per inch of tomatoes, cabbage and peppers. Cover them no deeper than one-half-inch and keep them moist by sprinkling the water on them lightly. The seeds will show through the surface in about six to twelve days. After

a hotbed, coldframe or window box, you have to consider when and how to transplant them. Experienced gardeners thin the plants in the hotbed or coldframes so each plant has ample room to grow strong and healthy. As the plants grow, the smaller, weaker plants should be pulled out, leaving more room for the larger ones. We suggest you thin them to one plant per two inches. In this way you will still have enough plants and they will grow much better when set out in the garden.

When your plants reach a height of six to eight inches, they may be transplanted provided the date is not more than ten to twelve days before the late frost. The late frost comes around the 15th of June in Washoe county. After June 1 should be all right for tomatoes and peppers and May 25 for cabbage and celery.

CARE IN TRANSPLANTING

When transplanting your plants to the open garden, use care in handling them and you should have better success with your garden. First, have the soil worked down into a fine seed bed. This is achieved by spading or plowing at least six inches deep, then raking until clods are broken down and smoothed to facilitate making six rows. Make the rows with a shovel or hoe about three inches deep, 3½ feet apart for tomatoes and 2½ feet for celery, cabbage and peppers.

When your plants are six to eight inches tall, the soil is well pulverized, and your rows are made, you are ready to transplant. You will have much better results setting out your plants on a cloudy day or late evening. This will prevent much wilting. Take a garden trowel or some such convenient tool and remove the plants from the hotbed or coldframe without injuring the roots and leave as much dirt as possible on the roots as you separate them. Now you make a hole in the side of the row, large enough so the

roots are not cramped or doubled up. Place the plant in an upright position in the hole; fill in with dirt around the roots and firm it about the plant. Water should be applied immediately after planting in an irrigating row or by small pools near the plant to soak the soil around the roots and remove the air space from the soil. If this procedure is followed very little wilting will occur and the plants will begin to root in their new location immediately.

Many successful gardeners recommend placing shingle or stakes on the south side of the plants to protect them from the hot sun while they are young and tender.

Tomatoes and peppers are very susceptible to frost, so near the middle of June the plants should be protected. Some people use paper or sacks if there is a stake near the plant to keep the material from resting on the plant itself. After the plants have been transferred to the garden, the soil should be kept loose and moist around them. Weeds should be kept down as much as possible and the plants protected from insects.



Victory Garden Drive Planned

Activity Set At Hawthorne

HAWTHORNE, March 11—Joining the national movement of USO clubs to sponsor and assist in the development of victory gardens, the local USO club has undertaken the effort to make Hawthorne victory garden "conscious" and the project already is meeting with good response.

Saturday John Ahern of the University of Nevada staff came to Hawthorne and met with a group of interested women, county officials and others to outline plans for the proposed project and to assist in initiating the movement. Samples of soil from both the Hawthorne and Babbitt areas were taken to Reno by Ahern for analysis, and following a preliminary test Mr. Ahern said it was evident that practically any garden product could be grown in this locality provided the soil is treated with proper fertilizer, commercial or natural.

The visitor advanced valuable information pertaining to the victory garden movement and left a supply of literature and other information

which can be obtained at the USO club, according to Mrs. Julia P. Stowe, club director.

Mrs. Stowe said that as a "follow-up" of Mr. Ahern's visit, Mrs. Mary Stillwell Buol of the University of Nevada agricultural extension staff would come to Hawthorne next Monday, March 15, and would preside at a public meeting at the USO club starting at eight o'clock. This meeting will be in the form of a panel discussion led by Mrs. Buol and to which all persons interested in victory gardens are invited to attend. Residents of this area are urged to attend, not only to obtain valuable information pertaining to private victory gardens but to learn more of the proposed community projects.

Fred F. Parker, chairman of the board of county commissioners, said that a plentiful water supply for Hawthorne this summer was practically assured although he urged conservative and well-directed use of water in large volumes. Parker discussed at the meeting the availability of large sections of publicly-owned ground in Hawthorne which would provide ideal locations for community victory gardens, and the possibility of obtaining some private land also was discussed.

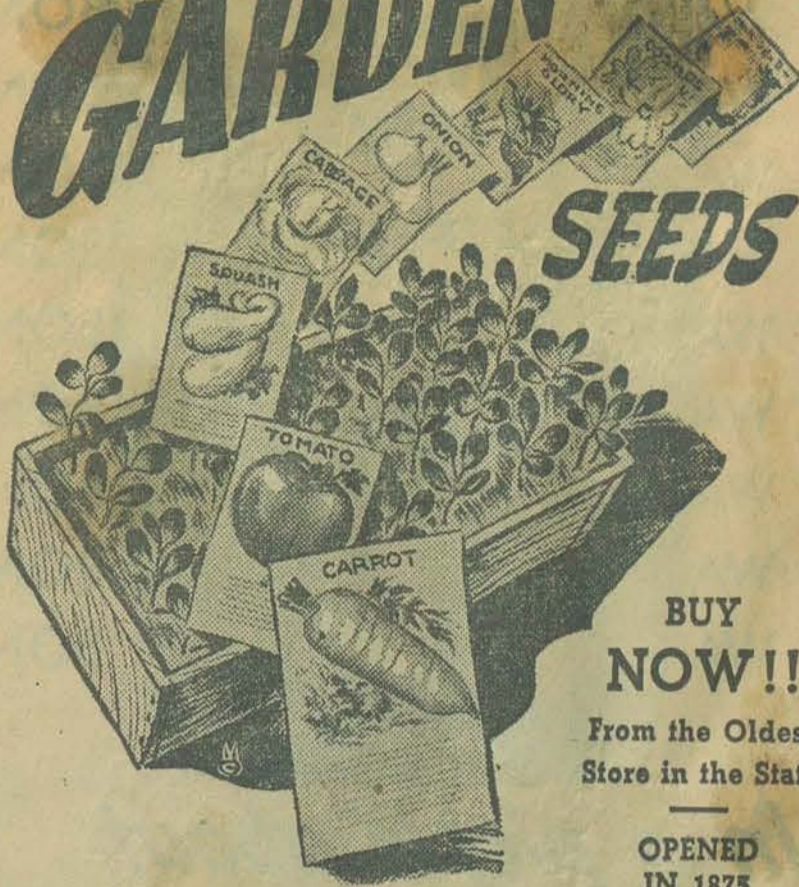
While the basic plan of the project is to initiate and supervise community garden projects, it was explained by Mrs. Stowe that there is also a strong desire to assist individuals and small groups who are planning or who have already started victory gardens on a small scale. An arrangement is being

made to have the recently organized junior commandos take an active part in the project since the children have expressed much interest in the victory garden plan.

These commandos are a group of youngsters being organized under USO auspices to aid in the war effort and at the initial meeting held Friday more than two hundred boys and girls of sixth, seventh and eighth grade school age were present. Mrs. Lois Washburn and Mrs. Julia P. Stowe aided in the formation of the group and it will be under active direction of Corporal Louis Moroni, USMC, who has had extensive experience in youth work.

This youth group is organized to assist in the war effort through recreation, work and physical development, and the victory garden project is expected to provide all of these phases of the program for the children. It is through the activity of the youngsters that many parents are expected to become interested in the victory garden movement and one of the chief purposes is to have young and old work side by side in an effort that will be more fully appreciated in months to come when the effect of food rationing is more fully realized.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION FORESTER
STATE OF NEVADA
1943

FOR THE PERIOD
NOVEMBER 1, 1942 TO MAY 10, 1943
(Partially complete to October 31, 1943)

GILBERT B. DOLL

Gilbert B. Doll
Extension Forester

Date Approved

Director of Extension Service

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Introduction	1 - 2
Program of Work - 1943	2 - 4
Major Activities and Accomplishments	
A. Demonstration Farm Tree Planting	4 - 5
B. Clarke-McHary Farm Tree Planting	5 - 6
C. Farmer Forest Products Cooperatives	6 - 7
D. Wood Preservation	7
E. Emergency Rural Fire Protection	7 - 8
F. Juvenile Programs	
1. 4-H Clubs	8
2. Vocational Agriculture	8
3. Boy Scout Forest Tree Planting	8 - 9
Other War Agency Cooperation	9
Outlook	9 - 10
Statistical Summary of Activities	11
Appendix (Table of Contents)	12

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

NAME AND NUMBER OF PROJECT: Extension Farm Forestry, Nevada V

PERIOD COVERED: November 1, 1942 to May 10, 1943

I. INTRODUCTION

Extension Farm Forestry became a specifically organized project in the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service program on July 26, 1941. It was initiated as a cooperative endeavor by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the United States Forest Service. Under this cooperative agreement the Extension Forester will devote one-half of the year to Extension duties during the period from October 15th to April 15th. During the fire season of April 15th through October 15th of each year he will act as Fire Control Assistant to the Carson District Ranger of the the Mono National Forest.

Although this is not the most ideal seasonal division of time for Extension Forestry field work the cooperation gained through this close tie with the Forest Service more than offsets this difficulty. It is possible to devote short periods of time during the Forest Service half-year in the summer to keep up with Extension duties. Headquarters for both phases of work are located at Carson City, Nevada.

Gilbert B. Doll fulfilled the duties of Extension Forester from November 1, 1942 to May 10, 1943, the period covered by this report. On May 11, 1942 Gilbert B. Doll transferred to full time Forest Service work. However, since this transfer was to the Carson District Ranger position he

has remained at the same location and has maintained contacts wherever and whenever possible to keep this project alive. Therefore, news releases and some project work mentioned in this report will be for the entire report year of November 1, 1942 to October 31, 1943. To assist the half-time Extension Forester a secretary, also cooperatively employed, devoted one-quarter time to extension farm forestry work.

Numerous changes in the Extension Service staff during the report year indirectly affect this project. Director C. W. Creel has returned to his former position and Thomas E. Buckman has resumed duties of Assistant Director. Mary S. Buel, Assistant Director for Home Economics, has been missed since her untimely death. C. W. Hodgson, Range Management Specialist transferred to District Extension Agent at White Pine County and has not been replaced. Lee Hansen has replaced Wilbur Stodieck as District Extension Agent for Douglas and Ormsby Counties. Louie Cardella has replaced E. B. Recanzone as County Agent for Lyon County. Archie Albright replaced H. E. Boerlin as Washoe County Agent, and Steve James replaced Louie Cardella as Lincoln County Agent. John Ahern transferred to Assistant Extension Agent for Clark County and continues as part time agent for Esmeralda and Southern Nye Counties. These many changes have made it difficult to maintain all projects at maximum efficiency.

II. PROGRAM OF WORK - 1943

Farm forestry activities have a definite place in Nevada's program for diversified agriculture. Rapidly changing conditions due to the progress of the war have added many new activities to the forestry project work. Some of these contribute more in assisting agriculture to do its part in the war

effort than routine phases of project work. For this reason some of the emergency activities have been stressed at the expense of work such as farm tree planting, a phase which cannot be carried on satisfactorily when farm labor shortages affect such a high percent of the farms. Assistance is still given to farmers in routine phases of farm forestry work where interest exists and time permits.

The Nevada Emergency Rural Fire Protection project organized during 1942 in cooperation with the State Office of Civilian Defense has been reorganized under the O.C.D. and formed the nucleus for the newly organized Nevada Forest and Range Fire Fighters Service. The County Rural Fire Boards have been changed only in name and a few changes have been made in the fire district boundaries.

Interest in many localities continues in farmer wood products cooperatives which could deal more satisfactorily with the Forest Service and other public agencies for wood product materials. The uncertainties and difficulties of travel prevent much organization work of this kind at present.

The shortage of labor has reduced interest in farm tree planting, although a few still plant a limited number of trees. Such ground work as farm woodlot and windbreak demonstration tree plantings will be continued. This will provide incentive for an intensive program following the war.

Juvenile programs such as 4-H Club and Vocational Agricultural work in all phases of forestry will be continued and encouraged to the greatest extent possible. The State 4-H Club camp at Lake Tahoe which is usually held during the summer was not held this year due to travel restrictions.

Cooperation with various federal, state, county and city fire departments is necessary to further the rural fire protection work. The Soil

Conservation Service and Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be aided in their programs of farm tree planting. Cooperation with the Forest Service to organize wood products cooperatives will be carried on to aid farmers in obtaining necessary materials. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service cooperates well in assisting with control for rodent depredations and the University of Nevada and the Extension Forester act as consultants on pathological and entomological problems in the field of forestry. The California Forest and Range Experiment Station also provides assistance in these problems.

Extension staff projects such as the Emergency Local Leader Plan, the new film library, farm safety program and other programs will be aided wherever possible. The Extension Forester will also serve as Secretary of the Ormsby County U.S.D.A. War Board.

III. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Demonstration Farm Tree Planting:

Nevada is characteristically known to be a State of rolling prairies and deserts with only a few forested areas. Farmers and ranchers appreciate the value of trees for shade and beautification but it is the exceptional farm where trees have been planted to serve as efficient windbreaks or productive woodlots. Many areas of the State though capable of producing pastures and certain crops are poor sites for trees that are commonly planted. High Alkalinity, poor drainage and low humus content are the most common unfavorable edaphic factors. Although climatic conditions are generally favorable, late spring and early fall frosts in the higher elevations greatly limit the planting of susceptible species. Most commonly available conifers are not too well adapted and it is generally thought that better success will result when

TABLE I

DEMONSTRATIONAL TREE PLANTINGS - 1943

COUNTY	COOPERATOR	PURPOSE	TREES USED	
			SPECIES	NUMBER
1. Clark	Twin Lakes Ranch	Windbreak	Arizona cypress	900
			Eucalyptus(tereticornis)	25
			Eucalyptus(viminalis)	25
			Osage Orange	25
			Arizona Ash	25
2. Lyon	Dugan Albright	Woodlot	Black Locust	400
			Blue Spruce	50
3. Ormsby	Arthur Suverkrup	Windbreak	Blue Spruce	10
		(Replacements)	Ponderosa Pine	25
4. Washoe	Bill Canepa	Windbreak (Replacements)	Russian olive	15
	John Capurro	Windbreak (Replacements)	Russian olive	5
	Charles Oppio	Windbreak (Replacements)	Silver poplar	10
			Siberian elm	10
			Russian olive	5
			TOTAL	1530

5. General Assistance:

Reno Army Air Base

Hawthorne Ammunition Depot

Tonopah Army Air Base

stock is available grown from local seed sources. Native species such as pinon pine and the junipers should be tried.

