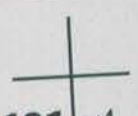
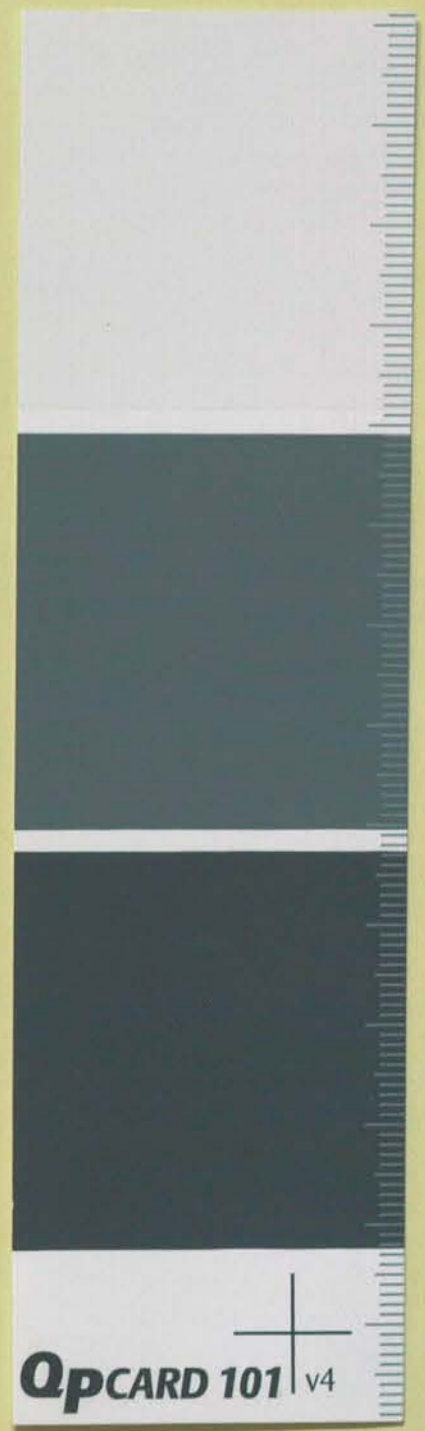




QPCARD 101 v4



QPCARD 101 v4



OpCARD 101 v4

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

1 9 4 4

by

Cecil W. Creel

Director of Agricultural Extension

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

FISCAL YEAR 1943-1944

I NAME OF PROJECT - 1-A - ADMINISTRATION

State Office Staff, Organization and Duties

The State Office staff of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, consisted of a Director, a Chief Clerk, an Extension Editor, an Assistant Director for Agriculture, two Extension Agricultural Economists, an Extension Soil Conservationist, an Extension Forester, and five clerks and stenographers.

The Director of Agricultural Extension is in administrative charge of all cooperative extension work in the State of Nevada, both for the University of Nevada and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Chief Clerk acts as secretary to the Director and to the Assistant Director for Agriculture, and has supervision of the State Office clerical staff. She is in general charge of all Extension correspondence and the preparation and filing of records and reports. She also assists the Director in the preparation of payrolls, checking accounts, and the keeping of the financial records of the Agricultural Extension Division, including all funds expended for Extension work by County and State Farm Bureaus.

The Extension Editor edits all bulletins, prepares news releases, and is in charge of the weekly news service supplied to Nevada newspapers and agricultural publications of adjoining states which serve Nevada.

The Assistant Director for Agriculture has supervision of all agricultural extension projects, including agricultural 4-H club work. In the absence of the Director from the State, he becomes Acting Director.

The Senior Extension Agricultural Economist is responsible for extension work in the marketing of agricultural products. His duties consist of assisting extension agents in developing agricultural marketing programs, including the furnishing of help in the organization of cooperative marketing associations for crops, livestock and livestock products. This work includes educational guidance to cooperative associations, sponsored both by the County Farm Bureaus and the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Senior Extension Agricultural Economist also handles

extension work in agricultural credit, with particular reference to the financial assistance which can be furnished to farmers and stockmen by the various federal credit agencies. A portion of his time is devoted to the agricultural outlook work and educational work in connection with the agricultural conservation and land-use planning projects.

The Junior Extension Agricultural Economist is responsible for Extension work in farm management and assists the Director with the organization and supervision of the land-use planning project, to which project he has devoted a considerable portion of his time during the calendar year ending December 31, 1944. He also assists with the agricultural outlook work and devotes some time to the training of discussion groups, as well as conducting educational work in connection with the agricultural conservation program.

The Extension Soil Conservationist is responsible for the state program of extension work in soil conservation. He assists the extension agents and groups of farmers in the organization of soil conservation districts and, following the organization of such districts, works with the extension agents and soil conservation district directors in the preparation of effective demonstration and work programs for said districts. He also assists extension agents in setting up soil erosion control demonstrations in counties or areas not having legally organized districts.

The Extension Forester is responsible for carrying out farm forestry activities in cooperation with the ranch population of the state. Management of windbreaks or woodlots, cutting of forest products from forest lands, planting of trees, conservation, rural fire protection and other educational projects are provided.

Field Staff, Organization and Duties:

The Extension field staff as of June 30, 1944, consisted of 12 County and District Agricultural Agents, one County Assistant Agricultural Agent, 2 County War Food Production Assistants, 4 County and District Home Demonstration Agents, one County Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, a Supervisor and 3 County War Food Production Assistants.

This staff was supplemented by Farm Labor Assistants in several counties and districts. The field staff was officed in the 11 county seats of the principal agricultural counties of the state. In 7 counties, offices were in Federal Buildings, in 3 counties, in Court Houses and in one county in the County Library Building. Separate Farm Labor offices were maintained in 4 counties, even though these were under the supervision of the Agricultural Agents. County Agricultural Conservation Associations were housed with the County Extension Service in all instances, since Extension Agents served as Secretaries of ACA Committees.

A. Relationships with Other Divisions of the University of Nevada.

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

B. Relationships With State Regulatory Agencies.

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

C. Relationships with Farm Organizations.

The Farm Bureau maintains an effective State organization and thirteen county units in Nevada. Its membership included over one-third of the farm families and livestock producers of the State. The Grange has one local unit in Washoe County. The Nevada Livestock Association and the Nevada Wool Growers Association, while organized on a state-wide basis, are limited quite largely in their membership to cattlemen and sheepmen residing in northern and eastern Nevada.

The Agricultural Extension Division maintains satisfactory relationships with all of the above mentioned organizations. The County and State Farm Bureaus are designated by State law as the official agencies through which the University of Nevada must carry on its agricultural extension work. The Director of the Agricultural Extension acts as an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the Nevada State Farm Bureau and he, together with members of his supervisory and specialist staffs, cooperate with said Board in the formulation of a state-wide agricultural and home economics extension program. County Farm Bureau directors act as county extension project leaders, in which capacity they work closely with the men and women extension agents, both in the formulation and carrying out of extension programs in their respective counties.

D. Relationships With The Nevada State Fair, The Nevada State Livestock Show, and County Fairs.

The Agricultural Extension Division has continued to assist in the collection and preparation of crop, livestock, home economics, and 4-H Club exhibits at the Nevada State Fair, the Nevada State Livestock Show, and the various County Fairs. State, district, and county extension workers also act as judges at all of these fairs.

E. Relationships With the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association, and the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

The Extension Division has continued to cooperate with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association and with the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association in support of the Banker-Farmer program. Director Dan H. Otis, of the Agricultural Commission, American Bankers' Association, visits Nevada annually and gives valuable assistance in forwarding this project.

F. Relationships With Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Relationships with all bureaus and offices of the United States Department of Agriculture conducting work in Nevada continue satisfactory. The Agricultural Extension Division is indebted to representatives of the Federal Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Soil Conservation Service for much valuable assistance during the past year.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has assisted the Extension Division through the furnishing of clerks in the State and County offices, as well as by paying a portion of the salary and travel expenses of the State Leader of Program Planning.

The Farm Security Administration has paid the full salary of one woman extension agent and a portion of the travel expenses of the Assistant Director for Home Economics and the women extension agents, in return for the assistance which these staff members have furnished in home management to rural rehabilitation clients.

The Soil Conservation Service has paid a substantial portion of the salary of the Extension Soil Conservationist during the past fiscal year, thereby making possible an effective state-wide educational program in soil conservation work.

G. Changes in Relationships of Extension Specialist and County and District Extension Agents

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

Changes in Extension Organization:

No changes in Extension organization have been made during the fiscal or calendar year. Since the death of Mrs. Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics, in August 1943, the Director has served as supervisor of the home demonstration program in the state. He has been given a great deal of subject-matter assistance in this assignment by Miss M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent for Washoe County and by Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, State Supervisor of the Emergency War Food Extension Program.

Upon the recommendation of the Director and President of the University, the Board of Regents, have appointed Miss Margaret M. Griffin to the position of Assistant Director for Home Economics. She will take office early in 1945.

Extension Staff as of June 30, 1944

Administration

Cecil W. Creel, Director of Agricultural Extension
Marie Watkins, Chief Clerk

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

Specialists

Lewis E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist
Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor
Otto R. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist & State Supervisor Farm Labor
Verner E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist
Lyle F. Smith, Extension Forester

County Extension Agents - Agricultural

John Ahern	Clark and Nye Counties
Archie R. Albright	Washoe County
Louis A. Gardella	Lyon County
Steve James	Lincoln County
Marke W. Menke	Elko County
Albert J. Reed	Pershing County
J. H. Wittwer	Clark County

District Extension Agents - Agricultural

Royal D. Crook	Churchill & No. Lyon Counties
H. Lee Hansen	Douglas County
C. W. Hodgson	So. Eureka, Lander & White Pine
Paul L. Maloney	Humboldt & No. Lander Cos.
Joseph W. Wilson	Elko and No. Eureka Counties

Assistant County Extension Agents - Agricultural

Dante Solari	Churchill, So. Lander and No. Lyon Counties
--------------	--

County Extension Agents - Home Economics

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

District Extension Agents - Home Economics

Alma Schelt	Lyon and Douglas Counties
-------------	---------------------------

Assistant County Extension Agents - Home Economics

Madge Elder	Washoe County
-------------	---------------

Extension Staff as of June 30, 1944 (continued)

War Food Production Assistants

Dr. Julius Amsiejus, Extension Veterinarian, Clark County (Appointed May 16, 1944)
John Polish White Pine County

War Food Preservation Assistants

Eda L. Carlson, State Supervisor Emergency War Food Administration
La Rue S. Carter White Pine County
Theo Sherman Churchill County
Rose M. Spezia Pershing County

Sources of Extension Revenue

Revenue for the support of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, including the Cooperative Extension work carried on in several counties in the State was derived from the following sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

A. Federal Appropriations

(1) Federal Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones Fund	\$ 40,493.58
(2) Federal Capper-Ketcham Fund	20,493.19
(3) Federal Norris-Doxey Fund	80.00
(4) Federal Additional Cooperative Fund	11,955.08
(5) Federal Emergency War Food Production Fund	<u>7,442.44</u>

Total Federal Funds \$80,554.29

B. State Appropriations

(1) College and State	\$ 30,415.84
(2) For State Offset to Federal Funds	<u>5,448.66</u>

Total State Funds \$ 35,864.50

C. County Appropriations

(1) Appropriations by Boards of County Commissioners	<u>\$ 29,410.74</u>
--	---------------------

Total County Funds \$ 29,410.74

Grand Total of All Public funds available for support of Extension work during the fiscal year -----

\$145,829.53

Important Additions to Offices and Equipment

The following important items of furniture and equipment were purchased from Federal Extension funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944:

- 2 - Automobiles
- 1 - Price Book
- Subscription to Magazines
- 1 - Ediphone Utility Shaver
- 1 - Aluminum Step Ladder
- 1 - Electric Fan
- 1 - Aninolophone Proj. & Speaker
- 1 - Grant Album
- 6 - Taylor Thermometers
- 1 - Book "Federal Tax Guide"
- 1 - Audio-Visual Handbook, 4th Ed.
- 1 - Trimble Jar Complete
- 50 - copies "Our Equine Friends"
- 100 - copies "Judging Horses & Mules"
- 1 - second-hand Royal Vacuum
- 2 - Stenographer's Chairs
- 1 - File
- 1 - Typewriter
- 1 - Stenographer Chair
- 1 - Office Desk
- 1 - Webster Dictionary
- 1 - File
- 1 - Federal Tax Guide Service
- 1 - book "Diseases of Poultry"
- 1 - Handbook Poultry Nutrition
- 7 - copies Publication 319 "Plans for Farm Buildings, Western States"
- 2 - Office Desks
- 2 - Office Chairs
- 1 - Arm Chair
- 2 - Walnut side chairs
- 2 - Legal Files

PUBLICATIONS

Due to war conditions and the need for quick and flexible means of exchange of information, the chief medium of distribution was the extension news story. State-wide news stories totaled 210. They covered information of vital interest to rural and urban people on such matters as: War Board Regulations, Agricultural Adjustment Agency Programs, Soil Conservation Service, War Food and Conservation Programs, regular and wartime Extension Service news. Victory gardening, production and utilization of food were stressed. News stories on the county level averaged 43.1 for Extension Agents, who were already burdened with details of the many war programs. Lack of time prevented county agents from supplying their local papers with more material.

With the entire Nevada farm family working full time to produce more food and fibre, little time remained for the reading of bulletins. As a consequence fewer bulletins were disseminated during 1944 than previously. The number of bulletins written, edited and published during the year increased over 1943. This gain was due to the fact that wartime needs required: changes in existing material and more emphasis on victory gardening, the extension of the growing season in gardening in order to produce more food, the 4-H Club teaching program, and the utilization of large numbers of Mexican National laborers on farms and ranches of the state.

Following is a list of the printed publications issued from November 1, 1943 to October 31, 1944:

Printed Bulletins

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
93	<u>Coldframes - Hotbeds - Flats in Nevada</u> by Mark W. Menke, County Extension Agent	14	4,000
93	<u>An English-Spanish Phrase Book</u> by John Agrusa, Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor	46	4,000
87	<u>Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook Victory Garden Edition</u> by Mark W. Menke, County Extension Agent	80	4,000
87	<u>Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook</u> by Mark W. Menke, County Extension Agent	80	4,000
88	<u>Nevada 4-H Club Garden Book Victory Garden Edition</u> by Mark W. Menke, County Extension Agent	94	4,000
88	<u>Nevada 4-H Club Garden Book</u> by Mark W. Menke, County Extension Agent	94	4,000

Methods Used in Distributing Publications

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

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

Agriculture

The agricultural extension program during the past year has stressed: livestock production, especially dairy, beef and sheep (in order named); crop production, including legumes, potatoes and other vegetables, pastures and grain; soil management, conducted more or less in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Conservation Association programs; farm management, including farm accounts and inventories, farm planning, adjusted tenancy, farm labor problems and utilization of labor; marketing and distribution of all kinds of farm products with pronounced increases in efforts on grain, hay and dairy products; and rural engineering including work on rural housing, farmstead and equipment improvement. War emergency activities required a large share of county agents efforts on such phases as: Emergency Farm Labor; War Board activities involving selective service, meat slaughtering, lumber and machinery rationing; and War Food Production and Preservation.

Restrictions on tires, gasoline and meetings curtailed greatly the number of contacts with field personnel, individual farmer visitations and county and state meetings. No state extension conference was held in 1944. This hampered the program considerably and caused agents to rely principally upon such media of communication as, circular letters, bulletins, radio, telegrams, telephone and mail matter.

Labor shortage was acute on the farms and much time was given to the procurement of adequate labor for hard pressed areas. Labor saving devices were demonstrated and encouraged.

Alfalfa variety test plots were placed in various counties in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry and Agricultural Research Administration. Demonstrations will be held at these centers later. This activity will stimulate improvement of meadows, pastures and increase hay production for livestock purposes.

Victory garden programs were stressed in each county to cause increased production for war needs.

The 1944 program for 4-H clubs was carried out in almost a normal way despite war restrictions. The enrollment dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the 1943 war year figure and completions were 11 per cent lower. No 4-H State camp was held, which influenced enrollments. Continued activity took place in the county achievement days, shows and sales of livestock. The Nevada Junior Livestock Show was well attended.

Soil conservation work was carried out in the eight organized soil districts. Some additional off-area demonstrations were conducted to promote soil and water conservation practices in an educational way.

The Extension Forester carried out a program of demonstration tree plantings which aroused much interest in well planned windbreaks and woodlots. Demonstrations on methods of fence post preservation were effective. Emergency Rural Fire Protection projects were useful to rural areas in protecting farm buildings and crops. A telephone line was constructed into the State 4-H Club camp. Christmas trees were made available and through the sales resulting the 4-H camp fund benefited.

Extension news service stories continued to provide the major part of news items throughout the state. War limitations continued to affect the service. Demands for bulletins continued to decline because rural populations, due to labor shortage, were too busy with production to read elaborate material.

Home Economics

Since an Assistant Director for Home Economics could not be secured, the program was carried out by the Director of the Extension Service with the part-time assistance of the Home Demonstration Agent of Washoe County.

Adult and 4-H club work centered on efforts to aid war-time demands. Loss of agent personnel through illness and military leave was partially overcome by the addition of one State Supervisor for the Emergency Food Conservation Program and eight emergency war food assistants, who carried out food production and preservation projects in established and new areas not having agent service. This served to carry extension to those hard-worked areas (12 counties) and subsequently a demand arose for continued aid in this respect.

Specific projects for the year were: Nutrition and Health, Food Preservation, Food Preparation, Keep Growing Demonstrations, School Lunch, Red Cross Nutrition Program, Nutrition Council, Nutrition Consultation Service, Clothing, Home Management, Home Improvement, and Home Grounds Improvement. Such objectives as: improvement of food habits of the people, production of food for the war needs, building up of food reserves, improvement of food preservation knowledge and methods, improvement of health and growth of children through the "Keep Growing

Program", providing consumer education to adult and 4-H club members on proper use and conservation of clothing during the war period, providing information on home management and the keeping of accurate farm and home records to aid wise use of the income from the farm enterprise, and improvement of the home and its surroundings for a more cheerful and efficient environment to people who are laboring to the utmost to produce for the war effort despite shortages and substitutes in materials.

Cooperation with other agencies was maintained. Assistance was given to the State Council of Defense on nutrition, consumer interest, and conservation phases of its program. Aid was given to the A.W.V.S. officials and the Red Cross in enlisting volunteers for knitting and sewing for war refugees and men in the armed services. Cooperation was given and received to and by the Maternal and Child Health Service and Well Childrens' Clinic through nutrition consultation, physical inspection of children, instruction in home nursing and firstaid to homemakers' clubs. Work was carried out with the Child Welfare Division on State and County levels. Cooperation was also continued with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Security Administration, State Departments of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, Parent Teachers Associations, Old Age Assistance, and State Federation of Womens' Clubs in the promotion of their programs, insofar as they affected this work.

For a detailed report of work accomplished during the past year on each approved Smith-Lever project, reference is made to the following reports attached hereto, and which are a part of this general report of the Agricultural Extension Division:

- PROJECT I-B Publications, Report of Extension Editor A. L. Higginbotham
- PROJECT II-A Agricultural Projects, including agricultural and home economics 4-H Club activities, Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman, Director Cecil W. Creel and Washoe County Home Demonstration Agent M. Gertrude Hayes for home economics 4-H club activities.
- PROJECT II-B Home Economic and Community Projects, Director Cecil W. Creel and Washoe County Home Demonstration Agent M. Gertrude Hayes.
- PROJECT III Soil Conservation, Extension Soil Conservationist Otto R. Schulz.
- PROJECT VI Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Extension Agricultural Economists Lewis E. Cline and Verner E. Scott.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1945

With our national economy involved in a war of major proportions and the end not yet in sight, it appears probable that the agricultural extension efforts for the state as a whole will of necessity gravitate about production and preservation of more food and fibre for the war needs of ours and other countries. Should the war end in 1945, the reconversion period will be a long and hard experience and our agricultural economy would not essentially change. Vanquished nation problems would augment those of ours and our allies. This means that our agriculture, geared to wartime production, will continue to experience the problems of the previous year in a more acute form. Agents and supervisors, will in addition to giving a large part of their time to these needs, will need to make new plans for postwar conditions.

Soil conservation practices should receive more attention next year because at the rate of increased production, lack of fertilizer and machinery, and disregard for proper rotation of crops to meet war needs the soil is rapidly becoming depleted.

Specialist assistance on farm finance and records of farm operations has been effective and helpful. Rural populations will continue to need help along these lines to adequately prepare federal income tax reports and keep efficient records for farm planning and operation purposes. Agricultural crop and livestock production for 1944 exceeded the previous year goals and farm planning groups aided by specialist and other service will likely ask for increased production goals in 1945 to meet war needs. Marketing of livestock and crops and their products will need to receive continued specialist assistance to bring about proper distribution of produce, more effective marketing procedures. Trucking facilities were especially limited due to war restrictions, but may ease somewhat during 1945. There is need for a wider variety of specialist service to extension agents and rural areas on livestock, range management, agronomy and soils, plant pathology and horticulture. Added funds will be needed for such an enlarged service after the war.

Extension Forestry is primarily devoted to management of established woodlots and plantings. Labor shortage has curtailed farm tree planting, but plans can be made for intensified work along these lines should the war end early in 1945. Farm forest products cooperatives can be encouraged to develop uses of such materials available from limited accessible forest areas.

The Extension Editor will probably expand the news story service and greatly needs the aid of more specialists and consultants on

agricultural problems and items of vital interest to rural populations. Non-wartime bulletins are inadvisable, since farmers are too busy to read lengthy material of little value to immediate production of food and fibre.

Farm labor shortage will continue to be acute and much extension education on labor saving devices and work by agents to cooperate with labor sources to provide adequate labor and machinery will be needed during 1945.

Prospects do not look bright for opening the State 4-H Club camp, which will curtail interest in the program. This will be reflected in enrollments and completions of projects perhaps, although agents may be able to overcome this withdrawal. Conferences may be seriously limited due to wartime restrictions and this will prevent the training of leaders and new personnel. 4-H Club achievement days and livestock shows and sales may be further limited by rationing and other war limitations. If these things take place, more supervision and aid will be required from state and county levels for the program.

The Home Economics Extension Program is now being carried on by the Director of Extension with the assistance of one of the women agents. Until an Assistant Director for Home Economics can be selected probably the best that can be hoped for is concentration on production for the war effort and the addition of more War Food Assistants to aid the already over-worked agents in bringing extension service to our rural and urban centers. An enlarged and broadened service is greatly needed and it is hoped that additional funds will be forthcoming to allow this employment of personnel and equipment for its realization.

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

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

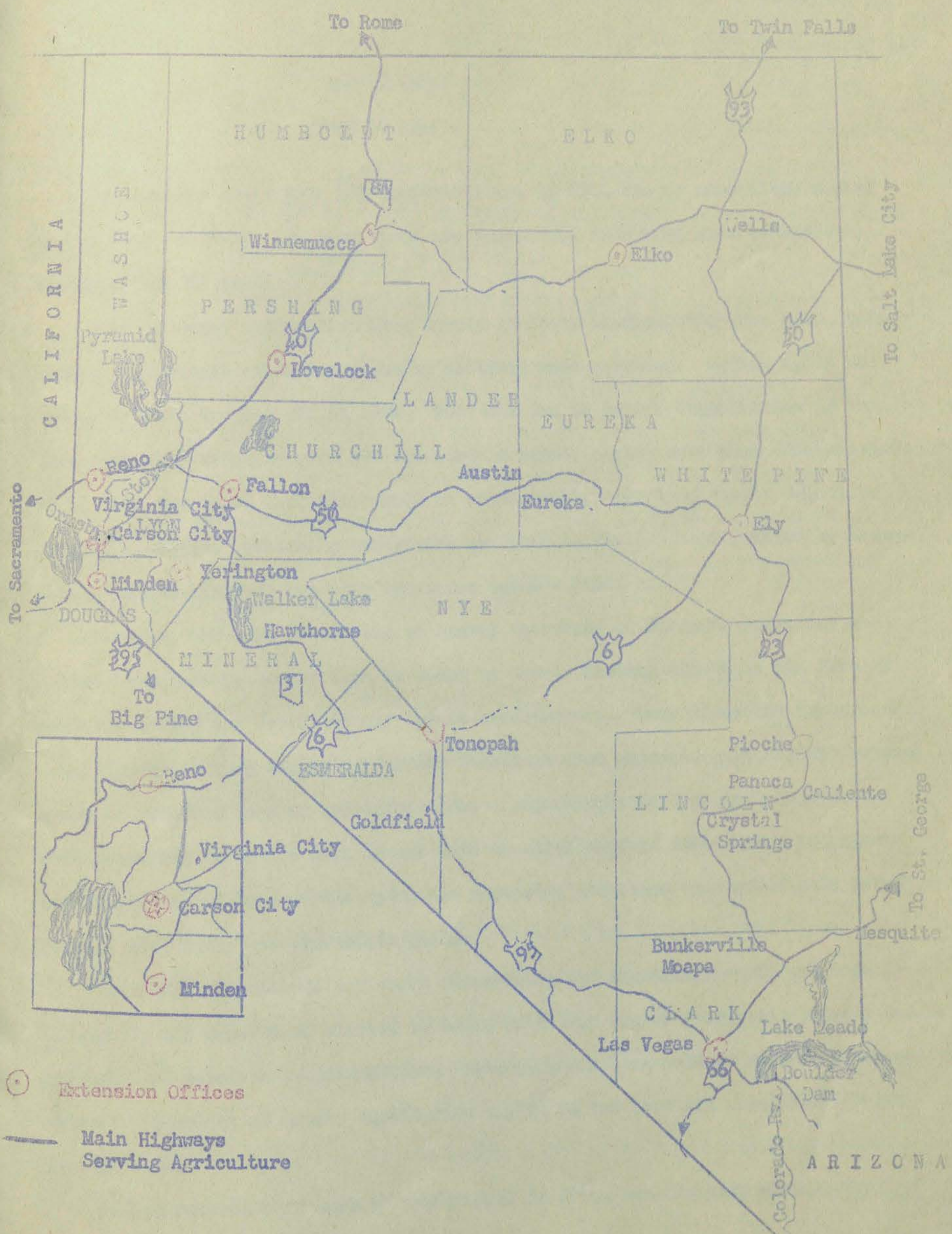
1944

Project II-A County Agent Supervision

by

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

SKETCH MAP
STATE OF NEVADA



COUNTY AGENT

Work in 1944

Supervisory goals were not completely met in 1944 due to conditions caused by the war. However, the supervisor was successful in making more supervisory contacts than in 1943.

More personal conferences with agents at their headquarters were held, more county farm bureau extension planning meetings were attended. Office calls at County offices dropped off in 1944. This was due to better organization of the Emergency Farm Labor Program and resulted in agents having more time for extension work. But the Board Activities took up considerably more time due to Selective Service problems. Rationing activities assigned to the AAA also handled by Nevada County Agents likewise cut into extension agent's time.

However, the net result was to answer thousands of farmer's questions in a most satisfactory manner that is bound to have a lasting effect in the form of goodwill toward the Nevada County Agents headquarters. Many times the Supervisor found agents so busy answering farmers questions that he would have to wait several hours in order to keep an appointment for a supervisory conference. It did not seem practical to call a halt to war time or other related duties in which agents were assisting so long as the agent was answering questions that would help Nevada farmers meet their war production goals.

Anticipating that the war would undoubtedly end and things would get back to normal, the Supervisor started to build up a back log of prospective county agents projects and research subject matter. Attention was also paid to methods and procedure. Attention of County Agents were called to the same and possibilities for project work.

Office records were kept up fairly well in 1944, despite many changes in

clerical help. Project plans suffered most of all.

County Farm Bureau directors did not meet as often and not as many directors attended meetings. Accordingly, the agents did not have the benefit of advice from the customary number of extension leaders as in pre-war years. Projects were carried on with thirteen full time agents and one part time assistant. Extension projects were carried on approximately 100 of 125 communities in the State.

Full cooperation was given the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in carrying the Agricultural Conservation Program in the State.

Agricultural Agents, cooperating with farmers committees, administered the 1944 AAA program in the State.

County Agents served as secretaries of County U.S.P.A. War Boards. Because of their knowledge of Agriculture, in the counties, County Agents engaged in practically every activity in the war effort concerning farmer and homemakers.

No State extension conference was held in 1944. No regional conferences of agents were held. Travel restrictions and need for county agents remaining at their headquarters prevented any large gatherings.

LABOR UTILIZATION

This project was initiated early in 1944 for the purpose of assisting in the saving or better utilization of labor on the farms and ranches of Nevada. This line of attack seemed to offer possibilities in helping to relieve the acute shortage of available labor.

Labor saving devices were given first consideration. A bale hay loader which had been developed at the University of California at Davis seemed to fill an urgent need of farmers in this State. Accordingly, the plans were obtained by the supervisor and with the help of a local blacksmith this machine was built in the University Shop.

Upon completion, the machine was taken to the various localities in the State where hay was being baled, and won instant approval and gave complete satisfaction.

Some were so enthusiastic over it that they wanted to purchase it on the spot.

The purpose in building and demonstrating the machine was to show its possibilities, then to assist ranchers wherever possible in constructing their own. Accordingly, printed plans were obtained from the University of California and distributed free to those desiring or expecting to construct one.

The machine was taken to several districts and used as a model by local blacksmiths. In some instances, the machine was loaned to farmers who could not otherwise have gotten their crop harvested.

Assistance was rendered in many cases in solving construction problems and in obtaining parts. A local foundry was called upon to cast certain sprockets.

The machine was taken to the Fair held in Elko late in August. A demonstration was held in front of the grandstand and excited considerable comment. The machine was parked on the grounds for inspection and information.

In December, the machine was taken to Clark County and demonstrated. Upon request, the machine was left there to serve as a model and several machines are now being constructed in that area.

It is safe to say that at least 25 of these machines have been built or are being constructed this winter as a result of this project. The saving in time and labor over older methods will be very considerable.

Requests for information and plans have been received from many other States, as far east as Wisconsin.

During 1944, the Supervisor continued to promote the establishment of alfalfa variety tests in the counties in cooperation with Dr. O. F. Smith, local representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Agricultural Research Administration.

The supervisor, after making local arrangements accompanied Dr. Smith to the counties and personally assisted in the planting of the variety tests. Such tests were established in White Pine, Nye, Clark and Pershing Counties. In Pershing County, during the absence of the county agent, the supervisor due to lack of help, assisted Dr. Smith in harvesting the crop in the test plots.

County Agents were encouraged to hold demonstration meetings where test plots had been established for a number of years. Demonstration meetings were held at Minden and at the experiment station at Fallon and were very well attended.

As a result of Dr. Smith's alfalfa work in the state, and the emphasis given to it by the supervisor and county agents, a considerable acreage of Ranger, Orestan and other improved varieties of alfalfa has been planted in the state.

At each of the test plots established, an application of Treble - Superphosphate was made to the seed bed before planting. Marked differences were noted in Clark and Lyon Counties where the alfalfa seed beds were not treated with the Treble - Superphosphate.

The Supervisor was in charge of securing deferments for the county agents, and, although only seven agents were involved, this took up considerable time and negotiation in order to keep the agents a deferred status. The supervisor was very successful in securing such deferments. None of the agents were taken into the army. This, in itself, is a good indication of what the people of the counties think of the work county extension agents are carrying on in the counties in assisting the farmers meet War production goals.

Considerable assistance was given to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in 1944. In January and February, all county offices were visited in company with the Executive Assistant and State Chairman of the AAA, in order to promote the accomplishment of 1944 War Production goals.

A Victory Garden program for 1944 was also stressed with County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents. In this connection, the supervisor attended the Victory Garden Conference held at Portland, Oregon, during February 1944.

Considerable assistance was also given individual farmers and county war boards in securing deferments of agricultural workers. Selective Service Boards in Nevada proposed to take a number of key men essential to farm production, and the supervisor was called on many times to help prepare "Requests for Deferment" to Selective Service Boards.

Considerable time was spent in southern Nevada during the year in getting the new office at Tonopah established, and at Las Vegas in helping the Clark County Farm Bureau secure the services of an Emergency County Extension Veterinarian.

Most of the County Farm Bureau annual meetings were attended in the fall.

Among the important projects carried on in 1944 included Animal Husbandry, Crop Production, Soils, Farm and Range Accounts, Marketing, Insect, Weed and Rodent Control and 4-H Club Work.

4-H Club Work was the only project that could be carried on in a normal way. This was due to War conditions. During the year, various phases of the marketing of Agricultural products as well as interpretation of war-time regulations effecting agriculture production and marketing were subjects of special study and fieldwork by the county agents.

Fewer demonstrations were put on in 1944. This could be expected for both agents and farmers had less time to make tests.

The following statistical reports and comments give an idea as to how work done in 1944 compared to 1943.

	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION		1943 - 1944											
	Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle		Sheep		Swine		Horses and Mules		Poultry, Incl. Turkeys		Other Live-stock	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Days devoted to line of work by Agricultural Agents	113	181½	130	105½	77	593	45	31½	197	24½	41	31	0	2½
Number communities in which work was conducted.....	47	49	38	70	49	43	30	29	28	23	51	43	6	11
Total communities: 1943, 125; 1944, 268)														
Number of farmers assisted in obtaining pure-bred males..	36	26	99	118	43	33	18	10	8	2	1	14	0	0
Obtaining pure-bred or high grade females	50	44	20	11	25	21	14	15	0	0	37	62	0	0
Improved methods of feeding.....	140	236	169	117	64	32	106	73	0	40	189	83	0	1

Comments

Livestock work was spotted. Interest remained the same, but farmers did not have much time to devote to the consideration of improvement methods. This was probably due to the labor situation that started in 1943 and carried over into 1944.

Considerable interest was shown in the increase of dairy production through improved methods of feeding. This was due to the increased price and demand of whole milk. More work was reported in different counties with beef cattle than in 1943.