Confronted by these problems in farm tree planting, it was decided most desirable to follow a demonstration tree planting program which has proved successful in other western states. This program consists of obtaining cooperation with interested farmers and then planting a well planned windbreak, woodlot, or other planting of trees as a methods demonstration which will also become a result demonstration in the future. In turn, for the assistance provided by the Extension Forester, the farmer is requested to use and care for the trees in a manner which is practical and will insure their successful establishment. Plantings of this type also provide invaluable information on how well various trees respond to cultural practices on farms as well as information on adaptability of species.

Although the establishment of demonstrations will be slow during the war emergency period, plans will be to cooperate with interested farmers who are able to undertake this work.

In 1943 6 demonstration tree plantings were established in 4 different counties. A total of 1530 trees of 11 different species were used in the plantings. Table I lists additional information about these plantings.

B. Clarke-McNary Farm Tree Planting:

A total of 3575 trees were planted on Nevada farms and ranches by cooperators during the 1943 season under the Clarke-McNary program. These were planted to serve such purposes as windbreaks, woodlots, for erosion control and to provide wildlife food and cover. Trees were again made available through cooperation with the Utah Agricultural College, School of Forestry, from their Clarke-McNary farm tree nursery.

STATE OF NEVADA

Distribution of forest trees from Clarke-McMurry Nursery, Logan, Utah

Through Cooperation with Nevada Extension Service

By Counties and Species 1913

TABLE II

COUNTY	PONDEROSA PINE	BLU E SPRUCE	R. RED CEDAR	GREEN ASH	SIBERIAN FLM	BLACK LOCUST	HONEY LOCUST	RUSSIAN OLIVE	SIBERIAN PEA TREE	BLACK LOCUST	GOLDEN WILLOW	
CLARK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	1	1	200	
CHURCHILL	1	125	100	1	25	200	1	200	1	1	650	
HUMBOLDT	1	1	1	1	75	25	50	200	125	1	475	
LINCOLN	1	1	1	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	50	
LYON	1	1	100	1	225	1	1	1	1	1	325	
ORMSBY	150	100	225	50	75	150	50	50	25	50	1250	
PERSHING	1	1	1	1	125	1	100	1	1	1	250	
WABHOE	1	5	1	1	112	1	1	1	1	1	125	
WHITE PINE	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	1	1	1	250	
TOTAL	150	230	125	75	662	675	100	1000	150	50	58	3575

Tree planting during this season was less than expected and fell short of the goal of 10,000 trees. This was due greatly to a shortage of farm labor, an important demand for all cultivated land for crops, and definite shortages of fencing materials needed to protect young trees from livestock. About 57 percent less trees were planted in 1943 than in 1942. Although some trees were planted in 1943 for woodlot purposes most of these trees were planted for windbreaks, many of which serve such secondary purposes as erosion control and as wildlife food and cover plants.

Of the plantings observed this year, it appears that about 70 percent survival of seedlings will be sustained at the end of the first season.

The Soil Conservation Service has no farm forester in Nevada. During the spring of 1943 Soil Conservation farm planners in Lyon and White Pine counties were assisted in planning the use of the best adapted species for woodlots and windbreaks. Also, during the planting season, assistance was given to their individual farm cooperators in demonstrating correct methods of planting and caring for each species of tree. With this assistance more than 3,000 trees were planted by the Soil Conservation Service in Nevada in 1943.

C. Farmer Forest Products Cooperatives:

Due to the unstable conditions of supplies, travel problems and labor shortages, farmers in Nevada are reluctant to enter into agreements and establish cooperatives.

The Forest Service is still continuing its efforts to push a new wood road into a new area of pinon fuelwood in Lyon County. If present plans materialize, this road should be completed by fall.

Several County Agents were assisted in locating durable fence posts of split cedar and redwood in California. Other farmers needing fir poles for

hay derricks and beams found satisfactory ones available on the Mono National Forest through help of the Extension Forester.

D. Wood Preservation:

Two fence post demonstrations were established in cooperation with farmers. One in Churchill County along the Carson River where split poplar or cottonwood was treated with a 5% pentachlorophenol solution using common fuel oil as a dilutant. Treated posts were placed in a regular fence row along with untreated check posts of both cottonwood and split cedar.

Another demonstration in Ormsby County in treating Jeffrey pine posts is almost complete. Also in this area the Carson District of the Mono National Forest is using 50 gallons of this preservative in an experiment on posts and poles. After several year's check on these posts, definite information on the value of this treatment will be known.

E. Emergency Rural Fire Protection:

The early history of this project is fully discussed in the 1942 Nevada Extension Forester's Annual Report. Since the organization of the Emergency Rural Fire Protection Project, the Nevada State Council of Defense incorporated the initial organization with the National Office of Civilian Defense program which was the Forest Fire Fighters Service. In Nevada this is called the Forest & Range Fire Fighters Service. The program initiated by the Extension Service formed the basis for this organization which is explained in detail in the "Nevada Forest and Range Fire Fighters Service" handbook, a copy of which is attached in the Appendix of this report.

Nevada County Extension Agents are very active in this organization as can be seen by the list of Fire District officers. Since this is a local and volunteer organization, these county agents continue to stress the phases

of farm building and crop fire protection. In many localities equipment for protection of these buildings and crops has been purchased by local groups. Where county fire departments exist, farmers are encouraged to provide a source of adequate water to supply this equipment.

During the 1943 season, a total of about 2,000 members were enrolled in this program in all counties of Nevada. A majority of these members were farmers or ranchers.

F. Juvenile Programs:

1. L-H Clubs: The Extension Forester prepared a program for Nevada L-H Clubs in Farm Safety and combined this work with the L-H fire prevention program.

It was impossible to hold an annual L-H Camp at Lake Tahoe in 1943 and for this reason very little actual L-H Club work was done by the Extension Forester with L-H members in Forestry or Nature Study projects.

2. Vocational Agriculture instructors include a brief study of forestry in their classes. Again this year trees were made available to these students for planting on their farms.

It was also possible to work closely with the Yerington High School F.F.A. group and to spend an entire day on tree planting work. During the morning, motion pictures were shown and tree planting discussed. The preliminary plans for an F.F.A. Chapter tree nursery were completed and some seed collection work done. During the afternoon, these boys helped plant the Dugan Albright farm woodlot of 150 trees. Later they also assisted in planting several Soil Conservation Service farm tree plantings.

3. Boy Scout Forest Tree Planting: It was impossible to arouse much interest in forest tree plantings this year, but after the War further plantings such as were made in 1942 with Reno Boy Scout troops should again be made.

The Forest Service again cooperated with the Boy Scout Troops of Reno and Carson City in the Christmas tree sale program. These troops cut and sell Forest Service trees at a reasonable profit and at a reasonable price to the public.

IV. OTHER WAR AGENCY COOPERATION

The Extension Forester maintains his office in Ormsby County, Carson City, Nevada. Being the only local representative of the United States Department of Agriculture working primarily with farmers, he has been designated as secretary of the Ormsby County U.S.D.A. War Board.

During the year, such programs as victory gardens, building permits, farm labor problems, equipment inventories, farm machinery rationing and assisting farmers with transportation rationing problems have been carried on. This work has been done locally in cooperation with the County Agricultural Adjustment Administration Committee, volunteer farm^{er}s and a Forest Service representative.

During this year the Reno Army Air Base, the Tonopah Army Air Base and the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot requested assistance in planning their tree planting and wind erosion programs.

At the Reno Base, many trees were transplanted from the nearby forest areas. Also, a farmer in Carson Valley made available several hundred 10-foot elm trees for planting.

At Tonopah, assistance was given in helping to plant native shrubs and trees as well as suggestions of the best species of ornamental trees.

At Hawthorne, a plan was prepared for enlarging a windbreak of trees. Some trees were obtained from the Soil Conservation Service for this planting.

V. OUTLOOK

With farm labor conditions becoming increasingly worse it is to be expected that farm tree planting cooperation will fall off sharply. Rather than to encourage this phase of work at this time, effort will be made only to manage

established plantings and to promote new plantings only where labor is not a problem. Farmer forest products cooperatives will be encouraged particularly to develop a use of such materials available from the accessible forest areas. Labor, and transportation conditions have both a favorable and unfavorable effect in encouraging participation in such cooperatives and will determine the success of the organizations.

Until conditions return to normal there is little use in initiating a L-H program in forestry. A program similar to that carried on during the past season will be continued.

The Extension Forester assisted in organization work to establish the new Nevada U.S.D.A. Extension Service Film Library. Following the organization of this film library, it will be operated by a secretary out of the Reno Extension Office.

VI. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Extension Forester

Gilbert B. Doll

Period November 1, 1912 to May 10, 1913

Number of extension agents visited.....	31
Number of leaders interviewed.....	38
Number of result demonstrations visited.....	22
Number of other farms and homes visited.....	82
Farm Bureau Meetings attended.....	4
Number of Other Meetings attended.....	9
Attendance.....	236
Number of Methods Demonstrations given.....	14
Attendance.....	94
Number of Ind. letters written.....	321
Number of Circular letters prepared.....	7
Number of bulletins mailed.....	265
Number of conversations with Ext. Agents by Telephone.....	7
Number of miles travelled.....	1161
Number of news articles prepared.....	20
Number of days in office.....	75
Number of days in field.....	69
Number of days sick leave.....	0
Number of days annual leave.....	9
Number of Sundays and Holidays.....	30
Total period (days) devoted to project during year.....	114
Total days in extension half-year period.....	153

*APPENDIX → TABLE OF CONTENTS

B ₁ - B ₂ Clarke-McMurry Farm Tree Planting
C ₁ - C ₄ Fuelwood and Xmas Tree Articles
E ₁ - E ₃ Emergency Rural Fire Protec- tion
G ₁ Other War Agency Cooper- ation
H ₁ Nevada Film Library Pub- lications

*A complete file of articles prepared during the year is kept in the copy of this report filed at the office of the Nevada Extension Forester, Carson City, Nevada. All material is not attached to other copies due to bulkiness.



NEVADA

Forest & Range Fire
Fighters Service

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
(Project No. 6)
for
1943

Verner E. Scott
Extension Agricultural Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Project VI - Names of Specialists, Changes in Organization, etc.	1 - 2
Sub-project Phase - General Farm Accounts	2 - 5
Sub-project Phase - Agricultural Planning	6 - 9
Miscellaneous Extension Work Not Covered by Plan of Work	10 - 11
Statistical Report	12
Map	13

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 2 4 3

PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECTS A - Marketing

B - Credit

C - Agricultural Outlook

D - Farm Management

I - Agricultural Planning, Miscellaneous Extension Work.

I. Names of Specialists and Divisions of Work.

A. Names - V. E. Scott, L. E. Cline

B. Divisions of Work - L. E. Cline was responsible for Sub-projects A, B and C. V. E. Scott was responsible for Sub-projects D and I, and miscellaneous Extension work in dairying and poultry.

II. Changes in Organization and in the Relation to Other Extension Projects, Experimental and Teaching Work.

There have been no changes in organization. Loss of workers in the Experiment Station during 1943 has put more field work on the Extension Specialist, with compensating office work taken over by the Experiment Station. The fall and spring field work in Sub-project D was done by the Extension field man and the summary of books was done by the Experiment Station workers.

The nature of work in Sub-project I, Agricultural Planning, has changed. Due to shortage of labor, County Agricultural Planning Committees have not been asked to attend meetings. Summaries of the

results of 1942 planning work have been made and sent out to members of the county committees and the organizations have been maintained in order to be ready when active agricultural planning can again be taken up, and in order to have county groups on whom calls may be made in case of emergencies.

III.a Summary of Extension Work Done by Sub-project Phases.

A. Sub-project phase, General Farm Accounts.

1. Variations from Plan of Work. In general, the plan of work has been carried out. The cooperative feature, II b 4, was not carried out principally because the cooperating agencies involved were too busy on other projects, and numerical goals have not all been reached.
2. Adult and Junior phases of the Sub-projects. Junior phases have grown into the adult phase and no new junior contacts made.
 - a. Factors Which Determined Inclusion in the Year's Program. Farm Accounts were included in the Extension program because of the need by farmers of more detailed accounts. The work has developed into a service rather than a teaching program. The educational feature consists of mimeographed bulletins based on farm accounts and published by both the Experiment Station and Extension Service.
3. Ultimate Objectives.
 - a. To teach a detailed method of farm bookkeeping.
 - b. To accustom farmers to the use of their books in the conduct of business.

- c. To gather a fund of agricultural information for use by agricultural agencies and in other Extension projects.

4. Numerical Goals for 1943.

a. Major teaching activities.

	Goals	Results
(1) Number of meetings for training agents in subject matter	1	0
Individual contacts with agents	8	3
(2) Number of agents assisted in:		
(a) Planning, establishing and conducting result demonstrations	8	0
(b) Preparing and using circular letters, news articles, exhibit and other Extension means	8	6

b. Participation of farm people

(1) Number of adults to take part in	160	164
(2) Number of 4-H Club members	5	0

c. Physical or material results

(1) Number of farms on which cooperative accounts were kept	100	82
(2) Number of farms on which unsupervised accounts were encouraged.	20	10

5. Integration of this Sub-project with the subject matter of other projects

Due to the broad field of farm accounts, it touches the subject matter of all farm and home relationships. Specific cooperation is illustrated by discussion of income tax reports and farm and home accounts at homemakers' meetings and the inclusion of the farm management specialist on committees to determine maximum wartime production.

6. Activities and procedure.

- a. Activities in connection with this Sub-project in 1943 have been principally service activities. The accounts have been audited and cooperators have been assisted with income tax returns. Farm visits have been made to assure accuracy of production records and assist farmers where needed in the methods of bookkeeping.
- b. Procedure - For the purpose of statistics, year after years, accounts by the same farmers is essential. The new account is of principal value to the one who is keeping it. Analysis and summaries, and comparisons become more valuable over a long period when a high percent of the same farms are involved. For the above reason and because of limited personnel, only a few new accounts are encouraged each year. County Extension Agents and other agricultural agents discuss farm bookkeeping with farmers and encourage them to keep cooperative accounts. If a farmer is interested in knowing more about the accounts, the Extension Specialist calls on him and explains the book and method of accounting and assists him in arranging inventories on the proper pages. Visits are made to all cooperators at least once and where need be, oftener, to assist and instruct in keeping the account and to discuss farm problems brought out by the records.

At the end of the year books are audited and new books started. During the following year summaries are

made of the more important enterprises and mimeographed bulletins prepared for home and farm use.

7. Explanations and reasons for differences in goals and accomplishments. Accomplishments were short of goals, principally in those goals which required agents' and farmers' time. A greater amount of personal service on the part of Extension and Station field men was substituted for the meetings. The war effort which has changed most Extension programs very much, has not affected the Farm Management sub-project materially.

8. Exhibits.

- a. State map showing counties in which farm accounts were active in 1943.
- b. News bulletins, Volume 4, Nos. 1 and 2 (on file in State Office, copies sent to interested agencies).

9. Outlook

Facilities for travel have improved during 1943 to such an extent that this Sub-project can be carried on approximately normally.

The same restrictions on meetings will be observed as in 1943 and a larger amount of personal services will be done by Extension and Station field men.

ANNUAL REPORT - SUB-PROJECT I

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

III.b Summary of Extension Work Done by Sub-project Phases.

A. Sub-project phase I - Agricultural Planning.

1. Variations from Plan of Work. As was indicated in the Plan of Work, the work to be done on this sub-project was sketchy. All of the work of this department on labor, Nevada's productive capacity, cooperation with the War Board and AAA, have been included under the sub-project Agricultural Planning. Specific goals have not been reached and much of the planned work has not been touched.
2. Factors Which Determined Inclusion in the Year's Program.
 - a. It was thought that where it was possible to complete planning work that had been started, it should be done in order to be ready for war emergency needs and for post-war changes in production.
 - b. Work on AAA programs, distribution of state-goals to counties, and work on productive capacity, are essentially Agricultural Planning activities, although they do not involve county committee action.
3. Ultimate Objectives
 - a. The development of wise land use plans.
 - b. Conservation and development of the State's Agricultural resources.
 - c. Development of satisfactory living conditions and community life.

4. Numerical Goals for 1943

	1943	
	Goals	Results
a. Informal discussion of planning activities with Extension Agents.	8	4
b. Number of agents assisted in:		
(1) Organizing committees of rural people to study the situation	3	0
(2) Servicing Agricultural Planning committees with background information	10	0
(3) Planning coordination project activities with co-workers and representatives of other government agencies	10	1
(4) Training leaders in subject matter and Extension methods	10	0
(5) Preparing and using circular letters, news articles, and other Extension means	10	4
c. Participation of Farm People		
(1) Number of adults to take part in major phase	65	30
d. Physical or material results		
(1) Progress reports	2	2
5. Integration of this sub-project with the subject matter of other projects.		

Agricultural Planning deals primarily with agriculture in its group activities, much as farm management deals with the individual farm activities. Both sub-projects are integrated with War Board work, AAA work, and with production studies made under the leadership of the Experiment Station.

The leader of this sub-project has assisted in calculating production goals and tabulating Nevada's productive capacity.

6. Explanation and Reasons for Differences in Goals and Accomplishments.
 - a. Probably the principal reason for discrepancy between goals and accomplishments is that an attempt was made to fit a plan intended for much cooperative action on the part of farmer committees to a condition in which it was impossible, or at least not practical, to bring such groups together.
 - b. Agricultural Agency members of the Agricultural Planning committee were made members of State and County War Boards and these boards carried out the details of Federal relationships which had been done by sub-committees of the Agricultural Planning Committee.
 - c. The work of post-war planning carried on by the BAE became a function of paid workers rather than of farmer groups.
 - d. State and County Planning Committees were set up by the Governor to discuss and plan for State and County industry, including agriculture.

7. Exhibits.

- a. State map showing counties in which agricultural planning was active in 1943.
- b. Productive capacity of Nevada (a cooperative study prepared by the Experiment Station, Extension Service, and BAE). Copies on file in state office and distributed to interested agencies.

8. Outlook

- a. Conditions which have prevented active committee work in 1943 will no doubt continue in 1944.
- b. Since most of the functions of the sub-project are carried out in other ways it may be advisable to discontinue the sub-project and write a plan under some other name that will more nearly fit the nature of work to be done.

III.e Summary of Extension Work Done by Sub-project Phases.

A. Miscellaneous Extension Work not Covered by Plan of Work.

1. War Work

a. Dairy, Poultry and Hog Production was promoted by means of:

- (1) Special mimeographed bulletins.
- (2) News articles
- (3) Meetings with farmers
- (4) Individual visit to farms
- (5) Advice on purchase of stock and assistance in selection of stock.

b. Demonstrations on:

- (1) Care of eggs.
- (2) Manufacture of cheese.

c. Timely news articles on need for, and methods of, achieving increased production.

d. Study of labor needs and tabulation by counties.

e. Dairy industry conference at Sacramento.

2. Farm Bureau.

a. Attendance and participation in annual and special State and County Farm Bureau Meetings.

3. Junior Extension Work.

a. Assisted Vocational Agricultural teachers and Extension Agents with judging and demonstration problems.

4. Fairs.

a. Acted as judge at Elko County Fair.

5. Exhibits.

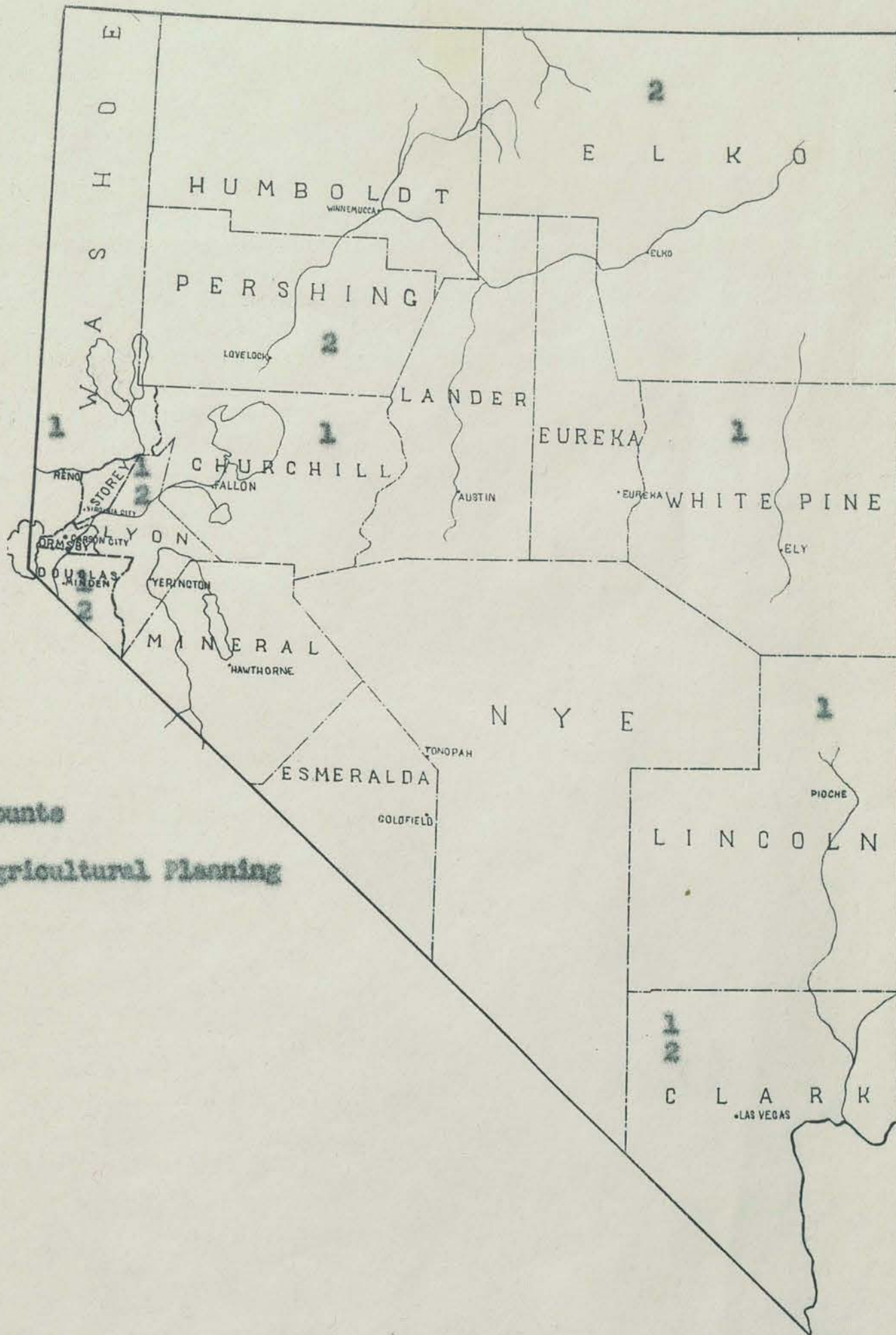
a. Mimeographed bulletins

- (1) More Milk from Nevada Cows, mailed to 3,000 Nevada farmers (on file in State Office).
- (2) Report on production, purchase and sales of Nevada milk and cream. Mailed to manufacturers and distributors (on file in State Office).

STATISTICAL REPORT

No. farm visits	191
Miles traveled	11,136
Days in field	159
Days in office	135
Extension agents visited	31
Farm Bureau meetings attended	5
No. method demonstrations	4
Attendance	32
No. meetings other than Farm Bureau	16
Attendance	572
Individual letters	192
Circular letters	2
News articles	10
Conferences with agents by phone	11
Days spent at farm accounts	146
Days spent on War Board and AAA	13
Days spent on Farm Bureau work	9
Days spent on War effort	67
Days spent on Dairy promotion	22
Days spent on Junior activities	6
Days spent on reports and miscellaneous	16
Days spent at fairs	2
Days spent at conferences (office)	12

SUB-PROJECT PHASES - D FARM ACCOUNTS
I AGRICULTURAL PLANNING



1 - Farm Accounts

2 - Active Agricultural Planning

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in
Farm Labor

For the Period
May 10, 1943 to December 31, 1943

Otto R. Schulz
State Supervisor Farm Labor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Organization	2 - 3
Proposed Solution	3
Methods and Accomplishments	3 - 8
1. Determination of Requirements	3 - 5
2. Mobilization	5 - 6
3. Training Program	6
4. Education Program with Farmers	6 - 7
5. Intrastate Transportation	7
6. Interstate and Foreign Labor	7 - 8
Victory Farm Volunteers	8
Summary	9 - 10
Charts	11, 12, 13, 14

NARRATIVE REPORT OF VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS

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 VIII Extension Work in Farm Labor
- II. PERIOD COVERED May 10, 1943 to December 31, 1943
- III. INTRODUCTION:

The labor problem in Nevada has been brought about by a combination of several factors, mainly of which are the induction of farm operators and part-time workers into the armed forces through selective service, the high wages of war industries which have attracted small farm operators and part-time workers into these industries, the shortage of farm machinery which would assist in lessening the farm labor requirements, and the demand for increased agricultural production which requires additional labor above normal supplies. With all these factors coming about in a short period of time, it has caused a critical farm labor situation.

The problem in this state can be considered in two categories, one the year-round labor supply which includes skilled requirements such as milkers, ranch hands, sheep herders and irrigators. The skills required of these workers can only be acquired over a long period of time and therefore replacements in this group are very difficult to make. The second group would consist of those seasonal workers required for short periods of time, such as harvesting of crops, lambing, cattle round-ups, etc. The skills required in this group are not quite as essential as the first group and replacements can be made more easily, especially if some skilled workmen are available to lead out in the various crews.

The farms in Nevada are of the large type and in many cases scattered over wide areas. Also the population of the state is small and with numerous defense industries located here, all available workers have readily found employment. Therefore, it is very difficult to recruit new workers, and those recruited must be transported considerable distances to get them from one employment area to the other, thereby making the cost factor per person large.

IV. ORGANIZATION:

On May 10, 1943 the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nevada entered into an agreement with the Administrator of the War Food Administration whereby the Extension Service would assist in providing an adequate supply and distribution of farm workers in the State of Nevada for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war, in accordance with the Federal Act of April 29, 1943, (Public Law Number 45). In accordance with this agreement the Director of Extension who is responsible for all Extension Service phases of the Farm Labor Program developed the following organization for carrying

out the purposes of the agreement on the State and County levels.

State Organization:

The personnel on the State level consisted of a State Supervisor and one Assistant State Supervisor who also was in charge of the Victory Farm Volunteers program. The Assistant Director of Extension in charge of Home Economics was given the direction of the Womens Land Army. Clerical services were supplied by one full-time and three part-time stenographers employed during periods of need. The problem of labor recruitment was apparent on the State level as difficulties have been encountered in securing an Assistant Supervisor. The first Assistant was an Assistant High School Principal and only available for the summer months when he returned to school work. The position was then filled by a local business man who left for military reasons.

The Assistant Director of Extension and State Extension Specialists have assisted in various phases of the program such as determining needs, and developing full utilization and efficient use of labor.

The State News Editor was in charge of all State-wide publicity using regular educational channels such as newspapers, radios, posters and pamphlets. He also prepared material for use by County Extension Agents in the counties.

State Farm Labor Committee:

A State Farm Labor Committee was selected representing all sections of the State and major types of agriculture. This Committee functions in an advisory capacity on the farm labor program and assists in informing people within their areas of the labor problems and means of solution. The names and addresses of this Committee are:

William B. Wright, Chairman, Deeth, Nevada
 Pete Henrichs, Vice-Chairman, Yerington, Nevada
 Edward A. Settlemeyer, Secretary, Reno, Nevada
 Norman Annett, Member, Wellington, Nevada
 Fred Dressler, Member, Ninden, Nevada
 Edwin C. Marshall, Member, Logandale, Nevada

County Organization:

County Extension Agents were given the responsibility of the Farm Labor Program in their respective counties. Eight County Farm Labor Assistants were appointed for periods from three to six months to assist agents during the peak season and fifteen County Clerks or clerical assistants were appointed on part-time basis according to need in the counties.

The County Extension Agents office was used as the center of the activities in all counties of the State. In one County it was found necessary to rent additional office space for housing the Farm Labor activities during the peak season.

In Clark and Washoe Counties recruiting centers were also established in the agents offices for recruitment of workers for State-wide distribution. These locations are where most of the workers congregate and therefore provided sources from which labor could be drawn for other areas.