CROP PRODUCTION	1943 - 1944									
	corn		wheat		legumes		pastures		Potatoes and other veg.	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
6. Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	7	5	32	18	80	1123/4	60	66½	91	72 3/4
7. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	6	5	55	40	80	70	64	72	65	53
8. (Total communities: 1943, 270; 1944, 240)										
9. Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....	33	14	51	15	92	130	106	207 (3)	86	1527
10. The use of fertilizers.....	0	0	1	1	68	186	40	105	203	1503
11. Controlling plant diseases.....	0	0	83	45	70	57	3	2	25	171
12. Controlling injurious insects..	0	0	5	4	77	97	4	10	138	293
13. Controlling noxious weeds.....	0	0	3	1	13	19	5	36	12	7
14. Controlling rodents and other animals.....	0	0	30	19	232	138	28	77	6	20

Comment

Agents devoted some time to work on legumes in 1944, this was due to the emphasis placed on alfalfa production. Some time was also reported on pastures and potatoes. Potatoes was the one crop in Nevada where acreage could be increased in order to meet war-time needs. Work of the agents in connection with potatoes was confined largely to seed selection and use of fertilizer.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

1943 - 1944

Number of farmers assisted	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
15. With problems of land use based on soil types.....	129	513
16. In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	392	841
17. In constructing terraces.....	29	12
18. In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies....	68	330
19. In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	308	319
20. In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	32	152
21. In making depth-of-moisture tests..	9	3
22. With drainage	136	315½
23. With irrigation.....	172	633
24. With land clearing.....	87	107

Comments

Most of this work was done in connection with the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Conservation Association programs.

In southern Nevada, considerable time was spent on flood control work, and planning for reclamation.

FARM MANAGEMENT

1943 - 1944

	Farm Accts. Cost Records Inventories, etc.		Individual farm planning, adjusted tenancy, & other management problems		Farm Credit		Outlook Information	
	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
	Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	30	32	470	372	61	21½	31
Number of communities in which work was conducted	22	26	50	97	32	14	19	4

FARM MANAGEMENT

1943 - 1944

	Farm Accts. Cost Records Inventories, etc.		Individual farm planning, adjusted tenancy, & other management problems		Farm Credit		Outlook Information	
	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Number of farmers assisted in:								
27. Farm inventory.....	11	75						
28. General farm records	35	84						
29. Analyzing the farm business.....	483	517						
30. In getting started in farming or relocating..	88	70						
31. With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....	73	40						
32. In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....	0	310						
33. With a farm-income state- ment for tax purposes....	84	259						
34. With farm labor problems.	1704	1169						
35. In developing supplemental sources of income.....	24	15						

Comment

Considerable work was done in farm management in connection with advising individuals. The income tax work took considerable more time than in 1943. Farm labor problems and utilization of labor was one of the big problems county agents had before them.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION 1943 - 1944

	Grain and Hay		Livestock & Wool		Dairy Products		Poultry and Eggs		Fruits and Vegetables		Purchase of Farm & Home Supplies and Equipment	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	'44	'43	'44	1943	1944
	36. Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	87	(41) 493/4	85	(6) 78 1/2	22	(1) 64 1/2	33	(1) 35	37	(5) 21 1/2	86
37. Number of communities in which work was conducted..	47	35	86	47	22	24	32	33	22	14	68	57
38. Number of new cooperatives assisted in organizing...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
39. Number of established co-operatives assisted during year.....	3	1	6	3	5	15	2	4	1	0	0	1

Comments

Marketing work in 1944 did not progress very much. More attention, however, was paid to the marketing of dairy products.

RURAL ENGINEERING (Housing, Farmstead Improvement & Equipment) 1943 - 1944

	Rural Electrification		Farm Buildings		Farm Mechanical Equipment	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
40. Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.	30	50 3/4	53	(2) 39	149	103 1/2
Number of farmers assisted in:						
41. Construction of farm buildings			91	148		
42. Remodeling or repairing farm building equipment.....			133	233		
43. Selection or construction of farm building equipment.....			43	40		
44. Selection of mechanical equipment.....					98	492
45. Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....					368	221
46. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment...					451	44

Comments

Considerable work was done on rural electrification in Lincoln County. Plans

were furnished by the Extension Service for a good many farm buildings. A large number of farms were assisted in the purchase of mechanical equipment, especially the location of equipment that might be offered for sale.

Twenty-five bale loaders were constructed after plans furnished by the Extension Service. Construction of these machines helped about two hundred farmers solve their hay harvest problems during the year, as the twenty-five machines were used a good many times on a community basis.

NEVADA 1944 STATE 4-H CLUB REPORT

Despite the war, the 1944 4-H Club program may again be considered satisfactory. Fewer club meetings were held in 1944, and not so much time was devoted to recreation and club meetings because everyone was busy. Leaders and Extension Agents had less time to spend on the 4-H program.

Our enrollment dropped one and one-half percent below the 1943 enrollment, the first year of the war, and completions were approximately 11 percent lower.

The State 4-H Club camp was not held because of war conditions. This was a big factor in inducing enrollment, as many county 4-H Club programs have been built around participation in 4-H Club camp activities.

4-H Club members took a prominent part in the Nevada Junior Livestock Show, which provided the only state-wide meeting for Nevada 4-H Club members. At this meeting, State 4-H Clubs exercised the privilege extended them by the Maritime Commission to name a liberty ship. Five names were selected as a result of this meeting, with the result that the Maritime chairman selected the name of J. D. Yeager, late president of the State Farm Bureau, rancher, legislator, and farm organization leader. Launching ceremonies were held in Houston, Texas September 21st.

A similar opportunity of naming a ship for a leader in agriculture was afforded the 4-H Clubs of the other 47 states, in recognition of the contributions of agriculture, and of the 4-H Clubs themselves, toward the winning of the war. Albert Zimmerman, Wellington farmer and business man, was present to represent Nevada as it went down the ways of the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation. Zimmerman was a close friend of Yeager, both being engaged in agriculture in the same community for many years. In his 25 years as a Nevada farmer and stockman, Yeager took a prominent part in the agricultural life of the state. He served first as a local 4-H Club leader, then for five years was president of the Lyon County Farm Bureau. Following this service, he became president of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, a post he held for ten years. During the last seven years of his life he was a member of the board

of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, parent organization of the Nevada Farm Bureaus. He served as a director for the Pacific Wool Marketing Association, as charter member of the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association, and as Director of the Nevada Land and Livestock Association. Mr. Yeager also served for three terms in the Nevada State Legislature as assemblyman from Lyon County.

Inasmuch as the State 4-H Club camp was not held in 1944, State 4-H club officers were elected at a meeting held at the Nevada Junior Livestock Show. 1944 projects are described in the circular attached.

Several livestock Achievement days were held in the counties. A notable one was the one held at Lovelock, April 1st, prior to the Junior Livestock Show.

Five local leader training meetings were held during the year. Three county 4-H Camps were held; two on the State 4-H Club camp grounds at Lake Tahoe and the third in Clark County.

A start was made on the revision of 4-H Club subject matter.

The election of county officers for 4-H Clubs was stressed and six counties elected county 4-H Club officers.

The Fifth Nevada Annual Junior Livestock Show was held in Reno, and was very successful despite the war conditions.

Nevada's first junior grand championship for a beef calf was awarded to Eddie Snyder, Lyon County 4-H Club boy, at the Nevada Junior Livestock show in Reno. Young Snyder, who finished his tenth year as 4-H Club member, exhibited an animal of exceptional quality. Weighing 910 pounds, the yearling steer was sold at auction for 51¢ a pound to the Humphrey Supply Company, bringing a total of \$464.10. The wet carcass dressed out 65 percent of the total weight, which is exceptionally high.

Young Snyder's achievement was a culmination of years of development in agricultural activity. For two years he served as president of the Nevada 4-H Club organization, having been elected at the last 4-H Club camp in 1942. He also had the distinction of being president of the state organization of Future Farmers of

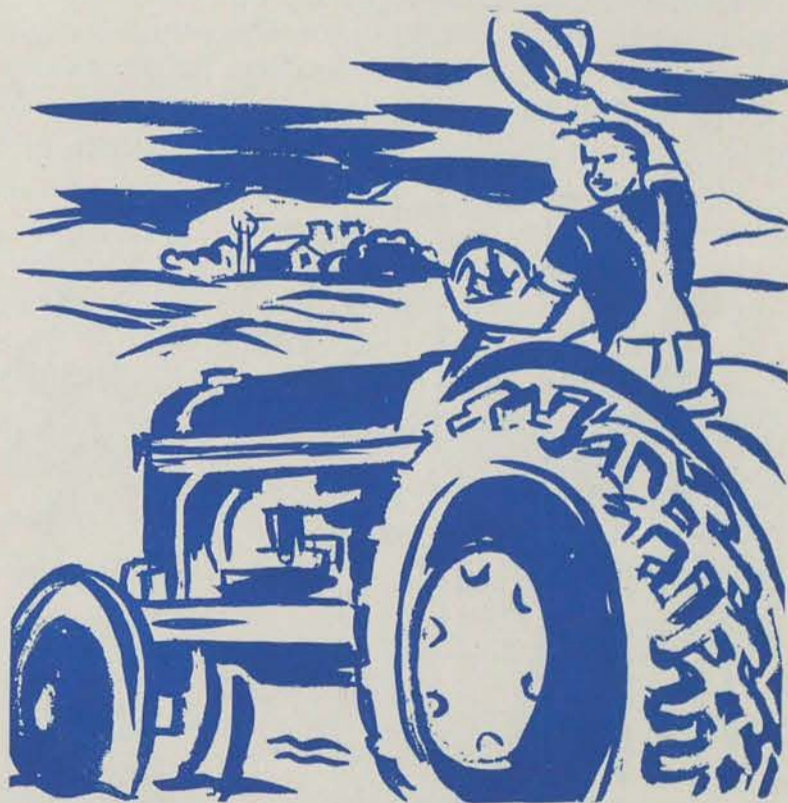
In 1943 Snyder won the Thomas E. Wilson State Meat Animal contest for 4-H Livestock Club members. He exhibited livestock at each of the five Nevada Junior Livestock shows, and before that, exhibited at West Coast Junior Shows at South San Francisco and on Treasure Island. A graduate of Lyon County High School in 1943, Snyder assisted his father, Roland Snyder, in operating the family farm in Mason Valley.



NEVADA BOYS
and GIRLS



PRODUCE FOR VICTORY
through
4-H CLUB WORK



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • RENO

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Work by County Agents and by Projects, 1944.
2. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Years, 1934 - 1944.
3. Comparison of Club Work, 1915 - 1944.
4. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age, 1937 - 1944.
5. * Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1942, Inclusive.

* No Club Camp held in 1943 due to conditions caused by the war.
No Club Camp held in 1944 due to conditions caused by the war.

SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS

1944

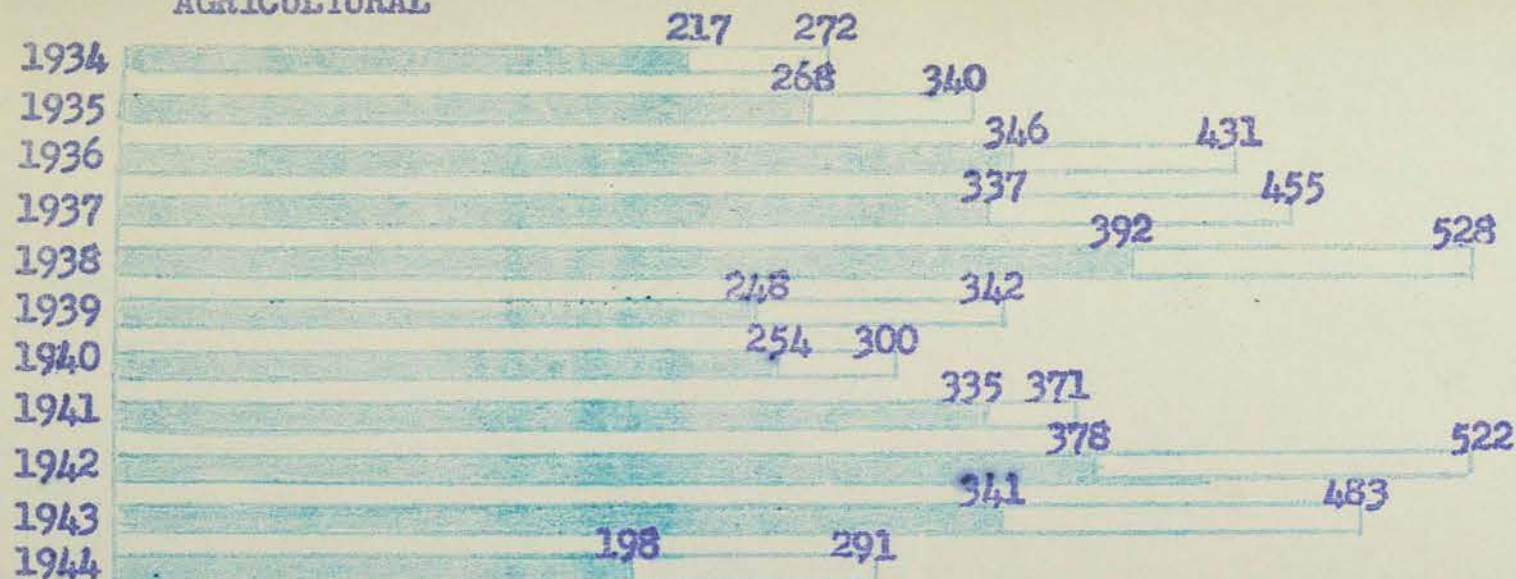
SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS - 1944

	Clothing		Foods		Canning		Home Imp.		Gardens		Rabbits		Yard Imp.		Beef		Poultry		Dairy		Hogs		Sheep		Other		Total		
	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En	Cm	En
CHURCHILL																													
Crook-Solari																													
									8	4	3	3			5	3	3	2	24	18	21	19	14	10	4	4	82	63	
	68	66	42	42																					60	44	170	152	
CLARK																													
Wittwer-Ahern																													
	23	13	38	17					19	0	2	1			2	2	6	4	24	13	12	6			3	2	129	58	
DOUGLAS-ORMSBY																													
Hansen																													
									2	2					7	7					4	4	3	2			16	15	
	21	21	17	17																							38	38	
ELKO																													
Menke-Wilson																													
									7	6					2	2	12	0									21	8	
	22	19	6	4																							28	23	
HUMBOLDT																													
Maloney																													
					10	0									1	0											11	0	
LANDER																													
Solari																													
			8	8					1	1	1	1			1	1	3	2			1	0					15	13	
LINCOLN																													
James																													
									31	20	8	3					4	1									43	24	
NORTH LYON																													
Solari																													
	3	1							7	2					1	0					5	0	4	0			20	3	
LYON																													
Gardella																													
									6	9					9	6			8	4	11	6			1	1	35	20	
	41	22	26	23	7	4																					74	49	
PERSHING																													
Reed																													
																								6	6			6	6
WASHOE																													
Albright																													
									48	48	10	10			6	5	6	6			7	4			11	7	88	80	
	34	32			13	12			4	2					2	0									5	4	58	50	
WHITE PINE																													
Hodgson																													
	8	6	7	0					1	0					6	2					9	4					31	12	
TOTAL																													
	220	180	144	111	30	16			134	88	24	18			42	28	34	15	56	35	70	43	27	18	84	62	865	614	

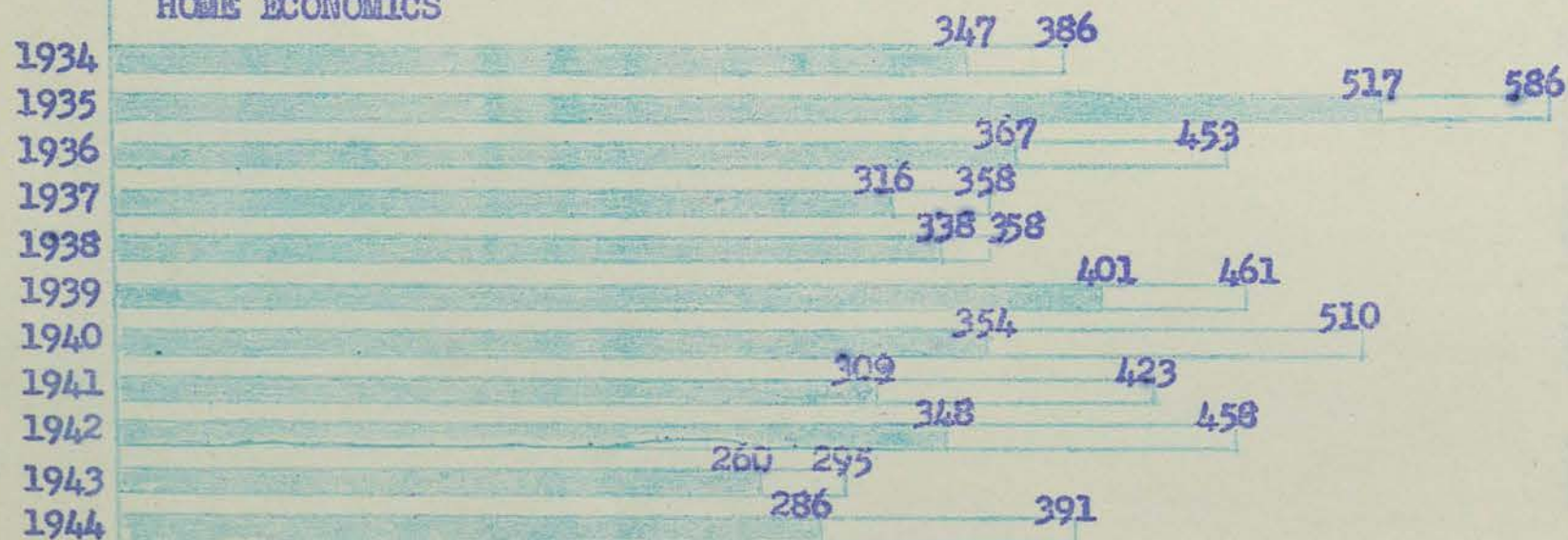
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK, BY YEARS

1934 - 1944

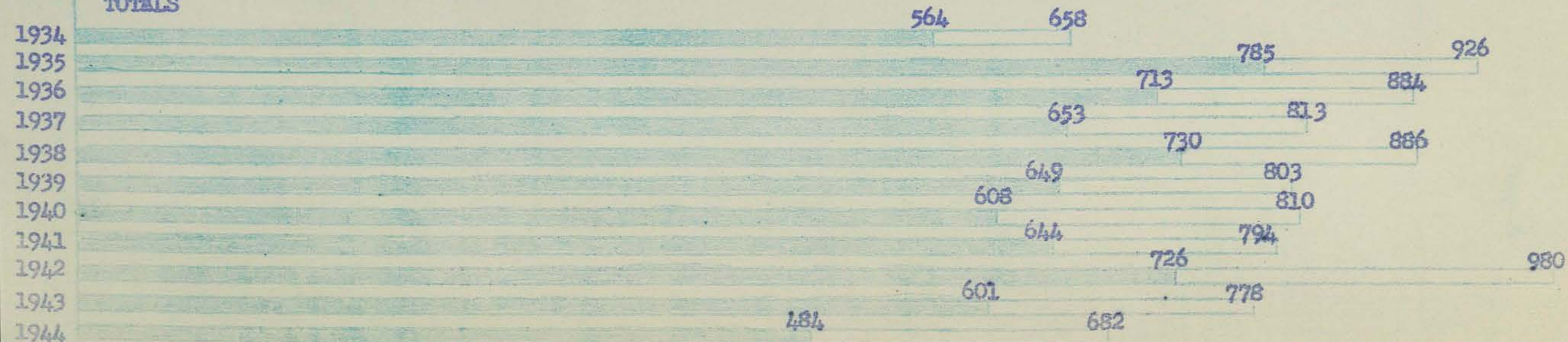
AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



TOTALS



NEVADA

4-H CLUB

COMPLETIONS

ENROLLMENTS

1934 to 1944

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1944

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1944

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1557	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.0
1921	610	531	87.0
1922	330	252	76.0
1923	419	275	65.8
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3
1927	694	404	58.2
1928	602	383	63.6
1929	822	577	70.2
1930	883	714	80.8
1931	944	777	82.3
1932	923	771	83.5
1933	896	633	70.6
1934	658	564	85.7
1935	926	785	84.7
1936	884	713	80.6
1937	813	653	80.3
1938	886	730	81.2
1939	803	649	80.8
1940	810	608	75.0
1941	794	644	81.1
1942	980	726	74.1
1943	778	601	77.2
1944	682	484	70.9

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

1937 to 1944, Inclusive

NUMBER OF L-H CLUB MEMBERS
ACCORDING TO AGE - 1937 to 1944 Inclusive

BOYS									GIRLS								
AGE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	AGE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
10	45	51	45	20	42	45	42	49	10	64	79	83	74	81	57	52	89
11	52	49	47	50	34	46	37	40	11	94	81	73	79	94	97	52	71
12	58	67	50	48	65	44	51	58	12	76	107	69	96	66	80	56	62
13	45	76	47	37	41	73	53	55	13	79	77	79	59	56	66	62	55
14	43	56	57	42	36	47	51	30	14	68	65	61	67	34	58	28	46
15	48	40	32	38	43	28	38	27	15	38	50	43	62	34	38	21	31
16	20	26	26	33	26	23	17	19	16	31	23	38	36	33	18	9	19
17	7	12	21	17	21	21	10	4	17	21	14	14	27	16	18	8	5
18	8	5	7	8	12	15	13	5	18	16	3	2	9	7	9	3	5
19	0	1	4	3	4	2	8	7	19	4	1	3	2	1	5	2	3
20	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	20	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1

TOTALS

AGE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
10	109	130	128	94	129	102	94	138
11	146	130	120	129	128	143	89	111
12	134	174	119	144	131	124	107	120
13	115	153	126	96	97	139	115	110
14	111	121	118	109	70	105	79	76
15	86	90	75	100	77	66	59	58
16	51	49	64	69	59	41	26	38
17	28	26	35	44	37	39	18	9
18	24	8	9	17	19	24	16	10
19	4	2	7	5	5	7	10	10
20	5	3	2	3	2	2	5	2

*** CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE, 1923 to 1942**

- * No Club Camp held in 1943 due to conditions caused by the war.
- * No Club Camp held in 1944 due to conditions caused by the war.

4-H CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE 1923 - 1942

YEAR	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
No. attending from each county, (Club Members, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents)																			
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61	32	49	55	66	85	64	83	55	49	49	60	88	48	57
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15	19	0	1	16	26	29	20	5	15	14	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24	20	21	12	20	25	17	37	34	34
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46	49	53	46	68	28	29	34	42	47	2	9
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	5	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6	23	17	14	21	0	5	0	11	1	15	21	21	0
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	18	8	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22	66	0	0	38	13	7	19	20	17	11	9
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54	6	45	33	43	31	27	33	42	37	55	53
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8	16	23	20	14	29	23	27	36	27
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47	30	45	19	21	23	32	14	24	25	34	39	43	31
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53	31	9	13	40	33	26	25	20	20	30	18
Others Attending Camp . .	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17	17	14	16	19	23	25	10	8	6	7	26
Total Camp Attendance . .	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	381	329	303	249	402	259	261	270	286	354	301	264
No. of Counties	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	10	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	8

* 1934 - No camp held on account of threatened infantile paralysis epidemic
 * 1943 No camp held due to conditions caused by the war.
 * 1944 No camp held due to conditions caused by the war.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK - 1944
AS COMPUTED BY NEVADA COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

GENERAL 4-H ACTIVITIES

	Home Dem. Agents	4-H Agents	Agr. Agents	County Total
Days Extension Agents devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth	370	344	167	
Training meetings held for local leaders: Number	36	12	4	48
Total attendance of leaders	158	96	25	225
Method demonstration meetings held: Number	233	97	8	332
Total attendance	1116	806	382	2247
Tours conducted: Number	8	20	12	40
Total attendance	75	131	294	500
Achievement days held: Number	9	2	13	17
Total attendance	939	400	930	1299
County 4-H Club camps held: Number	3	5	6 (1)	11
Total boys attending	19	110	123 (40)	178
Total girls attending	119	79	33 (60)	199
Total others	24	18	19 (11)	54
Other 4-H Club meetings: Number	52	9	29	90
Total attendance	1762	220	710	2692
Meetings held by 4-H local leaders: Number	83	124	87	264
Total attendance	691	1127	749	2332
Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled -	283			
Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled -	118			
Number of 4-H Clubs -	54			
Number of different voluntary local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the 4-H Club program:	Men	13	Older Club Boys	11
	Women	66	Older Club Girls	13

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS

Number of 4-H Clubs - 54

Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled - Boys 291
Girls 391

Number of different 4-H Club members completing - Boys 198
Girls 286

Number of different 4-H Club members in school - Boys 266
Girls 330

Number of different 4-H Club members out of school - Boys 9
Girls 1

Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes - Boys 223
Girls 259

Number of different 4-H Club members from non-farm homes - Boys 72
Girls 94

Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in:

Judging	242	Fire and accident prevention	206
Giving demonstrations	204	Wildlife conservation	96
Recreational leadership	185	Keeping personal accounts	318
Music appreciation	155	Use of economic information	124
Health	503		

Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the Extension program - 265

Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs - 14



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

4-H CLUB CAMP

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

1
9
4
4

EXTENSION SALES FUND



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

March 24, 1945

To: Board of Directors, Nevada State Farm Bureau
Subject: 1944 Financial Report on State 4-H Camp Operations

The improvement and maintenance program this year consisted chiefly of maintenance, improvement of grounds and buildings, installation of more water pipe, and construction of a standard telephone line 4,360 feet long from the Camp Superintendents headquarters to connection with the Douglas County Farmers Telephone Company line for fire protection.

The Forest Service furnished all tree pins, brackets, insulators and fuses for the telephone line so that all we had to furnish was poles.

Lyle Smith, Extension Forester, with the aid of two conscientious objectors, constructed the line. It is now possible to make long distance calls from the camp or to the camp, over any Bell Telephone Company line by calling Gardnerville 899.

We are again fortunate in having Mr. Meneley with us as Camp Superintendent. Through his skill and effort the other improvements were made. We were able to hire some additional labor to help Mr. Meneley - one boy being employed who was awaiting his call to the army, and another man - a University professor - who spent part of his vacation working at the camp.

Organizations using the camp this year were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Used By</u>
June 11	Douglas County Farm Bureau (picnic)
July 17, 18, 19	Churchill-Washoe Counties 4-H Camp
July 20-26	Farm Bureau and 4-H Families
July 27, 28, 29	Douglas-Lyon Counties 4-H Camp
July 30 to August 10	Reno Campfire Girls
August 11 to 17	Methodist Institute
August 17 to 31	Farm Bureau Families

Several former 4-H Club members now in the armed services spent several days of their furloughs at the camp. A Reno Boy Scout Troop spent one day at the camp.

The camp grounds acquired in November 1938, now provide one of the finest 4-H camp sites in the country with many possibilities for future development. An opportunity is now before us to acquire the beach immediately in front of the camp between our property and the Lake shore. If this can be acquired 4-H Club members, Farm Bureau members, and their families and friends will have a wonderful place for summer activities.

According to the map I had made at the time we acquired the 4-H camp, an extension of the 4-H camp south property line to the beach, thence north along the beach to the Wallace-Park-George Whittel property line, would give us a 335 foot beach frontage, and an additional 5.01 acres.

Mr. Park is interested in selling to us, and refused last fall, an offer to sell the beach in front of the camp because I told him we were interested in acquiring it. He had a very good opportunity to sell right away. On October 16, 1944, after I had contacted enough County Farm Bureau Directors to assure me of county support, I told Mr. Park we were definitely interested and asked him to put a price on the beach. So far he has not notified me what he wants for it. Since that time I have told him I would submit a plan for acquiring the beach early this summer (1945). Accordingly, I would like to know by June 1st whether or not the State Farm Bureau, as legal representative of the County Farm Bureaus, would care to sign a contract somewhat similar to the one

executed with Mr. and Mrs. Rabe, provided, of course, that the price of the beach, and provisions of the proposed contract, method of payment, and raising of funds would be acceptable to the Board of Directors. It will help if you can give me an answer before that time.

A definite answer to this question is needed so that I may start work on some plan for acquiring the beach, if the Board of Directors do not want to expand the present arrangement to include the beach front.

If we do not acquire this for the camp, it may pass into other ownerships and, possibly, undesirable ownerships. Such things have happened. The people who wanted to buy the beach in front of the camp from Mr. Park were interested so much they had even measured it off and drawn plans for buildings they proposed to erect on it. If Mr. Park was not a farmer, a member of a pioneer Douglas County family, a farm bureau member, a supporter of 4-H Club work, (his interest goes back to 1929), he would not have consulted us at all but would have made the sale.

Mr. Park is not pressing for an immediate answer; however, this matter should not be permitted to drag along.

It took me over two years to finally set up a workable plan for the purchase of the original 30 acres and to get all parties agreed to it. It will, I hope, not take that long to do this job. However, I do not think it advisable to waste any time in developing an acquisition plan that might not be accepted as a continuation of the acquisition plan for the original 30 acres.

You will be interested to know that the Gardnerville Record Courier this summer made the following editorial comment regarding the State 4-H Club camp:

"A SPLENDID INVESTMENT"

"Anyone that visits the 4-H Club camp at Lake Tahoe, purchased several years ago by the Nevada Farm Bureau, must realize that a splendid investment was made.

"The grounds have not been fully developed for recreation purposes and this will not be realized until after the war. However, sufficient progress has been made to provide the grounds with necessary buildings, including a large dining room and kitchen, other smaller buildings, showers, and the like. The grounds are being landscaped and lawns planted and while this work is also held up by wartime conditions, greater headway will be made at some future time, when manpower and materials are unrestricted,

"The site selected is not only close to the Lincoln highway, but is ideally situated. Most of the thirty acres are covered with pine trees and is flanked on both sides by broad meadows.

"When the tract was purchased several years ago, there were those that felt the price paid - \$20,000 - was too much. Just recently a five-acre tract near the Nevada club sold for \$25,000, or \$5,000 per acre.

"Members of the Douglas County Farm Bureau used their influence to have this tract become the Nevada Farm Bureau recreation center and as time goes by they feel more and more that the project was worth working for.

RECORD - COURIER - Gardnerville
June 16, 1944

The purchase price was not \$20,000, but \$13,500. On June 12, 1944, after we had completed our 1944 payment, the unpaid balance amounted to \$9,002.57. In six years we reduced the principal \$4,497.43. As soon as the 1945 payment is completed, the unpaid balance will be reduced to approximately \$8,370.87, and we will have paid \$5,129.13 on the purchase price since November 26, -1938.

Gifts

The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County donated an automatic electric oil burner to the camp for installation in the water heater for the boys' shower room. The burner is in good condition and can be installed for a small sum.

Hans Jepson, local 4-H leader and County Clerk of Douglas County gave the camp a hot air furnace he was replacing in his home.

The Douglas County Commissioners early in the Spring had the road crew grade the road leading from Highway 50 into the camp.

County Cabins

Churchill, Douglas, and Washoe County Farm Bureau Boards of Directors visited the camp in August, selected County cabin sites, and made definite plans for construction of County cabins as a post-war project.

Equipment Acquired 1944

We purchased 130 fine quality army cots for use at the camp from the University when the Army Air Corps unit completed its work at the University. The cots can be used as single deck or double deck beds. In order to make them last we will have to find permanent quarters for them. We cannot handle them the way we have the old second-hand army cots we could move around with little regard as to damage done, because most of them are of little value.

Another purchase from the University was a discarded 4 inch centrifugal pump outfit with a 15 horsepower motor attached. This will be used to develop mine water for irrigation of grass on the playground and meadow in front of the County cabin area.

This statement would not be complete without the acknowledgment that the purchase was made possible through the cooperation of Comptroller C. H. Gorman and the Board of Regents.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
THOMAS E. BUCKMAN,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

March 24, 1945

4-H CLUB CAMP
MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

-1944-

EXTENSION SALES FUND

RECEIPTS -

Balance on hand in construction fund, December 31, 1944 280.24

Took in During 1944 - Camp maintenance charges
received for Camp Rental 505.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Operating Expenses 83.73 421.27

Balance on Hand December 31, 1944.....\$701.51

STATE COOP. FUND

State Coop. Payroll for Caretaker, etc.....\$1080.00

WESTERN NEVADA EXTENSION APPROPRIATION

Lumber, siding nails, plumbing, etc. \$ 716.29
Caretaker 100.30
\$ 816.29

TOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED FOR MAINTENANCE
AND CONSTRUCTION

Extension Sales Fund 83.73
State Coop. 1080.00
Western Nevada Extension Fund. 816.29
Total Expenditures \$1980.02

4-H CLUB CAMP

EXTENSION SALE FUND

Chargeable to 4-H Club Camp
Maintenance and Construction
1944

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOUCHER NO.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Aug. 9, 1944	Carson Valley Oil Company	20.48
Sept. 27, 1944	Sierra Pacific Power Company, 11	20.52
Sept. 21, 1944	United Farmers Telephone and Tele. Co.	26.76
Oct. 4, 1944	" " " " " "	4.50
Oct. 2, 1944	Sierra Pacific Power Company, 13	6.60
Nov. 21, 1944	United Farmers Telephone and Tele. Co. 14	<u>4.87</u>
Total Expenditures.....		\$83.73

EXTENSION SALES FUND

Receipts Credited to 4-H Club Camp
Maintenance & Construction
1944

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOUCHER NO.</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Aug. 23, 1944	726 , Camp Fire Girls of Reno	171.45
Aug. 25, 1944	727 Lyon County Extension & 4-H	4.00
Aug. 25, 1944	728 Mrs. Vulgamore-Rent of Tent	1.30
Aug. 25, 1944	729 Camp Fire Staff, Rent of Tent	2.60
Aug. 25, 1944	730 Frank Funkhouser, Rent of Tent	1.30
Aug. 28, 1944	732 Rent by First Methodist Group	297.65
Aug. 30, 1944	736 Churchill Co. Ext. Service	9.00
Sept. 8, 1944	738 Maintenance fee-Washoe Co. F. B.	6.50
Sept. 11, 1944	739 Churchill County F. B.	2.60
Oct. 5, 1944	744 Washoe Co. F. B.	2.60
Oct. 17, 1944	749 Douglas Co. Reimbursement for oil burned	<u>6.00</u>
Total Receipts.....		\$505.00



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
1944

By
Margaret M. Griffin
Assistant Director
for
Home Economics
and
Eda L. Carlson
State Supervisor
Emergency War Food Administration

I. SITUATION AND TRENDS

The Home Economics Extension Program was administered by the Director of the Extension Service with the assistance of Miss M. Gertrude Hayes, as Acting Director. Miss Hayes, however, could devote only a limited amount of time in this capacity since she also continued to serve as Home Demonstration Agent for Washoe County.

Entire emphasis for the program during 1944, for both the adult and L-H Club groups, was placed on war emergency efforts. Many of the projects started last year were continued with greater emphasis this year in order to meet war-time demands. The Food-Fights-for-Freedom Campaign was given added impetus. The slogan "Produce, Conserve, Share and Play Square" served as the theme for talks and demonstrations given at group meetings in order to interest farm people in producing as much of the family food supply as possible, in addition to food production for marketing. Excellent publicity was given to this endeavor.

The employment of emergency assistants on the War Food Program was a valuable means of giving impetus to food production and preservation projects, as well as extending the Extension Program throughout the State.

The State Nutrition Council was successful in further motivating the "Victory Garden Campaign" and in creating a more general and widespread appreciation of nutrition in relation to health.

II. SUPERVISORY PROBLEMS AND RESULTS

A. Personnel Problems

1. Selection and employment of County Extension Agents.

a. Extension Agents.

In February, Miss Mildred Huber, Extension Agent for Lyon and Douglas Counties, took military leave to join the Wacs. This left a very small staff of only three extension agents. A successor to Miss Huber was not appointed until

June 1st. Miss Alma Schelt, the new appointee, was an experienced Home Economics teacher, but had no training in extension work. Very little supervisory help could be given her and only a limited program could be attempted.

In the Fall, Mrs. Helen Treneman, Elko County Extension Agent, was taken ill and had to be absent from her office much of the time. Local leaders, however, carried on in her absence.

b. Emergency Assistants

In March, Mrs. Eda L. Carlson was appointed Supervisor of the Emergency Food Conservation Program. In this capacity she located and secured the appointment of eight emergency assistants who served for periods of varying length. Some, who were home economics teachers, were employed for the summer months only.

Twelve counties received some measure of assistance from these emergency workers. Much of it was limited in scope because of the short time many of the workers were able to serve. Only two assistants, serving five counties, were carried through to the end of the year, and only in these districts could the work be firmly established. Work in other parts of the State was planned to meet the immediate and most pressing needs.

2. Methods of creating favorable sentiment toward extension work.

The emergency program was a very real help in creating favorable sentiment toward extension work. So many portions of the State have been without the services of home demonstration agents for so long a time, that the emergency assistants were able to give much needed help.

In the two districts being served by resident assistants, active homemakers' groups and L-I Clubs, have been organized and are meeting regularly. They have requested that the work be continued on a permanent basis and that help be given on all phases of extension work.

III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

Effective cooperation was maintained with all agencies and groups within the State. Assistance was given to the Red Cross and A.W.V.S. officials in enlisting volunteers for knitting and sewing for war refugees and for men in the armed services.

The State Council of Defense was given cooperation in the nutrition, consumer interest, and conservation phases of its program by the County Agents furthering the objectives through group meetings and individual contacts with homemakers. In the State Office the Emergency Extension Supervisor and Doctor Rice, part-time Extension Nutrition Consultant, acted in an advisory capacity, Dr. Rice serving as Chairman of the State Nutrition Committee.

Cooperation was given to the Maternal and Child Health Service through nutrition consultation service at the Well Children's Clinic and nutrition presentation at their staff conferences by the Extension Nutrition Consultant. The Maternal and Child Health Service cooperated with the Extension Service in providing physical inspections to children in Keep Growing Demonstrations, in addition to providing instruction in home nursing and first aid to rural homemakers' clubs.

Nutritional assistance was provided to the Child Welfare Division both at the State and County levels.

Cooperation was also continued with AAA, Farm Security Administration, State Departments of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, P.T.A., Old Age Assistance in the promotion of their programs, Congress of Parent and Teachers, and State Federation of Women's Clubs.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A. Nutrition and Health

The Nutrition and Health Project continued to stress food production and conservation in 1944, in line with the National Defense Program. The main objectives were: (1) to improve the food habits of the people, (2) to produce food for our fighting forces and our allies, and (3) to help build up food reserves for future needs.

The percent of total time spent on this project by Home Demonstration Agents was less than last year. In 1943, agents devoted 46% of their time to this project and in 1944 only 36%. The division of time within the project varied also as the table below indicates, with a little stronger emphasis on food selection and preparation.

Division of Time Spent on Nutrition Project 1943-1944

	<u>Food Production</u>	<u>Food Preservation</u>	<u>Food Selection and Preparation</u>	<u>Health</u>
1943	21%	19%	26%	14%
1944	18%	14%	33%	5%

The Extension Service, cooperating with State and County Nutrition Councils and the Red Cross nutrition activities, attempted to improve the health and food habits of as many people as could be reached--through meetings, newspaper publicity, circular letters, home visits, phone calls, and office conferences: by explaining the importance of foods as alternates for those that were scarce, and by encouraging the eating of well-balanced meals based on the Basic-Seven Food Guide.

Demonstrations were given on the preparation of alternate foods and on proper methods of preparation to preserve minerals and vitamins. The necessity for keeping well and staying on the job was given particular stress.

Every effort was made to keep rural families informed on the many State and National policies relating to the war emergency activities, and all rationing programs were discussed and explained.

B. Food Production and Conservation.

Realizing the necessity for producing as much^h food as possible to meet the family needs, and thus release vital foodstuffs for our fighting forces, our allies, and those civilians unable to produce any of their own food supply, the Extension Service met with the State Nutrition Council, Office of Civilian Defense, and the Vocational Education Department to work out plans for the State. It was felt that farmers were producing about all the food they could under the conditions of labor shortage, but that victory gardens should continue to be stressed as a war-time necessity and that victory garden classes should again be held. In November, 1943, Miss Gertrude Hayes, Acting Assistant Director, attended a food-spoilage clinic held by the California Extension Service in Berkeley to determine reasons for so much waste in home-canned products, and ways of reducing such waste.

Miss Hayes also attended a Regional meeting of the Victory Garden Committee held in Portland in February at which 37 different organizations were represented. At this meeting, Miss Hayes was appointed chairman of the Food Production and Preservation section. It was agreed that every organization putting out canning instructions should get together and all tell the same story to avoid confusion in the public mind.

Miss Hayes also attended the Food Production and Preservation meeting held in Berkeley to determine safe canning methods to be used in 1944. On this trip she was accompanied by Miss Lora Hauke, Home Demonstration Agent for Churchill County and Miss Mary Kemington of the Indian Service.

Miss Helen S. Trammann, Elko County Home Demonstration Agent, represented the Nevada Extension Service at the Food Preservation Conference held in Chicago in January. Thirty-eight states were represented as well as various manufacturers of canning equipment and other interested persons. After general discussion, the conference broke up into committee meetings. Problems of each phase of food preservation were discussed and recommendations made for each problem.

Following this conference, Miss Tremewan attended a Nutrition Meeting of some thirty nutritionists, held under the direction of Miriam Birdseye, National Extension Nutritionist, to discuss such matters as the overlapping of various governmental agents on Nutrition Campaigns, the advancement of the soy bean and the soya bean product program, etc.

Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, State Supervisor of the Emergency Food Conservation Program attended the Nutrition Conference called by the State Nutrition Council in San Francisco in March to become oriented with the war food picture.

C. Victory Gardens

The Extension Service worked closely with other agencies in promoting the victory garden program—Civilian Defense Council, Indian Service, Farm Bureau, Farm Security Administration, Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics Education. Circular letters, newspaper articles, and personal contacts were used to acquaint the people with this program. Garden classes were held again this year, although Washoe County reports that classes were not as well attended as in the past, but perhaps there were not so many beginning gardeners to reach. The Victory Garden Campaigns resulted in a large amount of home grown produce. Perhaps there was no great increase in the number of gardens but more food was produced because the gardens were better.

The Live-at-Home project was encouraged to the fullest extent and continued to be popular. Many people have found that they like to grow a garden, the vegetables taste better when eaten fresh, and more vegetables are eaten by the family.

Ranchers were urged to set out berries and fruit trees so that they might raise their own supply within a few years. The raising of small flocks of poultry and rabbits were also encouraged.

Seed and plant exchange days were held among members of various homemakers' clubs. The planting of lawns and flowers and a general cleanup of yards was also included in the Victory Garden Program.

D. Food Preservation

Early in the year, a meeting of all agencies doing food preservation work in the state, was called by the Extension Service to develop a program for 1944, and to serve as a training school in various phases of food preservation. Represented at this conference were the Vocational Home Economics teachers and supervisors, Farm Security Administration, Red Cross Nutrition workers, Indian Service, P.T.A., L.D.S. Church, State Nutrition Council, Home Economics Department of the University, Home Demonstration Agents, and Emergency Food Assistants. This meeting served to correlate the work of all agencies and made for more uniform instruction. All organizations represented agreed to accept the canning methods and time tables put out by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Nevada Extension Service.

Two other training schools were held for Extension Agents and Emergency Assistants. The programs for these schools included instruction in canning technique, curing of meats, food preparation and a discussion of source material.

The pressure cooker situation improved somewhat over 1943 with the allocation of material for the manufacture of aluminum pressure cookers. However, the merchants were unable to secure a sufficient number to meet the demand and the Extension Service continued to loan out its cookers. All families owning a pressure cooker were urged to have gauges checked and to see that they were working properly before the canning season started. Extension Agents tested 230 pressure cookers and emergency assistants tested 422.

There was also a scarcity of water-bath canners in Nevada stores and it was difficult to find substitute equipment.

Many of the local leaders trained in 1943, continued to assist their neighbors in 1944, but calls for assistance were fewer in these districts because of the thoroughness of the work done the year previous.

Assistance was given the Vocational Home Economics Department in the establishing of community canning centers, training of supervisors for the centers and supplying them with bulletins, in demonstrating recommended methods of canning, dehydrating, brining and storage at the centers, and acting as educational advisers for the program. Assistance was also given to P.T.A.s in canning, drying, and freezing of foods for school lunch programs. Washoe County reports that fewer jars of fruit and vegetables were canned in 1944 than in 1943. Reasons given were: some people had done so much canning the year before that they had a supply of canned foods left over; others were discouraged because of bad results, the year previous; and canned goods were always available in the stores if the purchaser had points to buy them.

While this may be more or less indicative of the situation in other organized extension communities, we do not believe it reflects a state-wide trend. For one thing, the Emergency Food Conservation Program made it possible to reach many people who have not been served in the past. Many of these women did canning for the first time, or used the pressure cooker for the first time this year, and others were stimulated into doing considerably more canning than they had ever done before. If figures were available for this part of the program, we feel confident they would indicate an increase in total food preservation for the state. Getting these women to adopt the practice of using only recommended methods of canning, has also made for safer home canned foods.

E. Food Preparation

All work in food preparation had a war-time or emergency application with such demonstrations as low-point dishes, the value of soy bean compared to the protein, mineral, and vitamin content of meat and other legumes, sugar-saving desserts, winter salads, and soups, etc.

F. Keep Growing Demonstrations

Keep growing demonstrations were conducted in Churchill and Elko

Counties and in one school in Douglas County. In Washee County, the Agent was unable to give any time to this program because of her extra duties as Acting Assistant Director. Many of the communities feel that this program is still vitally needed and should be set up on a State basis again, and that Agents should aid the Public Health Department in tooth and eye checks where there is no Public Health Nurse, if permission is secured from the State Department of Health.

G. School Lunch

Both Home Demonstration Agents and Emergency Assistants have continued to stress the school lunch program as an aid to better health, and they have been called on for advice and assistance with menu planning, remodeling and training of workers.

H. Red Cross

Assistance was given the Red Cross Nutrition Program in helping to train their leaders, supplying them with subject matter material, and interesting people in joining Nutrition classes. Miss Tresewan, Elko County Home Demonstration Agent, who acts as a director and chairman for Nutrition of the local Red Cross, met with Mrs. Sniffen, Regional Nutrition Director, in Reno, to plan for five weeks of classes in Elko County. Although the agent is trained in nutrition, she felt that someone from without the County would bring in new ideas to the women and arouse a new interest in nutrition.

I. Nutrition Council

As part of the September "Food Fights for Freedom" activities, the State Nutrition Council sponsored a field trip for Miss Helen Walsh, Field Consultant, Nutrition Programs Branch, War Food Administration. The purpose of this trip was to revive the activities of County Nutrition committees, many of which had been in a quiescent state for months. The Emergency Supervisor, planned Miss Walsh's itinerary, arranged for meetings, and accompanied her on the trip. Miss Walsh was able to meet with most of the County Committees

in the State and also talked before a number of Service Clubs and other organizations. As a result of these meetings, a number of County Committees have arranged for the publication of the "Food For Folks" column in their local newspaper, based on the material received from the War Food Administration. This material is condensed into shorter form by the Extension Nutrition Specialist and the Emergency Supervisor. A number of county nutrition committees have also been instrumental in the showing of nutrition films, the distribution of nutrition pamphlets and the display of posters.

The Washoe County Nutrition Committee during September, arranged an interesting exhibit at the county library with the assistance of the county librarian, the students of the Home Economics Department of the University and Dr. Penelope Rice, Chairman of the State Nutrition Council.

J. Nutrition Consultation Service

Dr. Rice continued to serve as Nutrition Consultant for the Extension Service and gave much helpful advice and assistance to Extension staff members. Home Demonstration Agents and Emergency assistants acted as consultants and advisers to various groups and agencies in the counties--P.T.A., Relief Society, Farm Security, Old Age Assistance, Maternal and Child Welfare Association, State Federation of Women's Clubs, O.P.A., Office of Civilian Defense, Garden Clubs, Block Leaders, etc.

K. Clothing

During the year 1944 the consumer has learned that clothing in wartime is quite different than clothing in peace time. One can not go to the store and buy things as we used to do. There is a scarcity of adults' and childrens' undergarments and of yardage materials - especially cotton goods. There are very few ready-made garments for infants and children. The majority of those found on the market are either of inferior quality or of very high price which the majority of people can not afford to pay. Pins, needles, scissors, elastic and trimming have also been very hard to get. Through home

visits, office conferences and method demonstrations the extension workers have endeavored to supply consumer information to both adult and 4-H Club groups.

Various phases on the care, repair and remodeling of clothing have been emphasized again this year as a war-time necessity. Clothing clinics for the remodeling of garments on hand have been held in the various counties. Some dress forms have been made to make it easier for the women to fit their own garments. Hat blocking demonstrations have also been given to better utilize the old felt hats. With the scarcity of yardage materials, flour sacks and feed sacks have been used in the making of clothing and household articles.

With the increase of home sewing during this war period, the home demonstrations have devoted more time to giving assistance with alteration of patterns, fitting problems, construction processes and tailored finishes. Much sewing and knitting has been accomplished for the Red Cross during the past year by members of the homemakers groups and 4-H Clubs. In view of all these factors it is apparent that more time could well be devoted to the clothing program during the coming year.

L. Home Management

The Home Management project continued to meet a real need again this year in assisting rural families in planning their farm and home operations to include the present war time program. The National Defense program, the Food-Fights-For-Freedom campaign and the Farm and Family Outlook material were all topics discussed at various meetings. Much time was spent on explaining the rationing program, and every effort was made to encourage the homemakers to spend their stamps wisely in order to get value received for the money spent.

The making of yearly budgets and keeping accurate farm and home records was discussed at farm center meetings, homemakers groups and 4-H Club meetings. All families are feeling the need for keeping better records of

their farm and home operations when they try to make out their income tax returns. More time could well be spent on this phase of the work. The joint project of Farm and Home Accounts is still being offered by the Experiment Station and Extension Service. Personnel from these offices will assist farmers in making out their budgets at the beginning of the year and will then summarize them at the close of the year.

Since there is more money to spend in most homes because of increased incomes, discussions on Money Management and Family Relationships have been very timely. Many families need help and guidance in wise spending of this money. They have been encouraged to pay off their indebtedness, to purchase only articles that they need, and to buy War Stamps and Bonds. More family council groups to discuss home planning and the financial set-up would no doubt help to create better family relationships. Due to the acute labor shortage each member of the family has been called upon to take a little more responsibility in doing the work in the home and on the farm. Since families can not travel as much as they used to before the rationing of gas and tires, more home and community recreation has been encouraged. It is very important that the family should plan to meet war time needs and also the high standard of living should be maintained. Every effort should be made to help make the home a better place in which to live and to maintain family morale and community cooperation.

M. Home Improvement

The Home Improvement project was carried on as a minor project again this year. Due to war-time demands and a shortage of many supplies, the homemakers were encouraged to make use of materials already on hand and to buy only the things that were necessary. Method demonstrations were given on refinishing of furniture, upholstering, treatment of walls, floors and woodwork and the making of different household accessories.

In Churchill County there has been an acute housing shortage, due to the influx of families of Navy personnel stationed at the Fallon Naval Auxilliary

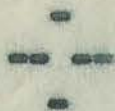
Air Training Station. All available houses, apartments and rooms have been utilized. Even the rural people have been called upon to rent as many rooms as they could spare. With more money available this year many farm families have been able to remodel their homes. Some have added on a much needed bedroom or two, or made a bedroom or kitchen out of the porch. A number of houses have been moved in from Gabbs Valley since the closing down of the Magnesium plant at that place. These have been made into comfortable dwellings for both rural and urban families and have helped considerably to relieve the housing shortage. In many cases the home demonstration agent has given suggestions for improving these homes.

H. Home Grounds Improvement

The aim of the Home Grounds Improvement project is to beautify the homes and make them more attractive places in which to live. This will help build up family and community morale which is so needed, especially during the war period. This project is part of the Victory Garden program which deals mainly with food production, but it is felt that improving the home grounds should not be neglected. In some counties plant and seed exchange days have been held which included the exchange of plants and flower seeds, as well as, vegetable seeds. Discussions have been held as to the types and varieties that will grow well in the various counties and communities.

A general clean-up of yards and premises was made in the rural areas in some communities. The scrap metal salvage campaign, carried on through the efforts of the Defense Council, helped considerably in improving the appearance of many homes when tons of scrap metal were collected and turned over to the salvage committees. As much work should be done on the Home Grounds Improvement project during 1945 as time permits for the extension agents and rural families. It is certainly a worth while project.

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



ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

FOR

1944

BY

A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EXTENSION EDITOR

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1944
By
A. L. Higginbotham

News is king in the United States in this the third year of World War II.

News of the war, and of everything related to it, takes first call on the thoughts, on the reading and listening habits of the American people, in country and in town.

And news of agriculture, of the production of food and fiber for armed men and women, for destitute peoples abroad, for our fighting allies, for those behind the front at home, is followed as never before.

News Service Ready For Emergency

Into this situation, the news service of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service fits efficiently.

In the greatest volume of information issued by it in any of its eighteen 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 eighteen 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 1944, therefore, it merely increased the tempo of its efforts and the volume of its work.

News Story Chief Medium

This war year, as during two 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.

A number of bulletins, all dealing with the war effort in some way, were issued by the extension service during the year, although bulletins, in general, are less fitted than other media to the speed needed in wartime.

Agents were so busy with war jobs that they had no time for instruction in the utilization of the various media of mass communication, so this phase of the extension editor's program received little emphasis.

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.

AA& 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.

Utilizing emergency food production and preservation funds, the Extension Service hired, during the summer of 1944, a young woman junior in journalism at the University of Nevada to help the Extension Editor with the wartime load of news.

The student was of considerable help, especially in covering the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Nevada Office of the War Food Administration, although much time had to be given to "indctrination" into the mysteries of the news service and of agriculture.

After the beginning of the University of Nevada college year in September, the student continued the rest of the report year to work one day a week.

It has been impossible to get any capable person to work full time on account of the wartime shortage of help in the Far West. Even the newspapers are unable to get adequate help and as the year ends, the situation is growing even more acute.

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.

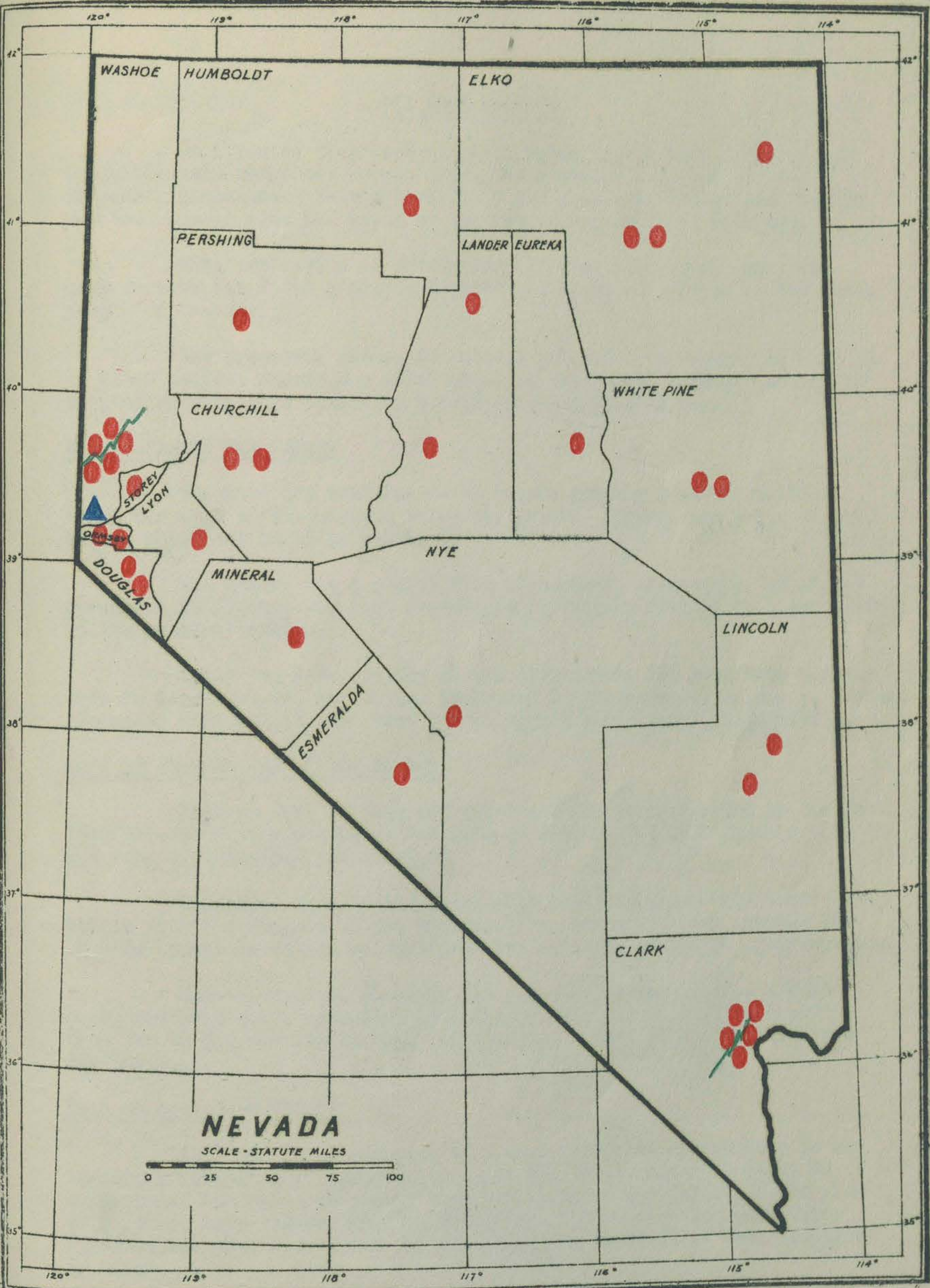
Although the story with this four-note theme was not only evident, it was there throughout the year in nearly everything the news service handled, though somewhat irregularly as determined by the vagaries of the news.

Development is Reviewed

In 1944 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 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.



- - 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 1944 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 War 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 to the greatest volume in Nevada Extension history 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 210, expressed in 63,065 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 1944, which is over double the minimum 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 1944 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 210 stories totalling 63,065 words. This is 37 stories greater than the output of 1943, and nearly ten thousand more words.

Only about one-third 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

1944

No. Stories No. Words

I. Wartime Extension Activities		
1. Directly in relation to the war effort	33	11,150
2. Contributory to the war effort	40	11,790
II. Regular Extension Activities	65	20,965
III. Agricultural Adjustment Agency	20	5,570
IV. Office of Distribution War Food Administration	25	6,090
V. Soil Conservation Service	9	2,450
VI. Other Wartime Sources	<u>18</u>	<u>5,050</u>
Total	210	63,065

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 peace time, 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 less than one-third of the stories dealt with general matters which might have been stressed in peace time, and all the remainder to wartime affairs. Most 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 some stories, this was 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 food preservation, and, since Nevada made a good record in 1944, probably the stories had something to do with the gain in volume of foodstuffs put up for home consumption.

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

Chief Subject Matter Categories

War Effort											General			
Food Preservation	Gardening	Nutrition	Wartime Regulations	Production	Salvage	Utilization of Food	Manpower	Loans & Insurance	Homemaking	Horticulture and Forestry	Personnel	Outlook	General	Engineering
22	20	6	35	18	3	14	9	13	5	9	2	22	28	4

Specialists Determine Pattern

While the Extension Editor exerts every effort to keep the emphasis on the most important projects and to produce a balanced service with variety and interest, much of the nature of stories in the news service is determined by the activities of the specialists in the state office.

The activities of each state specialist determine to a very large extent the nature of the information from which news service stories can be written. If for some reason a specialist emphasizes a certain phase of his work for a long period of time, that emphasis is inevitably reflected in the news service. No matter how many suggestions are made by the Extension Editor, if the specialist does not have time to work on them they do not produce information which can be used as news for papers or radio.

State Policy is Factor

In like manner, emphasis throughout the state determines to a very large part the nature of the emphasis in the state-wide news service. If a certain goal is being sought by the entire service which requires an unusual amount of effort on the part of every member of the staff, whether in the counties or in the state office, it is obvious that some other things must be neglected.

In wartime years, such as 1944, a great deal of this sort of thing is going on.

With Nevada's small staff, it has been impossible for us to take on all of the obligations and to do all of them as thoroughly as we would like. The result has been that we have often devoted a major portion of our time to the things of the moment, rather than those which might be more important from the long point of view. The winning of the war has been the most significant objective and other things have been sacrificed because of the need to push it to the utmost.

Wartime Situation Calls Turn

No amount of planning can meet the wartime situation. Day by day developments on battle fronts in Europe and in the Pacific shift the nature of wartime activities at home, on the farm, in the factories, and in the cities. These and other things modify what could be done in the educational program.

In effect, therefore, the News Service of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service is determined in a very large part by the whim of the news of today throughout the world; by the emphasis which is given to various projects by various state specialists; by the state-wide program; by the weather; by the industry; by other similar activities within the state; by the nature of programs adopted in Washington for national emphasis; by the emphasis throughout the state on some particular project; and by other factors, as well as by the planning of the Extension Editor.

If the pattern of the News Service for any one year during wartime days appears to be irregular, unplanned, and without too much organization, it is merely a reflection of conditions existing in the world, in the nation, the state, and among Extension people.

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 cooperation by the Nevada state office of the Soil Conservation Service.

Editor Handles AAA News

The Extension Editor continued during the year to handle news from the Nevada office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A large portion of the total 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. The Extension emergency editorial assistant handles this news part of the time.

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 1944, 35 such stories were written in a total of 8,650 words.

4-H Camp Special News Event

Because of the war in 1944, as in 1943, the regular state 4-H Club camp was not held as usual. As a result, the opportunity to publicize 4-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 But Slowly

The circulation of the papers as a whole continued to grow during 1944 in view of a sharp increase in state population - in percentage second greatest in the United States, despite the shortage of newsprint.

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 1944 was about 70,000 for a population of about 140,000.

The number of newspapers published in the state was maintained through the year without loss.

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

Illustration Use Curtailed Somewhat

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 to 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 manpower 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 print probably will not affect this station, since even with smaller papers, the further drain on manpower will increase the need for time.

Over the year the state's editors have 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 1944, but it probably almost equaled the percentage determined in previous surveys - about 80 percent of the average for all the papers of the state, although the volume increased greatly.

Under normal conditions, it would be wishful thinking to expect a higher percentage than this. Wartime conditions, however, may 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 1944 through visits to many editors of the state in their own newspaper offices.

Chosen NSPA Officer

Early in the fall of 1943, the secretary-treasurer of the Nevada State Press 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, increasing the total of university of Nevada journalism graduates, trained by the Extension Editor as professor of journalism, 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.

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 staff and by George Aekerman 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 Accomplishment.

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, well over twice the figure at the beginning.

During the emergency years, with each agent striving to learn the intricacies of much new work of a national nature, the production slumped, falling, at its lowest, to an annual average of 50.7 in 1936.

In 1937, however, the agents began to grasp the details of the emergency programs and to find in them a new source of news, with the result that the rise continued, and it was carried even higher in 1938, when a new high of 85 stories on the average was reached, approximately three times the production current when stimulation of this activity began about a decade before.

Decline Sets In

In 1939, a decline started in the number of stories produced by the agents, which reached its low point in 1941 with an annual average production of 71.2

In 1942 a slight rise occurred, reaching a peak of 71.5 news stories average annual agent production.

In 1943, however, the agents' news story production began a sharp drop which continued through 1944.

In 1943 the figure for the state was 58.9 stories and this year the number plunged to 43.1, a figure as low as the production of any year except three in the history of the Extension News Service.

Agents Have Little Time For News Work

Why has this marked decline occurred since the beginning of the war and especially during the last two years?

The answer, the Extension Editor believes, is not difficult to discover. It lies not in lack of know-how, not in lack of initiative or energy, not in lack of news, but, on the contrary, in lack of time.

The multiplicity of additional duties which have fallen on the shoulders of Extension agents throughout the state on account of the war effort has left them little or no time to devote to news story production.

That this analysis is a true reflection of the situation was borne out at a meeting recently when the Extension Editor asked the assembled agents to explain why the production volume had declined. Without exception the agents stated that the reason was lack of time and that other factors were negligible.

Home Economics Volume Declines

That this is the case is found borne out also by the fact that, for the first time in a number of years, the production of the women agents also showed a marked decline. Throughout the history of the Extension News Service, the women agents in the counties have been steady, regular, and effective producers of news copy.

As so often happens in Nevada, with its small staff, the thing which is given the most enthusiastic support is likely to get the greatest attention. The current emphasis on the war effort in all its aspects has undeniably drawn attention and effort from other activities, including the News Service. This despite the fact that wartime activities of agriculture are making more news than for many years.

It is, of course, true also that there has been less local Extension news of a non-war nature on account of the fact that the agents are devoting such a great proportion of their time to the war program.

Radio To State News Not Explanation

The Extension Editor at first thought that possibly the great volume of state-wide news stories had had a tendency to reduce the production of the agents for their local newspapers.

A study of the figures during the last ten years, however, indicates that this is not the cause.

Although it is true that agent production reached a low figure of 43.1 in 1944 when the state story total reached its maximum of 245 stories, a high figure in both state and local stories occurred in several years simultaneously.

Table Reveals Relationship

The following table gives the figures for the last ten years in both locally produced and state-produced stories:

<u>No. Produced Per Agent 10 Years</u>	<u>No. State-Wide Stories Issued 10 Years</u>
1935 - 57.6	110
1936 - 50.7	112
1937 - 69.8	152
1938 - 85.0	134
1939 - 76.0	108
1940 - 72.7	134
1941 - 71.2	131
1942 - 71.5	193
1943 - 58.9	194
1944 - 43.1	245

The Extension Editor plans, however, to put more emphasis upon the training of the newer agents during the next year, together with stimulus for the older agents. Plans have already been made to talk periodically at the regular monthly meetings of the women agents.

Agent Production Varies

During 1944 the greatest number of stories written by any one agent is 125 by one of the home demonstration workers, in comparison with 196 the year before.

Lowest production for any one agent is 5 stories by one of the men who has an unusual opportunity both in his own ability and in the newspaper outlet for his work.

The average number of stories produced by the men agents was 51.6 while that produced by the women agents was 81.

It is regrettable that the women agents have produced less news copy in 1944 than in previous years, since on account of the war, newspapers have more women readers than ever before, affording a greater opportunity to reach them than in normal times.

Production, however, is not always a matter of opportunity but a matter of time and desire with the result that some of the greatest production has occurred in one-newspaper territory as against areas with as high as four active journals.

Agent Experience Reveals Time Lack

An illustration of the time required to produce good news stories on the local level occurred last year on the part of one of the agents.

In a talk with the Extension Editor, the agent explained that he had made a determination to produce one story for each of the two strong papers in his territory each week.

He started out to do this job magnificently, producing in the early stages a number of pieces of copy so good that with some changes they were suitable for rewriting for the state news service. They took, he found, however, a considerable amount of time, often consuming as much as a total day in the gathering and preparation of the material for one story.

An inevitable result was that he could not keep it up without neglecting other phases of his Extension job, until now, several months after his beginning, stories appear only very sporadically.

A similar occurrence in the summer of 1944 in another county in the state resulted in the starting of a weekly garden column which lasted about seven weeks until the agent lost interest in it or found the pressure of other duties so great that he could no longer continue his job as columnist.