County Advisory Committees

County Advisory Committees of from three to seven farmers representing the different communities of the counties and the various types of agriculture acted as advisory committees to the County Extension Agent in determining policies and in assisting with the Farm Labor Program in the counties.

V. PROPOSED SOLUTION:

To assist farmers in meeting the critical labor problem the Extension Service in cooperation with the Farm Labor Advisory Committees developed the following procedures:

1. Determination of farm labor requirements by counties for major enterprises and periods of need.
2. Complete mobilization of all available workers to be undertaken in every county, community and neighborhood.
3. Training programs to be provided in cooperation with the State Department of Education, to give essential training to inexperienced workers.
4. Educational programs to be conducted with farmers to secure their utmost cooperation in the use of untrained workers. Farmers will be encouraged to increase the practice of exchanging labor between farms. The best methods developed for full utilization and most efficient use of labor will be stressed.
5. Providing intra-state transportation for workers when needed.
6. Programs developed by the Office of Labor and the War Food Administration, for recruiting workers from outside the state, will be discussed with farmers and assistance will be rendered agencies responsible for handling these programs.

VI. METHODS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Determination of Requirements.

Previous to the enactment of Federal Labor Legislation the Extension Service was requested by farmers to assist them with this serious problem which in many instances was already retarding production and was considered one of the most important factors in securing the desired increased agricultural production. The securing of fairly accurate information on the requirements of Farm Labor for 1944 was considered the most desirable method of approach to the problem.

In cooperation with State and County War Boards it was decided that the AAA sign up would be a good time to secure the desired information. Ten questions were included in the 1943 Farm Plan Program to secure the information from each individual farmer. In this manner a rather detailed survey was secured which showed the size of the Farming Operations, the number of year-round workers, family workers, and time and need of seasonal workers for the various crops. After the material was secured in the counties it was sent to the State Office for compilation which was performed by Extension Service and Experiment Station Specialists. This provided the opportunity of checking the needs as requested by farmers, to see how they compared with other farmers and known needs. In preparing the lists the farms were listed by communities with each farm in the community listed. After this work was completed on the State level it was returned to the counties for rechecking by County Agents with the County Farm Labor Committees for final recommendations. Their requirements were also checked with acreage of crops and livestock. As this material was prepared on an individual farm basis by communities it was found valuable for use in addition to total requirements as it pointed out farms where probably more efficiency could be secured. It also showed how farmers could change their operations a little and exchange labor with their neighbors which would lessen the peak demand by spreading the work over a little longer period.

About 85% of the farms of the State depend on hired labor both for year-round and for seasonal periods of which the major portion occurs in the summer months.

The operations requiring important quantities of hired labor are the handling of range cattle and sheep, commercial dairy farms, haying, grain, and potato harvest and truck crops and tomato plants. A considerable number of extra men are hired for miscellaneous tasks under the general heading of spring and fall work.

About 2,800 men are employed year-round as general farm or ranch hands. In the range country most of these men will work as cow hands or on specialized jobs with sheep when extra work is to be done with the stock, as in lambing or the

roundup. About 500 men are employed as year-round riders with cattle and 1,000 as shepherders, camp tenders, etc. About 200 extra riders are employed in the spring and again in the fall. Around 2,000 extra men are used for lambing. Dairying is largely a family enterprise in Nevada and only about 350 dairymen are hired.

Haying requires a relatively large amount of seasonal labor, most of it of a migratory type. A peak load of 6,200 men is reached at the height of the season. The requirements and timing of hay labor needs for the three areas of the state are quite different. Southern Nevada uses about 200 men more or less continuously in alfalfa harvest from May to October. Western Nevada uses about 2,500 for alfalfa and tame hay with the peak reached in late June, followed by a sag to about half that number through July and a slightly lower but broader peak about the first of August. Grain harvest blends in with the second crop of alfalfa but second crop hay and grain combined normally use somewhat fewer men than first crop hay. Third crop hay comes on in the last of September and uses about half as many men as for the other crops. The range country starts haying in late June but does not get into full swing until July and continues at a declining rate into September on the larger ranches. The peak number of hay hands employed is about 3,500 and occurs in July.

Potato harvest overlaps or closely follows third crop alfalfa, about the first of October and requires about 800 to 1000 workers.

In Southern Nevada truck crops and tomato plants reach a peak labor requirement of about 300 workers in April and May.

2. Mobilization - Supply

Following the determination of need it was necessary to mobilize all forces to see if the need could be supplied. The cooperation of various organizations were secured such as Office of Civilian Defense, Schools, Chambers of Commerce, Farm Bureaus, Womens Clubs etc., to lend their assistance in interesting and listing people who would be available for farm work. Through this procedure counties were able to determine fairly accurately what their needs would be from outside the county. While this phase of the program did not produce a large number of workers it materially assisted in bringing to the attention of all people the need of agricultural workers. It did not get a large number of workers as in our small populated areas there are not a very large number of people available who could leave their work for long enough periods to materially help the agricultural production program, except for the youth in which interest was considerably stimulated by this method.

The results of this program indicated that about 70% of the need for year-round workers and 40% of the seasonal workers could be secured from within the state. It also brought out that one of the most difficult factors to estimate was the movement of regular transit workers into the state and counties during seasonal operations. It was found during the year that this movement was considerably less than in previous years but was sufficient to provide a large portion of the summer hay harvesting workers.

3. Training Programs:

The training programs developed in cooperation with State Department of Education were limited mainly to High School youth volunteering for farm work. County Agents and Vocational Agricultural Instructors cooperated in providing the necessary instructions. The best results were reported in Washoe County where youth were taken to the Experiment Station Farm and given a five day training course which included training on how to harness horses, how to drive them, use of hay raker, mowing machine etc. Other workers who assisted in onion weeding and harvesting and potato picking were taken to the farms in groups and given training in the fields. County Extension Agents were encouraged to assist helping farmers to improve their training methods, and agents used regular Extension community meetings for this purpose.

One of the larger Ranchers who used a considerable number of Mexican National Workers, trained one of his foreman to give training to these workers. The workers were taken to the ranch and given individual training on how to go up to a horse, how to harness and drive them. The gentle horses were used and the worker given about a week or ten days at handling these horses then as they became accustomed to the operations they were transferred to other units of the farm.

4. Educational Programs With Farmers:

Educational programs were conducted through regular extension methods such as, Community Center Meetings, newspapers, Personal visits and local leaders for the purpose of securing most efficient utilization of all available labor. It was necessary to create attitudes among farmers favorable to using inexperienced workers and youth. Training programs whereby methods were discussed which would assist farmers in training workers, were used in some counties.

The exchange of labor between farmers was stressed and eight counties reported having organized programs for exchanging labor and equipment in thirty-one communities. These programs were effective in reducing the total labor needs, as well as efficient use of equipment. In addition reports show

that in thirteen counties, 845 farms were assisted in labor saving methods, sharing labor and equipment etc.

State Extension Specialist have assisted by determining what labor saving devices could be effectively employed and furnished information to County Agents for their use.

5. Intrastate - Transportation:

Owing to the fact that farms in the State are large and spread over large areas the problem of getting workers to the jobs was one of the most important factors in securing proper utilization and distribution of farm workers. The main source of workers within the State were found to be in Reno in Western Nevada and Las Vegas in Southern Nevada. Experience showed that these workers were nearly always broke and had no means of transportation to the areas of need. It was also found that when workers completed a job in one area they could be transferred to other areas of need with minimum loss of time if transportation was provided, otherwise if left to drift they would either go to the wrong areas or be idle for considerable time before getting to work. Therefore a program was set up to pay transportation costs of these workers through use of public carriers.

The transportation was furnished from one county recruiting office to another county recruiting office.

This program has worked very successful and made possible the greatest utilization of available workers and provided for proper distribution with minimum amount of loss of time in getting workers to the areas of need.

6. Interstate and Foreign Labor:

Following the determination of need and the complete mobilization of workers within the county, Extension Agents certified to the State Director the number of workers needed to be imported into the county to meet the needs. These needs were accumulated on the State level and determinations made of the numbers that could be supplied from other counties in the State which left the number needed to be supplied from outside the State. On this basis a certification of need was made to the Federal Extension Office. This certification was prepared in cooperation with the United States Employment Service who also concurred in the certification with the Director of Extension.

It was felt that this need could best be supplied by use of Mexican Nationals which were being transported from Mexico by the Office of Labor. Full details on the operation of this program were secured from the Regional Office of Labor and our full cooperation extended in forwarding the program in Nevada.

The necessary requirements for securing these workers were explained to farmers, placements, certifications made and contracts secured. County Farm Labor Advisory Committees made certifications in accordance with outlined procedure, on prevailing wages for the counties in which these workers were placed. The results of the cooperation with the Office of Labor on this program were very gratifying and 553 Mexican Nationals were distributed to farmers in the State which materially assisted in alleviating a serious labor problem.

The operators using these workers have been very complimentary on the fine work preformed by the Mexican Nationals. They were used mainly in harvesting of hay and potatoes, after which the greater portion returned to Mexico or transferred to California. About 50 remained to assist in cattle feeding and general ranch work during the winter months.

II. VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS:

A total of 626 Victory Farm Volunteer certificates were issued to boys and girls for their efforts on the farm production front during this year. These youth performed a great service to agriculture and many farmers stated that their crops would probably not have been harvested had it not been for the help of this group.

The memorandum prepared by the Federal Office of Education and the Federal Extension Service, was followed very closely in this State. Full cooperation was secured from the State Department of Education in the recruiting and training of Victory Farm Volunteers. Programs were sponsored in the High Schools of the State, when general assemblies were used for calling to the attention of all youth the necessity of their assistance in the farm production program. These programs were followed by sign-up campaigns when students would enroll for farm work.

Under the direction of Mr. R. B. Jeppson, State Director of Vocational Agriculture, the Vocational Agricultural instructors in the high schools offered training courses to youths desiring to work on farms.

The Extension Service stressed the program with farmers and arranged for the placing of the youth enrolled.

Practically all youth working during the summer months in the haying operations were housed right on the farm where they worked.

During the potato and onion harvest in which a considerable number of youth were employed, they were dismissed from school for certain periods to work on the farm. In these operations the youth stayed at home and were taken to the job on daily hauls. When they were worked in groups with an instructor in charge, better results were secured.

III. SUMMARY:

The charts on the following pages present a fairly accurate summary of the high lights of the recruitment and placements of the Farm Labor Program for the period of May 1st to December 31st, 1943.

On Chart number 1, the first column shows the total number of workers which were placed in the State. The other columns on the chart show the source from which these placements were made. Of the 5618 total placements over 4500 were secured from local sources, or about 81% of the job was done by complete mobilization within the counties. This is shown by the red column on the chart. The green column shows that 626 Victory Farm Volunteers were used. This is the number of certificates that were issued to these workers and a much larger number of these workers were used, but some counties did not issue certificates to the workers and therefore were not counted. The yellow column represents 553 Foreign workers which were Mexican Nationals brought into the State in cooperation with the Office of Labor, War Food Administration. The purple column represents the 296 intrastate workers which were transported by the Extension Service from recruiting centers to placement centers. Most of these workers were secured from Reno and Las Vegas areas which are the larger centers of population and provided some excess of labor above the needs of these counties during certain periods of time. The last or brown column represents the interstate workers brought in from other states.

Chart number 2 shows the placement for year-round seasonal workers on a weekly basis. This chart indicates that the peak season of employment comes during the month of July. This is caused mainly by the large acreage of wild hay which comes on about the first part of July. The second peak occurs about in August when the second cutting of hay occurs and the other peaks come the latter part of September and October with the third crop alfalfa, onion and potato harvest demand. On this chart the red represents seasonal workers and the blue year-round workers.

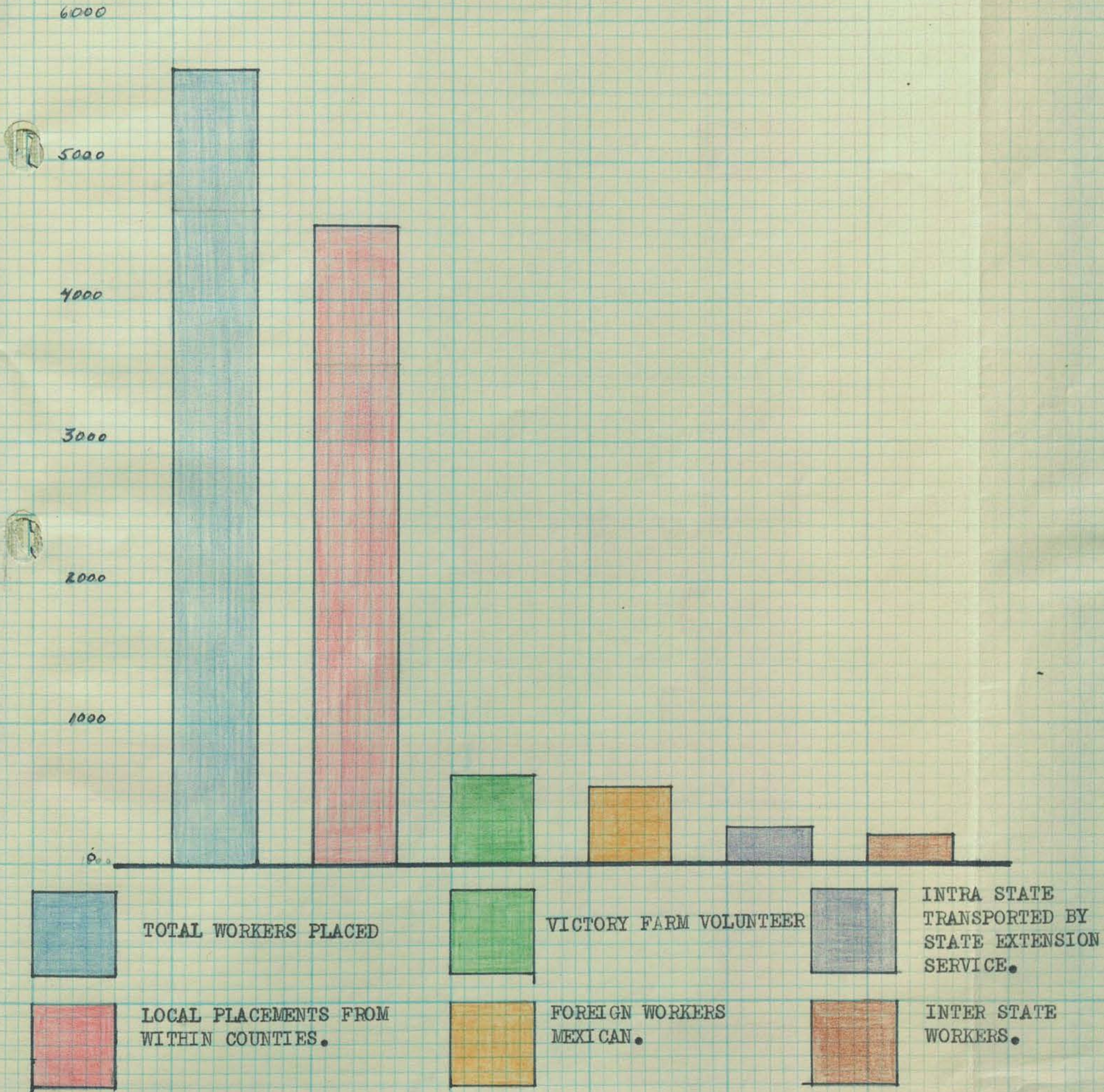
Chart number 3 shows the placement by counties. The blue pyramid represents the number recruited as intrastate workers and transported to other counties.

Chart number 4 shows the requests and placements by months. A study of this chart shows that requests for both seasonal and year-round workers have exceeded the placements but this is caused by a little lag of the placements and some reductions on farmers requests by using fewer men, working longer hours and exchanging labor so the requests were sufficiently filled so that all crops were harvested without loss. In other words farmers were supplied with sufficient workers to get by but probably not quite as many as they should have had.

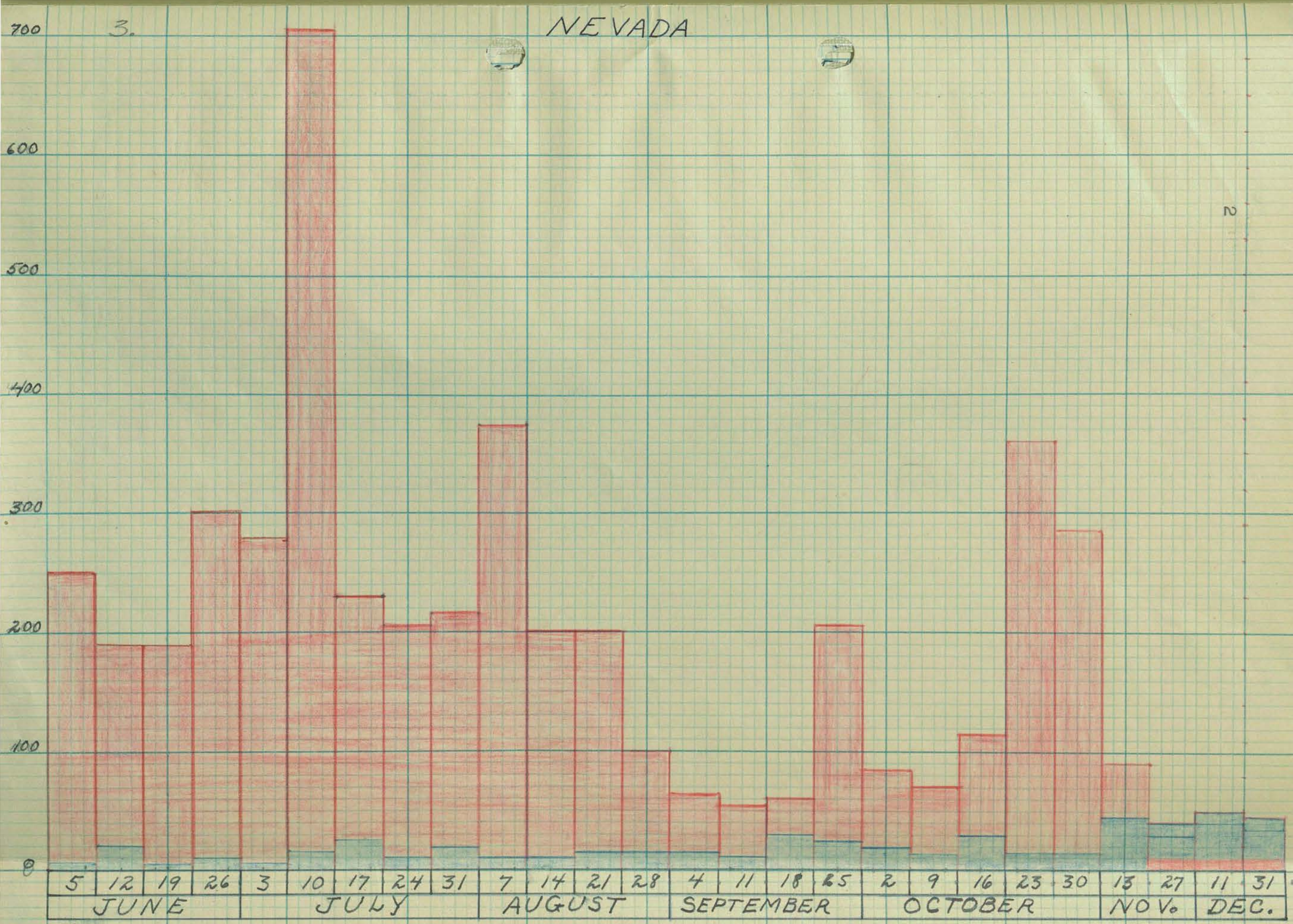
In conclusion it may be stated that the program during the year has worked very satisfactory with the farmers and the cooperation of all groups as well as the farmers was responsible for the successful year. The farmers realized the critical labor situation and cooperated to the fullest. The exchange of labor and machinery and working long hours is probably one of the major reasons for the getting of crops harvested with the available labor supplies.

Many comments have been received from farm groups of their appreciation of the manner in which the program was handled during the year and felt that the assistance of the Victory Farm Volunteers, interstate workers, Mexican Nationals and the deferment of key agricultural workers materially assisted in alleviating a critical situation. It is also felt that the method used of transporting workers between the counties in the State led to a very effective utilization of available labor.

NUMBER AND SOURCE OF WORKERS PLACED IN THE STATE OF NEVADA 1943



NEVADA



PLACEMENT BY WEEKS IN THE STATE JUNE 1st to DEC. 31st

■ SEASONAL WORKERS

■ YEAR ROUND WORKERS

PLACEMENT AND RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS BY COUNTIES
JUNE 1st TO DECEMBER 31st

NEVADA

1350

1200

1050

900

750

600

450

300

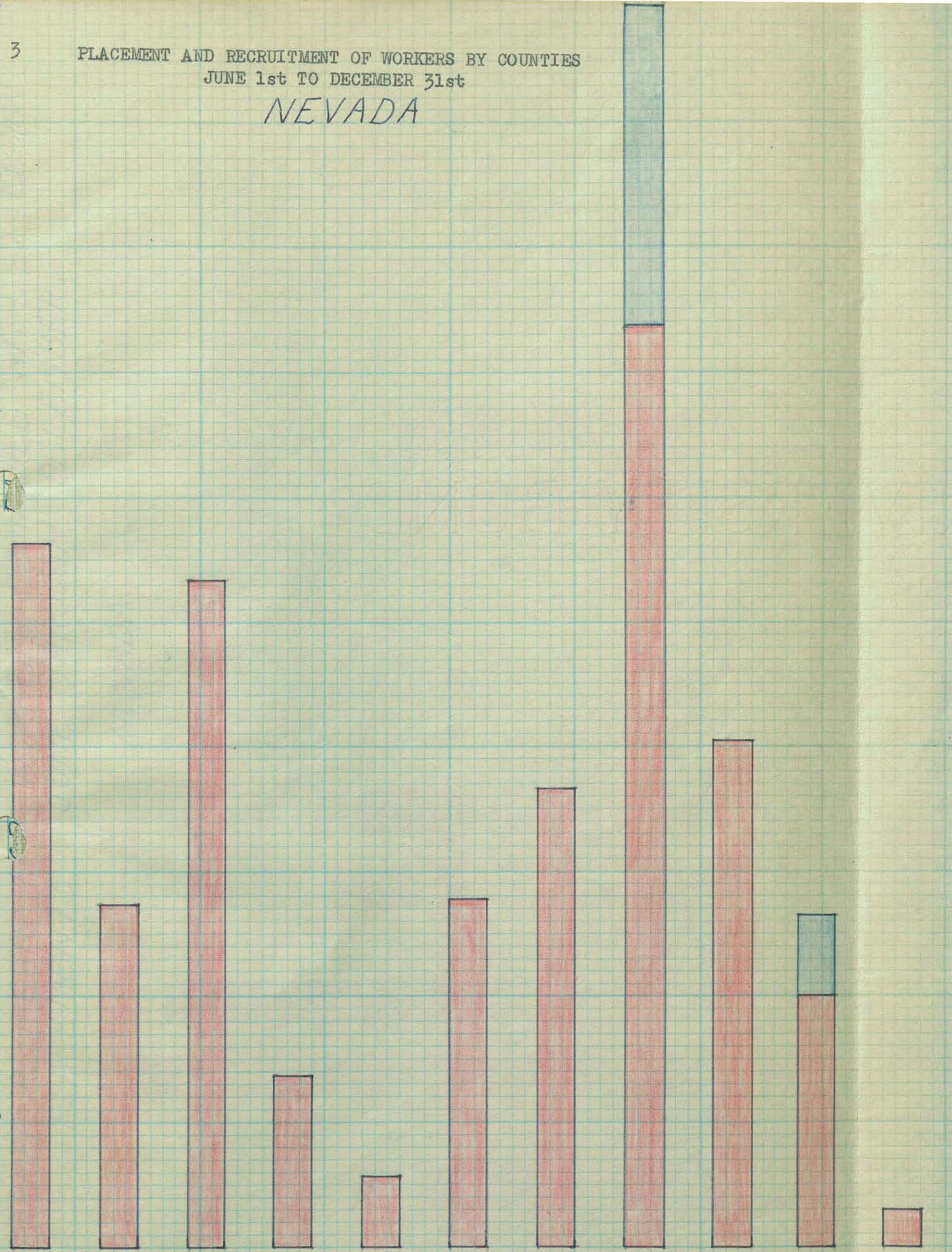
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Churchill Douglas Elko Nye & W. Pine Lyon Pershing Washoe Humboldt Clark Lincoln
Esmeralda Eureka

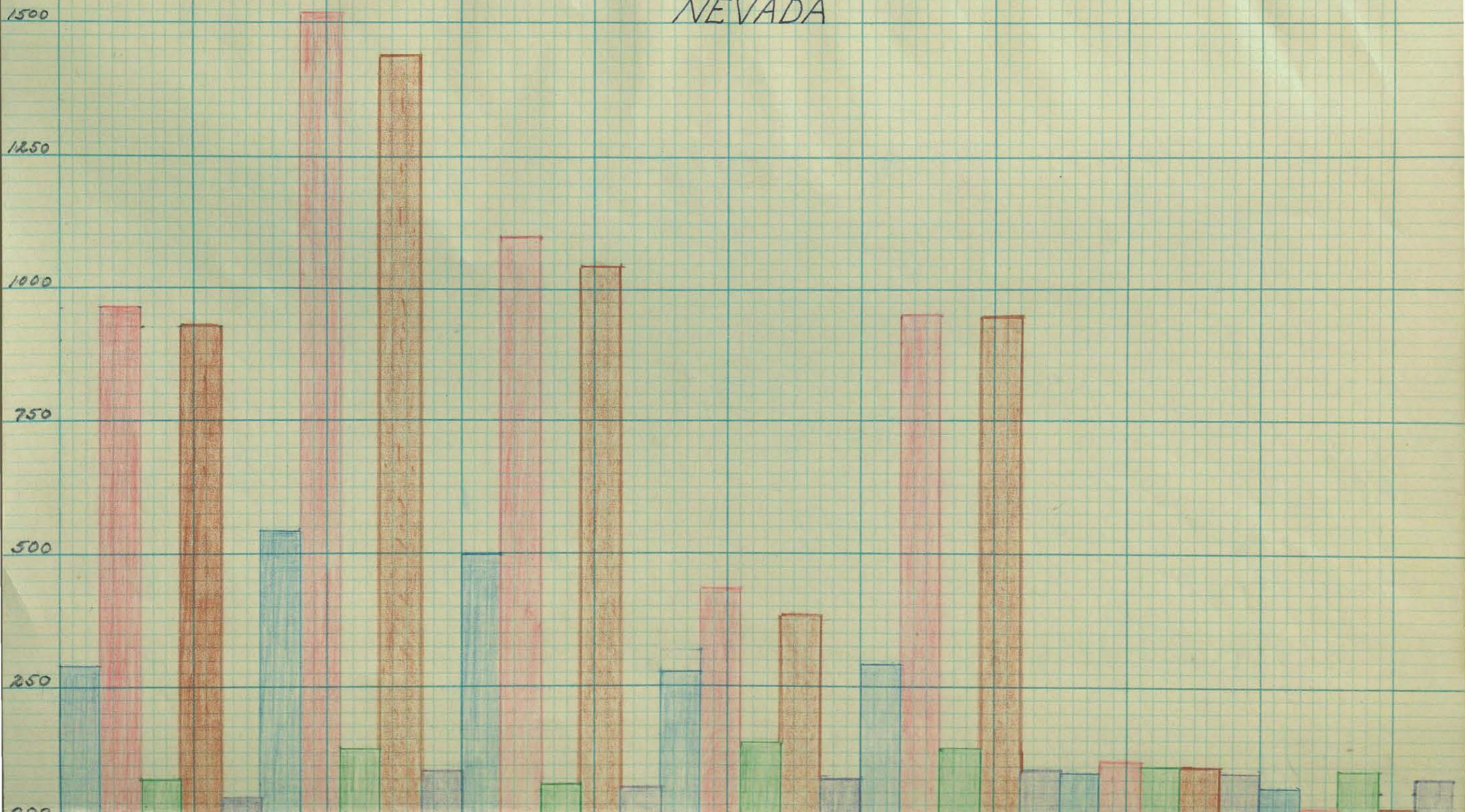
COUNTY PLACEMENTS

RECRUITMENT CENTERS FOR INTRASTATE WORKERS
(Number of Intrastate workers recruited)



FARMER REQUESTS FOR WORKERS COMPARED WITH EXTENSION PLACEMENTS JUNE THROUGH DECEMBER.