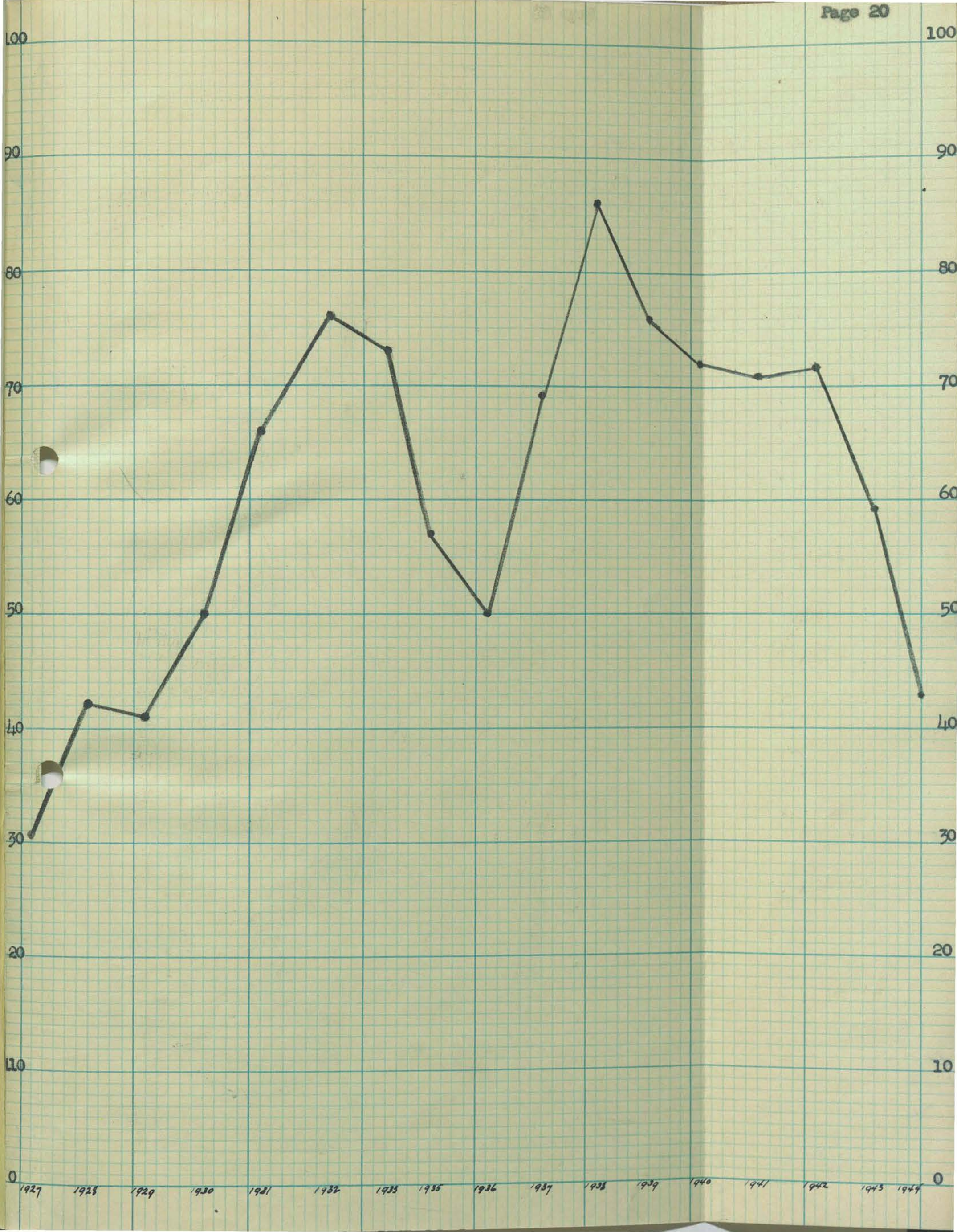
After the war, when the war effort loaded on Extension agents is lifted, it is believed that more time will be available for what is undeniably the cheapest and most effective Extension method known - the production of news stories for rural newspapers.

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 1944

<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	16½	842 294	70.6 50.8	1153	69.8
1938	13 men 5 women	18	1060 471	81.5 94.0	1531	85.0
1939	13 men 5 women	18	950 418	73.8 83.6	1368	76.0
1940	14 men 5 women	19	914 468	65.3 93.6	1382	72.7
1941	14 men 4 women	18	891 391	63.6 97.8	1282	71.2
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
1944	13 men 4 women	17	419 314	32.2 78.5	733	43.1

*Figures for 11 months only (Dec. 1934-Oct. 1935, 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.

This observation of a year ago continued to be applicable to conditions in Nevada during 1944.

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 no 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 newspapers and the radio.

Farm Families Busy In War Effort

With the entire Nevada farm family, including the children, literally working night and day during the growing season in the production of food and fiber, no time remained for the reading of bulletins.

What little time was available for improvement professionally, was devoted to reading of the local newspaper and listening occasionally to the radio.

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

The number of bulletins written, edited, and published during the year, however, increased over 1943.

The reason for this gain lies in the development of demands out of wartime conditions for new publications to meet newly arising problems.

Bulletins Meet Wartime Needs

All of the six bulletins published during the year sprang from wartime needs, such as the emphasis on victory gardening, the need for extending the growing season in gardening in order to produce more food, and the utilization of large numbers of Mexican National laborers on farms and ranchers of the state.

Two of the six bulletins, the Victory Gardens editions of the "4-H Club Garden Book" and the "Home Gardener's Handbook" were financed through Emergency Food Production and Preservation funds.

Two of the bulletins are especially for the use of 4-H Club boys and girls, and two others can readily be used by them. In effect then, at least one-half of the bulletins may be used in 4-H Club teaching in the state.

Bulletins Play Smaller Part

Even with the increased number, bulletins continued to play a lesser part in the Extension program than previously.

In part, also, the necessity of speed resulted in the issuance of a considerable number of mimeographed or otherwise duplicated pamphlets which might have eventually found themselves in printed form.

To Extend Growing Season

First of the 1944 bulletins, titled "Coldframes, Hotbeds, Flats in Nevada," was written by Mark W. Menke, Elko County Extension agent, because of the need for sound localized information on the use of the devices to extend the growing season in the state.

Occasional killing frosts, especially in the spring, in most of Nevada, retard the production of vegetables in home gardens materially. The use of coldframes, hotbeds, and flats affords a starting place for small plants where they can be protected against these frosts, and in effect extends the Nevada growing season up to a month or more.

Carrying a number of photographs and two drawings showing the construction of coldframes and hotbeds, the bulletin runs to fourteen pages.

Many Nevada home gardeners were helped considerably through the bulletin, which was issued in February in ample time to be used in connection with spring plantings.

Helps With Mexican Nationals

Second of the year's bulletins is an "English-Spanish Phrase Book" for the employers of Mexican National workers in Nevada. The bulletin, which was published in pocket booklet form, so that it can be carried easily in the field by Nevada farmers and ranchers, was written by John Agrusa, Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

It came off the press in September in time for use in connection with the harvesting of a few fall crops, but its greatest use is expected to be next year.

The purpose of the booklet is somewhat different from that of similar publications. The Nevada bulletin is designed to be used by employers of Mexican national farm workers, whereas most similar bulletins are designed to educate the worker himself.

It is the philosophy of the book that it is easier to teach American farmers and ranchers to speak a little Spanish than it is to teach Mexican laborers a little English. Because of the unique character of the booklet, many requests for copies have been received from other states.

Included in the booklet are a key to Spanish pronunciation, phrases needed in the operation of Nevada farms and ranches, and an English-Spanish vocabulary.

The booklet runs to forty-eight pages.

Garden Books Revised

Revised editions of Nevada's two garden handbooks - one for use during the war and one for use following the conflict - were carried out during the year.

Fortunately as the war broke out, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service was equipped with the "Nevada Home Gardener's Handbook", and with the "Nevada U-H Club Garden Book" - two publications for beginners, from the pen of Mark W. Menke, Elko County agent, published only a few years before.

Because they dealt with conditions peculiar to Nevada, victory gardeners cleaned up the sizable supply in a hurry as victory gardening developed, until by the late winter of 1943 the supply had been exhausted and resort had to be taken to other means.

One newspaper in the state reprinted the whole portion dealing with vegetable gardening, while the State Extension office mimeographed 3,000 copies of the pertinent portions.

With interest in victory gardening expected to continue until the end of the war, and to stimulate interest in it, it was deemed advisable to revise the two bulletins and to publish both a victory and a regular edition of each.

New covers for the victory garden editions in red, white, blue, and black were issued in a volume sufficient, it is hoped, to meet the needs of Nevada gardeners for a number of years. New information and revision of old information is an important part of the new bulletins.

With these four revised bulletins on gardening, the total number of bulletins issued during the year is six, a large number for a war-time year.

Tree Bulletin Nearly Finished

Work was nearly completed during the year, and much of the copy sent to the printer, on a bulletin on Nevada trees, of which Professor Dwight Billings of the University of Nevada Department of Biology is the author.

Professor Billings was hired by the Extension Service to write the bulletin in the interests of arousing appreciation in the state of its trees and their contribution to agriculture. He spent a portion of the summer of 1943 and 1944 in this task. The bulletin, which will run to more than 100 pages, contains a list of all of the native and cultivated trees grown in the state, together with an extensive description of about two dozen of the more important trees, including a full-page photograph of each.

Sufficient information in as popular a form as possible is given to enable the reader to identify the various trees.

Useful In 4-H Clubs

It is believed that this bulletin will be useful among 4-H Club boys and girls and with the members of other youth organizations.

One of the biggest jobs in the preparation of this bulletin has been the taking of photographs of trees growing in Nevada. Assistant Director T. E. Buckman and Professor Billings have done this work.

The bulletin is slated for publication early in 1945, depending upon the schedule of the State Printing Office of Nevada.

The average farmer and homemaker has been much too busy in the production and conservation of food to devote much time to reading bulletins, except those directly related to the war effort. This attitude has been vividly reflected in the request for bulletins, both those of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, and those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which are distributed through the Extension Service's State office. Beginning with the year 1942 the number of requests for bulletins had declined year by year.

Bulletin Request Decline Continues

It was thought that possibly this decline would not continue during 1944, but, while the decline was slight last year, there was nevertheless a continuing drop.

Request for bulletins for 1944 are roughly about one-fourth of those before the war.

What bulletins have been requested, however, have been largely those dealing with subjects relating to food and fiber production, or to matters made acute by the wartime situation.

The demand for such bulletins, of course, as those dealing with gardening, has increased materially over those of the same type of bulletin requested before the war began. On the other hand, requests for certain other types of bulletins over recent years have almost ceased.

Publications Committee Formed

Both the Director of Extension and the Extension Editor were appointed members of the new faculty committee on publications, which will be in charge of coordinating the publication activities of the entire institution. No Extension bulletin will be published hereafter without approval of the committee.

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 1944 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 it 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 1943 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 development of 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 Developed

The new program, which was worked out by the Extension Editor at the request of the management of KOH, is designed to meet the needs of Nevada farmers and farm homemakers with a flexible combination of information from a number of sources.

Included in the program will be agricultural commodity market quotations from key markets, both on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West; national and regional agricultural news from the United Press radio wire; the United Press agricultural column for the Far West; the regular state-wide news service of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service; localized Farm Flashes and Homemaker's Chats; and especially prepared local 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 USDA-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 Service's cooperation with Western Agriculture on the basis of the Extension report year. Since this had 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 31 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 University of Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming, which also contribute to the program, and is equivalent to that of Utah but slightly less than that of Idaho.

War Activities Stressed

All of the 31 programs dealt with matters related in some form or the other with the war, such as farm labor, agricultural production, victory gardening, preservation of food, use of food for greatest nutrition, and similar matters.

KOH continued to be one of the strongest fan mail pullers among the 19 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, two stations in California, two in Montana, one in Utah, one in Washington, and one in Idaho.

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.

Western Agriculture Dropped

During the first week of November 1944 Western Agriculture was discontinued by the Blue network.

Steps to discontinue the program had been taken in previous years by that organization, but the opposition of various farm groups had postponed the discontinuance. In 1944, however, both the network and the U. S. Department of Agriculture agreed that it would be inadvisable to continue a Western regional agricultural network program.

Farmers and homemakers of western Nevada heard the news regretfully but the discontinuance of the program will add great stimulus to radio station KOH to initiate a localized farm program on its own at a better time of the day so the rural people of western Nevada will continue to be served and perhaps in better fashion through either Western Nevada radio station.

From the first of July through the final program of western agriculture, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service contributed 9 programs for a total of 15 minutes. Included were two on the need for farm labor, one on the acute farm production transportation situation, two on victory gardening and four on agricultural production.

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.

During 1943, 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 it is an important outlet for reaching the particular agriculture of that section.

KENO is 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.

With Western Agriculture going off the air as a regional network program, there is no longer any need to try to arrange matters so that KENO can carry this Blue network feature.

Transcriptions Broadcast

Through arrangements made by the Extension Editor, both KOH and KENO carried through the year the transcriptions on agricultural and home economic subjects produced in Washington for local presentation.

Both stations have been exceedingly cooperative with the Extension Service and have been willing to give their time and efforts whenever possible in order to reach farmers and homemakers of the state with vital information, especially that dealing with the war effort.

An arrow shot into the air, as the old saying goes, falls no one knows where.

That is the way it is with radio.

No Subscription List

Radio has no subscription list. No one is ever certain where that radio word lands, whether on listening ears or deaf ones.

Many attempts have been made to try to find out who listens to radio, what programs are the most popular, how far stations reach, and other similar factors. None has been a complete success.

The questionnaire method, however, is simple, and although it has many defects, serves as a quick survey of what is going on when people tune in their radios.

Radio Survey Made

Such a survey was undertaken by the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, during the year with the thought of determining primarily three things.

1. The range of the two Nevada radio stations, KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas.
2. The most popular stations receivable in the state.
3. The most popular agricultural programs among Nevada rural people.

A card asking the pertinent question was mailed to about 1,500 Nevada farmers and ranchers who are members of the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

Returns Are Large

A total of 224 cards was returned filled out as requested in the survey. This is a return of about 15 percent, which is considerably above the average response of other similar surveys. It can, therefore, be considered to be representative of what Nevada rural people look forward to, what stations they listen to, and other pertinent factors.

A considerable number of important matters which should be taken into consideration in the preparation of any agricultural program for broadcast to the people of Nevada was revealed by the survey.

Only four of the persons responding had no radios - slightly under 2 percent. It is probable that the persons not having radios would be more likely not to return the cards than those who have. This figure indicates, then, that a great proportion of the people of the state are equipped with radios and are using them. In a state of great distances, such as in Nevada, this would be a natural situation.

Most on Power Lines

Of the 220 persons reporting owning radios, 170 were attached to the power lines, while 50 were battery powered. This means that well over three-fourths of the rural people of the state, according to this survey, are equipped with power-line radios and are able to receive a great many stations and listen to whichever programs they wish. In other words, they are in the same position as the average person living in town.

Among those who listen to radio during the daytime, radio station KOH, Reno, was by all odds the most popular station. More than half of those reporting said that they listen to KOH daily.

KSL Popular In East

The most popular daytime station outside the state, being heard chiefly in the eastern part, is radio station KSL, Salt Lake City. No other outside station except KPO, San Francisco is on the listening list of any large proportion of Nevada farmers.

The picture is entirely changed at night. At that time, KPO, San Francisco, is the most popular station, followed closely by KOH, Reno, with KSL, KNK, and KFI also receiving an appreciable number of votes.

It is significant that 18 farmers in the daytime, and 15 in the nighttime have no favorite station. Whether this is because they have little

interest in radio, or because their radios are of such a vintage or condition that they cannot get good reception cannot be determined.

KOH Most Important

It is obvious, therefore, that both by day and by night, radio station, KOH, Reno is the best medium by which to reach the most farmers in the state by air.

The popularity of KOH, properly indicates that the bulk of Nevada farm population is in the western part of the state near the location of KOH, Reno. All of those listening to KOH, with one or two exceptions are in the western Nevada counties of Washoe, Storey, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Pershing and Humboldt.

Farm and Home Hour Leads

The National Farm and Home Hour was recorded by the Nevada people through both Nevada stations on Saturdays and was the most popular agricultural program reaching the farmers of this state. The National Farm and Home Hour is no longer on the air.

Second most popular program on the air dealing with agriculture, according to the survey, was a general group of programs which bring agricultural news and agricultural comments. Nevada people received these programs both from KOH and KSL.

The time at which programs appear may have considerable to do with popularity. At night, when all the members of the family can sit around the radio and enjoy it, listening will, of course, be far more popular than when the men are in the field, or too early in the morning.

Survey Is Guide

The University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service is greatly interested in the results of this survey as it indicates to us where our effort should go, chiefly to KOH, Reno, and KSL, Salt Lake City.

The News Service of the Agricultural Extension Service is sent regularly to KSL, Salt Lake City. While no check has been made, it is probable that most of it is used over the air and reaches many persons that way, as well as through Nevada's radio stations, and through the newspapers of the state.

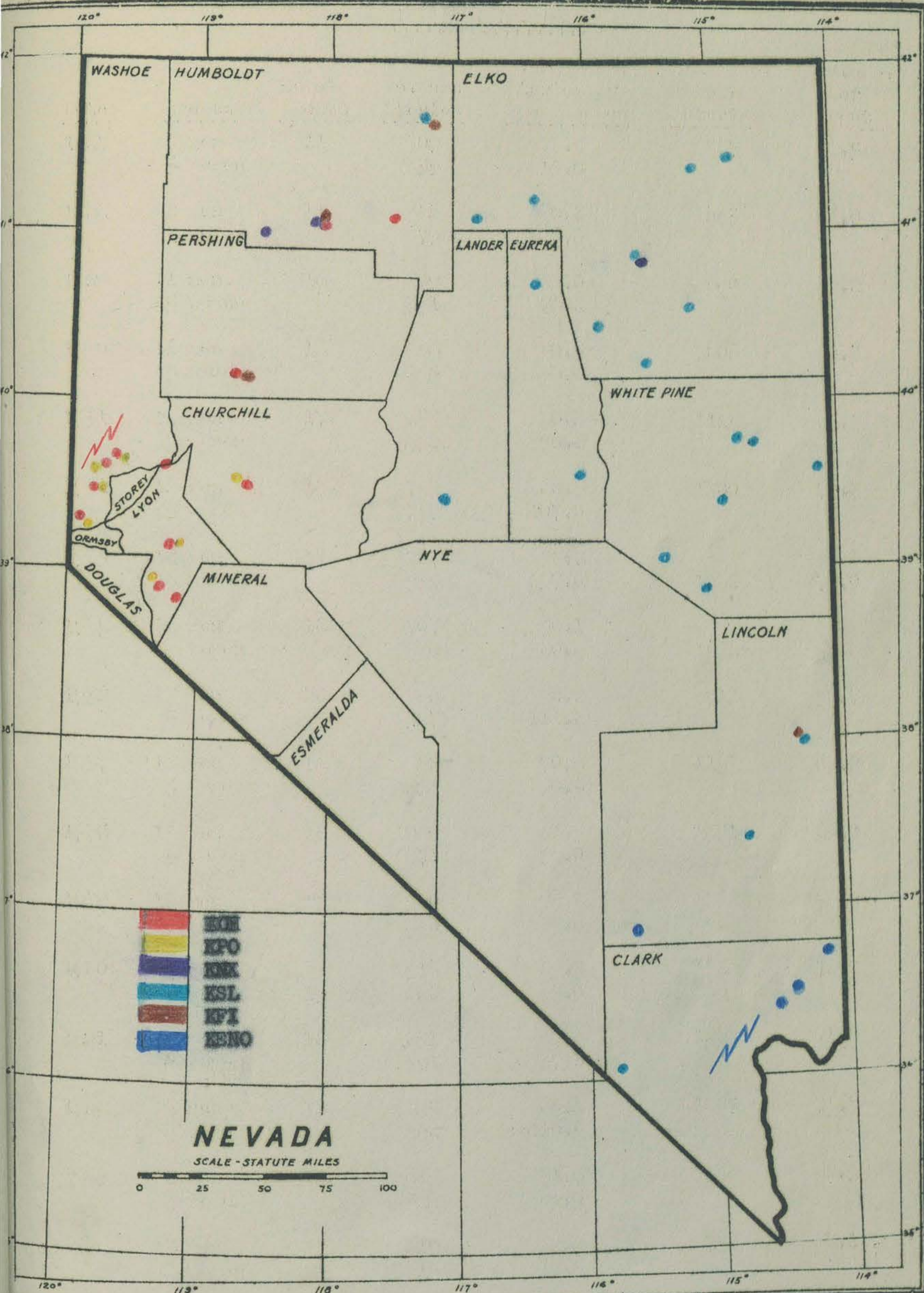
KOH, however, with which the Extension Service has cordial relations, is the most important avenue, the farm radio survey indicates.

While KENO, Las Vegas, does not have a very large listening audience, it does cover southern Nevada, an area of the state which needs great attention.

KENO carries the news service regularly on the air and Farm Flashes and Homemaker's Chats.

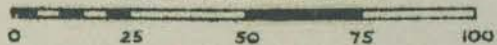
While the validity of any such survey as this can be questioned scientifically, there is little doubt that it does indicate in a general way whether or not people are listening, when they are listening, to what stations they are listening, and what programs they enjoy most. These facts are significant in the preparation of any agricultural program requiring cooperation with the radio stations in the state.

DAYTIME

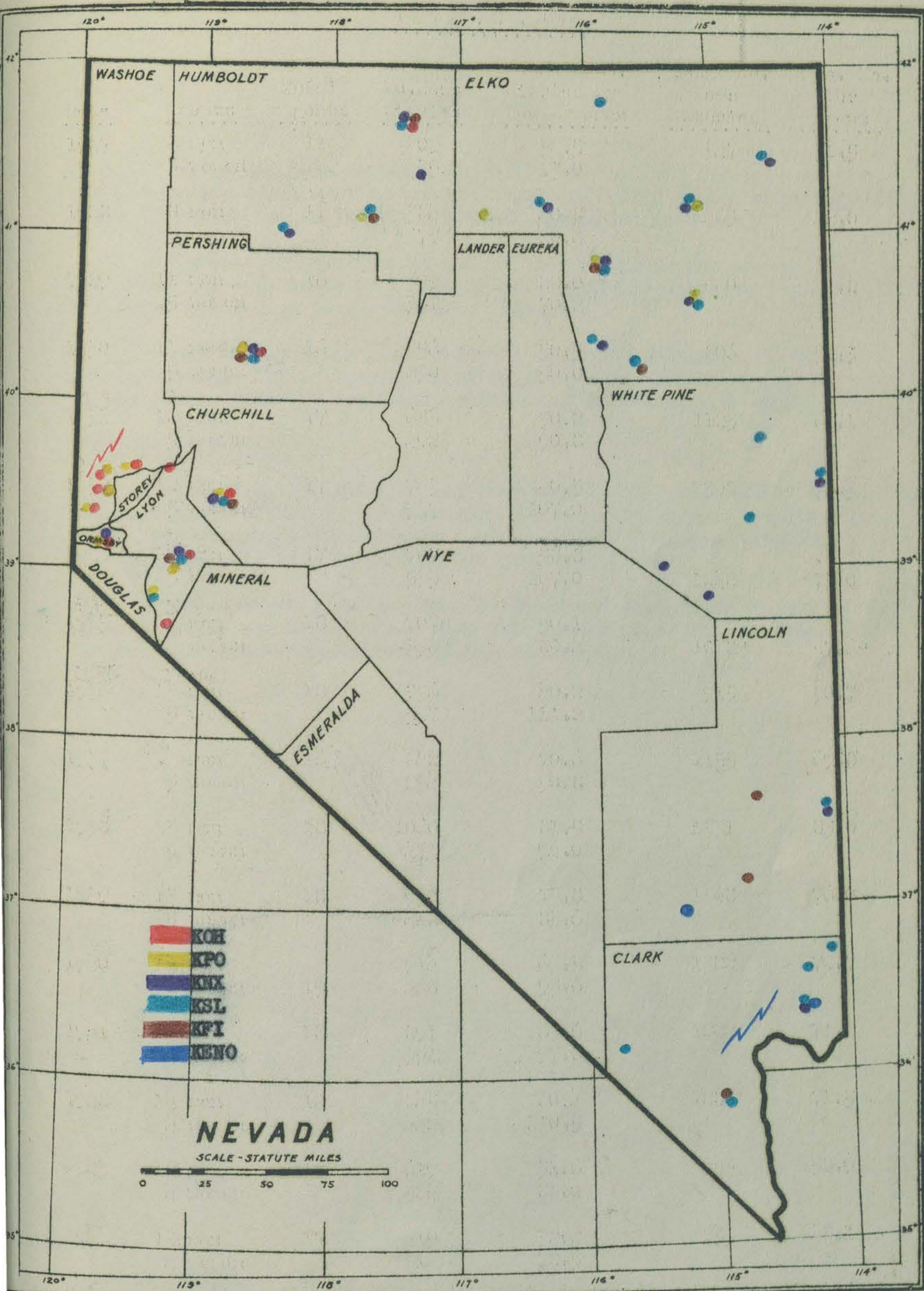


NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



NIGHTTIME



NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



MISCELLANEOUS

While the News Service, the radio service, the bulletin service, and the county agent service are the Extension Editor's main responsibility, 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.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

EXTENSION FORESTER

STATE OF NEVADA

1944

FOR THE PERIOD

NOVEMBER 1, 1943 to OCTOBER 31, 1944

LYLE F. SMITH

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Lyle F. Smith", written over a horizontal line.

Extension Forester

Date Approved

Director of Extension Service

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Introduction	1
Program of Work.	2
Major Activities and Accomplishments	4
A. Clarke-McNary Farm Tree Planting	6
B. Forest Products Cooperatives.	6
C. Wood Preservation	6
D. Emergency Rural Fire Protection	7
E. Juvenile Programs	7
Outlook	8

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, 1943 to October 31, 1944

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 devotes 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 on the Mono-Toiyabe National Forest.

This half time position is not too satisfactory inasmuch as the Extension Forester should spend most of his time in the field during the summer periods which, under the present plan, is spent on fire control work for the Forest Service. However, there is one definite advantage in that a very close cooperation exists between the Forest Service and the Extension Service. On the other hand each job, Extension Forester and Fire Control Assistant, warrants full time consideration. Headquarters for both places of work are located at Carson City, Nevada.

Gilbert B. Doll fulfilled the duties of Acting Extension Forester

from November 1, 1943 until June 7, 1944. On May 11, 1942, Gilbert B. Doll transferred to full time Forest Service work, but continued to maintain contact wherever and whenever possible to keep the project alive. On June 7, 1944 Lyle F. Smith took over the duties of Extension Forester. To become familiar with Extension work and due to entering the service amid the fire season in June, most of the work has been in studying what has been accomplished in the past and getting oriented in Extension policies and procedures.

At present, there is a movement towards combining the Extension Forester's position with that of a State Forester Fire Warden, who would be in charge of the State fire control program which would include an active Clarke-McNary Fire Protection Program. If this program is carried through, it will mean that the Extension Forester would act in dual capacity the year long and would be able to accomplish field work during the summer months. Also, such an attractive salary would result in obtaining a well-qualified man and encourage permanence. Plans will undoubtedly not be established until July of 1945, when the new fiscal year begins.

II - PROGRAM OF WORK - 1944

Farm forestry activities have a definite place in Nevada's program for diversified agriculture. There is a definite need for farm forestry in this State. Because of the war many new activities have been added to the forestry project work. Some of these new activities will undoubtedly be continued after the war. For this reason, some of the emergency activities have been stressed at the expense of work such as farm tree planting. Because of the labor shortage, farmers have been asked to plant only when the labor problem permits. Assistance is still given to farmers in

routine plans of forestry where interests still exist.

The Nevada Emergency Rural Fire Protection project, organized during 1942 in cooperation with the State office of Civilian Defense, laid the groundwork for a sorely needed program in Nevada. This program will be expanded and undoubtedly be continued after the war.

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. During the present emergency, travel restrictions prevent the farmer from traveling very distances to obtain his products.

At present, there is under way a program in the Las Vegas area in which farmers are interested in buying a tract of timber from the Forest Service and milling products for their own use. Both the Forest Service and County Extension Agent Wittwer are anxious to see this program develop.

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 an incentive for a large program following the war.

Juvenile programs, such as 4-H Clubs 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 again resumed its meetings. Here is an opportunity to teach forest practises and fire prevention to the youth of Nevada.

Cooperation with various federal, state, county and city fire

departments is necessary to further the rural fire protection work. Cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service is sorely needed in adopting standard species of trees planted in Nevada. 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 cooperative will, in assisting with control for rodent depredations, and the University of Nevada and the Extension Forester, act as consultants in pathological and entomological problems in the field of forestry.

Extension staff projects, such as the new film library, farm safety program and other programs will be aided wherever possible.

III - MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Demonstration Farm Tree Planting:

Farmers and ranchers are beginning to appreciate the value of trees for windbreaks, shelterbelts, and woodlots, not only as a means of protection and financial returns, but also as an aesthetic value. Many areas of the State, though capable of producing pastures and certain crops, are poor sites for trees 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 undoubtedly better results could be obtained by planting stock grown from local seed sources.

A program of demonstration tree plantings has been carried on in which interest has been accomplished. This program consists of obtaining

cooperation with interested farmers and then planting a well planned windbreak and woodlot as a method demonstration which will also become a result demonstration in the future. The farmer is requested under agreement to use and care for the trees in a manner which is practical and will insure their establishment. These plants will also be of value in providing information to the Extension Forester on various species within the State. During the war, demonstration plantings should be encouraged so a vast program of tree planting can be carried on at the end of the emergency.

Late in the fall of 1943, 400 Siberian Elm were planted at the Reno Army Air Base. These trees were purchased from H. J. Elges of Minden, Nevada at a very reasonable price. The stock averaged 10' tall and it appears that they have done very well. A few evergreens were also planted, but they did not prove so satisfactory.

STATE OF NEVADA

Distribution of Forest Trees from the Clarke-McNary Nursery
 Logan, Utah
 Through Cooperation with Utah Extension Service By
 Counties and Species
 1944

COUNTIES	Number of Cooperators	Ponderosa Pine	Blue Spruce	Green Ash	Siberian Elm	Black Locust	Russian Olive	Siberian Pea Tree	Black Walnut	Eastern Red Cedar	Lombardy Poplar	Golden Willow	Totals
Douglas	2	200	125	35	100			25		100			585
Elko	2	100	200		25	25	125			100	25		600
Esmeralda	1				200	100			25		600		925
Eureka	1			1000	500		2000					1000	4500
Humboldt	1		100		100		100	100					400
Lander	1		100		100								200
Lyon	10		225	100	325		25			25			700
Nye	1				100		100	100					300
Pershing	2				125								125
Washoe	1		230	25	225		350	35		40		80	985
White Pine	1			100	100		100	100					400
Totals	26	300	980	1260	1900	125	2800	360	25	265	625	1080	9720

STATE OF NEVADA

Distribution of Forest Trees from Clarke-McNary Nursery,
Logan, Utah
Through Cooperation with Utah Extension Service

By Counties and Years

COUNTY	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	TOTAL
Churchill		529	900	770	1350	1125	225		125	650	650		6624
Clark	250			100	960	625	750	1170	700		200		5055
Douglas		550	750	575	425	2650	1765	1150	975	150		585	9875
Elko	100	350	515	1640	551	3725	3356	2975	1180	1055		600	16377
Esmeralda				200	200	200	200					925	1725
Eureka		33	200	200	150	700	113	415	200	1795		4500	8366
Humboldt	100	150	580	380	180	11225	985	1035	1150	875	475	400	20535
Lander	15	10	500		25	100	100			100		200	1080
Lincoln		200		100	625		590	850	400	150	50		2965
Lyon	830	795	1210	1160	2198	1733	796	1672	681	500	325	700	12630
Mineral	100	850	110	100	100		125						1385
Nye		12	105			200		75				300	692
Ormsby				505	135	350	375	500	910	225	1250		4250
Pershing	200	883	1175	1185	825	1050	1600	1550	1125	625	250	125	10893
Washoe	520	2372	925	7280	2130	3893	2261	1525	1600	1525	125	985	25111
White Pine	915	100	1012	1390	110	1615	650	295	625	425	250	400	7817
TOTAL	3060	6834	8072	15885	9994	32491	13921	13842	9971	8075	3575	9720	135440

B. Clarke-McNary Farm Tree Planting:

A Total of 9720 trees were planted on Nevada Farms and ranches during the 1944 season. These were planted to serve such purposes as windbreaks, woodlots, 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 nursery.

Shortage of farm labor again influenced the planting of trees.

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

Several farmers were assisted in locating durable fence posts of split cedar closer to home than previously.

At Present, the Extension Forester in cooperation with the Clarke County Agent and the U. S. Forest Service is attempting to establish a farmers' cooperative in logging and milling forest products in the Las Vegas area. The Forest Service is anxious to sell a portion of timber in the Charleston Mountains and desires to see the farmers in the vicinity profit by its existence. Plans are to be presented on December 13, 1944 to the Clark County Farm Bureau for approval.

D. Wood Preservation:

One fence post demonstration area was completed this year along the Carson River near Yerington. Split poplar was treated with a 5% pentachlorophenol solution using fuel oil as a dilutant. This will provide data on durability and length of service for future uses using this particular preservative.

E. Emergency Rural Fire Protection:

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 and Range Fire Fighter's Service. The program, initiated by the Extension Service, formed the basis for this organization. In general, this program is still active throughout the State, but in some sections lack of interest has resulted in the program falling by the wayside.

County agents are very active in this organization. Since this is a local and volunteer organization, these county agents continue to stress the phases of farm building and crop fire protection. With the help of the Extension agent, two more protection districts are being established in Lyon County which have been unorganized in the past.

F. Juvenile Programs:

1. L-H Clubs

It was impossible to attend the annual L-H Club Camp this year because of the heavy fire season. However, a forestry L-H Club program is being planned for the coming season, provided the fire season permits.

A telephone line was constructed into the L-H camp in order to better serve the camp.

Christmas trees are to be made available by the Forest Service this

year at a very reasonable price to the Washoe County L-H Club. These trees are to be sold at reasonable prices to the residents of Reno and vicinity and the funds obtained are to be used to help finance the Club. This program will be carried on this fall and should be continued.

Boy Scouts:

It was impossible to arouse interest in forest tree planting this year because of the war. A program in tree planting, such as was made in 1942, with the Reno Boy Scout Troops, should be expanded and continued.