NEVADA



■ No. of FARMERS REQUESTING WORKERS
■ No. of SEASONAL WORKERS ORDERED BY FARMERS
■ No. of YEAR ROUND WORKERS ORDERED BY FARMERS

■ No. of SEASONAL WORKERS PLACED BY EXTENSION SERVICE
■ No. of YEAR-ROUND WORKERS PLACED BY EXTENSION SERVICE.

NARRATIVE REPORT

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Edwin F. Whitehead
Assistant State Supervisor VFV

May 10, 1943 - December 31, 1943

I. STATE, COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

- I-A. The State Farm Labor Committee representing all sections of the State and major types of agriculture also represented the Victory Farm Volunteers and functioned in an advisory capacity. The members of this body, all being operators and many having youths of their own, understood the difficult problems facing both the farmer and youth and as a result were invaluable in helping solve these problems.

The members of this committee were:

William B. Wright, Chairman, Deeth, Nevada
Pete Henrichs, Vice-Chairman, Yerington, Nevada
Edward A. Settlemyer, Secretary, Reno, Nevada
Norman Annett, Member, Wellington, Nevada
Fred Dressler, Member, Minden, Nevada
Edwin C. Marshall, Member, Logandale, Nevada

- B. State Director of Vocational Agriculture, R. B. Jeppson directed the vocational agricultural instructors in the high schools offering training courses to youths desiring work on farms during the summer months.
- C. At the beginning of the program, State Superintendent of Schools, Mildred Bray was approached regarding the problem of school youths cooperating in the solution of the labor problem. The fullest cooperation possible was extended by her department through the high schools of the State.

2. County Organization:

County Extension Agents and Farm Labor Assistants handled the county youth programs assisted by county Advisory committees of three to seven farmer members.

Most recruitment, selection, training, placement, transporting and supervision was handled directly by these County Agents and Assistants.

County Agents contacted all high school principals and vocational agricultural instructors regarding recruitment of youths for farm work. This phase of the program came a bit late but will be remedied this coming season. Some of the schools were already closed for the summer and the youths hard to contact.

II. RECRUITMENT:

A. Need For Youth Labor:

The majority of Nevada farms require hired seasonal labor in

normal times, and with the definite shortage of manpower existing in all counties of the State, the problem of recruiting all possible able youths to do farm work was plainly evident.

B. Recruitment Organization, Techniques and Results.

1. Special assemblies were called in most high schools throughout the state, following a joint letter from the State Department of Education and the State Extension Service, explaining the labor problem of the State, and outlining procedures for cooperate effect with the schools for recruiting youth. Posters had been set up in these schools in advance, to enlighten the youths of the patriotic work and healthful phases. The purposes of the assemblies were to interest and enroll, if possible, the youths for seasonal farm work. Enlistment For Farm Work Cards were passed among the students. These cards stated the youth would volunteer for farm work; would be called when needed and agreed to accept the prevailing farm wage.
2. The results were very encouraging in spite of previous labor canvassing done by the Telephone Company and Railroads. Many of the youths had already been signed up for summer work by these groups.

Continued publicity and effort by the committees brought results and as the need became greater, many volunteers enrolled.

At the end of the season 626 certificates had been issued to Nevada youths for their part in the war effort.

III. SELECTION:

Physical condition was a prerequisite for farm work. In Nevada most youths realize the physical hardships required in farm labor and in only a few cases was it necessary to turn a boys offer down. This was done after many attempts to place them in light work, such as weeding etc., but to no avail.

Parents consent was required in cases of "Live-ins".

Personal interviews by the farmer were the general means of selection.

During school sessions in the fall, school officials allowed only those volunteers, whose scholastic records would not suffer, to do farm work.

IV. TRAINING:

This program was developed in cooperation with the State Department of Education and was limited mainly to High School

youth volunteers. Instructions were given by County Agents cooperating with Vocational Agricultural Instructors.

Content of Training Program.

1. Best results were reported in Washoe County where volunteer youths were taken to the Experiment Station Farm and given a five day training course which included harnessing and driving a team of horses; use of hay rakes and mowing machines; shocking and pitching hay.

Another group of volunteers were taken to onion and potato farms and trained in the field, in weeding and harvesting methods.

Many farms using motor equipment selected and trained youths in the use of this type of equipment. Skill in handling cars made this type of training very interesting to most volunteers.

The dangers of farm work was stressed and safety was emphasized, "Don't take any chances."

County Extension Agents were encouraged to assist helping farmers to improve their training methods and regular Extension community meetings were used for this purpose.

All publications and pamphlets were made available to the farmers through the offices of County Agents. The materials stressing patience on the part of the farmer proved valuable. When he realized the youth was helping him solve his problem he learned to be more tolerant and helpful to the youth.

V. PLACEMENT:

In all cases the placement of the volunteers was left to the discretion of the County Agent. The County Agent knowing the farmer was the best qualified to judge whether the youths would prove satisfactory to the farmer and vice versa. There were some instances where the placement of volunteers was withheld because of the knowledge of the temperament of the farmer would have resulted in unsatisfactory conditions.

VI. TRANSPORTATION:

Adequate and safe transportation was provided within the counties by the farmers, usually in the family car.

Arrangements with the bus companies throughout the state provided means of transport from one county to another. These buses were met by the County Agents and the volunteers then satisfactorily placed on the farms.

VII. SCHOOL ADJUSTMENTS:

School officials were advised in advance of the need of youths for harvesting in the fall. Sign ups for work were held then. Work schedules made out by the principals allowed these youths to work half days. The workers were rotated so as no student would miss too much school.

A state teacher's institute date was set so as to coincide with the potato and onion harvest, thus allowing the youths to aid the farmer for a full week in the fall.

VIII. INSURANCE:

All volunteer workers were covered by the Nevada Industrial Insurance Commission, the same as adult workers. The farmers were all checked to make certain the workers were covered fully.

The youths were also informed concerning the Victory Farm Volunteer \$4.00 policy and offered the opportunity of its benefits.

IX. MATERIALS:

- A. All Victory Farm Volunteers were awarded certificates of award at the completion of their work.

Awards were made at the State Club Camp at Lake Tahoe and in the different counties. In most instances the presentations were made by the County Agents.

- B. Publicity:

The posters, bulletins, instructions and other materials furnished by the various governmental agencies were distributed throughout the counties and proved valuable in the recruitment and work of the volunteer workers.

The State News Editor was in charge of all state-wide publicity using regular educational channels such as newspapers, posters, radio and pamphlets.

Local community newspapers cooperating with the county agents and State Office kept the public informed of the excellent work being done by the volunteer workers.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

C. W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

1943

L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
MAP - SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTIES.....	3
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.....	4
COOPERATING AGENCIES.....	5
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.....	6
MARKETING LIVESTOCK.....	7
WARTIME PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF HOGS.....	8
WARTIME PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF POULTRY.....	9
TURKEY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.....	10
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF RABBITS.....	11
PUBLICITY.....	12
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.....	13

Wool Marketing
Potato Marketing
Victory Gardens
Miscellaneous Circulars
Cooperation With State War Board and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Assistance to Nevada Public Service Commission

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
MAP - SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTIES.....	3
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.....	4
COOPERATING AGENCIES.....	5
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.....	6
MARKETING LIVESTOCK.....	7
WARTIME PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF HOGS.....	8
WARTIME PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF POULTRY.....	9
TURKEY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.....	10
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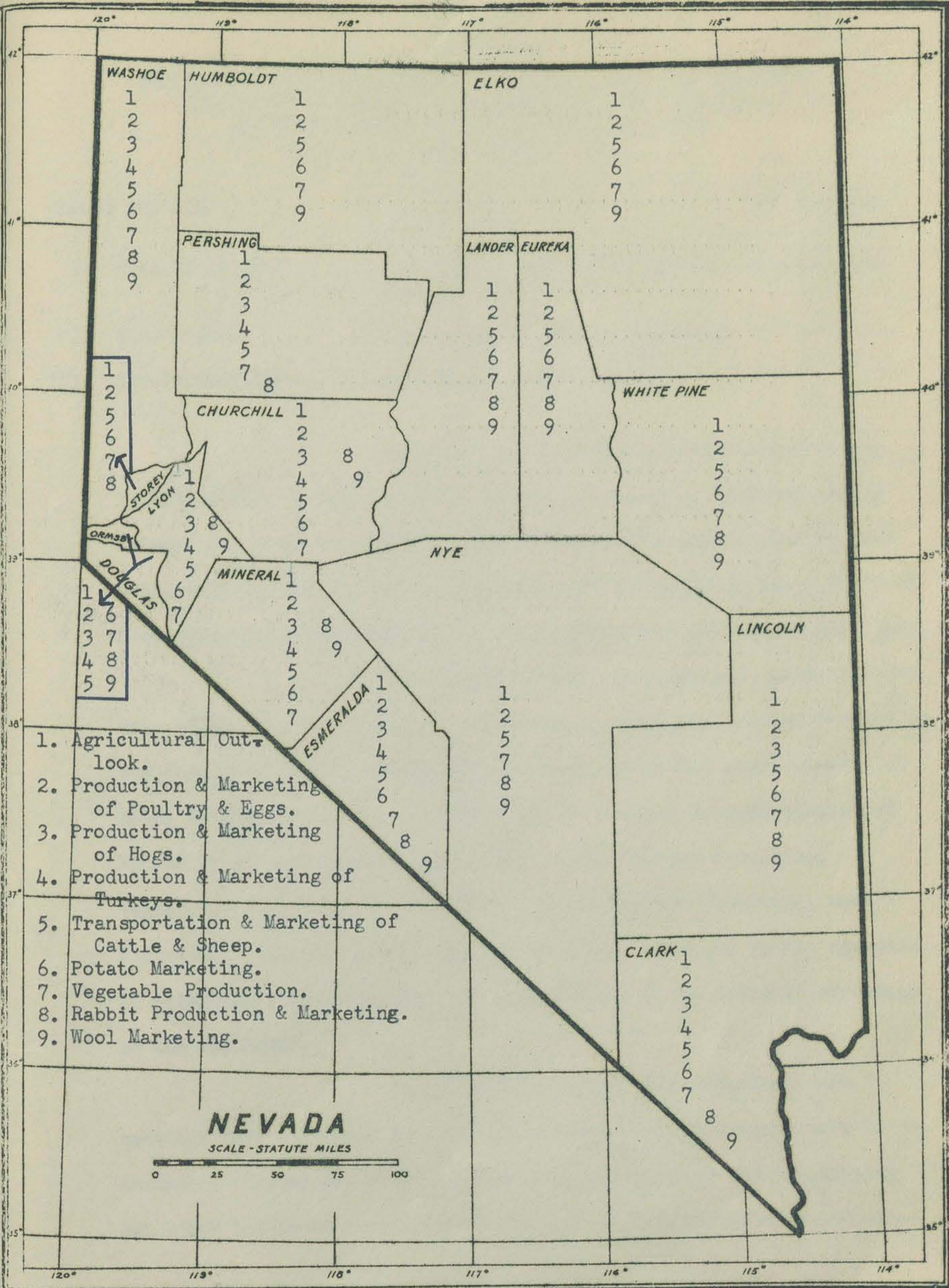
Miscellaneous Circulars

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Assistance to Nevada Public Service Commission

-3-
SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTIES



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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. GLINE

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Introduction and Summary |

Agricultural Extension activities carried on by this office during the year beginning November 1, 1942 and ending October 31, 1943, was changed somewhat from the original plan of work outlined for the year and was directed more particularly along lines of food production and marketing for commodities best adapted to the State.

The following were the principal activities for this office for the past year:- Agricultural Outlook, Wartime Production and Marketing of Poultry and Eggs, Wartime Production and Marketing of Hogs, Wartime Production and Marketing of Turkeys, Transportation and Marketing of Cattle and Sheep, Potato Production and Marketing, Vegetable Production at Home, Rabbit Production and Marketing, Wool Marketing. Cooperation with various federal, state and county agencies in promoting food production and distribution in the state in promotion of the war effort.

In the prosecution of this Extension work 99 meetings were attended, at which approximately 2,195 persons were in attendance. Travel performed in attendance at meetings and in carrying out other Extension activities during the year consisted of 4,820 miles

by train and 5,732 miles by automobile. 330 interviews were held with leaders.

Publicity as a means of carrying on Extension work was used to the extent of 28 news stories, 11 mimeographed circulars of 126 pages, and five circular letters. All parts of the state were covered by this publicity through the local county press, and the agricultural press outside the state but circulated within the state.

The federal and state agencies cooperating with this office in carrying out the Extension program are as follows:- State and County Agricultural Conservation Associations, State and County Agricultural Adjustment Administration, State and County War Boards, State Office of Defense Transportation, State Office of Price Administration, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Farm Security Administration, State and County Farm Bureaus, County Extension Offices, State Department of Agriculture.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Report for 1943

L. E. Cline

The following is a numerical summary of the various activities carried on by this office, in connection with Agricultural Extension work under Project six.

Number of days in office	232
Number of days in field	66
Total number of miles traveled	10,552
- by train	4,820
- by auto	5,732
Number of visits to Extension Agents	28
Number of leaders interviewed	330
Number of result demonstrations visited	17
Number of other farms or homes visited	24
Farm Bureau meetings attended	2
Number of leader training meetings attended	44
- number in attendance	394
Number of method demonstrations given	10
- number in attendance	51
Number of meetings at result demonstrations	16
- number in attendance	176
Number of other meetings attended	29
- number in attendance	1,574
Number of individual letters written	273
Number of circular letters prepared	11
Number of news articles prepared	28

Number of conferences with extension agents	
by telephone	48
Number of days devoted to following:	
Progress determination and project planning	43
Relations with cooperating organizations and agencies	86
Preparation of teaching materials	47
Assisting agents with teaching methods as applied to particular subject matter	8
Keeping other extension workers posted on subject matter	23
Training of local leaders	18
Other direct teaching of rural people	13
Determining project accomplishments	16
Making studies to determine more effective methods of conducting project	18
Reports and miscellaneous	27
Total days devoted to adult work	299

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

REPORT FOR 1944

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Cooperating Agencies |

Agricultural Extension activities performed by this office and under this project beginning November 1st, 1942 and ending October 31, 1943, have been devoted very largely to cooperative efforts with other agricultural agencies in the state and counties. The principal agencies, with which this office has cooperated, are as follows:-

Agricultural Conservation Association

In connection with this organization this office has been represented on the technical committee for considering all adaptations of the national program to the state program. Monthly and some semi-monthly meetings have been attended as a regular routine in addition to frequent technical committee meetings at which special study was given to problems referred to it by the State Committee. There were six meetings with a total attendance of fifty-five.

State and County War Boards.

Following the initial establishment of the state and county War Board, this office has participated in a majority of the War Board deliberations affecting the activities, which have been an outgrowth of directions from the National organization on a state level.

These War Board Meetings have been concerned with agricultural labor supply, food for victory production, farm machinery supply, farm building materials, grain storage, farm transportation, selective service, rationing of gasoline and tires, and prices for agricultural products. On all of these subjects the technical committees have considered the points in question and reported to the State Committee for their action.

For the current year eighteen meetings have been participated in, connected with War Board activities with an attendance of 145. Approximately 10% of the time of this office has been devoted to cooperating with this agency.

Office of Defense Transportation

Activities of this office in cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation has been concerned largely with the truck transportation facilities available in the State for moving the feeder and fat cattle and sheep to feed lots and to primary markets.

In this connection also this Office cooperated closely with the Nevada Trucking Association, the members of which operate in both Nevada and California, and provide transportation facilities for Nevada cattle and sheep producers. In early July there were indications that truck transportation would be short for Nevada cattle and sheep when the marketing began.

After conferring with the officers of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Nevada Truckers Association, it was considered important that information on the truck transportation needs for marketing Nevada cattle and sheep for 1943-44 marketing season be assembled at once. This anxiety was prompted also by reports of a pros-

pective trucking facilities shortage from over the state by county agents and livestock owners.

In order to assemble information on the needs for livestock truck transportation a survey was made with the aid of the county agents of the prospective needs.

When the information was assembled it was put into a mimeographed circular and placed in the hands of the county agents, the various livestock trucking agencies as well as state and local federal employees interested in livestock transportation.

Following the issuance of the circular one livestock trucking association meeting was attended at San Francisco and one at Reno and in addition several conferences were held with the Office of Defense Transportation of Nevada and with the Officers of the Nevada Truckers Association at Reno, in all these conferences the information was used in considering the truck transportation needs of the area for moving livestock.

Office of Price Administration

The activities of the Office of Price Administration have caused agricultural producers of the state and processors and handlers of agricultural commodities more concern than any other war time production or marketing problem outside of labor shortage. This is largely due to the frequent changes in the orders.

Price orders and regulations affecting Nevada farm products have been made available to this office as they have been released. These releases have been studied and in the case of important products information has been mimeographed into circular letters and dis-

tributed through county Extension Offices to interested parties. The Extension News Service has also been used.

In addition to this service visits have been made to the Office of Price Administration for the purpose of getting interpretations of certain O.P.A. orders for groups of Nevada agricultural producers.

During the past year ten such conferences have been held. In addition to these four regional meetings have been attended in California and Nevada, at which price fixing policies were discussed. A total of 256 attended these meetings.

During the year six news stories and two mimeographed circulars were prepared by this office setting forth price orders and regulations, on Potatoes, Mixed Feeds, Poultry and Eggs, Turkeys and Alfalfa Hay.

Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station:

Throughout the year as in several years past, this office has cooperated with the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the experimental work in turkey feeding. Experimental work in turkey feeding has been carried on for a number of years for the purpose of assembling data on rates of gain, and feed consumption per pound of gain on rations of different composition, with special reference to the source and percentage of protein. The relative economy of gains made by turkeys maturing at different sizes has been an interesting study for three years past. These experiments have been followed throughout the growing season and to the marketing period, and a large amount of very useful and fundamental information has been assembled that is used in

connection with the promotion of the turkey industry in the state by this office. The difference in market value between large and small turkeys has prompted the last three years experiment.

Farm Security Administration

Since the Farm Security Administration was first established this office has cooperated with its programs. This cooperation has been in the direction of assisting in setting up agricultural processing and marketing organizations and in rendering aid in their operations. During the past year considerable time was devoted to four different endeavors, viz:- The Lahontan Veterinary Service Association at Fallon, Nevada; The Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company at Las Vegas, Nevada and the Achme Dairy of Clark County. The first two associations named were established prior to this year, but considerable time has been spent in assisting in their operations. During the year the Achme Dairy was set up to provide a central milking and milk processing plant. Four meetings were held in connection with these farm cooperatives with an attendance of 60. During the year the Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company was sold and the assets returned to the members.

County Extension Offices

There has been close cooperation between the various county extension offices and this office throughout the year. For the past year twenty-eight days were spent in county agents' offices. Contacts by mail and by telephone have been made with all the county extension offices in the course of carrying out state-wide Extension projects to replace visits on account of the curtailment of auto travel. The visits made to the county offices were invariably made in connection

with meetings called in connection with the marketing work or food-for-victory programs.

Practically all contacts with farmers and cooperative agencies throughout the state have been made through the various county Extension offices.

During the year eleven mimeographed circulars, containing 136 pages, varying from two to twenty pages were prepared by this office, and were distributed through the county extension offices.

A complete mailing list of all farmers in the state, together with their principal activities is kept up to date with the help of the county agents. This is the only complete farmers' mailing list in the state. It is the intention to keep this mailing list up to date by frequent revisions so as to provide a direct means of contact by this office with the farmers of the state.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Agricultural Outlook |

Agricultural outlook work has been given its due amount of time during the past year. A large number of releases from the Department of Agriculture giving daily, weekly, and monthly information on prices, supply, and demand for crops and livestock are received regularly by this office, looked over and filed for later reference. Trade papers are also received and kept on file as a means of keeping informed currently on market supplies and demands for agricultural products raised in the state.

While no strictly outlook news stories have been prepared this past year, most of the news stories and mimeographed circulars have contained agricultural outlook material.

Under the present war emergency the previous supply and demand factors, which were depended upon largely to regulate prices and the flow of products to market are no longer effective in the same way as formerly. Artificial factors such as support prices, ceiling prices and quotas now directly govern the prices and the rate of flow of products to market.

At the present time agricultural producers are very generally guaranteed ceiling prices for practically all products

that they can produce, and at the same time there is little chance for a speculative profit by handlers. So long as these conditions prevail, the marketing phase of agricultural operations seems quite secure from manipulation.

Under present government control methods, prices are not the result of supply and demand as in the past, but are established for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the supply in proportion to the demand.

In the early part of the program, when animal feeds were high in quantity in proportion to the number of animals to be fed, feed prices were arbitrarily depressed to stimulate greater feeding of farm animals. Now that the supply of feed is being used up to a point where the surplus is becoming very short, the government agencies have arbitrarily reduced the margin in animal feeding to bring the numbers of animals to be fed more in balance with the feed available.

This method of establishing prices for farm commodities has so far resulted in very little fluctuation of prices, giving the producer greater assurance in his production operations.

So long as the present emergency lasts and the United States Government continues in its lend-lease operations, the demand for agricultural commodities appears to be unlimited. The principal concern for the producer, however, is his ability to produce goods that can be sold within the ceiling prices, which may be established without reference to local supply, demand, or cost of production.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing. |
| II. SUB-PROJECT | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Marketing Livestock |

Because of the national programs regulating the prices of meats and the slaughtering quotas for packing houses the normal marketing of livestock in Nevada has been materially changed. This change began in a small way last year, but was extended to affect practically all livestock marketings in the state this year.

One of the principal changes brought about by the price control features of the regulations reduced the price spread between the higher and lower grades of cattle to a point where cattle and sheep feeders were no longer interested in buying feeder stock for the purpose of feeding to a higher finish under prevailing feed prices. This situation slowed down the sale of feed-livestock in the range area of the state and made any efforts to assist in marketing feeder-livestock of little effect.

Feeding operations in the state at the end of the year were estimated to be about one third of normal. A few cattle were brought from the range to alfalfa pasture in the valleys to be later marketed as grass cattle. Some better lots were sent direct to market from the range.

The most direct contact of this office with livestock marketing was the close association with the Southern Nevada Meat and Provision Company, a cooperative meat slaughtering organization located at Las Vegas, Nevada. This institution after operation for six years and providing a market at competitive prices for all classes of livestock in Las Vegas, Nevada, was sold during the month of June.

The institution continued to operate, however, under private ownership, supplying a market for southern Nevada livestock, the same as before.

The principal activity of this office during the year in connection with livestock marketing in the state was a study of the transportation problem. Early in the summer there were indications that the normal movement of livestock, that depended upon truck transportation from the distant grazing areas of the state might be seriously interfered with because of lack of replacements and tires.

Livestock owners, who depend upon truck transportation in order to move their livestock to feeding yards, railroad shipping points, or direct to market, were much concerned about the outlook for truck transportation. These persons made contact with the State Office of Defense Transportation and the Nevada Trucking Association for information as to the possibility of a shortage of trucking facilities. Further interest was drawn to the subject when an army quartermaster officer visited the state and made inquiry about the availability of truck transportation to move Nevada livestock to market.

This matter was brought to the attention of this office and it was thought advisable to make a quick study of the truck transportation needs for moving Nevada cattle and sheep to feed yards

and to markets, and to determine if possible if truck transportation facilities would be equal to the needs.

During the months July, August and September a survey of the numbers of cattle and sheep that would be moving to feed yards, railroad shipping points, or direct to market, was made with the aid of the various county agents' offices in the state. The results of this survey when compiled showed in the first place how very dependent the Nevada livestock industry is on truck transportation. It also brought to light the very great distances that some of the livestock must travel by truck before reaching their destinations.

The information assembled, as a result of this survey, was compiled into a fifteen page mimeographed circular, which was distributed among various companies operating trucks in the state, among offices of Defense Transportation in California and Nevada and also in Washington, D. C., and to the county agents who helped supply the information and to other interested parties.

The data assembled showed that the average round trip distances that many trucks had to make for transporting the livestock from the counties, varied from one hundred to six hundred miles, and a few isolated areas required a round trip distance of as much as 1200 miles. A summary of the data assembled showed that an average round trip truck haul for the current marketing season was 239 miles for each truck and trailer load of sheep, and 264 miles for each truck and trailer load of cattle. The estimated total number of round trips was 2,744 to move the cattle and sheep from the producing areas to their first destination.

The estimated total mileage that would need to be covered in moving this livestock was 706, 176 miles. These estimates are based on the truck and trailer load of cattle equaling thirty head and the truck and trailer load of sheep of four decks equaling 320 head. The data assembled further shows that it would require 8.8 truck miles per head of cattle and $3/4$ of a truck mile per sheep to provide the needed transportation for the season. The estimated sheep to be moved by truck and trailer were 229,880, while the estimated number of cattle to be moved was 60,805.

The serious shortage in transportation facilities, as it appeared in July, did not materialize as was anticipated, due to the fact that the market for feeder livestock was very inactive and the first six weeks, which ordinarily shows very heavy movement showed light movement. This resulted in spreading the movement of the livestock over a longer period, so that the facilities were adequate for the needs.

In connection with this livestock transportation study, two meetings of people interested in truck transportation were attended in San Francisco and two in Reno for purposes of discussing truck transportation needs and probable facilities available. In addition to these meetings several conferences were held with members of the Nevada Office of Defense Transportation, and Nevada Trucking Association.

Three news stories were also contributed to the Nevada news service on the subject of Truck Transportation Needs of the State for Moving Livestock.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Agricultural Products
- III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE Wartime Production and Marketing of Hogs

Early in 1942 the Secretary of Agriculture asked for material increase in hog production in line with the general objective of increasing meat supplies to utilize the large feed supplies and provide the increased needs for lend-lease and the armed forces. At this time the ratio between pork prices and feed was very favorable. Support prices were soon placed upon hogs and commodity credit supplies of wheat were made available at prices below open market prices. Conditions were very favorable for increased pork production in the State based very largely on importations of commodity wheat into the state.

This favorable feed and hog price situation prevailed throughout 1943, except that commodity credit wheat was permitted to rise twenty cents per bushel and the ceiling price of corn was permitted to rise to \$1.20 per bushel. These increased prices for feed and a simultaneous decrease of one cent per pound in the ceiling price for hogs promises to slow down hog production for 1944.

In November 1942 a news story was prepared setting forth the advantages at that time of feeding hogs to heavier weights, maintaining health and saving maximum numbers of pigs. In February a seventeen page circular letter was prepared setting forth the

advantages of pork production, the preparation of proper rations, relative values of feeds for hogs, composition tables of local feeds, the importance of protein feeds, the use of self-feeders, controlling internal and external parasites as a means of promoting growth and saving feed.

This project will be continued through 1944, but it is very evident that the numbers of hogs produced in the State will be reduced, because of the general impression that grain will be less available and higher in price. Extension efforts will be directed principally along the lines of efficiency in operations and better balanced rations with home grown feed.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

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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 | Wartime Production and Marketing of Poultry |

Special efforts were begun in the spring of 1942 to promote poultry and egg production as a war measure as a means of increasing the home meat supply from unrationed sources, as well as to add to the Nation's meat supply.

At the time special emphasis was first placed on this project as a food-for-victory measure, feed supplies were in abundance and relatively low in price, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture had asked for a 15% increase in poultry production. There was also a surplus of wheat in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation for distribution direct to users for feed purposes at prices delivered below open market quotations. The feed situation, therefore, was considered favorable and efforts to promote poultry production yielded prompt results, showing the largest poultry population the state has experienced up to date.

The interest in poultry production continued through 1943, but the enthusiasm began to subside, when it was announced last spring that the usual supply of animal protein feeds was becoming short and that the shortage would need to be made up from vegetable proteins, mainly soy bean meal. This caused a very general modification

of poultry mixed feed formulas, including maximum quantities of soy bean meal.

Since the time when shortage in animal proteins has had to be replaced with vegetable proteins, there has been a further shortage of all poultry feeds accompanied by increased feed prices without a corresponding increase in prices for poultry meat and eggs. This situation has tended to level off production in general with threatened decreases in production. This has been accompanied by recommendations that poultry production be brought down slightly, so as to assist in accomplishing the general objective of bringing the Nation's feed needs within the prospective feed supply for 1944.

With this objective in mind it will be the purpose of this office to promote more efficient operations through better balanced rations, closer culling of laying flocks, better housing and by any other means of saving feed.