The Forest Service again cooperated with the Boy Scout Troop of Reno and Carson City in the Christmas tree sale program.

IV

OUTLOOK

With farm labor conditions becoming increasingly worse, it is to be expected that farm tree planting cooperation will remain low. Rather than to encourage this phase of work at this time, effort will be made only to manage established plantings and to promote and encourage new plantings only where labor is not a problem. Studies can be made on established plantings so that after the war when an intensive planting program can be established, newer and better species and methods of planting can be carried on.

Farmer forest products cooperatives will be encouraged, particularly to develop a use of such materials available from the limited accessible forest areas.

The film library, established in 1942, should be built up and maintained on a high level. There will be an ever increasing demand

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CHEEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in
Soil Conservation

For the Period
November 1, 1943 to October 31, 1944

Otto E. Schulz
Extension Soil Conservationist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Organisation	1 - 2
Objectives	2 - 3
Goals	3 - 4
Methods and Accomplishments	4
1. Food-for-Victory	4 - 5
2. District Organisation	5 - 6
3. Off-Area Farm Plan	6 - 8
4. Fertilizer Tests	9
5. AAA Cooperation	9
6. Irrigation Practices	9
Outlook	9 - 10
Soil Conservation Districts and Off-Area	
Demonstration Farm Map	11

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

- I. NAME OF PROJECT III Extension Work in Soil Conservation
- II. PERIOD COVERED November 1, 1943 to October 31, 1944

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding formulated between the Agricultural Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, an Extension Soil Conservationist was appointed on July 1, 1937. This Memorandum of Understanding provides for educational work through the State Extension Service in furtherance of soil conservation, on such areas and to such extent as may be mutually agreed upon by the state director of Extension and the state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service; and, the encouragement of legally constituted soil conservation associations or districts so constituted by law to provide for general, effective, and permanent erosion control. It further provides through the office of the state coordinator for furthering unity for purpose among state agencies in all development of plans, cooperative arrangements, soil conservation legislation, and policies of soil conservation, to the end that a coordinated soil conservation program for the state may be effected.

The Soil Conservation Program, as formulated by the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee and approved by the Soil Conservation Service, provides for project demonstration areas, CCC camps, soil conservation associations or districts, and general land-use and soil conservation practices to be followed in the development of the work in the state. The object of this program is to bring about a realization of the seriousness of losses due to erosion and to demonstrate the various practical measures of erosion control and practices for conserving soil and moisture through proper land utilization.

ORGANIZATION:

The Soil Conservation Service in this state functions under the supervision of J. H. Christ, Regional Conservator of Region Number 7, which includes the states of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska and Hawaii, with the Regional office located at Portland, Oregon. The administration of all soil conservation service activities in Nevada centers in the state office located in Reno, with Mr. George Hardman as State Conservator.

Within the state, the activities are centered in four district offices located at Yerington, Ely, Caliente and Overton, out of which supplemental technical services are supplied through

the work units.

The major activities of the service are carried on through the eight organized soil conservation districts located in Lyon, Douglas, White Pine, Lincoln and Clark Counties. During the year two additional areas have petitioned for the organization of districts known as the Fernley and Lovelock areas.

In other areas of the state the activities center around off-area demonstration farms, under cooperative arrangements between the Soil Conservation Service, and the Nevada Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada.

OBJECTIVES:

The duties of the Extension Soil Conservationist, as outlined in the Plan of Work approved by the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, are as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of this specialist to coordinate the activities of the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Extension Service in the educational phases of the State Soil Conservation program.
2. The state soil conservationist, working through special agents or directly with county agents, will:
 - a. Assist county agents in:
 - (1) Conducting soil conservation demonstrations with individual farmers.
 - (2) Selecting soil conservation committees.
 - (3) Organizing soil conservation associations.
 - (4) Developing county or association soil conservation programs based on the State Soil Conservation Program.
 - b. Prepare subject matter information for 4-H Club members and vocational classes.
 - c. Set up exhibits for use at state and county fairs and such occasions in cooperation with the regional information office and state extension editor.
 - d. Conduct farm tours in cooperation with county agents for inspection of soil conservation demonstrations.
 - e. Address farmers meetings and other groups on need for the appropriate measures of erosion control and practices for conserving soil and moisture.

- f. Secure services of subject-matter specialists of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Experiment Station for assistance in the program as need arises.
 - g. Distribute information through method demonstrations, the press, film strips, and radio, in cooperation with the regional information office and state extension editor.
3. The state soil conservationist, working through the county extension agents, the Soil Conservation Service, or directly with the parties concerned, will:
- a. Inform the state extension workers of the provisions of the State Soil Conservation Districts Law.
 - b. Conduct educational programs on provisions of the Act in areas selected by the State Soil Conservation Committee in which the first educational work should be started.
 - c. Assist the State Soil Conservation Committee in determining the need, economic advisability, and the correct size for administrative purposes of proposed districts, assist in preparing boundaries and legal descriptions of districts, selection of supervisors, and otherwise assist in organizing districts.
 - d. Cooperate with the state coordinator and the district supervisors in formulating plans of operations for legally organized districts.
 - e. Assist in informing people of the districts of the plans formulated for the districts.

GOALS:

The specific goals as submitted in the Plan of Work for the year are as follows:

- 1. Assist in the preparation and presentation of subject matter to encourage farmers to secure the production goals established in the Food-for-Victory program and cooperate with the State War Board in carrying out other activities assigned them by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- 2. Assist in the organization of soil conservation districts under the State Soil Conservation Districts Law, in cooperation with the state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, and the State Soil Conservation Committee. It is anticipated that two such districts will be organized during the coming year.
- 3. Encourage and assist county agents and farmers to establish 10 additional off-area individual farm plans in cooperation with

the Soil Conservation Service.

4. Cooperate with Nevada Experiment Station in conducting tests to determine the possibilities of use of commercial fertilizers in the Soil Conservation Farm Planning Program in Nevada.
5. Cooperate with the AAA by attending meetings of the State Technical Committee and formulating and encouraging the use of practices that will promote the conservation program in Nevada.
6. Stress the importance of using latest irrigation methods and practices to secure maximum benefits from use of irrigation water.
7. Assist in the preparation of a manual on farm practices of localized areas for use of technicians and farmers in farm plans.

METHODS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Soil Conservation programs have been stressed throughout the state and many conservation measures have been effectively carried out by farmers cooperating with federal agencies. Of the vast area of federal owned lands within the state, a major portion is now included either within national forests and administered by the Forest Service or is in grazing districts and administered by the Grazing Service.

On the privately owned lands, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service and other federal and state agencies are cooperating with farmers in promoting soil and water conservation practices and programs.

During the past year the work of the Soil Conservation Service has continued to extend from demonstration projects and areas within the districts to all sections of the state by conducting additional off-area demonstration farms in cooperation with the Nevada Extension Service. However, the most intensive work of the Soil Conservation Service was carried on in the areas included within the eight organized soil conservation districts.

The accomplishments on the specific goals as set out in the program of work for this year, are as follows:

1. FOOD-FOR-VICTORY:

Continued emphasis was placed on the need of increased production of War Foods in accordance with goals established by the State War Board. The writer attended meetings of the State War Board for discussion of the various phases of different programs effecting production of essential foods, such as farm labor supplies, selective service in relation to agricultural workers, rationing, repairing and maintenance of farm equipment, salvaging campaigns and etc.

County War Board meetings were then attended and programs discussed to assist in securing county wide participation. Most of the time and efforts of the writer were devoted to the supply of adequate farm labor in assisting farmers to meet the production goals.

The State AAA meetings were attended at which various administrative problems were discussed. Annual County meetings of the AAA Association were also attended at which production goals were stressed and conservation practices emphasized which could be beneficially used in securing such production.

Some of the annual County Farm Bureau meetings in this state were attended by the writer at which time programs for increased production for 1944 were stressed.

2. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION:

Two petitions were received for the organization of districts, one in the Fernley area of Lyon County and the other all of Pershing County.

The petition for creating the Fernley Soil Conservation district was approved by the state committee on June 16, 1944. July 17, 1944 was set as the date of the hearing which was advertised in the Mason Valley News on June 29th and July 11th. Mr. George Hardman, State Conservationist represented the State Committee at the hearing. His report to the State Committee was favorable as those attending the hearing were in favor of continuing with the organization of the district. The State Committee considered the report and set August 15th, 1944 as the date for holding the referendum with notices appearing in the Mason Valley News on August 4th and 11th. Local people volunteered their services to serve on election boards and the writer represented the State Committee at the referendum. On September 12th, the State Committee canvassed the votes of the referendum, with sixteen votes cast all in favor of the district. The State Committee then appointed Mr. P. T. Anderson, as supervisor for a period of two years and Mr. Ralph W. Miller, as supervisor for one year. These appointed supervisors and the State Committee then made application to the Secretary of State for a certificate of organization, which was granted on October 10th. Local people have been informed that nominating petitions should be forwarded to the State Committee for additional supervisors to be elected for the district. When these petitions are received the State Committee will arrange for holding an election within the district.

The Churchill County Extension Agent, Mr. Royal D. Crook, is in charge of this area and assisted the local people with various steps necessary in the organization of the district. The regular monthly farm center meetings were used as a means of explaining the functions of soil conservation districts to the farmers of the area.

Demonstration farms were located in the area and Soil Conservation Service personnel assisted in forwarding the district.

A petition for the creation of the Lovelock Valley soil conservation district was considered by the state committee on May 15, 1944 and a public hearing set for June 17th with notices published in the Lovelock Review Miner on June 8th and 15th. Mr. George Hardman, state conservationist represented the state committee at the hearing, his report showed that those attending desired the organization to be continued. The state committee considered the results of the hearing and set September 2nd as the date for the referendum. Four polling places were established and volunteers secured for election officials. The referendum showed a total of 22 votes in favor and 55 votes opposed to the organization of the district. On September 12, 1944 the state committee canvassed the votes and declared the organization of the district not practical and feasible and no further action could be taken.

The educational activities and arrangements for conducting the hearing and referendum was handled through the local people interested in the organization of the district as the county extension agent had left the county and there was no county extension agent there during this period.

Additional areas were added to the organized districts during the year. These additions were made by farmers desiring to come into the districts. Petitions were signed by the farmers requesting to get into the district. The supervisors then considered the petition and approved the area being added to the district. The state committee then considered the petition and proclaimed the area added to the district.

The writer assisted the state committee in conducting elections in organized districts for election of new supervisors. The state committee also made appointments of the state committee appointed supervisors of the districts.

3. OFF-AREA FARM PLANS:

Owing to the curtailment of travel by Soil Conservation Service Technicians in charge of planning off-area demonstration farms this program was not emphasized as much as in previous years, therefore a fewer number of off-area requests were made. The table on page 8 gives the statistical data on the number of plans requested and completed during the year with totals up to the present time.

The summary is analyzed by counties and shows the demonstrations are located in all the important agricultural counties of the state.

In some of these counties more demonstrations should be located, and it is hoped this can be accomplished during the coming year. A good cooperative spirit exists between the county agents, and the technicians of the soil conservation service who have prepared the plans which is of importance in a program of this nature. Visits have been made to cooperators by county agents and technicians of the soil conservation service to check up on performance of plans and make revisions where desired.

STATUS OF OFF-AREA FARM PLANS
AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1944

County	Number of Farm Plans As of November 1, 1943			Number of Farm Plans Nov. 1, 1943 to Nov. 1, 1944			Total of Farm Plans As of November 1, 1944		
	Reques- ted	Acres age	Comple- ted	Reques- ted	Acres age	Comple- ted	Reques- ted	Acres age	Comple- ted
Churchill	14	2202	14	0	0	0	14	2202	14
Clark	10	937	9	0	0	1	10	937	10
Elko	13	5671.9	11	0	0	0	13	5671.9	11
Esmeralda	5	1710	3	0	0	0	5	1710	3
Eureka	3	561.0	3	0	0	0	3	561.0	3
Humboldt	6	66593	6	2	1220	2	10	67813	8
Lincoln	1	7360	1	0	0	0	1	7360	1
Lyon	6	681.0	6	0	0	0	6	681.0	6
Yuba	3	121.95	2	0	0	0	3	121.95	2
Cronsey	4	2962	4	0	0	0	4	2962	4
Perching	1	3000	1	0	0	0	1	3000	1
Washoe	17	8693	17	0	0	0	17	8693	17
TOTAL	85	170271	77	2	1220	3	87	179491	80

4. FERTILIZER TESTS:

The cooperative fertilizer field test program was considerably curtailed during the year. Mr. Forest Willhite of the Nevada Experiment Station was transferred to Fallon and placed in charge of the New Lands Experiment Station in that area, and much of the writer's time was devoted to the Farm Labor Program which necessitated some curtailment in the fertilizer testing program. In cooperation with county agents the carry-over results were checked in Elko, Douglas, Lyon, Pershing and Elko Counties and some additional tests were conducted in Churchill County.

State-wide news stories were prepared by the writer and distributed through the extension news service emphasizing to farmers the need of securing fertilizer early and suggestions on proper storage of fertilizer on the farm. The proper use of fertilizer in areas where results are known and types of crops responding to fertilizer treatments were also stressed.

5. AAA COOPERATION:

Meetings of the State Technical Committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were attended at which the different practices of the program were discussed and suggestions made for changes, and consideration given to new practices to be added to the program. The practice whereby payments can be made for land leveling is being stressed and this program should prove very effective in getting better utilization of land and water and secure increased production.

6. IRRIGATION PRACTICES:

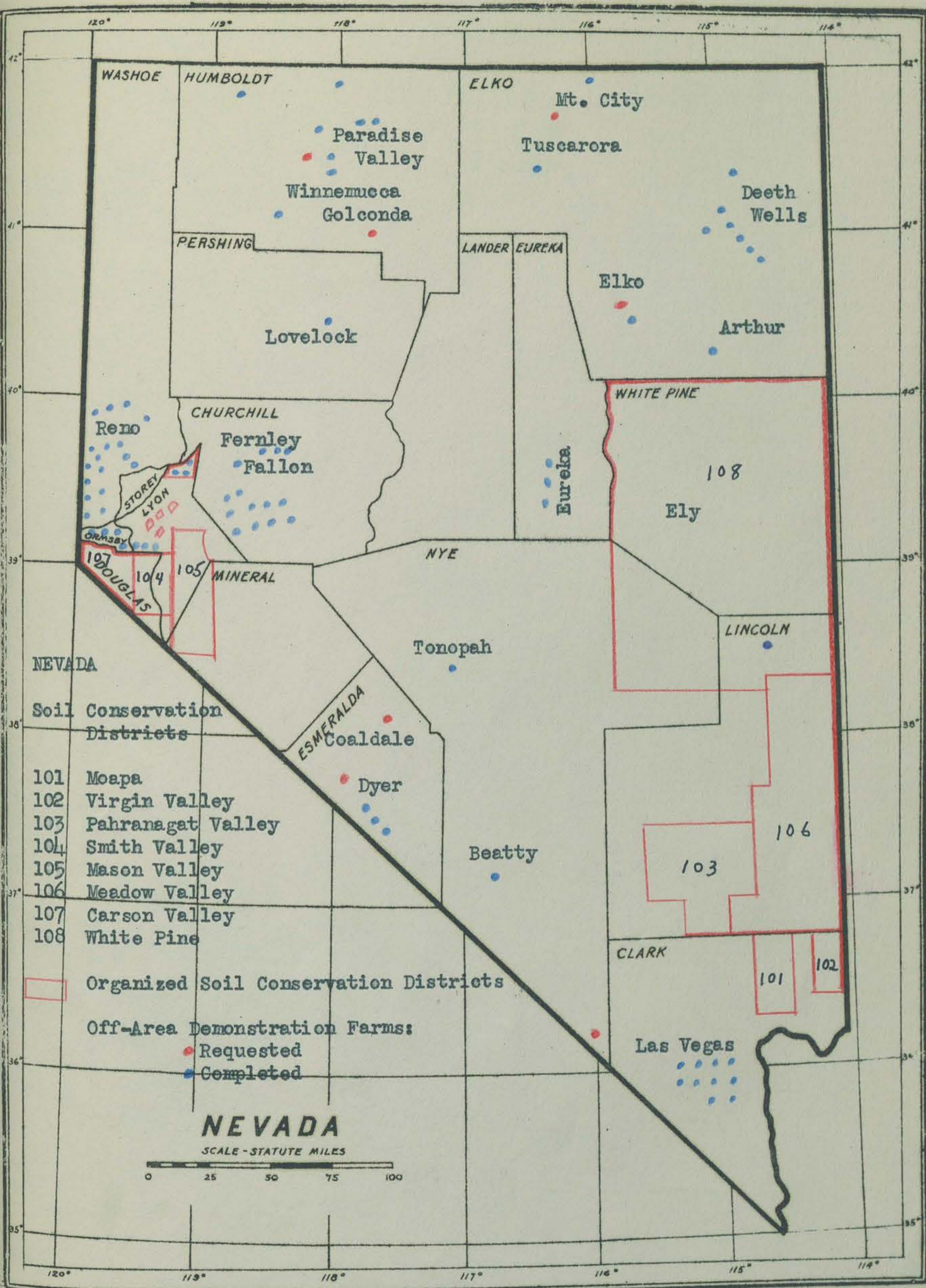
The importance of irrigation practices were stressed during the year through the regular extension programs, Soil Conservation Service farm plans, and the AAA program. Payments made by the AAA for such practices as construction of check dams and drops, and reorganization of farm irrigation systems, assisted the farmer in carrying out these improvement programs, which materially assisted in forwarding the program. In organized soil conservation districts, loan of equipment has been made available to assist farmers in leveling land in accordance with a complete farm plan.

7. OUTLOOK:

Owing to the national emergency, major activities should be directed to the production of farm commodities essential to the Food-for-Victory program. A coordinated action of specialists and technicians of all agencies is required to

make the best scientific methods available to farmers for their use in carrying out an expanded production program.

The shortage of labor and machinery should be given full consideration in the development of production programs so that existing supplies are used to the maximum efficiency in developing full production.



NEVADA

Soil Conservation Districts

- 101 Moapa
- 102 Virgin Valley
- 103 Pahranaagat Valley
- 104 Smith Valley
- 105 Mason Valley
- 106 Meadow Valley
- 107 Carson Valley
- 108 White Pine

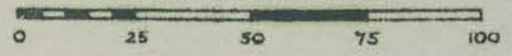
Organized Soil Conservation Districts

Off-Area Demonstration Farms:

- Requested
- Completed

NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

C. W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 4 4

L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.....	3
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES.....	5
MAP - SUB-PROJECT PHASES BY COUNTIES.....	7
COOPERATING AGENCIES.....	8
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.....	14
MARKETING LIVESTOCK.....	16
DAIRY PROMOTION AND MARKETING.....	19
WAR TIME HOG PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.....	21
WAR TIME POULTRY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.....	24
WAR TIME TURKEY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.....	27
MARKETING HAY.....	30
LIST OF NEWS STORIES AND CIRCULARS.....	32
MISCELLANEOUS.....	35

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 1944	Marketing Agricultural Products
III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1944	Introduction and Summary

Agricultural Extension activities carried on by this office during the year beginning January 1, 1944, and ending December 31, 1944, has been conducted along much the same lines as prevailed for the previous year. The work 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, Marketing Hay, 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 food and fiber production and marketing program.

In the promotion of the extension projects 115 meetings were attended, at which approximately 2,152 persons were in attendance. Travel performed in attendance at meetings and in carrying out other Extension activities during the year consisted of 2,760

miles by train and 7,996 miles by automobile. 352 interviews were held with program leaders.

Publicity as a means of carrying on Extension work was used to the extent of 52 news stories and 16 mimeographed circulars. 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 and by mail.

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, State and County Farm Bureaus, County Extension Offices, State Department of Agriculture.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Report for 1944

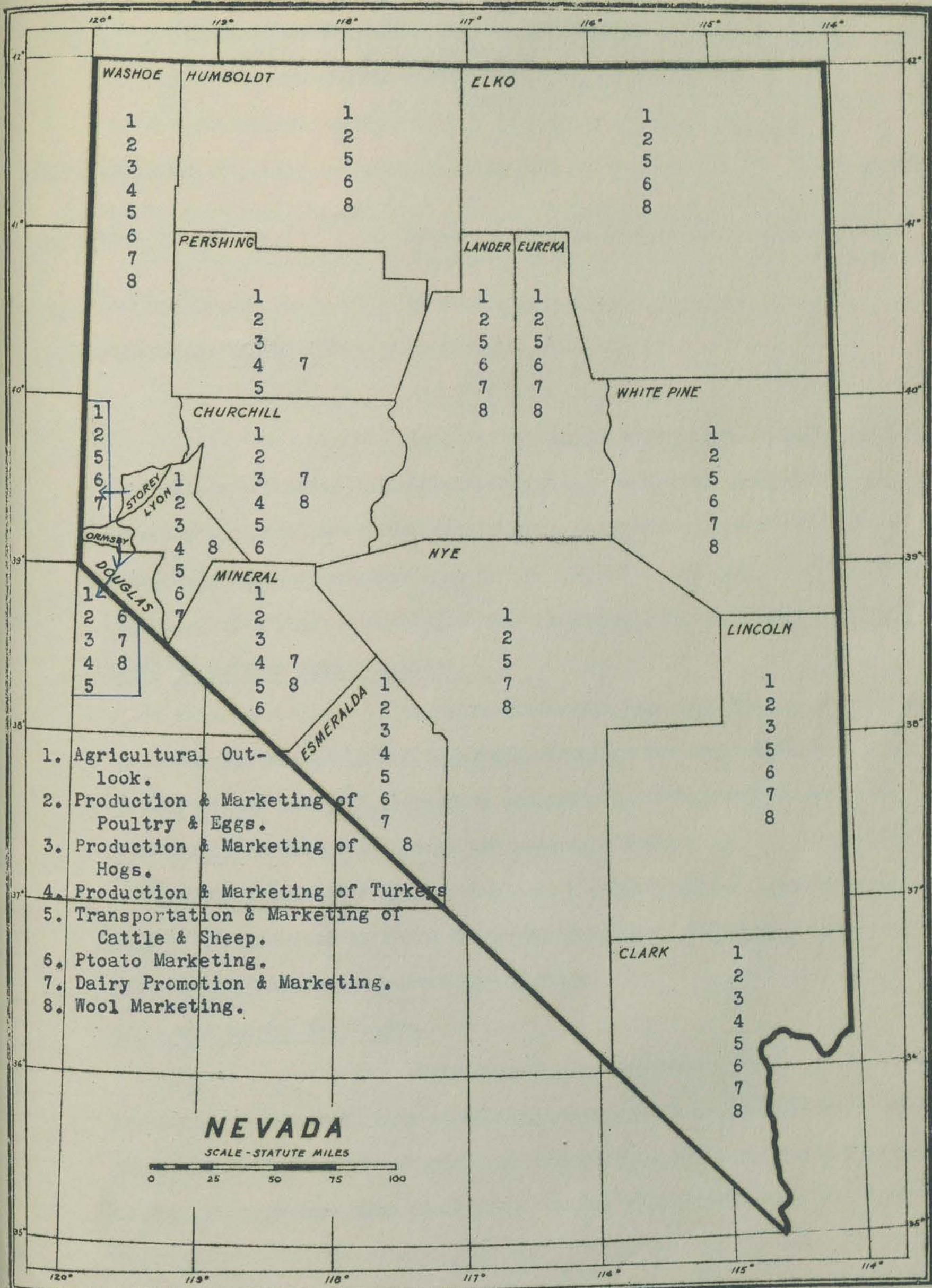
L. E. Cline

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	233
Number of days in field	70
Total number of miles traveled	10,756
- by train	2,760
- by auto	7,996
Number of visits to Extension Agents	30
Number of leaders interviewed	352
Number of result demonstrations visited	28
Number of other farms or homes visited	21
Farm Bureau meetings attended	9
Number of leader training meetings attended	34
- number in attendance	329
Number of method demonstrations given	7
- number in attendance	37
Number of meetings at result demonstrations	19
- number in attendance	92
Number of other meetings attended	18
- number in attendance	1,345
Number of individual letters written	218
Number of circular letters prepared	6
Number of news articles prepared	52

Number of conferences with extension agents by telephone	46
Number of days devoted to following:	
Progress determination and project planning	29
Relations with cooperating organizations and agencies	102
Preparation of teaching materials	30
Assisting agents with teaching methods as applied to particular subject matter	13
Keeping other extension workers posted on subject matter	14
Training of local leaders	26
Other direct teaching of rural people	14
Determining project accomplishments	13
Making studies to determine more effective methods of conducting project	30
Reports and miscellaneous	31
Total days devoted to adult work	303

SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTRIES



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--1944 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE--1944 | Cooperating Agencies |

Agricultural Extension activities performed by this office and under this project beginning January 1, 1944, and ending December 31, 1944, 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 Adjustment Administration

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 eight meetings with a total attendance of sixty-five.

State and County War Boards.

Following the initial establishment of the state and county War Boards, 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 adapted to the 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. The work in cooperation with this agency was considerably curtailed the last half of the year.

For the current year five meetings have been participated in, connected with War Board activities with an attendance of 62. Approximately 5% of the time of this office has been devoted to cooperating with this agency.

Office of Defense Transportation

Activities of this office in cooperations 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 for the second year 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 June there were indications that truck transportation would be shorter for Nevada than last year for cattle and sheep when the marketing would begin this year.

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 1944-45 marketing season be assembled at once, the same as last year. This anxiety was prompted also

by reports of a prospective trucking facilities shortage, greater than last year, 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, the same as last year, with the aid of the county agents of the prospective needs.

When the information was assembled it was put into a 35 page mimeographed circular and 500 copies were 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, California, and one at Salt Lake City, Utah, 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 and the large number of persons affected.

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 to spread this information.

In addition to this service visits have been made to the Office of Price Administration, with producers and processors, for the purpose of getting interpretations of certain O.P.A. orders for groups of Nevada agricultural producers and handlers.

During the past year twelve 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.

During the year eight 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, Alfalfa Hay and Hogs.

Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station:

Throughout the year 1944, 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. It has been determined that under our present war conditions that the large type turkeys are the most profitable.

County Extension Offices

There has been close cooperation between the various county extension offices and this office throughout the year. For the past year thirty-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 officers were often 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 and farm visits were invariably made with county agents.

During the year six mimeographed circulars, varying from two to thirty-five pages, were prepared by this office, and were distributed through the county extension offices to farmers and others interested.

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. Some special circular matter is mailed

direct to farmers to save the time of the county agents.

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--1944 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE--1944 | Agricultural Outlook |

Agricultural outlook work has been a principal activity of this office during the past year. A large number of releases from the Department of Agriculture and war agencies giving daily, weekly, and monthly information on prices, supply, and demand for crops and livestock have been received regularly by this office, read as carefully as time permitted 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, as applying to Nevada, most of the news stories and mimeographed circulars issued by this office 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. War emergency and artificial factors such as support prices, ceiling prices, quotas, and embargoes now directly govern the prices and the rate of flow of products to markets.

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, except by federal agencies.

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 general, the processor has not been greatly encouraged by the return for his services and this has reacted often on the supply available to consumers.

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. This was followed by a shortage of feed and now the numbers of animals to be fed are more in balance with the feed available, but the price of meat animals does not yet stimulate meat production.

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. The producer is inclined to be conservative in extending his operations with the present high 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 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 | Transporting and Marketing of Livestock |

The situation affecting the beef cattle and sheep industries in 1944 has been much the same as during the previous year in so far as numbers are concerned. There has been a gradual increase in cattle numbers and a gradual decrease in sheep numbers.

The administration of the Taylor Grazing Act is held largely responsible for the increase in cattle numbers and decrease in sheep numbers. In addition to this influence, there has been a serious shortage of labor for handling sheep on the range, which has caused many sheep men to change over from sheep to cattle.

Beginning with January, 1944, feed supplies were generally reported as short of needs, but before the feeding season was over the margin for cattle and sheep feeding was quite favorable. High protein feeds and Commodity Credit wheat became sufficiently plentiful to encourage feeding, and margins were satisfactory. At the height of the feeding season in Nevada, a report assembled by this office indicated that the number of cattle on feed in Nevada was about twice the number on feed the year before, and was about equal to pre-war feeding operations. Lamb feeding, however, was greatly reduced.

Throughout the past year there has been general complaint on the part of slaughterers that margins provided by

O.P.A. and W.F.A. have not been sufficient to provide any inducement to increase their operations to supply more meat for military and civilian use.

The most important activity of this office in connection with the marketing of livestock in the state was the truck transportation study, which was carried on for the second year. Nevada cattle and sheep producers are very dependent upon truck transportation to market their feeder and fat livestock. Approximately one half of Nevada's range livestock is customarily moved by means of livestock trucks to railroad sidings, feed lots, or direct to market. The livestock survey indicated that 4,000 more cattle and 5,700 more sheep would need truck transportation than last year. This was in spite of the drastic reduction of facilities available over the previous years.

The survey showed a total of 64,500 range cattle and 177,900 sheep and lambs, that would need market transportation within the state or outside the state during the active movement of this livestock.

It was estimated from the data secured that 2,709 round trips with truck and trailer, traveling an average of 340 round trip miles, would be required to transport this livestock to the usual destinations.

It was further determined that during the rush period of transportation from August 15th to October 15th, 80% of the sheep and 71% of the cattle would need to be moved. This would make a draft on the equipment available that would be impossible to supply, and many outfits planned to resort to driving their stock as in previous years.

This survey of the livestock transportation needs was given wide circulation and assisted materially in aiding the truck transportation companies in planning their operations. The information was made available to the Office of Defense Transportation and to the Nevada Trucking Association.

During the year one truck transportation meeting was attended in Salt Lake City, one in Reno, and one in San Francisco.

Three news stories were written on the subject of Truck Transportation. Two circular letters and one mimeographed circular were prepared for distribution through the county agricultural agents.

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 | Dairy Promotion and Marketing |

Work in connection with the promotion of dairying and marketing of dairy products consisted very largely of efforts directed toward the organization of the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association, and the Churchill Dairy Improvement Association.

The Clark County Association had as its immediate objective the establishment of an Extension Veterinarian in Moapa County, whose duty it would be to give clinical treatment to the livestock of the members, provide an educational program for conserving the health of the livestock of the members, and assist in any way possible to produce a high quality of milk.

In May of 1944 this office prepared Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws for the organization that was to undertake this work. A graduate veterinarian was employed and the program was started. Headquarters and a laboratory were established at Logandale, about the center of the territory to be served.

In connection with this veterinary extension work a program for better milk was instituted by the County Agent, whereby regular bacterial counts of each dairyman's milk supply were made. This phase of the work was very effective in improving the quality of the milk and will be continued as a regular part of the program.

A third phase of the program of the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association consisted of herd testing work, which was done under the supervision of the Assistant County Agent. This work promises to be very popular and to have good patronage. All three programs mentioned for this locality are activities of the Clark County Livestock Improvement Association and are sponsored by the State and County Agricultural Extension Services, three Dairy Producers Associations, and one Milk Processing and Marketing Association, all of which are products of the efforts of this office.

Three separate trips were made to Clark County in the interest of this program, and nineteen days time was consumed in these efforts.

The Churchill County Dairy Improvement Association was first discussed in October of 1944, and preliminary steps were taken to form an association of dairy men for the purpose of improving the quality of milk produced in the county, securing a better price for the product, and for establishing an artificial insemination program for the cattle of the membership. By the end of this year the plans of the association were well formulated. This office was asked to prepare formal organization papers, so that the association might be incorporated under the laws of the State. The Association is expected to be in full operation in 1945.

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 | War-Time Hog Production and Marketing |

Work in connection with this sub-project consisted very largely of studying O.P.A. and W.F.A. regulations and making interpretations for hog growers of the state. Since Nevada imports about 75% of its pork products, Nevada hog products have always been in a deficit position, and it has been felt that a program of increased production was justified within the state, even though surpluses were reported elsewhere.

All indications pointed to a drastic reduction in hog numbers for the United States, and to some extent, for Nevada, during 1944. This reduction for the nation was considered desirable and was in line with the national food program which is calculated to bring animal numbers in line with estimated feed supplies. The high numbers of hogs were built on an earlier 1943 surplus feed situation throughout the country. This surplus supply of feed was exhausted in 1943 and it was thought necessary to reduce the high number of animals beginning in 1944 in order to bring the demand for feed within current production limitations. The prospective feed supply for the nation for 1944 has been estimated to be equal to that of last year, but the number of animals has greatly increased, making adjustments imperative, beginning with 1944.

Nevada has increased its hog numbers very largely because commodity credit wheat has been available, practically without limit. This source of feed was not expected to be as plentiful

for 1944 so a curtailment program was started, as in the past. Hog population of the nation on January 1, 1944, was estimated to be 60% above that of January 1, 1941, and hog slaughtering and marketing facilities were taxed to the limit. It is estimated at the beginning of 1944, that a 20% reduction for 1944, under 1943, would be necessary in order to bring hog production within the feed available.

Nevada produces a small number of hogs, and much less than the local needs. At the present time it is estimated that only about 25% of the hogs being slaughtered within the state are produced within the state. The rest of the supply comes largely from Idaho at the present time.

An early survey by the AAA in the state indicated that there would be about 25% fewer sows kept for breeding purposes this year than was kept in 1943. It has been suggested that Nevada hog producers should consider carefully the extent of their operations in 1944 and provide well in advance for their feed requirements.

The hog situation passed rapidly from a surplus position in 1943 to a shortage in 1944. Following the unprecedented production of hogs in 1943 and a glutted market, the 1944 Spring pig crop showed a reduction of 24% and a current lean retail supply prevailed. This drastic reduction is now being reflected in the hog marketings locally. Pork was scarce and ceiling prices of \$15.75 per 100 pounds are being maintained on "good" to "choice" hogs weighing 180 to 240 pounds at San Francisco. A light fall pig crop, 33% less, was experienced, together with a surplus of grain late in 1944.

Considerable time of this office has been devoted during the past year to an effort to stimulate hog production by interpreting the price of live hogs in terms of feed costs. News stories

and circular letters have also been prepared setting forth the best production practices in the feeding and management of hogs, so that they might be marketed under regulated prices to the best advantage and with the greatest net profit.

In connection with this work nine news stories and one circular letter were prepared covering current information.

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 War-Time Poultry Production and Marketing

Under war conditions, poultry and egg industries of Nevada have assumed relatively more importance than in normal times, because of the greater importance that poultry and egg production have acquired under food rationing. While poultry and egg production in the state has not been highly profitable in a commercial way, production has been more general among small operators and individual families as a means of self protection against protein shortage. However, commercial flocks of chickens have not increased in size. The uncertainty of securing high protein feeds and the lack of assured profits under regulated prices of feeds and poultry products have discouraged large commercial production in the state.

The high retail prices for these products, however, have encouraged family sized flocks of chickens, because the cost of production is still below retail prices.

Wholesale handling of poultry and eggs through the regular channels has been greatly interfered with because of the insufficient margins that are allowed, and as a consequence increasing proportions of poultry and egg products for the past two years have been going directly to consumers.

Throughout the year 1944 poultry feed supplies especially, high protein feeds, have been very uncertain. This uncertainty has interfered with the plans of poultry men and has kept down production.

Considerable time has been devoted to the study of war-time poultry rations and dispensing information to enable the poultry men to use to the best advantage poultry feeds available. It is very evident, however, that production will be down in the state by the first part of 1945, and that egg storage in Nevada will be much less than for 1944. Normally Nevada is a deficit state in the production of poultry and eggs.

The activities of this office in connection with the poultry industry have been very largely with the three active poultry associations in the state, viz., The Nevada Poultry Producers, Inc., located at Reno, Nevada, The Churchill County Poultry Association, located in Fallon, Nevada, and The Pahranaagat Agricultural Association, located at Alamo, Nevada. The last named association was organized during 1944 to furnish a market for poultry products and feed supplies for the members.

Regular meetings of these associations have been attended throughout the year, and while their operations have been curtailed, due to supplies by-passing them on the way to the consumer, they have been an important link in the industry, and will be on hand to function after the war.

During 1944 this office has cooperated with the O.P.A. and W.F.A. in interpreting their regulations and writing news stories that have facilitated getting the orders out to the producers. Unfortunately, ceiling prices of the O.P.A. have not been sufficient to encourage producers, and as a consequence poultry and egg supplies have been continually decreasing in proportion to the supply and demand, in spite of the fact that poultry and egg supplies are so badly needed to supplement other protein foods.

During the past year a meeting of federal and state officials was attended at Sacramento, California, to study the present poultry and egg grading situation, and to make recommendations for standards and methods that are expected to be adaptable to post-war conditions. Other meetings of a similar nature were held in other parts of the country and a final report of all meetings was prepared, which no doubt will be the basis of revised standards after the war.

During the past year nine news stories were prepared on poultry subjects, and fifteen meetings with poultry association groups were attended.

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 | War-Time Turkey Production and Marketing |

Turkey production and marketing has always been an important project of this office. In the early history of Extension work turkey production appeared to be well adapted to Nevada conditions, and supplied a cash income at a time when cash was much needed and not so plentiful from other sources.

Marketing facilities through organized associations, which were developed about fifteen years ago, proved to be adapted to the industry and are still serving the producers.

Although production has shifted somewhat in location, and is considerably less than a number of years ago, it is now on the increase and is an important industry with many Nevada farmers. It is the belief of this office that turkey production deserved to increase in the state and that the time of this office devoted to this industry is justified. The industry has survived war time restrictions and regulations better than any of the other agricultural industries in the state and has paid a greater return for labor and investment than any other agricultural industry in the state.

The work of this office has been very largely connected with the Nevada State Turkey Growers Association, the Walker River Turkey Growers Association, and the Fallon Turkey Growers Association,

all of which organizations have been set up and promoted by this office and which have furnished marketing facilities for the turkey growers of the state. The Nevada State Association is a member of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Regional Association, which supplies ultimate marketing facilities.

Turkey growers of the state for the past two years have been faced with the shortage of high protein feeds, which are very essential to the maximum development of turkeys. Considerable time has been devoted to news stories, giving information calculated to enable the turkey growers to make the best use of such high protein feeds that have been available.

During the past year one regular meeting of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association was attended at Salt Lake City, at which time a paper, which had been prepared covering the 1944 production and price outlook for turkeys, was given.

During the year twenty three news stories were prepared for the purpose of stimulating turkey production and giving timely instructions throughout the growing and marketing season. Most of these stories were printed in Nevada State and County papers, and some were printed by Agricultural papers circulating in the state. Some of these stories were repeated over the radio station serving Nevada.

In addition to these Extension efforts some time has been devoted to cooperating with the Nevada Experiment Station in its Turkey experimental work for assembling data on feed requirements for gains in turkeys, and the substitution of vegetable proteins for animal proteins in the turkey ration.

Considerable time has also been given to the turkey growers, assisting in disease control for the turkey flocks of the state. Educational efforts along this line have been conducted year after year, and have served to reduce losses and keep down discouragement. It is anticipated that the turkey industry will continue to increase in importance in the state under post-war conditions.

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

REPORT FOR 1944

NAME OF PROJECT: Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
Date approved, August 8, 1930

SUB-PROJECT: Marketing Agricultural Products
1944

STATE AE - 2
SUB-PROJECT PHASE: Marketing Hay
1944

It has long been a practice among farmers in Western Nevada to grow hay for sale to cattle and sheep feeders of the state, and for shipment to surrounding states, principally California. The extent of selling hay off the farms, on which it is grown, varies each year with the advantage there may be in feeding to livestock on the farm as compared to selling. There are few farms on which hay is grown year after year purely for sale off the farm. Some farms, selling hay, sell it baled to be removed from the farm and some sell it in the stack to be fed on the farm by buyers owning livestock to be brought to the farm. For the past two years much of the hay in the state has been baled in the field for sale and for home feeding.

As a result of the present war emergency, favorable ceiling prices have been established for alfalfa hay, which has increased the practice of selling alfalfa hay from the farm in bales, and reduced the production of livestock and livestock products on the farm. The sellings of alfalfa hay from Nevada farms will no doubt continue and probably be increased as long as the present ceiling prices prevail. The high war prices have caused a drastic reduction in butterfat dairying and made more hay available for sale.

In a large majority of the sales of alfalfa in Western Nevada, the deals have been made by way of contracts between the seller and the buyer on contract forms provided by the buyer. These contract forms have not generally been considered as safeguarding the interest of the seller as much as the interests of the buyer. This is especially true as regards due dates, when final delivery of the hay and final payments shall be made and the contract closed.

The principal adjustments, that were wanted in this project, was the shifting from the use of hay marketing contracts on contract forms, supplied by the buyer, to contracts to be known as Nevada hay marketing contracts, which represented equitably the interests of both buyer and seller.

In order to develop a contract that would represent the interests of both buyer and seller, tentative contract forms for different methods of selling were drawn by this office and submitted to all the county agents, who showed them to buyers and sellers of alfalfa hay and asked

for their suggestions. Following receipt of these suggestions the tentative contract forms were revised. With this procedure a set of contract forms were perfected covering the different kinds of sales and that fully represent the interests of all parties to the contract.

The cooperating agencies represented in this project were: County Agricultural Extension Agents, Commercial Alfalfa Hay Buyers, Nevada Hay Producers, State Extension Office.

Three news stories, one mimeograph circular and two circular letters were used in this project.

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 News Stories and Circular Letters

January

Efficient Feed Use by Livestock Urged in War Time.

Dairy Increase in Nevada.

Rabbit and Turkey Bulletins Ready from Extension Service.

Turkey Growers Prepare for 1944 Season.

Nevada Farmers Boost Grain Production.

February

Directions for Preparing Smoked Turkey.

Soy Bean Meal, Good Source Protein for Poultry.

Marketing and Distribution Problems in Nevada.

March

Rush Spring Pig Crop to Sell Under Support Prices.

Top Quality Baby Chicks Important.

Bred to Lay Chicks Suggested for Poultrymen.

Nations' Milk Supply Below Demand.

Nevada Dairy and Poultry have Feed Preference.

Nevada Pig Crop Declines with that of Nation.

April

Livestock Producers Urged to Grow Grain.

Survey of Truck Transportation Needs for Nevada Livestock.

May

Government to buy Nevada Wool Again This Year.

Wool Marketing Methods are Outlined.

Livestock Movement Facilities in Nevada Surveyed.

June

Turkeys on Range Feed.

Turkey Feeds, Their Digestible Nutrients and Protein Values.

Summer Management Pointers for Turkeys.

Managing Turkeys on Range.

The Agricultural Problem.

Livestock Transportation Needs Determined.

Activities of Agricultural Economics and Marketing Service of
the Nevada Extension Division.

Eggs Converted into Animal Food.

Number of Hogs in Nevada Decline.

July

Nevada Turkeys Included in U. S. Embargo.

Green Feed, A Mid-Summer Essential for Turkeys.

August

Nevada Livestock Men Facing Truck Shortage.

Green Feed, All Purpose Nutrient for Turkeys.

Model Hay Contract Available to Nevada Farmers.

Five Separate Nevada Hay Contract Forms Available.

Alfalfa Hay Prices Under C.P.A.

Selling Hay Contracts Furnished Nevada Growers.

September

Alfalfa Hay Ceiling for Nevada Higher than in 1943.

1944 Turkey Crop Largest yet.

Production, Distribution, for 1944 Turkey Crop.

October

1944 Farm Production Unsurpassed.

Wasting Protein Adds to Food Costs.

More and Earlier Turkeys for 1944.

1944 Turkey Crop Production and Distribution.

November

Preparation of Turkeys for Market.

What is in Prospect for 1945 Turkeys.

Feed Outlook for 1945 Turkeys.

Few Turkeys to be Sold Early in 1944.

Final Development of Turkeys for Market.

December

1945 Turkey Outlook Favorable for Nevada Growers.

Hog Outlook for 1945.

1945 Sheep Situation.

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	Miscellaneous

A considerable portion of the time of this office is given over to miscellaneous activities, many of which are not included in the annual plan of work. Some are of an emergency nature and some arise after the plan of work has been prepared. Many of these activities become of major importance and of indefinite duration, while others are only of a current nature, but all are of sufficient importance to require a considerable portion of the time of the office, probably amounting to 25%.

Included in these miscellaneous activities is the reviewing of government releases and orders from the various government agencies, promoting the regular and emergency programs of the various government agencies. Under miscellaneous activities in 1944 are included the following:

1. Service on technical committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the State.
2. Service on technical committees of the War Board.
3. Cooperation with the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in dairy, hog, and turkey experiments.
4. Cooperation with the Nevada State and County Farm Bureaus in their programs.
5. Preparation of Organization papers for Farmers Marketing Cooperatives.
6. Cooperation with the Nevada Veterinary Control Service in the control of poultry diseases.

7. Cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation and Nevada Trucking Association in the transportation of Nevada livestock.
8. Cooperation with the various farmers' cooperative marketing associations in facilitating their marketing operations and in keeping their organization plans in line with changing needs.
9. Answering correspondence from within and without the state on technical agricultural subjects.
10. Cooperating with the wool cooperative marketing associations, operating within the state, by interpreting through news stories the government wool purchase program.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Project No. 6)

for

1944

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Project VI - Names of Specialists, Changes in Organization, etc.	1 -
Sub-project phase - General Farm Accounts	2 - 6
Sub-project phase - Agricultural Planning	7 -
Miscellaneous Extension Work Not Covered by Plan of Work	7 - 9
Statistical Report	10 - 11

Exhibits

General Farm Accounts

- a. State Map
- b. Farm Management Bulletin Volume V, No. 2
- c. Annual Report on Purchase, Production and Sales of Milk and Cream
- d. 5-Year Summary of Farm Accounts in Clark County
- e. Feeding Farm Animals to Secure Maximum Production

Agricultural Planning

- a. State Map
- b. Goals and Outlook for Nevada Crops and Livestock, 1944 - and Additional Tables

News Stories

Nevada Farmers May File Tax Estimates Now
114,000 Beef Cattle to be Marketed by Nevada This Year
Store Eggs Now for Use Later, Extension Man Says
Remove Poor Hens from Flocks, Extension Man Says
New Desert Cooler Suggested for Keeping Eggs
Methods Outlined to Offset Summer Egg Drop
Four Holstein Sires Proved in Nevada in 1943
Chicken Parasites Bothersome in Warm Weather
Nevada Holsteins Set Records for Nevada Cows
New U. S. Tax Ruling Clarifies Sales of Livestock

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 4 4

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. The nature of work in 1944 differed very little from 1943, with the division of work between Experiment Station and Extension Service probably the same as in 1943.

The nature of work in Sub-Project I, Agricultural Planning, has changed. In most counties the planning committees have been retained except for those whose change of occupation or residence made them ineligible. In most counties the planning committees have accepted the job of advisory committee to returning veterans who seek to purchase farms.

III a Summary of Extension Work Done by Sub-Project Phases

A. Sub-project phase - General Farm Accounts.

1. Variations from Plan of Work. Recommendations in the Plan of Work, Section II, Adjustments, were partially carried out, 9 new accounts were started, individual analyses were made for all cooperating accounts and group analysis was practiced for Clark County. The attempt to make individual farm plans was abandoned, due to the fact that the Soil Conservation Service is making a special effort along this line of service, hence, an attempt on the part of the Extension would duplicate the service with less physical information, i.e., soil analysis, to do it with. Cooperation with other agencies involves action on the part of both agencies. The Federal Land Bank, Farm Security, Soil Conservation Service and Local Credit Agencies, all have their regular programs to carry out and perhaps the cooperative farm account plan is too ambitious. All of these agencies cooperate to the extent of supplying data when needed.

2. Adult and Junior phases of the Sub-project. All of the cooperative farm accounts now active are adult accounts. Future Farmers and 4-H boys and girls keep records of their enterprises, but those enterprise accounts are not tied in with project 6, except in a very general and advisory way.

a. Factors which determined inclusion in the Year's Program.

Farm Accounts are basic in a farm management program. Cooperative accounts in which the Experiment Station, Extension Service and Individual Farmers are the cooperating parties

grew out of an attempt on the part of Extension and Station workers to avoid duplication of effort. This attempt has narrowed the farm accounts down to a number which can be completely serviced by State field men. County and District Extension Agents cooperate in this project only to the extent of encouraging farmers to keep accounts. Servicing of the accounts is done entirely by State workers.

3. Ultimate Objectives.

- a. To teach farmers to keep complete records of farm finance and farm operations.
- b. To teach farmers to use their accounts in planning farm operations, farm financing, and to influence them in habits of spending.
- c. To assist farmers with income tax problems. In a general way the objectives are being reached. There is no dividing line at which such objectives are fully attained. Some individuals have practiced all of the objectives and others have practiced only part of them. All farmers use their books for income tax purposes.

4. Numerical Goals for 1944

a. Major teaching activities

	Goal	Result
(1) Number of meetings for training agents in subject matter (individual contact only)	1	0
(2) Number of agents assisted in -		
(a) Planning, establishing and conducting result demonstrations	7	5
(b) Preparing and using circular letters, news articles, exhibits and other Extension means	7	5

b. Participation of farm people

	Goal	Result
(1) Number of adults to take part in major phase	170	166

c. Physical or Material Results

(1) Number of farms on which cooperative farm accounts will be kept	90	83
(2) Number of farms on which unsupervised accounts will be encouraged	20	10

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

The general information obtained by working with, and analyzing farm accounts, gives the leader of the sub-project an idea of the subject matter of production and marketing and home demonstration projects, as well as, subject matter of Federal, State and County Action Agencies. Conferences with, and attending the meetings of the project leaders strengthens the farm account project. All information which is not confidential is freely exchanged between projects and agencies.

6. Activities and Procedure

a. Activities in connection with the Farm Account Sub-project

have been both educational and service. The Experiment Station representative has visited each cooperator at least once, and in most cases twice during the year. On these visits the books are examined and suggestions made for improvement in methods. The Extension field man has visited the cooperators three times during the year, at which times crop and livestock production are checked and inventories determined. On one of these visits a quick audit of the

books are made which serves as a guide to questions asked at the next visit.

- b. Procedure - For purposes of statistics, and to determine trends, the same cooperator is retained as many years as possible. No new account is refused. County and District Extension Agents make contacts for new accounts, and the accounts are started by Extension or Station representatives.

Analysis of the individual accounts is made by letter, and analysis of groups is publicized through mimeographed bulletins which emphasize both the financial and physical aspects of the farm set up and compare advantages and disadvantages of the principal farm enterprises.

Assistance to farmers on income tax reports, instructions for making out income tax reports and information concerning such taxes, were mailed to 3,092 persons. Individual assistance was given to 98 persons.

7. Explanation and reasons for differences in goals and accomplishments

Accomplishments, both general and numerical, were somewhat short of goals, but not seriously short. Goals as a rule are set higher than expectations, for two reasons - (1) optimism is inherent in Extension workers, (2) a goal must be set higher than expectations in order to spur to greater effort, otherwise, why have a goal. Greater participation on the part of Extension Agents is hoped for and expected when war activities are reduced.

8. Exhibits

- a. State map showing number of active accounts in each county

In 1944.

- b. News Bulletins, Volume V, No. 2.
- c. Annual Report - Cooperating manufacturers and distributors of milk.
- d. 5-Year Financial Summary of Farm Accounts in Clark County.
- e. Feeding Farm Animals to Secure Maximum Production.

9. Outlook

Project 6 has been less disrupted by war work than most Extension projects. Perhaps the reason for this is that it is not a production project. Federal income taxes are likely to stay with us for sometime, hence the incentive to keep accurate records will continue to be active.

If travel restrictions lighten, meetings for the purpose of analyzing individual accounts will be held in 1945.

ANNUAL REPORT - SUB-PROJECT I

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

III b Summary of Extension Work by Sub-project Phases

A. Sub-project I - Agricultural Planning

1. Variations from Plan of Work.

The work of editing County Reports was not attempted.

In its place, work was started on a bulletin designed to assist Extension Agents in helping those who wish to purchase farms, especially returning veterans.

The Agricultural Planning Committees were retained and vacancies filled by appointment in order to keep an advisory farmer committee alive in each county.

Numerical results - None of the results expected were accomplished.

III c 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, hog and beef production and marketing were promoted by means of:

(1) Mimeographed bulletins

(2) News articles

(3) Individual visits in connection with planned sub-project.

(4) Meetings with farmers

(5) Meetings with co-workers

b. Assistance to War Board and A.C.P.

(1) Investigations and reports were made on 6 draftees

to assist County and State War Boards.

(2) State Production Goals for 1944 were distributed to counties.

(3) Attended meetings of State War Board and State A.C.P. committee when the Director or Assistant Director of Extension were unable to be present.

2. Farm Bureau

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

3. Labor

a. Assisted Extension Labor Specialist on programs promoting labor efficiency.

4. Post-war Production.

a. Assisted Experiment Station and H.A.E. workers in preparing data on post-war production.

b. Attended meetings designed to promote State and County participation in post-war production plans.

5. Junior Extension work.

a. Acted as judge for Junior Extension Exhibits

6. Fairs

a. Acted as judge of poultry, rabbits and farm crops for Elko County Fair.

7. Exhibits

a. State map

b. Goals for 1944

8. Outlook

The outlook for planned work other than for sub-project

phase, General Farm Accounts, is not good. Assistance will be given to State and County Planning conferences organized by the Governor for Post-war planning. Assistance will be given to War Board and A.C.P. Committees, and work will be continued in the form of news items and mimeograph bulletins on war production, especially in dairy, poultry and hog enterprises.

STATISTICAL REPORT

No. farm visits	131
Miles traveled	14,682
Days in field	130
Days in office	173
No. visits to Extension Agents	24
Farm Bureau meetings attended	6
Attendance at Farm Bureau meetings	110
Other meetings attended	35
Attendance at such meetings	1,282
Individual letters	272
Circular letters	3
News articles	11
Conferences with agents by phone	9
Days spent on Farm Accounts	152
Days spent on War Board and A.C.P.	17
Days spent on Farm Bureau work	6
Days spent on Farm Building Plans	2
Days spent on Dairy and Poultry Promotion	22
Days spent on Post-war Production Plans	20
Days spent on Income Tax	41
Days spent on assisting Labor Specialist	2
Days spent on Judging at Contests:	
Adult	2
Junior	4
Days spent on reports and miscellaneous	15
Days spent on travel (to and from distant counties and meetings, short trips consuming less than 1 day, reported only in total miles)	20
Total	<u>303</u>

Recapitulation of Number of Days by Type of Work

Function

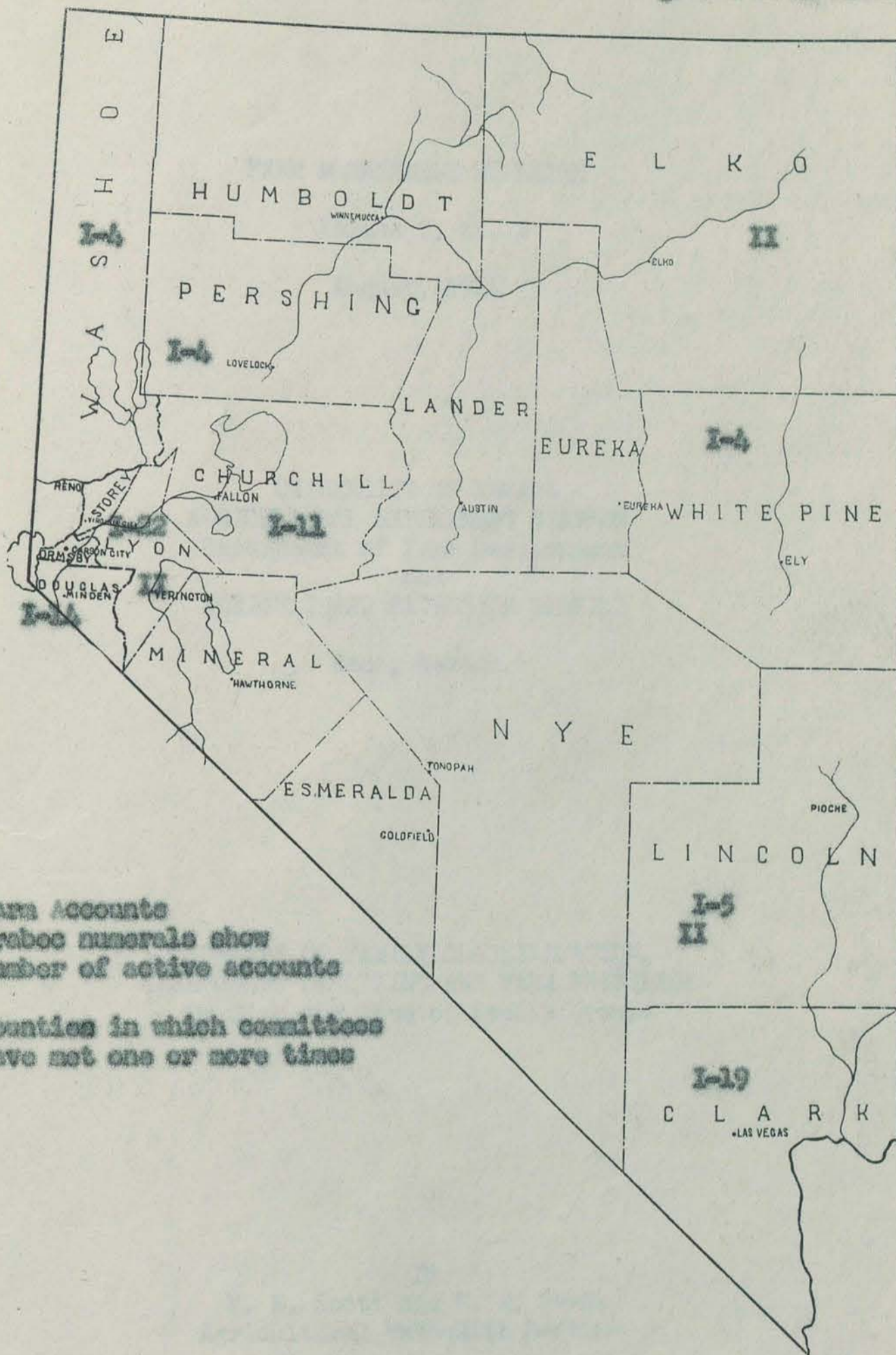
Program determination and project planning	28
Relations with cooperating organizations and agencies	38
Preparation of teaching materials	89
Assisting agents with teaching methods as applied to particular subject matter	6
Other direct teaching of rural people	130
Determination of project accomplishments	5
Making studies to determine more effective methods of conducting project	3
Reports and miscellaneous	15
Days devoted to adult work	299
Days devoted to 4-H Club work	4

SUB-PROJECT PHASES

General Farm Accounts I

Exhibit A

Agricultural Planning II



I - Farm Accounts
Arabic numerals show
number of active accounts

II - Counties in which committees
have met one or more times

FARM MANAGEMENT BULLETIN

Volume V, No. 2

August, 1944

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

Reno, Nevada

SUMMARY OF FAMILY CLASSIFICATION,
CASH COSTS OF LIVING AND FARM PRIVILEGE
By Size and Type of Family Groups

By
V. E. Scott and P. J. Swett
Agricultural Extension Service

Introduction

During the last 9 years, the grouping of families has been made on basis of income and of family size. The primary purpose of the studies has been to tabulate living standards for the use of cooperators and for Extension teaching. Incidentally, the studies emphasize the generally known facts that family living expenses are in direct correlation with gross income and size of family. That is, within any size of income group, the living expenses vary with size of family.

In order to study living costs of families with different age groups, the 1943 cooperating families have been grouped according to the number of persons in the family, and also according to the number of children over 16 and under 16.

TABLE I. CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES - 1943

Classification of Families		Av. No. in Family	No. of Families	No. of Adults	No. of Children		Hired Labor	% Hired Labor	% Adults	% Children
Type	No. Persons				over 16	under 16				
a-adults only	2.5 & under	2.1	7	2.0	0	0	.1	5	100	0
b-adults only	2.6 & over	4.0	9	2.7	0	0	1.3	32	100	0
c-adults & children under 16	4.0 & under	3.3	15	2.0	0	1.2	.1	3	64	36
d-adults & children under 16	4.1 & over	5.9	17	2.3	0	3.2	.4	7	46	54
e-adults & children over 16	3.0 & over	5.1	5	2.2	1.8	0	1.1	22	64	36
f-adults & children both over & under 16	4.0 & over	5.6	9	2.0	1.5	1.7	.4	7	43	57
	Av. 62 families	4.5	62	2.2	.4	1.4	.5	11	60	40

Your farm:

Hired labor is included in all groups in designating family size. It may be either seasonal or year around. Hired labor is segregated from the adult family group, and may be eliminated for study of expenses other than food and supplies.

In all tables the term adult excludes hired labor. It refers to the operator and homemaker, aged parents, young people over 19, and occasional visitors. Column 3 indicates that there were few adults other than operators and homemakers, except in group (b). In this group, study of the individual families indicates that 11 percent of the adults were aged persons, 15 percent were young men and women above the age of 19, and the remainder, 64 percent, were homemakers and operators.

- (a) and (b) are composed entirely of adults;
- (c) contains in addition, children under 16, 51% of which were under 3 years old, 22% 3 to 8 years old and 27% 8 to 16 years old.
- (d) same grouping as (c), but with total family containing more than 4 persons. In this group 27% of the children were under 3 years old, 42% 3 to 8 years old and 31% 8 to 16 years old.
- (e) contains only those children over 16 years old in addition to adults and hired labor.
- (f) each family contains the same adults and hired labor classes and in addition at least 1 child under 16 and 1 child over 16. 19% of the children under 16 were 3 years old, under 31% from 3 to 8 years old, and 50% from 8 to 16 years old.

TABLE II. SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME - 1943

Classification of Families		Av. No. in Family	Net Farm Income	Non Farm Cash Income	Farm Privilege		Total Family Income	% Farm Privilege	% Non Farm Cash	% Net Farm Income
Type	No. Persons				Rent Value House	Farm Produce				
a-adults only	2.5 & under	2.1	\$1774	\$ 133	\$ 205	\$ 244	\$2356	19	6	75
b-adults only	2.6 & over	4.0	2903	75	331	419	3728	20	2	78
c-adults & children under 16	4.0 & under	3.3	1947	332	129	329	2737	17	12	71
d-adults & children under 16	4.1 & over	5.9	2714	987	283	567	4551	19	21	60
e-adults & children over 16	3.0 & over	5.1	4824	481	302	789	6396	17	8	75
f-adults & children both over & under 16	4.0 & over	5.6	3429	460	206	534	4629	16	10	74
Av. 62 families		4.5	2695	480	231	461	3867	18	12	70

Your farm:

Family income consists of (1) net farm income, (2) non-farm cash income, (3) rent value of the home, which is calculated at 10 percent of the inventory value, and (4) the value of farm produce used in the home. Family income is comparable to salary, plus non-cash privileges, and out of it must be paid living expenses, debt payments, interest, bonds and other investments.

The non-cash farm privilege items amounted to 18 percent of the average family income and no group differed more than 2 percent from this average, although individuals within the groups varied considerably. One reason for extreme individual variation is variation in the value of homes. The average value of the 62 homes included in this study was \$2,427, but the value of individual homes varied from \$160 to \$7,850.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME

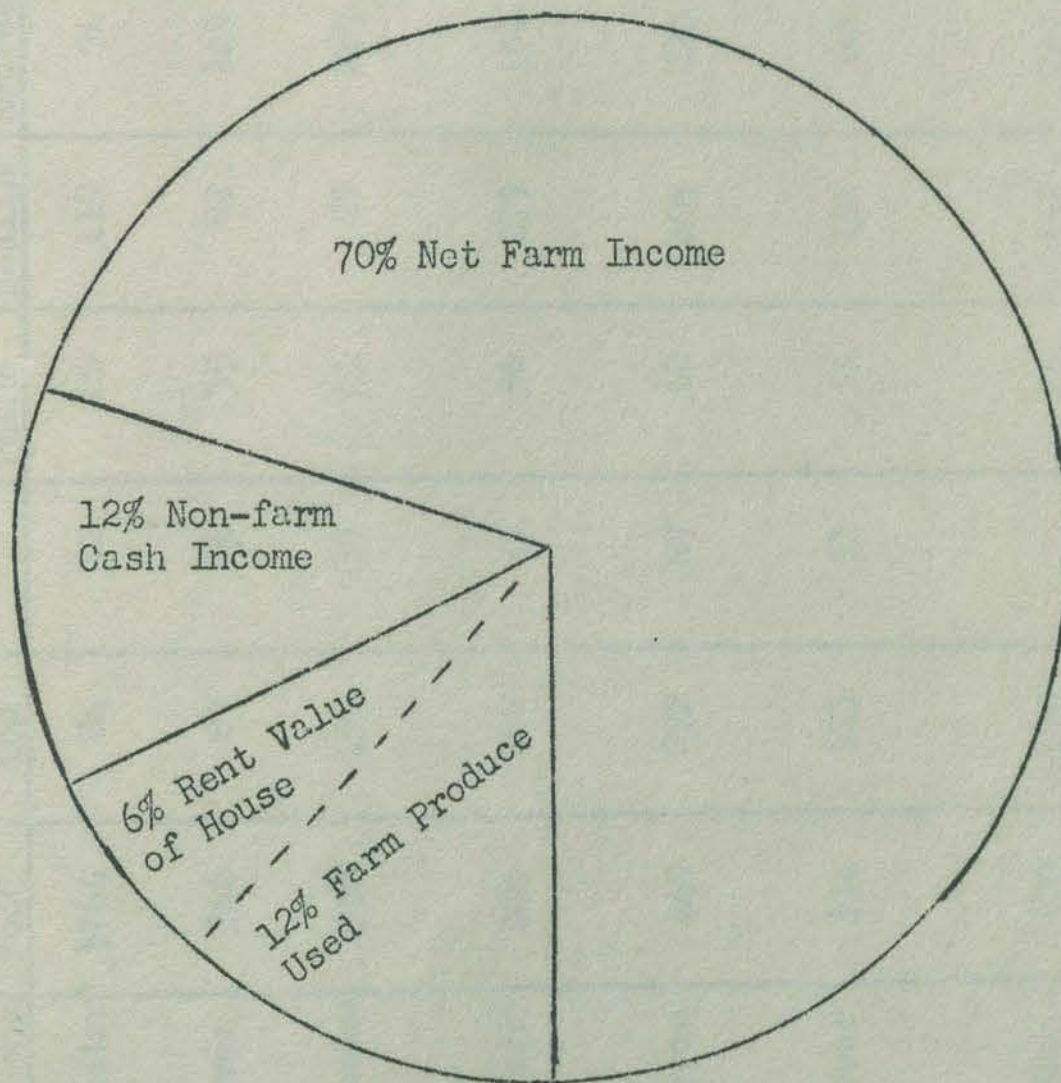


TABLE III - 1943
FARM HOME EXPENSES PER FAMILY

Classification of families		Food	Clothing	Operation		Health	Devel. & Recrea.	Personal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Home Investment		Total
Type	No. persons			Supplies	Power Light Phone						Furnishings & Equip.	Home Imp.	
a-adults only	2.5 & under	\$264	84	32	26	119	94	22	33	26	34	51	785
b-adults only	2.6 & over	346	87	21	35	83	162	58	79	17	14	4	906
c-adults & children under 16	4.0 & under	348	155	35	41	87	169	41	52	18	80	83	1109
d-adults & children under 16	4.1 & over	465	262	85	56	279	401	133	152	42	204	58	2137
e-adults & children over 16	3.0 & over	449	272	87	62	109	225	101	175	38	168	995	2681
f-adults & children both over & under 16	4.0 & over	354	173	51	54	138	444	92	66	23	59	35	1489
	Av. 62 families	379	178	53	46	152	267	79	93	28	103	128	1506

Your farm:

In the Farm Home Account book, all expenses that do not deal definitely with the farm are listed in Home Expenses. The items "Furnishings" and "Improvements" are in the nature of investments, while all other items are current living expenses. Table III shows all expenses with investments segregated. Investment items by groups constitute from 3 percent to 43 percent of the moneys listed as home expense. In the following table (Table IV) investments are omitted.