During the past year considerable time has been devoted to keeping informed of the prices and regulations of the Office of Price Administration and relaying this information to producers. When the first price regulations were issued, the material was covered in a five page mimeographed circular and sufficient copies were sent to county agents' offices for distribution to poultrymen in the various counties.

On December 1st, 1942, a twenty page mimeographed circular was prepared and distributed through the county agents' offices for the purpose of promoting production and setting forth feed formulas, in which vegetable proteins were recommended. This circular also included feed composition tables and tables showing feed consumption and rates of gain as well as management pointers calculated

to increase the efficiency of operations.

By September 1943 the problem of securing proper feed ingredients and especially proteins in adequate quantity became more serious, and in order to provide poultrymen with detailed information that would enable them to practice the utmost economy in providing poultry feeds, an eleven page mimeographed circular was issued in October. This circular set forth feed digestibility tables for poultry, and discussed at length the relative advantages of the different sources of protein as well as sources of carbohydrates.

During the past year eight special poultry meetings, at which 154 producers and agency representatives were in attendance, were held. The two principal cooperating agencies were the Nevada Poultry Producers, Inc., of Reno, Nevada, and The Churchill County Poultrymen of Fallon, Nevada. One meeting was attended in San Francisco for the purpose of helping to organize poultry conservation committees on the Pacific Coast. The principal objectives of this effort were to combat disease in every way possible, so as to promote the general health of poultry flocks, resist losses from contagious diseases and enhance the general efficiency of the industry.

The following news stories were circulated through the Extension news service:- Alfalfa, Important as a War Time Poultry Feed, Poultry Raising a Quick Source of Meat Supply, Poultry Production Increase Needed in the State, Natural Methods Suggested for Backyard Flocks, Dark Yolk Eggs Rich in Vitamins. Nevada Poultry Resources to be Conserved. This project will be continued through the 1944 production year.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

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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 | Turkey Production and Marketing |

The turkey production and marketing project has been an activity of this office for the past thirteen years. During this time the office of research secretary of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association has been held while at the same time assistance has been rendered to the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association, the Fallon Turkey Growers' Association and the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association. These three associations were set-up with the help of this office.

The turkey production and marketing project for the state has decreased materially in volume of turkeys produced and marketed during the past three years, due very largely to retirement from farming of a large number of growers, who previously grew turkeys.

During the past year the volume of turkeys grown by the Fallon Turkey Growers' Association was reduced to a point, where it was no longer feasible to use Fallon as a shipping point. The Walker River Turkey Growers' Association, however, shipped the usual number, about 5,000. These turkeys were sold government graded, box packed as in the past to ten retailers and one wholesaler. The turkeys were used very largely to supply retail markets within the general area of the Association's shipping point. The demand for Association turkeys was far in excess of the supply. The grade of turkeys produced this year was

the best so far in the history of the Association. The total undergrades for Thanksgiving were 3½% and for Christmas, approximately 6%. The average weights of the turkeys produced this year were considerably in excess of that of last year. It is interesting to note that the average weight of the turkeys shipped by this Association in 1931 was 11.1 pounds of equal numbers of hens and toms, while the average weight for the past season was 18.4 pounds.

The price received for the past season's turkeys was governed by the O.P.A. price ceilings, which amounted to 44½ cents for prime small turkeys under 16 pounds, 42½ cents for prime 16 to 20 pound turkeys, and over 20 pounds, 40½ cents. The choice turkeys were 1½ cents under these prices and commercial turkeys were 4 cents under these prices. These prices were 4½ cents to 5½ cents above prices for the same grade of turkeys last year, when the extra wholesaler's mark-up of 1½ cents per pound by the Association is considered. Producer's ceiling prices only were received last year.

All birds received this year were delivered alive and dressed in the Association's plant. Killing operations were very satisfactory, which was reflected in the grade of the turkeys.

During the past year one regular meeting of the Directors of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association was attended in Salt Lake City. At this meeting a survey of the feed situation was prepared by this office and submitted in the form of a mimeographed circular. This circular also set forth the amounts and various sources of protein in poultry feeds, so that the turkey producer could determine his most economical source of protein.

The annual meetings of the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association and the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association were also attended. At these meetings the principal business was concerned with making preparations for receiving and packing the current year's turkey crop.

During the year three news stories were prepared for the Extension News Service covering market outlook, crop and price outlook, and O.F.A. market regulations. One mimeographed circular was prepared setting forth feed conditions, storage holdings and market outlook. A second circular was prepared including tables showing feed requirements and rate of growth for turkeys from incubation time to marketing time, so that producers might anticipate their feed needs throughout the growing season.

This project will be continued and indications are that production will be increased, because of the margins over expenses that were realized this year.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

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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 | Production and Marketing of Rabbits |

With the beginning of the year 1943 reports were to the effect that this nation as a whole had the largest feed supply per animal unit on record, and that the demand for meat products was rapidly increasing, and that there would be a serious drain on the prospective supplies of meat unless meat animals were greatly increased. At this time the development of home supplies of meat was stressed, emphasizing especially rabbits and chickens.

Rabbit production seemed especially adapted to Nevada conditions and to backyard operators. The interest became very general and the call for literature on the subject was very heavy. The Nevada supply of rabbit literature was exhausted, and the demand warranted the publication of a bulletin, covering the subject from the Nevada standpoint.

The preparation of material for this bulletin was delegated to this office in early summer. For purposes of assembling additional information and ideas on the subject a number of rabbit growers were visited in the state and a trip was made to Fontana, California, May 24th, to observe the operations of the U. S. Biological Survey rabbit Experimental Farm.

Since proper equipment seemed so essential to profitable rabbit production, it was considered desirable to erect a model six hutch unit, so that photographs might be taken while the equipment was in successive stages of construction, for purposes of illustrating a desirable self-cleaning type hutch, suggested by the bulletin.

The six hutch unit was constructed on the State Experiment Station at Fallon and was completed in June. In addition to serving for illustration purposes for the bulletin, this model six hutch unit was put into use to serve for demonstration purposes in the Fallon area.

The rabbit bulletin, which was ready for distribution in October, comprises forty-eight pages with fourteen illustrations. The material is included in six chapters as follows:-

- Chapter I. Selection of Breeding Stock.
- Chapter II. Rabbit Raising Equipment.
- Chapter III. Feeding of Rabbits.
- Chapter IV. Management of the Rabbitry.
- Chapter V. Sanitation and Disease Control.
- Chapter VI. Slaughtering and Marketing.

Special emphasis was placed throughout the bulletin on selection of disease free breeding stock, and sanitation with adequate self-cleaning equipment as essential to sanitation. Little emphasis was placed upon treating rabbit diseases, as it has been the author's experience that avoiding disease through strict sanitation and disease free breeding stock offers the only security, and that treating ailing diseased animals accomplishes little.

One state news story was prepared prior to issuing the bulletin and two news stories have been prepared to draw

attention to the bulletin and to set forth the possibilities of rabbit production to supplement the family meat supply.

As a result of the efforts of this office in promoting rabbit production, the industry has shown marked expansion.

This project was undertaken as a food-for-victory effort.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
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| II. SUB-PROJECT | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Publicity. |

During 1943 as in other years, news stories contributed through the Nevada Extension News Service and circular letters and mimeograph circulars have been utilized to a large degree to disseminate throughout the state current information on agricultural matters to farmers and more detailed and technical information regarding extension programs of this office to the various county agents of the state.

During the past year twenty-eight news stories have been prepared for the Extension News Service and eleven circular letters and mimeographed circulars have been prepared for distribution to county agents and other interested parties.

The subject matter of this material and dates of preparation is listed as follows:-

News Stories

1942

November - Increase In Figs For War Use Is Needed In Nevada.

December - Poultry Production Increase Needed In Nevada.

1943

January - Poultry Raising Quick Way To Produce Meat.

February - Wool Bag Supply Adequate For 1943 Crop.

- February - Sheep and Lamb Feeding Down in Nevada.
" - Shells Available To Ranchers To Curb Predators.
" - Alfalfa Hay Ceiling Set At \$19.50 Per Ton On Farm.
" - Mixed Feeds Ceiling A help in Food Production.
March - Outlook Bright In Nevada For Turkey Industry.
" - Fewer Vegetables From Outside In Sight For State.
April - Commodity Credit Wool Purchase Program.
" - Natural Methods Suggested For Back Yard Flocks.
" - Surplus U. S. Wheat For Stock Feeding.
" - Raising Rabbits Suggested As Wartime Measure.
May - Nevada Poultry Resources To Be Conserved.
" - Nevada Honey Crop Short And Late for 1943.
" - Alfalfa Stressed For Poultry As Wartime Feed.
June - Nevada Wool Men May Sell Direct To Mills.
" - More Protein Needed In State For Livestock.
July - Darker Yolk Eggs Rich In Vitamins On Market.
" - Backyard Farmers In Nevada Turn To Rabbits.
August - Marketing Agricultural Products In Nevada.
" - Wartime Transportation and Marketing In Nevada.
" - 1943 Transportation Situation For Nevada.
" - Livestock Transportation Being Studied.
September - Big Truck Mileage Needed To Market Livestock.
" - Nevada Turkey Crop Reported Larger This Season.
" - Potato Growers Offered Loans To Store 1943 Crop.

Circular Letters and Mimeographed Circulars

1942

December - More Food For Victory With Poultry
Present Situation - 20 pages.

- 1943
- January - O.P.A. Poultry Marketing Order Explained, 5 pages.
 - " - Summary of New O.P.A. Order On Mixed Feeds - 4 pages.
 - February- More Turkeys Needed For War Food Program - 4 pages.
 - " - More Pork For Less Feed - 17 pages.
 - May - Commodity Credit Wool Purchase Plan For 1943 - 4 pages.
 - " - Revised C.C.C. Wool Purchase Program - 4 pages.
 - August - Nevada Livestock Truck Transportation Requirements for 1943 - 15 pages.
 - September - 1943 Potato Marketing Program - 4 pages.
 - " - Turkey Feeds, Their Digestibility and Protein Values - 8 pages.
 - October - Digestibility, Protein and Non-Protein Values of Poultry Feeds and Methods of Determination - 12 pages.

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

REPORT FOR 1943

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
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| II. SUB-PROJECT | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE | Miscellaneous Activities |

The agricultural Extension activities of this office each year include a large number of items of a miscellaneous nature, that were not anticipated, but which were considered important at the time, and which in some instances required considerable attention. Usually these activities are of an emergency nature. Some consist of assistance to cooperating agencies. These miscellaneous activities usually require about fifteen to twenty-five percent of the time of the office. Some of the more important miscellaneous activities will be enumerated and discussed briefly.

Wool Marketing-

The marketing of wool in Nevada is an important enterprise and one upon which speculative buyers have devoted considerable time in the past. Early in the past season there was some indication that the government was interested in stabilizing wool prices and removing speculation. This rumor finally materialized in the Commodity Credit Corporation taking over as the sole purchaser of all domestic wool. The purchase program was established and detailed information was sent out as to methods of operation. As soon as this literature was released, one circular letter

and two news stories were prepared in as simple terms as possible setting forth the details of the wool purchase program. A second circular letter was prepared later setting forth the modifications that were made after the first plan was released. While the program was in operation several conferences were held with wool growers and wool buyers explaining the various details of the program. In this connection correspondence was carried on with the National Wool Marketing Association of Chicago and the Pacific Wool Growers' Association of Portland.

Potato Marketing-

Early in the year the War Food Administration emphasized the need for a large national potato crop, and in order to encourage the growing of more potatoes support prices were announced prior to planting time and a potato loan program was announced prior to harvest time to encourage storage of potatoes, so that producers would not endeavor to market their potatoes so rapidly that the markets could not absorb them. These programs resulted in the largest acreage of potatoes grown in the state and there have been no reports of serious losses of potatoes from freezing or lack of storage, although the loan program was not used so far as is known.

Considerable time was devoted to assisting in giving publicity to these two programs. One circular letter was prepared and distributed setting forth the need for a large potato crop and setting forth the support prices that were established. A second circular letter was prepared covering the War Food Administration program for loans to encourage potato storage.

Victory Gardens-

As soon as the Japanese evacuation program was announced and evacuation centers made ready, it was very evident that vegetable production in California would be drastically curtailed. Since Nevada is much dependent on imports of vegetables from California, the situation indicated a serious shortage of vegetables in Nevada, unless vegetable production was greatly stepped up in the State.

In order to get more definite information on this subject inquiries were sent to county agents in vegetable growing areas in California to determine to what extent commercial vegetable growing would be decreased because of the Japanese evacuation order. After receiving reports from these California areas of a material decrease in commercial vegetable production, this information was relayed to various parts of the state by conferences and by news stories, which assisted greatly in stimulating home victory gardens in the state and helped greatly to offset the serious shortage of vegetables for Nevada.

In connection with this vegetable program one trip was made to San Francisco to attend a meeting called by the Office of Price Administration of commercial vegetable growers to assemble production, processing and marketing cost figures that could be used for establishing price ceilings for vegetables.

Miscellaneous Circulars-

During the past year some time was devoted to transmitting information from the Office of Price Administration regarding feed price ceilings and regulations affecting processors and retailers. Circular letters were issued by this office in this connection

covering O.P.A. mixed feed price regulations, availability and cost of high protein feeds, mixed feed ceiling prices, and alfalfa hay ceiling prices and marketing regulations.

Cooperation With State War Board and Agricultural Adjustment Administration-

Throughout the past year much time has been given over to attending regular meetings of the State War Board and the State A.A.A. Director's meetings. Assistance was rendered in a number of instances where technical information was necessary to be assembled. Eighteen meetings of the War Board were attended and six A.A.A. meetings were attended. This office acted on a War Board committee for assembling information on maximum production possibilities of Nevada as a war measure. In this connection this office rendered a report on the subjects, Marketing and Transportation for the state.

Assistance to Nevada Public Service Commission-

In October this office was asked to assist in assembling data covering the livestock slaughtering operations and also the total numbers of livestock marketed in the State for the past three years. This information, which was provided was used as exhibits in the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearings in Los Angeles, in which mid-west packing concerns were asking for a reduction in transportation costs on carcass meat to the Pacific Coast.

Throughout the past year numerous meetings with the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration were attended. Attendance at these meetings made it possible for this office to keep informed about the government food program and to pass this information on to interested parties.

This is a partial list of miscellaneous activities that could not be foreseen at the beginning of the year, but which were worthy of the time and attention devoted to them.