TABLE IV - 1943
FARM LIVING EXPENSES PER FAMILY (home investment omitted)

Classification of Families		Av. No. in Family	Food	Cloth- ing	Operation		Health	Develop. & Recrea.	Per- sonal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Total
Type	No. persons				Sup- plies	Power Light Phone						
a-adults only	2.5 & under % total exp.	2.1	264 37	84 12	32 5	26 4	119 17	94 13	22 3	33 5	26 4	700
b-adults only	2.6 & over % total exp.	4.0	346 39	87 10	21 2	35 4	83 9	162 18	58 7	79 9	17 2	888
c-adults & chil- dren under 16	4.0 & under % total exp.	3.3	348 37	155 17	35 4	41 4	87 9	169 18	41 4	52 5	18 2	946
d-adults & chil- dren under 16	4.1 & over % total exp.	5.9	465 25	262 14	85 5	56 3	279 15	401 21	133 7	152 8	42 2	1875
e-adults & chil- dren over 16	3.0 & over % total exp.	5.1	449 29	272 18	87 6	62 4	109 7	225 15	101 7	175 12	38 2	1518
f-adults & chil- dren both over and under 16	4.0 & over % total exp.	5.6	354 25	173 12	51 4	54 4	138 10	444 31	92 7	66 5	23 2	1395
	Av. 62 fami- lies % total exp.	4.5	379 30	178 14	53 4	46 4	152 12	267 21	79 6	93 7	28 2	1275

Your farm:

The average cash cost of living for a family of 4.5 persons was \$1,275 of which, food amounted to \$379, which was 30 percent of the total living expense. In groups of families averaging 4 and less persons, food was from 37 to 39 percent of the total cost of living expense, and in groups of families averaging more than 5 persons, food was from 25 to 29 percent of the total living expense. The two groups (b) and (e) contain high proportions of hired labor. Group (b) has 32 percent and (e) 22 percent of hired labor, while all other groups have 7 percent or less. In these two groups the ratio of food to other expenses is higher due to the fact that items other than food are not materially affected by hired labor.

In the items "Supplies", "Power", "Life Insurance", "Health" and "Miscellaneous", there is no correlation between size or type of families and cash expense. These four items constitute from 24 to 35 percent of the cash expense.

The families having the lowest clothing costs are obviously in the two groups in which there were no children.

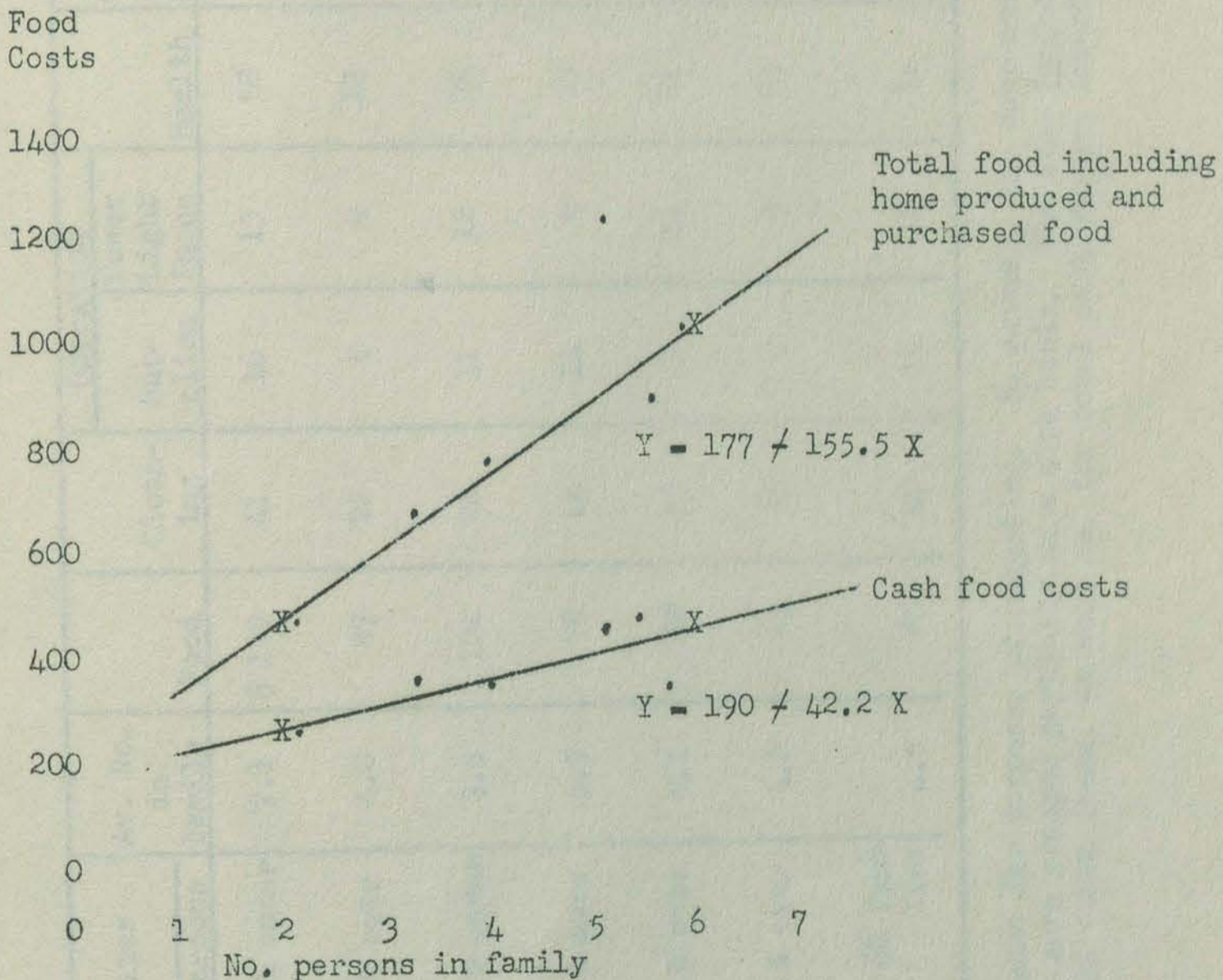
The two groups which have highest clothing costs are group (c), made up of 36 percent children, 51 percent of which were under 3 years old; and group (e) composed of 36 percent children, all over 16.

Clothing expense in group (f) composed of 67 percent children of all ages, was low.

Development and recreation consumed 21 percent of the living expenses, varying from 13 percent to 31 percent.

For individual variations in cash home expense, see Table VIII.

Chart 1



When cash food costs and total food costs including both cash and the farm value of home produced foods, are charted, the total annual cost for a family of 2 for 1943 is shown to have been about \$488, and for each additional person, an additional cost of \$155.50.

The lower diagonal line on the chart indicates the cash costs per person. A family of 2 paid out about \$270 for food and for each additional person, the added cost was \$42.24.

By extending the lines in either direction, the costs for any number of persons per family may be seen.

TABLE V - 1943
FARM LIVING EXPENSES PER PERSON

Classification of Families		Av. No. in Family	Food	Clothing	Operation		Health	Devel. & Recrea.	Personal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Total
Type	No. persons				Supplies	Power Light Phone						
a-adults only	2.5 & under	2.1	\$ 129	41	16	13	58	46	11	16	13	343
b-adults only	2.6 & over	4.0	87	22	5	9	21	41	15	20	4	224
c-adults & children under 16	4.0 & under	3.3	104	46	11	12	26	51	12	15	5	282
d-adults & children under 16	4.1 & over	5.9	78	44	14	9	47	68	22	26	7	315
e-adults & children over 16	3.0 & over	5.1	88	53	17	12	21	44	20	34	7	296
f-adults & children both over and under 16	4.0 & over	5.6	63	31	9	9	25	79	16	12	4	248
	Av. 62 families	4.5	85	40	12	10	34	60	17	21	6	285

Your farm:

This table is included for purposes of budgeting. In general, the same comparative statements can be made as for Table IV since families were grouped partially on a size basis. The item food amounted to 5 percent less per farm than in 1942. Practically all other items, as well as, the total cash expense amounted to from 10 percent to 14 percent more than in 1942.

FARM LIVING EXPENSE From Table V
Items of Living Expenses Per
Person

- Food
- Clothing
- Operating, Power & Telephone
- Health, Personal, Recreation & Development
- Other Home Expense

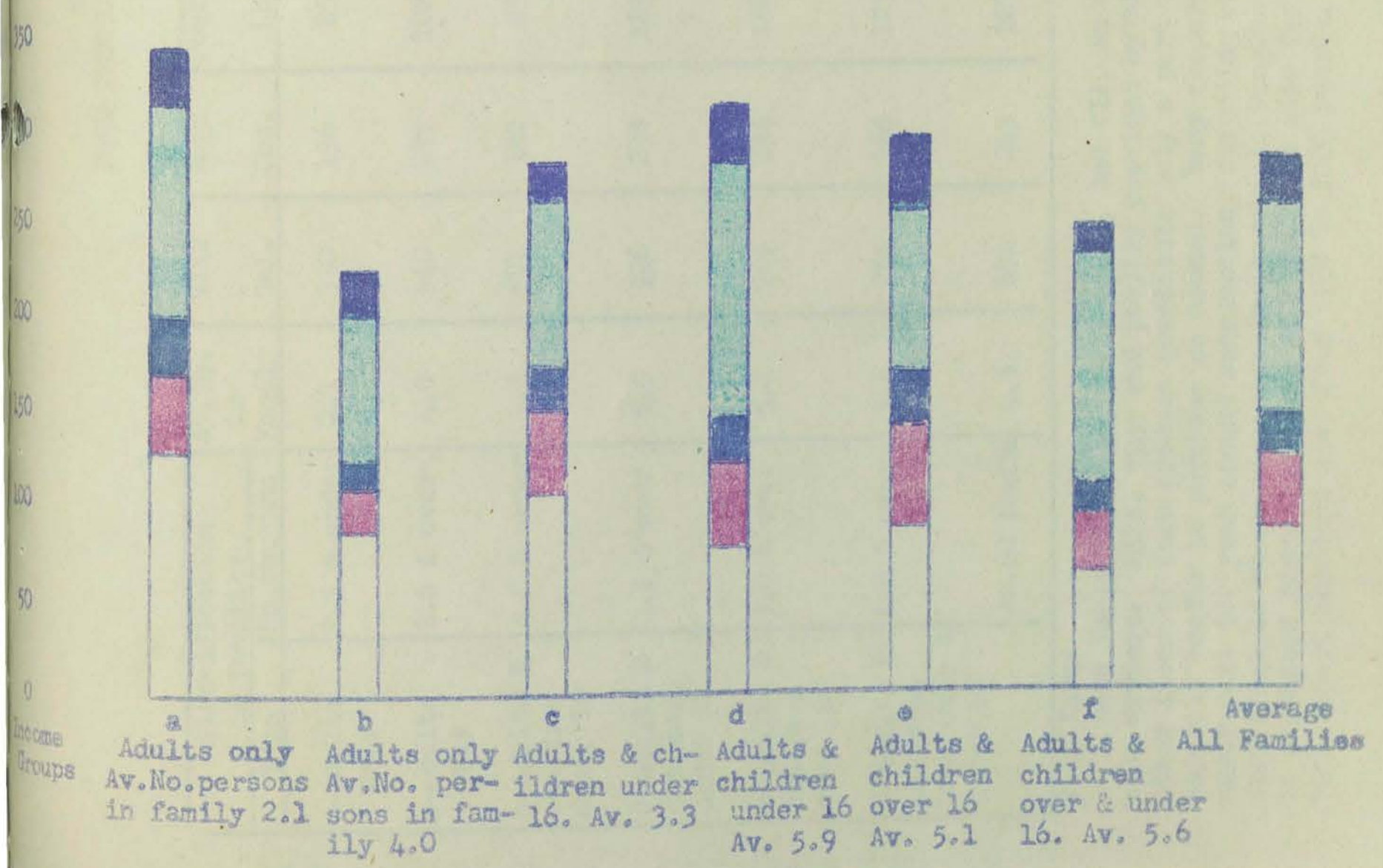


TABLE VI - 1943
FARM PRODUCE USED, AMOUNTS PER FAMILY

Classification of families		Av.No. in Family	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poultry Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Mutton Lbs.	Potatoes Lbs.	Veg- etables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value
Type	No. persons												
a-adults only	2.5 & under	2.1	330	136	85	12	168	73	166	\$ 26	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$209
b-adults only	2.6 & over	4.0	540	299	102	22	964	182	535	39	5	0	419
c-adults & children under 16	4.0 & under	3.3	571	182	85	185	302	2	195	46	22	6	329
d-adults & children under 16	4.1 & over	5.9	926	238	183	395	501	97	615	83	19	16	567
e-adults & children over 16	3.0 & over	5.1	706	454	168	1504	1061	96	2040	95	12	0	789
f-adults & children both over & under 16	4.0 & over	5.6	754	266	123	344	311	124	411	79	90	9	534
	Av.62 families	4.5	674	243	127	329	500	87	537	62	26	8	461

Your farm:

Both Table VI, on a family basis, and VII, on a per person basis, are included for the use of cooperators and Extension workers. Milk, eggs and poultry provided by the farm constitute practically all of these three products used. The other items of farm produce constitute only a part of the products used. A few families kill beef cooperatively, but the majority prefer to purchase as needed. Many cooperators kill hogs once a year, have fresh pork at that time and cure the major part for year around consumption, depending on purchase for fresh pork needs during the remainder of the year. The farm flock of sheep is common in Churchill, Douglas and Lyon Counties. On farms where sheep are owned, very little mutton is purchased since lambs are of convenient size for quick use. Families who raise enough potatoes so they can sell a few tons report abundant use, from 1400 to 3000 pounds. Those who raise only a few in a general garden, purchase their major

TABLE VII - 1943
FARM PRODUCE USED, AMOUNTS PER PERSON

Classification of families		Av. No. in Family	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poultry Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Mutton Lbs.	Potatoes Lbs.	Vegetables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value
Type	No. persons												
a-adults only	2.5 & under	2.1	162	67	42	6	82	36	81	\$ 13	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$102
b-adults only	2.6 & over	4.0	136	76	26	6	243	46	135	10	1	0	106
c-adults & children under 16	4.0 & under	3.3	171	54	25	55	90	1	58	14	7	2	98
d-adults & children under 16	4.1 & over	5.9	156	40	31	66	84	16	104	83	3	3	96
e-adults & children over 16	3.0 & over	5.1	138	89	33	294	207	19	398	19	2	0	154
f-adults & children both over & under 16	4.0 & over	5.6	134	47	22	61	55	22	73	14	16	2	95
	Av. 62 families	4.5	151	54	28	74	112	20	120	14	6	2	103

Your farm:

requirements, securing from the garden only enough for seasonal use.

All areas in the state and nearly all cooperating families raise some garden, and storage and canning are common practices. Value of the garden is based on the following schedule:

1 acre of good garden, \$250.00 - 1 acre of fair garden, \$150.00 - 1 acre of poor garden, \$100.00. Size is guessed in tenths of acres. The value is then computed from cooperators' estimates of size and quality. Very little fruit is raised except on specialized farms. In some areas a wood lot is maintained, but most wood is cut by permit on forest lands. Such wood is considered as farm produce, since it is obtained by farm trucks and cut by farm labor. It is included in tables under the item "other".

TABLE VIII - 1943
 FARM HOME EXPENSES PER FAMILY AND HOME PRODUCE USED - In Order of Amount of Expenses

No.	Total Food		Clothing	Operation		Health	Develop. & Recrea.	Personal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Total
	Home Produce	Cash Food		Supplies	Power Light Phone						
1	\$ 134	\$ 189	0	\$ 0	\$ 40	\$ 80	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 443
2	229	203	58	4	19	16	1	12	0	6	548
3	132	261	72	28	19	13	13	16	0	6	560
4	210	165	27	8	19	175	0	32	11	0	647
5	217	218	86	55	29	15	36	22	36	8	722
6	203	233	61	49	20	130	16	6	25	9	752
7	347	156	25	14	49	2	12	5	171	0	781
8	389	140	150	0	45	3	39	40	29	0	835
9	147	245	105	57	11	19	184	42	45	3	858
10	305	481	47	0	36	5	0	0	0	2	876
11	289	253	42	8	63	47	202	1	0	0	905
12	307	469	64	1	21	15	16	37	23	1	954
13	214	236	42	32	51	0	299	0	59	24	957
14	471	238	95	13	28	45	90	17	17	0	1014
15	352	288	58	6	12	159	136	3	1	9	1024
16	473	378	0	38	31	73	21	62	73	16	1165
17	215	173	340	0	43	13	349	35	18	12	1198
18	216	198	281	86	67	43	126	80	103	0	1200
19	126	327	228	19	41	311	63	36	34	38	1223
20	554	568	0	4	88	0	0	16	0	0	1230
21	491	396	161	0	43	62	4	0	0	99	1256
22	652	206	111	3	38	71	84	23	72	0	1260
23	517	475	26	10	50	40	101	40	0	7	1266
24	511	318	25	35	90	14	145	150	0	20	1308
25	139	355	161	68	83	84	186	60	157	17	1310
Sub-total	\$7,840	\$7,169	\$2,265	\$ 538	\$1,036	\$1,435	\$2,123	\$ 735	\$ 874	\$ 277	\$24,292

TABLE VIII - 1943 (continued)
 FARM HOME EXPENSES PER FAMILY AND HOME PRODUCE USED - In Order of Amount of Expenses

No.	Total Food		Clothing	Operation		Health	Develop. & Recrea.	Personal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Total
	Home Produce	Cash Food		Supplies	Power Light Phone						
Bro't For.	\$ 7,840	\$ 7,169	\$ 2,265	\$ 538	\$ 1,036	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,123	\$ 735	\$ 874	\$ 277	\$24,292
26	978	237	36	0	34	18	32	0	0	0	1,335
27	208	331	125	12	0	255	268	18	0	133	1,350
28	372	368	144	1	75	193	209	9	0	1	1,372
29	505	402	173	37	1	46	34	39	4	131	1,372
30	587	450	4	16	34	0	88	9	204	1	1,393
31	541	279	175	80	29	236	35	46	16	22	1,459
32	288	593	136	89	42	7	112	191	0	7	1,465
33	627	440	119	73	12	28	61	109	10	10	1,489
34	261	453	162	13	33	86	309	95	74	3	1,489
35	261	454	161	14	33	86	308	95	74	4	1,490
36	397	293	273	18	22	243	32	32	225	2	1,537
37	444	496	119	54	25	144	61	1	181	12	1,537
38	351	268	116	54	0	66	555	63	121	39	1,633
39	924	205	82	25	0	19	307	2	104	15	1,683
40	256	506	279	143	72	17	249	61	35	121	1,739
41	523	325	223	16	76	408	46	13	155	29	1,819
42	669	227	402	20	90	50	365	5	47	25	1,900
43	573	531	301	75	26	151	107	61	70	12	1,907
44	201	449	374	50	37	267	266	53	174	141	2,012
45	738	489	123	36	70	454	32	103	58	2	2,105
46	569	481	288	147	63	104	182	90	234	4	2,162
47	400	540	268	51	67	136	312	173	106	143	2,196
48	434	630	249	114	29	310	97	185	140	35	2,223
49	654	614	237	112	49	57	177	5	251	112	2,268
50	416	606	469	134	10	121	154	179	76	138	2,303
Sub-Total	\$20,017	\$17,836	\$ 7,303	\$ 1,922	\$ 1,965	\$ 4,937	\$ 6,521	\$ 2,377	\$ 3,233	\$ 1,419	\$67,530

TABLE VIII - 1943 (continued)
 FARM HOME EXPENSES PER FAMILY AND HOME PRODUCE USED - In Order of Amount of Expenses

No.	Total Food		Clothing	Operation		Health	Develop. & Recrea.	Personal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Total
	Home Produce	Cash Food		Supplies	Power Light Phone						
Bro't For.	\$20,017	\$17,836	\$ 7,303	\$ 1,922	\$ 1,965	\$ 4,937	\$ 6,521	\$ 2,377	\$ 3,233	\$ 1,419	\$67,530
51	760	302	207	134	75	136	733	7	94	0	2,448
52	417	637	295	228	69	143	212	294	147	53	2,495
53	461	208	76	135	28	17	557	564	483	60	2,589
54	707	411	314	96	72	480	325	232	249	0	2,886
55	707	411	315	97	72	480	324	232	249	0	2,887
56	563	544	159	85	50	229	1,195	360	0	37	3,222
57	235	414	169	58	118	269	1,759	79	214	0	3,315
58	1,199	258	230	32	0	730	940	47	50	0	3,486
59	355	275	490	62	73	189	1,772	175	143	5	3,539
60	771	1,159	407	339	76	321	290	400	0	54	3,817
61	1,876	764	534	36	122	217	109	123	602	5	4,388
62	490	312	562	52	137	1,271	1,843	0	304	79	5,050
Total	\$28,558	\$23,531	\$11,061	\$ 3,276	\$ 2,857	\$ 9,419	\$16,580	\$ 4,890	\$ 5,768	\$ 1,712	\$107,652
Av.62	\$ 461	\$ 380	\$ 178	\$ 53	\$ 46	\$ 152	\$ 267	\$ 79	\$ 93	\$ 28	\$ 1,737
Median	\$ 456	\$ 376	\$ 172	\$ 40	\$ 44	\$ 117	\$ 157	\$ 52	\$ 72	\$ 30	\$ 1,516

Table VIII is included for use in connection with other tables. It included both cash living expenses and non-cash food supplies. Individual records are arranged in the order of total expense. It will be noted that the median is considerably lower than the average of all. A number corresponding to the average is at the beginning of the last third. The ten families having highest expenses, spent as much as the lowest 34 families.

TABLE IX - 1943
FARM PRODUCE USED - Amounts per Family

No.	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poultry Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Mutton Lbs.	Potatoes Lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value
1	180	180	40	0	0	0	0	\$ 25	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 134
2	134	180	103	300	300	0	500	25	10	0	229
3	180	80	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	132
4	150	60	160	0	800	320	0	5	0	0	210
5	497	180	72	0	0	190	0	0	20	0	217
6	220	226	100	0	0	0	400	50	0	0	203
7	480	365	8	0	703	200	0	0	0	0	347
8	387	365	100	0	750	0	3000	25	0	0	389
9	365	100	8	0	0	0	550	10	0	0	147
10	966	300	80	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	305
11	800	150	90	0	0	0	0	60	10	0	289
12	130	300	140	0	500	560	0	0	0	0	307
13	483	120	45	0	0	94	0	25	0	0	214
14	1170	182	20	0	950	0	0	50	25	0	471
15	710	177	96	0	0	0	750	75	5	40	352
16	730	451	120	0	1200	240	0	80	0	0	473
17	365	180	4	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	215
18	548	144	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	216
19	372	115	78	0	0	0	200	4	0	0	126
20	800	365	40	600	1050	0	0	80	0	0	554
21	400	255	67	200	2200	0	820	0	0	0	491
22	470	84	120	145	170	25	680	36	319	90	652
23	733	240	160	0	880	320	2000	100	0	0	517
24	730	320	200	0	200	0	0	100	0	0	511
25	0	180	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
Sub- total	12,000	5,299	2,011	1,245	9,703	1,949	8,900	\$ 920	\$ 389	\$ 130	\$7,840

TABLE IX - 1943 (continued)
FARM PRODUCE USED - Amounts per Family

No.	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poultry Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Mutton Lbs.	Potatoes Lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value
Bro't For.	12,000	5,299	2,011	1,245	9,703	1,949	8,900	\$ 920	\$ 389	\$ 130	\$ 7,840
26	666	560	0	2,000	0	0	1,200	250	300	84	978
27	553	50	10	86	376	0	9	25	0	0	208
28	900	180	120	8	0	0	0	28	0	7	372
29	250	200	80	1,200	1,200	0	1,200	75	60	0	505
30	500	300	80	0	1,125	240	2,000	150	20	0	587
31	733	182	200	720	200	0	1,000	150	0	0	541
32	365	180	150	0	600	0	0	25	0	0	288
33	1,070	300	48	1,030	0	0	1,000	200	0	0	627
34	600	200	153	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	261
35	600	200	153	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	261
36	270	300	300	0	800	0	2,000	0	0	0	397
37	247	300	84	500	1,380	0	0	10	0	0	444
38	966	0	12	500	0	0	0	200	0	0	351
39	2,347	360	175	0	134	0	1,000	100	200	0	924
40	500	200	120	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	256
41	1,100	240	110	0	200	0	0	75	0	0	523
42	900	200	120	500	0	0	0	150	50	20	669
43	450	400	675	500	210	250	1,800	40	0	0	573
44	766	72	80	0	200	120	0	0	0	0	201
45	447	365	600	500	1,590	960	0	25	0	0	738
46	543	213	300	0	1,200	80	2,000	125	0	0	569
47	920	250	60	1,000	0	0	0	25	0	0	400
48	770	365	100	500	280	0	400	50	0	0	434
49	1,000	360	162	0	0	0	660	100	30	60	654
50	1,077	108	0	560	0	0	0	25	0	0	416
Sub- total	30,540	11,384	5,903	10,849	20,633	3,599	23,169	\$2,748	\$1,049	\$ 301	\$20,017

TABLE IX - 1943 (continued)
FARM PRODUCE USED - Amounts per Family

No.	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poultry Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Mutton Lbs.	Potatoes Lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value
Bro't For.	30,540	11,384	5,903	10,849	20,633	3,599	23,169	\$2,748	\$1,049	\$ 301	\$20,017
51	720	365	200	1,050	1,500	0	2,000	125	0	0	760
52	840	240	300	750	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	417
53	690	120	75	400	150	0	600	50	40	48	461
54	566	183	300	1,209	1,040	0	1,500	150	0	72	707
55	567	182	300	1,208	1,040	0	1,500	150	0	73	707
56	1,000	365	143	0	1,200	400	0	50	0	0	563
57	600	100	50	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	235
58	1,777	365	150	100	200	940	500	75	500	0	1,199
59	500	240	110	0	600	0	0	25	0	0	355
60	1,467	250	60	0	2,800	0	0	125	0	0	771
61	1,333	1,100	160	4,520	1,855	480	2,000	250	0	0	1,876
62	1,193	200	100	300	0	0	0	50	0	0	490
Total	41,793	15,094	7,851	20,386	31,018	5,419	33,269	\$3,823	\$1,589	\$ 494	\$28,558
Av. 62	674	243	127	329	500	87	537	\$ 62	\$ 26	\$ 8	\$ 461
Median	640	229	147	283	505	67	564	69	32	7	456

TABLE X - 1943
 CHANGES IN LIVING COSTS PER FAMILY 1940 - 1943 Inclusive

	Av. No. in Family	Food	Cloth- ing	Operation		Health	Develop. & Recrea.	Per- sonal	Life Ins.	Misc.	Total
				Sup- plies	Power Lights Phone						
1940 64 families	5.3	378	138	54	63	142	270	75	114	41	1275
1941 69 families	5.2	402	143	59	50	136	270	81	89	40	1270
1942 71 families	4.8	410	165	60	48	122	216	60	96	54	1231
1943 62 families	4.5	379	178	53	46	152	267	79	93	28	1275
1940 - 1943 inclusive 266 families	5.0	393	156	57	52	137	255	73	98	41	1262

This table indicates little change in living costs during the 4 years 1940 - 1943. The omissions and additions of families keeping home accounts, could easily account for all of the annual changes except in 1943 when the average size of families was only 4.5, while in the other years the lowest number was 4.8, all others being above 5 persons.

Interesting side lights on 1943 farm and home accounts.

Income Taxes - All of the 62 cooperators made income tax returns.
66% of these cooperators paid an income tax.
\$17,065 was paid for income taxes.
The average tax per family was \$275.

Purchase of Bonds - 48% of the cooperating farms bought E Bonds.
Total purchase of bonds was \$7,918.
Mature equivalent of bonds is \$10,557.

ANNUAL REPORT

on

PURCHASES, PRODUCTION AND SALES OF MILK AND CREAM

January to December inclusive, 1943

TO COOPERATING MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

DATA ACCUMULATED FROM COOPERATING CREAMERIES

AND DISTRIBUTORS

IN PRACTICALLY ALL PARTS OF NEVADA

COVERING 75 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BUTTERFAT SOLD

IN THE STATE

Compiled by

State Statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

and

University of Nevada, Extension Service

June 1, 1944

Last year you received a report covering the period July to December, 1942. For purposes of comparison, some of the data in that report is repeated.

Last year the report included about 61 percent of the total butterfat sold and this year, due to a greater number of cooperators, the report includes about 75 percent of the total butterfat handled in the state.

The Statistician, Mr. Edward Paxton, and the State Office, are highly pleased with the continued cooperation of manufacturers and distributors.

The data shown in tables is not spectacular and is not used for propaganda; it is assembled for the purpose of keeping the trade informed.

All manufacturers and distributors of milk and milk products will receive a copy of this report and those who are not now reporting will be given an opportunity to cooperate.

TABLE I

PRICES AND TESTS

	<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Value</u>
Average price paid for butterfat in whole milk	July - December, 1942	73.7 cents
	(January - June, 1943	87.3 cents
	(July - December, 1943	87.9 cents
	(January - December, 1943	87.6 cents
Average price paid for butterfat in cream	July - December, 1942	47.1 cents
	(January - June, 1943	51.6 cents
	(July - December, 1943	51.4 cents
	(January - December, 1943	51.5 cents
Average test of milk purchased	July - December, 1942	3.72
	(January - June, 1943	3.67
	(July - December, 1943	3.68
	(January - December, 1943	3.67
Average test of milk sold	July - December, 1942	3.76
	(January - June, 1943	3.70
	(July - December, 1943	3.69
	(January - December, 1943	3.70

Percent of total fat sold to consumers as fluid milk.	July	-	December, 1942	42.4
	(January	-	June, 1943	44.3
	(July	-	December, 1943	44.1
	(January	-	December, 1943	44.2
Percent of total fat used or sold for manufacture of whole milk products.	July	-	December, 1942	5.6
	(January	-	June, 1943	.3
	(July	-	December, 1943	.9
	(January	-	December, 1943	.6
Percent of total fat sold to consumers as fluid cream.	July	-	December, 1942	6.5
	(January	-	June, 1943	3.4
	(July	-	December, 1943	3.4
	(January	-	December, 1943	3.4
Percent of total fat used in manufactured products.	July	-	December, 1942	58.4
	(January	-	June, 1943	51.2
	(July	-	December, 1943	50.7
	(January	-	December, 1943	50.9
Percent of total fat in miscellaneous use and sale.	July	-	December, 1942	1.1
	(January	-	June, 1943	.4
	(July	-	December, 1943	.3
	(January	-	December, 1943	.4

TABLE II

RECEIPTS OF MILK AND CREAM - 1943

Whole Milk	Purchased from farmers		Purchased or received from other plants		Produced by Distributors	
	# Milk	# Fat	# Milk	# Fat	# Milk	# Fat
Jan. - June	16,894,103	619,863	911,770	39,120	2,172,818	78,863
July - Dec.	16,628,196	611,453	228,969	8,343	2,228,006	79,739
Total - 1943	33,522,299	1,231,316	1,140,739	47,463	4,400,824	158,602
Cream	# Cream	# Fat	# Cream	# Fat		
Jan. - June	1,992,446	635,122	112,823	41,660		
July - Dec.	1,892,536	597,728	176,593	68,035		
Total - 1943	3,884,982	1,232,850	289,416	109,695		

TABLE III

DISPOSAL OF MILK AND CREAM - 1943

<u>Whole Milk</u>	Sold to consumers as fluid milk		Used or sold for the manufacture of whole milk products		Other disposition whole milk	
	Lbs.	# Fat	Lbs.	# Fat	Lbs.	# Fat
	Jan. - June	15,993,499	591,334	113,223	4,071	2,034,981
July - Dec.	15,413,128	568,639	309,830	12,071	2,066,996	72,638
Total - 1943	31,406,627	1,159,973	423,053	16,142	4,101,977	142,447

<u>Cream</u>	Sold to consumers as fluid cream		Cream used or sold for the manufacture of products		Other Disposition of cream	
	Lbs.	# Fat	Lbs.	# Fat	Lbs.	# Fat
	Jan. - June	211,494	45,329	2,100,167	682,371	16,892
July - Dec.	198,566	43,726	2,020,978	653,588	11,803	4,340
Total - 1943	410,060	89,055	4,121,145	1,335,959	28,695	9,828

TABLE IV

MANUFACTURED AND PROCESSED ITEMS - 1943
(Included in Table III)

	Ice Cream		Retail at Plant	Ice Milk	Sherbert	Cottage Cheese
	Creamery Butter	Wholesale				
	Lbs.	Gal.				
Jan. - June	790,973	136,917	1,400	20,912	4,263	108,627
July - Dec.	735,520	196,398	1,850	32,082	1,675	109,776
Total - 1943	1,526,493	333,315	3,250	52,994	5,938	218,403

TABLE V

TOTAL MILK AND CREAM PURCHASED AND PRODUCED
EXPRESSED AS 3.7 PERCENT MILK

	3.7% Milk	Pounds Fat
Total 3.7% Milk Equivalent	70,669,000	2,614,768
From other plants, some of which are outside the state	4,247,000	157,158
Total Received	74,916,000	2,771,916
Total 3.7% Milk Equivalent sold	74,389,000	2,752,404
Duplication due to purchases from one another	532,000	19,712

	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Butterfat</u>
Total production in Nevada, 1943 *	113,000,000	4,294,000
Used on farms *	13,000,000	494,000
Utilized in products sold *	100,000,000	3,800,000

Percent of total milk represented in this study - 75.

SUMMARY

1. The "sample" increased from 61 percent to 75 percent.
2. Price paid for fat in milk increased from 73.7 cents per pound fat to 87.6 cents.
3. Price paid for fat in cream increased from 47.1 cents per pound to 51.5 cents.
4. Average test of milk purchased - 3.7 percent.
5. Average test of milk sold - 3.7 percent.
6. Percent of total milk fat sold as milk increased from 42.4 percent to 44.2 percent.
7. Percent of total fat sold as whole milk products (chocolate milk, etc.) dropped from 5.6 percent to 6 tenths of 1 percent.
8. Percent of total fat sold as fluid cream, dropped from 6.5 percent to 3.4 percent.
9. Percent of total fat in manufactured products (butter, ice cream, cheese), dropped from 58.4 percent to 50.9 percent.

* From report of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNTS
IN CLARK COUNTY
1938 to 1942 Inclusive

The farm business can sometimes be measured by the size of its investment. For this purpose, the home is not included, for the value of a home does not necessarily indicate the amount of business done on the farm. The individual investment of cooperating farms varies from a low of \$4,232 to a high of \$30,843. The average investment varies in the different years from \$15,567 to \$18,854, and the average of any one year is only slightly greater or less than the average for the 5 years.

Total assets include the farm investment, value of the home, cash on hand, receivables, shares of stock and personal share of the automobile.

Changes in net worth from year to year have no significance since additions or subtractions of one farm could easily change the averages, however, the individual years do not differ greatly from the average of the 5 years.

The items, "Average Money Borrowed", "Average Paid on Principal" and "Paid on Interest", are included merely for reference, and are not used in the table analyses.

TABLE I

Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth
Beginning of the Year

	1938 No. Farms 18	1939 No. Farms 21	1940 No. Farms 17	1941 No. Farms 16	1942 No. Farms 15	5-year Average 87 Farms
Av. Farm Invest.	\$16,449	\$15,567	\$16,658	\$16,716	\$18,854	\$16,741
Av. Farm Assets	20,113	19,024	20,161	20,197	23,200	20,407
Av. Indebtedness	5,454	4,650	4,736	4,481	5,994	5,034
Av. Net Worth	14,659	14,374	15,425	15,716	17,206	15,373
Av. Money Borrowed	514	836	856	2,627	3,412	1,547
Av. Paid on Principal	613	1,205	1,083	1,706	2,631	1,397
Av. Paid on Interest	82	149	171	118	225	147

This table shows that there are three major sources of income - livestock sales, dairy products, and crops. The individual farms vary from farms which secure 90 percent of their income from sale of crops to those that secure 90 percent of their income from sale of livestock, dairy or poultry products.

TABLE II

Details of Income per Average Farm

	1938 No. Farms 18 Average	1939 No. Farms 21 Average	1940 No. Farms 17 Average	1941 No. Farms 16 Average	1942 No. Farms 15 Average	5-year Average 87 Farms
Horse sales	\$ 28	53	33	43	81	47
Hog sales	113	253	255	138	179	191
Beef or other cattle sold	529	435	598	781	687	594
Dairy cows sold	66	52	89	300	201	133
Bee sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total livestock sales	\$ 736	793	975	1,262	1,148	964
Dairy product sales	1,220	1,075	1,254	1,594	3,901	1,723
Turkey sales	439	819	159	4	6	321
Poultry sales	93	72	30	47	14	54
Egg sales	179	103	34	78	162	111
Crop sales	2,152	1,720	2,506	2,819	3,136	2,410
Machinery and equipment sales	100	92	131	198	44	112
Machinery and equipment rent	37	0	0	0	0	8
Labor off farm	70	128	118	0	0	69
Misc. income	131	100	57	44	34	76
Cash rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit sales	0	0	0	0	1	0
Honey sales	0	29	47	53	50	35
TOTAL CASH INCOME	\$5,157	4,931	5,311	6,099	8,496	5,882

Farm expenses vary according to the type of farm operated. In the 5-year average, and in most of the yearly average, the major expenses are - purchase of livestock, purchase of feed, hired labor, new machinery and crop expense. Crop expense includes seed, preparation of the land and harvesting expenses.

TABLE III

Details of Expense per Average Farm

	1938 No. Farms 18 Average	1939 No. Farms 21 Average	1940 No. Farms 17 Average	1941 No. Farms 16 Average	1942 No. Farms 15 Average	5-year Average 87 Farms
Horses purchased	\$ 9	22	28	21	4	17
Hogs purchased	20	22	16	7	10	16
Beef or other cattle purchased	225	193	446	267	63	240
Dairy cows purchased	13	13	40	459	803	236
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	0	0	0	4	0	0
Turkeys	30	73	24	0	0	29
Poultry	51	18	13	26	25	27
Total Livestock Bought	348	341	567	784	905	565
Feed purchased	532	585	341	394	1,057	572
Hired labor	974	697	830	1,015	1,144	915
Crop expense	518	218	379	825	557	482
Misc. livestock expense	44	49	24	36	78	46
Machinery, upkeep and repair	121	139	142	159	308	169
Machinery, new	431	556	443	1,034	855	647
Farm improvements, new	0	0	0	95	174	47
Farm improvements, new and repair	95	115	60	49	59	78
Income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes	148	145	155	160	187	157
Water	210	209	191	134	242	198
Cash or crop rent	62	61	77	148	82	84
Miscellaneous	77	29	41	66	120	64
Electricity, farm share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas and oil	176	198	208	233	282	217
TOTAL CASH EXPENSE	\$3,736	3,342	3,458	5,132	6,050	4,242

The average cash income for the 5 years was \$5,882 and varies in the individual years from \$4,931 to \$8,496. The trend is definitely upward from 1938 to 1942. Average cash expenses amounted to 72 percent of the average cash income, and cash expenses increased nearly as much as cash income for the 5 years.

Inventory change and net farm income have an upward trend for the 5 years. If a fixed interest rate, 6 percent, is allowed on the investment, and this interest deducted from the net farm income, the resultant labor income has an upward trend for the 5 years conversely, if a fixed rate of pay is allowed for family labor, and operator labor, the resultant net income from investment has a definite upward trend for the 5 years.

TABLE IV

Average Financial Summary

	1938 No. Farms 18 Average	1939 No. Farms 21 Average	1940 No. Farms 17 Average	1941 No. Farms 16 Average	1942 No. Farms 15 Average	5-year Average 87 Farms
Cash Income	\$ 5,157	4,931	5,311	6,099	8,496	5,882
Cash Expense	<u>3,736</u>	<u>3,342</u>	<u>3,458</u>	<u>5,132</u>	<u>6,050</u>	<u>4,242</u>
NET CASH INCOME	1,421	1,589	1,853	967	2,446	1,640
INVENTORY CHANGE (Plus or Minus)	∓ 193	- 92	∓ 256	∓1,174	∓1,005	∓ 456
NET FARM INCOME Return to Capital and Family Labor	1,614	1,497	2,109	2,141	3,451	2,096

ANALYSIS OF NET FARM INCOME

Return to Capital and Family Labor	1,614	1,497	2,109	2,141	3,451	2,096
Less Interest at 6 percent on invest- ment	<u>992</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>1,172</u>	<u>1,023</u>
FAMILY LABOR INCOME	622	563	1,102	1,089	2,279	1,073

Return to Capital and Family Labor	1,614	1,497	2,109	2,141	3,451	2,096
Less: Value of Unpaid Family Labor	151	241	253	267	237	229
Less: Charge for Operator's Labor and Mgt.	711	686	678	707	706	697
NET INCOME FROM INVEST- MENT	752	570	1,178	1,167	2,508	1,170
RATE EARNED ON INVEST- MENT	4.5	3.7	5.2	7.0	13.3	7.0

The production of crops per acre during the 5 years, do not indicate a trend. Alfalfa is close to 5 tons to the acre each year and in the average of the 5 years.

The grains average slightly less than one ton per acre, with the exception of milo, which is a little bit more than one ton.

Beet seed is on the basis of cleaned seed.

Tomatoes, radishes and green onions indicate the amount sold, not the amount produced.

The production of butterfat per cow has a trend upward. Due to the fact that milk is sold in the liquid form rather than in the form of manufactured products, there is a tendency to purchase replacements rather than to raise them and the average number of other cattle including the bull, is slightly less than the number of cows.

TABLE V

Production - Crops and Livestock, Moapa Valley
1938 - 1942

	Alfalfa			Wheat		
	No. farms	No. acres	Tons per acre	No. farms	No. acres	Pounds per acre
1938	9	173	4.8	9	34	2247
1939	10	199	5.1	10	85	1485
1940	11	187	4.2	11	89	1728
1941	10	156	4.5	10	101	1560
1942	9	178	5.7	9	74	1704
5-yr. av.	9.8	179	4.8	9.8	76	1667

	Barley			Milo		
	No. farms	No. acres	Pounds per acre	No. farms	No. acres	Pounds per acre
1938	9	45	1706	2	5	5,000
1939	10	50	1596	3	17	1,529
1940	11	70	2046	8	35	1,945
1941	10	56	1790	6	40	2,875
1942	9	50	1680	4	3	2,500
5-yr. av.	9.8	51	1790	4.6	20	2,416

	* Corn			Tomatoes		
	No. farms	No. acres	Pounds per acre	No. farms	No. acres	Plants per acre
1938	3	2	2000	6	39	179,615
1939	4	7	1714	7	49	214,534
1940	8	13	1923	11	74	299,284
1941	-	-	-	10	7	280,285
1942	-	-	-	4	72	303,347
5-yr. av.	5	7	1864	7.6	48	263,349

* Corn - Based on a 3-year average.

	** Beet Seed			Radishes		
	No. farms	No. acres	Pounds per acre	No. farms	No. acres	Doz. Bunches per acre
1938	5	35	1665	5	12.8	1575
1939	4	18	1882	10	14	341
1940	-	-	-	11	26	1398
1941	-	-	-	3	13	1652
1942	-	-	-	5	6	917
5-yr. av.	4.5	26	1739	6.8	14.4	1327

	Silage			*** Cantaloupes		
	No. farms	No. acres	Tons per acre	No. farms	No. acres	Crates per acre
1938	4	10	15	6	70	159
1939	7	25	7	4	8	150
1940	11	45	8	5	63	144
1941	7	18	11	10	23	148
1942	9	36	11	-	-	-
5-yr. av.	7.6	27	9.6	6.2	41	151

	** Green Onions			Crop Acres		
	No. farms	No. acres	Doz. Bunches per acre	Acres Listed	Crops Pas. & Idle	Total Crop Acres
1938	5	7	186	433	432	865
1939	4	10	152	482	255	737
1940	-	-	-	602	296	898
1941	-	-	-	414	468	882
1942	-	-	-	419	496	915
5-yr. av.	4.5	8.5	166			859

	Hogs		Dairy Cows		
	No. farms	Lbs. Pork Per farm	No. farms	No. cows	Lbs. fat per cow
1938	4	1549	4	96	250
1939	6	791	6	86	264
1940	6	445	6	99	278
1941	7	423	7	146	256
1942	6	105	6	134	277
5-yr. av.	5.8	593	5.8	122	266

	Poultry			* Turkeys		
	No. farms	No. hens	Doz. Eggs per hen	No. farms	No. Turkeys Sold	Av. Wt. Turkeys
1938	5	476	7.3	1	2120	15
1939	8	261	9.0	2	4677	16
1940	7	405	7.2	1	811	16
1941	7	314	5.2	-	-	-
1942	7	727	11.1	-	-	-
5-yr. av.	6.8	437	8.5	1.3	1522	16

* Turkeys - 3-yr average

** Beet Seed and Green Onions - 2-yr average

*** Cantaloupes - 4-yr. average

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS IN ORDER TO SECURE
MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

DAIRY COWS

An old rule checked and substantiated by experiment and experience states - "A dairy cow eats her weight in dry forage in a month, if she can get it."

Good cows will produce in a year on good forage, 800 gallons of milk containing about 240 lbs. of butterfat.

Such cows if fed grain, will pay for the extra cost of grain in two ways:

1. It will increase milk and fat production.
2. It will decrease forage needs.

A rule for feeding grain is feed 4 to 6 lbs. of grain for every pound of butterfat, or 1 lb. of grain for every 5 lbs. of milk.

Start feeding grain soon after the cow has freshened. It is easier to keep a cow milking than to bring her up to milk after she has dropped down.

A good grain ration for milking cows is barley, kaffir, or corn-100 lbs., oats, 100 lbs., cottonseed, sesame, or coconut meal, 50 lbs. This grain ration may be fed with alfalfa or pasture to good advantage. Barley should be fed with bran, ground wheat or oats to avoid bloat. A good rest period on full feed insures a good start and a high production for the next milking period.

DAIRY HEIFERS

It is important that every good dairy heifer be raised. They will be badly needed if the present war situation continues long. It is also important that as much milk as possible be saved for human consumption. Nevertheless it is not a saving to restrict the feed of heifers to such an extent that they do not grow well. A good heifer, well fed will mature from 1 month to 3 months earlier than if poorly fed and make a larger and better producer throughout her life.

A good schedule for feeding dairy heifer calves is as follows:

First five days use mother's milk. Then take about 3 days to gradually shift to the lowest butterfat testing cow in the herd. Low test milk, as a rule, is more easily digested.

Small calves need about 4 quarts of milk daily for about 3 weeks, then as they learn to eat grain, reduce the milk (larger calves should have more.) Normally a calf should have milk for 6 months and if she does not have milk she should have sufficient grain in its place. One and a half to two pounds of grain daily in the place of milk will be sufficient. When calves are weaned from milk at one to one and a half months, they should have the best water available to drink. In the Moapa and Virgin Valleys, the spring water brought in for human consumption should be used. As the milk is withdrawn gradually substitute ground grain or whole oats. Remember a pound of grain is equal to one gallon of skim milk, do not over-feed.

There is little gained by feeding calf meals. The base for calf meals is skim milk and the processing only adds costs to the original product without improving it. To start the calf to eating grain, put a handful of grain in the bucket when the milk is about gone. As the calf licks the bucket to get the last drop of milk she learns to eat the grain. The best grains for calves are oats and corn, but after they get older any grains that are suitable for cows are suitable for the calves.

bran and middlings, are of value because they supply bulk and their use tends to produce a loose-textured feed; furthermore, they are good sources of several of the vitamins and vitaminlike factors. Dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, fish meal, meat scrap, and meat-and-bone scrap are the most commonly used sources of animal protein; liquid skim milk is sometimes used, but it contains only about 3.5 percent of protein. Soybean meal, peanut meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and corn-gluten meal are the concentrated sources of vegetable protein that are most frequently used. Alfalfa-leaf meal and alfalfa meal are usually good sources of vitamins A and G. The most commonly used mineral supplements are oystershell, ground limestone, steamed bonemeal, and salt. The best sources of vitamin D are the fish-liver oils and other fish oils; but, of course, the cheapest source of vitamin D is sunshine".

Bulletin No. 1841, gives a number of formulas for home mixed mashes. Commercial mashes can be purchased at slightly higher costs than the home mixed and there is now available from the Utah and California Poultry Associations, as well as from commercial concerns, a high protein mix which can be added to ground grains, thus making a high quality mash at considerably less cost than the commercial mashes.

GOALS AND OUTLOOK FOR NEVADA CROPS AND LIVESTOCK 1944

Under wartime conditions, goals of production represent an estimate of what farmers can produce, if nature permits.

In Nevada, the amount of snow accumulated in the mountains and the amount of water stored in lakes and groundwater, help to indicate whether plans made in 1943 can be fulfilled in 1944. If winter storms are "normal" or better than normal, good range and good irrigated crops may be expected; and when grass is good, calf and lamb crops are usually good.

Nevada goals for grain crops exceed 1943 production by about 4,000 acres, an increase of 7.1 percent.

Forecasts for irrigation water indicate ample moisture, hence, if farmers plant the 60,000 acres of grain indicated in the goal, there should be an increase in grains of about 3,600 tons.

The October estimate indicates 2 percent less than the Nevada goals.

Potatoes

The acreage goal of potatoes for 1944 is 5,000. This is 1,600 acres greater than was produced in 1943.

The average number of acres of potatoes, 1932 to 1941 was 2,300.

The increase in potato acres from 1942 to 1943 was 1,100 acres, and the increase set by the goal for 1944 is 1,600 acres, as mentioned above.

The maximum feasible production of potatoes in Nevada, as a war effort, was estimated at 10,000 acres, and the committee thought that in 1944, if there was need, the acreage could be expanded to 5,000 acres. The goal was set at that number of acres, and inducements are offered in the way of bonus payments and guaranteed prices to induce farmers to meet that goal.

The October estimate indicates a harvest of 3,400 acres of potatoes

with a yield of between 19,000 and 20,000 tons.

Wild Hay

In each of the years 1942 and 1943, there were 219,000 acres of wild hay. The number of acres of wild hay increases or decreases for three principal reasons.

1. If there is insufficient moisture to produce the crop, the fields are pastured, hence the acreage of hay is reduced.
2. If there is an abundance of hay in excess of needs for the following winter, part of the hay may be pastured.
3. If there is insufficient labor to put up the hay, it may be left standing and pastured.

There are several thousand acres of potential hay that never is cut. The committee on Nevada's capacity to produce, agreed that 219,000 acres is what the acreage is that may be expected with normal precipitation and normal labor conditions.

The October estimate indicates 219,000 acres harvested with a production of 219,000 tons.

Tame Hay

The goal set for tame hay for 1944 is 200,000 acres. The committee on crops study, set the maximum production at 187,000 acres, with 181,000 acres for 1944. This number is less than the goal for the following reason - in certain parts of the state, grain is cut for hay. If there is any probability of a grain failure, and if all conditions are right for maturing a grain crop, the number of acres of tame hay is reduced, and the number of acres of grain as a seed crop is increased. It is reasonable to expect that the number of acres of tame hay for 1944 will be between the two figures, 181,000 and 200,000.

The October estimate indicates 193,000 acres of tame hay, yielding 415,000 tons. Total hay produced was 5½ percent in excess of the goal.

Cattle

The number of hay consuming animals in Nevada have been very close to the capacity of the state for several years. The range has been good, even better than normal and farm produced forage has been equal, or better than normal, hence the tendency has been for the January 1st inventory of animals to increase.

The goal for cattle for January 1, 1944, was set at 411,000. The report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for that date is 422,000. It is evident that cattle men have not begun to reduce their herds. Since the January 1st figure has steadily increased from 342,000 in 1935 to 422,000 in 1944, the outlook for a further increase is good because the outlook for forage is good, also because the number of sheep is decreasing.

Sheep

No goal was set in Nevada for sheep. The January 1st inventory of sheep and lambs has decreased from 785,000 January 1, 1941 to 662,000 January 1, 1944. The decrease in sheep has amounted to 23,600 animal units and the increase in cattle since 1941 has amounted to 29,750 animal units. The total use of forage has increased 6,150 animal units in the three-year period. It seems logical that we must soon reach a point where reduction in cattle will be necessary.

Milk Cows

The goal for milk cows was set at 19,770 for 1944. This is 2,000 less than the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimate. All County and State men agree that the smaller number is right, and that the trend in milk cows is downward, although the trend is upward in milk production per cow.

HOGS

The 1944 goal for hogs was 3,000 sows to farrow in the spring, and 2,000 to farrow in the fall, making a total pig crop of about 30,000.

The October estimate indicates 4,000 sows farrowed in spring and 2,000 sows farrowed in the fall. This number of farrowings indicates a 1944 production of 37,000 pigs.

The number of grain eating animals principally hogs, chickens and turkeys in Nevada is in excess of the number that home produced grains will support, hence when the outside supply is reduced, or when the price of purchased feeds becomes too high to make a profit, either the numbers of grain eating animals and poultry, or the weight of the market animal, will be reduced.

Commodity Credit Wheat that can be purchased is now budgeted to each state. The amount coming into Nevada, is in excess of the amount of feed purchased before 1941, hence we may expect the numbers of hogs and poultry to remain comparatively high for this year.

Hens and Pullets

The January 1, 1944, goal for hens and pullets was 300,000. The number reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for that date is 354,000. The goal figures were made in anticipation of feed shortage. It is evident that that shortage was not felt in the fall of 1943, and since there has been no excessive sale of poultry during the months of January, February and March, it is evident that the number of hens, and therefore, the number of eggs, will be in excess of the goal.

The October estimate indicates an egg production of 38 million eggs as compared with 36 million in 1943, and a goal of 33½ million.

Turkeys

The goal set for Nevada turkeys was 35,000 birds for 1944. A practically guaranteed price, well above cost of production, has stimulated production. The October B.A.E. estimate indicates 40,000 birds, and an actual count in November indicates in excess of 50,000 birds.

FARM CROPS

County	Acres						Tame Hay
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Potatoes	Com. Truck	
CHURCHILL	2,900	500	5,500	6,500	300	20	26,000
CLARK	200	300	1,000	650		110	3,000
DOUGLAS		1,400	3,000	1,200	300		16,500
ELKO		3,000	1,600	1,500	200		42,000
ESMERALDA		25		25			1,300
EUREKA		250	25	125	50		5,000
HUMBOLDT		600	700	900	100		10,800
LANDER		100	100	175	50		5,000
LINCOLN	1,000	130	300	150	100		2,200
LYON	500	1,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	20	32,500
MINERAL		20	110	225	50		800
NYE	200	300	1,300	225	100		7,000
ORMSBY			100	75			1,000
PERSHING	100	400	3,040	3,825	800		17,500
STOREY			25	25			400
WASHOE	100	1,275	1,100	1,700	750	50	18,000
WHITE PINE		700	1,100	700	200		11,000
TOTAL	5,000	10,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	200	200,000

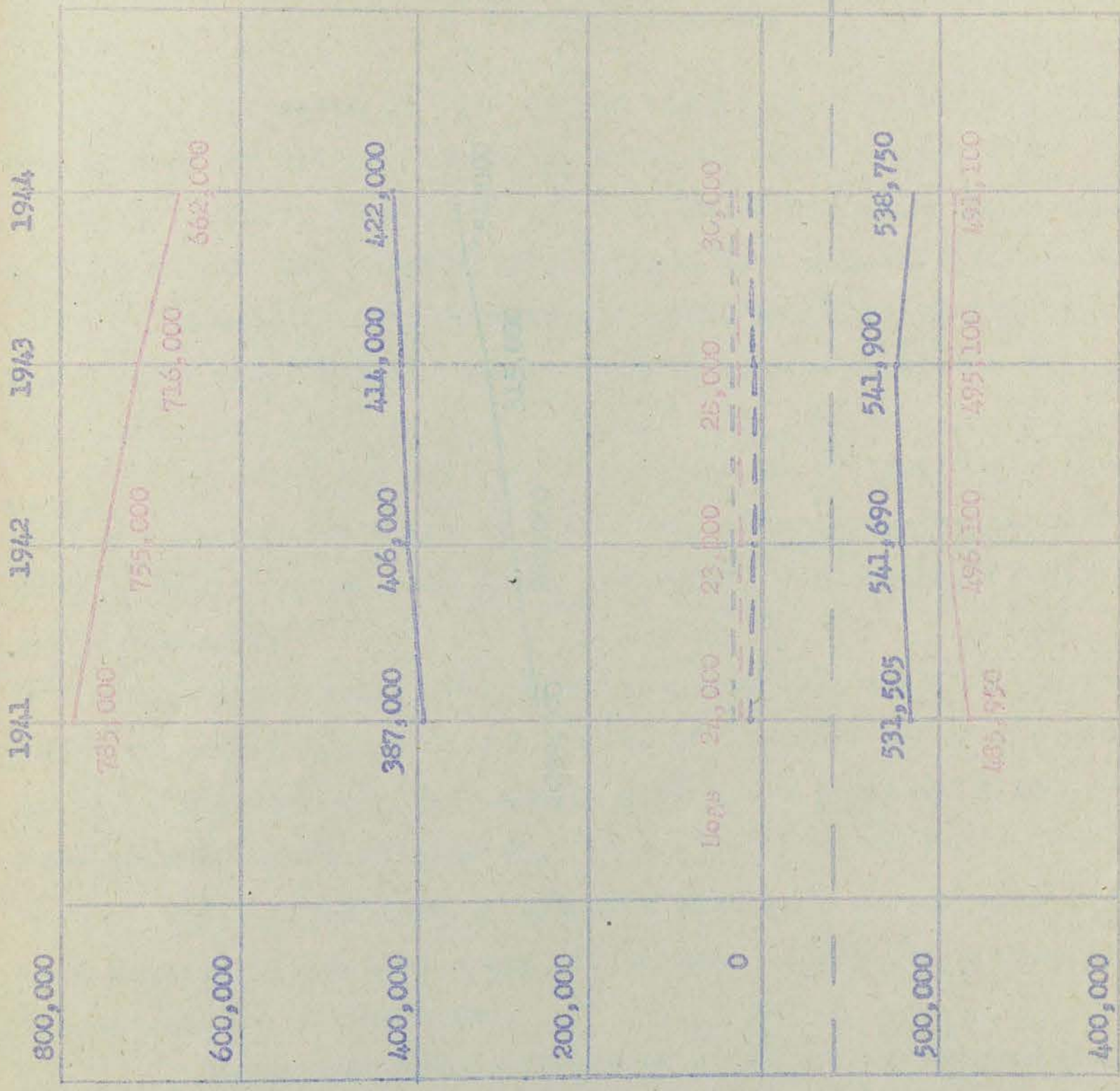
DISTRIBUTION OF 1944 STATE GOALS TO COUNTIES

COUNTY	Hogs		Cattle			
	No. Sows to Farrow		Total Number		Beef Cows 2 yrs. & over	
	Spring, 1944	Fall, 1944	Jan. 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1945
CHURCHILL	630	420	19,500	18,600	5,720	5,600
CLARK	159	105	6,900	6,500	2,100	2,000
DOUGLAS	396	264	20,700	19,500	8,000	7,600
ELKO	231	154	149,000	143,400	61,000	56,500
ESMERALDA	13	8	4,450	4,300	1,780	1,700
EUREKA	22	14	21,700	20,600	8,700	8,600
HUMBOLDT	72	48	59,000	56,200	24,600	22,200
LANDER	26	18	13,100	12,400	5,200	5,100
L. LINCOLN	58	38	15,800	15,240	6,300	6,250
LYON	900	600	20,700	19,700	8,200	7,900
MINERAL	7	5	5,000	4,800	2,000	1,900
NYE	43	29	21,300	20,380	8,800	8,300
ORMSBY	16	12	1,480	1,420	600	570
PERSHING	138	92	8,450	8,100	3,500	3,400
STOREY	10	7	970	940	400	380
WASHOE	210	140	25,600	24,400	11,000	10,000
WHITE PINE	69	46	17,350	16,520	7,100	7,000
TOTAL	3,000	2,000	411,000	393,000	165,000	155,000

DISTRIBUTION OF 1944 STATE GOALS TO COUNTIES

COUNTY	2 yrs. & over No. Dairy Cows	Pounds Milk (000)	Pounds Milk per cow	No. Hens & Pullets	Eggs Dozen	Chickens	Turkeys
CHURCHILL	3,730	24,618	6,600	71,000	700,000	120,000	15,000
CLARK	1,800	11,700	6,500	28,000	280,000	50,000	1,000
DOUGLAS	1,700	11,300	6,650	23,000	230,000	40,000	1,000
ELKO	1,600	8,000	5,000	22,000	180,000	35,000	1,000
EMERALDA	150	950	6,350	4,000	40,000	6,000	
EURIKA	180	900	5,000	5,000	34,000	5,000	
HUMBOLDT	430	2,066	4,850	9,000	74,000	14,000	1,000
LANDER	160	712	4,460	1,000	8,000	1,000	
LINCOLN	600	2,910	4,850	17,000	145,000	28,000	
LYON	3,500	20,600	5,900	38,000	320,000	62,000	14,000
MINERAL	70	370	5,300	2,000	17,000	3,000	1,000
MYE	250	1,400	4,000	4,000	34,000	6,000	
ORISEY	350	1,855	5,300	2,000	20,000	4,000	
PERSHING	400	2,120	5,300	12,000	108,000	20,000	1,000
STOREY	50	250	5,000	1,000	9,000	1,000	
WASHOE	3,500	21,000	6,000	52,000	520,000	87,000	
WHITE PINE	1,200	6,300	5,250	9,000	81,000	15,000	
TOTAL	19,770	117,071	5,921	300,000	2,300,000	500,000	35,000

DATA FROM BAE
January 1



Sheep

Cattle

Horses and Mules 36,000

Hogs

Turkeys

TOTAL AU

Sheep and Cattle A.U.

- 5 sheep Jan. 1 = 1 AU
- 5 hogs Jan. 1 = 1 AU
- 85 % of total cattle Jan. 1, = No. of AU
- 1 horse = 1 AU
- 100 chickens = 1 AU
- 65 turkeys = 1 AU

NEVADA FARMERS
MAY FILE
TAX ESTIMATES NOW

ESTIMATES OF 1944 INCOME FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES MAY BE MADE BY NEVADA FARMERS ON APRIL 15 ALONG WITH MOST OF THE REST OF THE CITIZENRY, OR MAY BE POSTPONED UNTIL DECEMBER 15, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

MANY FARMERS, HOWEVER, HE SAID, MAY WANT TO FILE THEIR ESTIMATES NOW, BECAUSE THAT ENABLES THEM TO BEGIN PAYING THE TAX IN QUARTERLY INSTALLMENTS.

FARMERS WHO WAIT UNTIL DECEMBER 15 TO FILE THEIR ESTIMATES MUST PAY ALL OF THEIR TAX AT THAT TIME. TAXPAYERS WHO RECEIVE 80 PERCENT OF THEIR INCOME FROM FARMS MAY ELECT TO POSTPONE THE ESTIMATE UNTIL DECEMBER.

SINCE FARMERS PAY NO WITHHOLDING TAX, THEY ARE COVERED BY THE REGULATIONS REQUIRING THE FILING OF A RETURN BY SINGLE PERSON WHO RECEIVES \$500 OR MORE, OR MARRIED PERSON WHO RECEIVES \$1200 OR MORE FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN WAGES.

WHILE THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER MUST MAKE AN ESTIMATE NOT MORE THAN ONE-FIFTH DIFFERENT FROM ACTUAL TAX HE WILL PAY, FARMERS ARE GIVEN A LEEWAY OF ONE THIRD.

SUBSEQUENT ESTIMATES MAY BE FILED IF THE APRIL ESTIMATE IS LATER FOUND TO BE TOO LOW. THE CORRECTED RETURNS MAY BE MADE IN JUNE, AUGUST, OR DECEMBER. CORRECTIONS OF ESTIMATES AVERT PENALTY FOR AN ESTIMATE BEING TOO LOW.

THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR NEVADA HAS MAILED WORK SHEETS AND REPORT FORMS TO ALL THOSE WHO PAID TAXES FOR 1943. ANY PERSON WHO NEEDS TO MAKE A TAX RETURN AND WHO HAS NOT RECEIVED THESE PAPERS MAY HAVE THEM UPON APPLICATION.

SCOTT POINTED OUT THAT ESTIMATES ARE DUE IN THE HANDS OF THE FEDERAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE BEFORE MIDNIGHT APRIL 15.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE
RELEASE UPON RECEIPT - 1944-3-27-#41-A&AB-350-EXCLUSIVE IN YOUR CITY

114,000 BEEF CATTLE
TO BE MARKETED
BY NEVADA THIS YEAR

ABOUT 114,000 HEAD OF CATTLE WILL BE MARKETED IN 1944 BY NEVADA PRODUCERS, IF PRACTICES OF THE PAST 2 YEARS ARE FOLLOWED, IN THE OPINION OF V. E. SCOTT, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST.

SCOTT BASES HIS STATEMENT ON PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS FOR JANUARY 1, 1944, WHICH SHOW THE JANUARY INVENTORY OF NEVADA CATTLE TO BE 422,000.

"THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1 OF ANY YEAR, COMBINED WITH A FORECAST OF PROBABLE FEED FOR THE YEAR, ARE FAIRLY GOOD INDICES OF WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN PRODUCTION AND MARKETING," SCOTT EXPLAINED.

"THE TENDENCY, SO LONG AS MOISTURE AND FEED REMAIN ABOVE NORMAL, IS FOR PRODUCERS TO TURN OFF LESS THAN IS PRODUCED, THEREBY BUILDING UP A LARGER INVENTORY.

"SO LONG AS WEATHER REMAINS FAVORABLE, CALF CROPS TEND TO BE LARGER AND HOLDOVER OF FEED TENDS TO REMAIN HIGH. THIS ENCOURAGES THE PRACTICE OF HOLDING BACK SOME OF THE INCREASE."

FROM 1933 TO 1942, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CATTLE ON HAND IN NEVADA WAS 367,000. FOR SEVERAL YEARS, THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT AND FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES HELD THE NUMBER OF CATTLE BELOW 400,000.

ON JANUARY 1, 1941, THE NUMBER OF CATTLE WAS 387,000 AND
(MORE)

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

THAT YEAR MARKETINGS AMOUNTED TO 98,924, AN AVERAGE MARKETING OF 25.5 PERCENT OF THE JANUARY INVENTORY. IN 1942, THE INVENTORY WAS 405,400, WITH 109,280 MARKETED, NEARLY 27 PERCENT OF THE JANUARY 1 INVENTORY.

THE INVENTORY ON JANUARY 1, 1943, WAS 414,000, AND MARKETINGS AND HOME SLAUGHTER AMOUNTED TO 111,740 HEAD, AGAIN 27 PERCENT OF THE JANUARY FIGURE.

IN "NEVADA'S WARTIME AGRICULTURE," THE COMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SHOWED THAT NEVADA COULD TURN OFF 123,600 HEAD IN 1943, ONE-THIRD OF THE JANUARY 1 INVENTORY, AND MAINTAIN THE SAME NUMBER OF CATTLE ON JANUARY 1, 1944 AS OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

SO LONG AS THE PRACTICE OF MARKETING LESS THAN PRODUCTION IS FOLLOWED, SCOTT SAID, THERE WILL BE POTENTIALLY ONE-THIRD OF THE JANUARY 1 INVENTORY AVAILABLE FOR MARKET IN SOME OR ALL OF THE CLASSES OF STOCK-COWS, FAT STOCK, FEEDERS, HEIFERS, OR CALVES.

STORE EGGS NOW
FOR USE LATER,
EXTENSION MAN SAYS

WITH NEVADA EGG PRODUCTION AT ITS SEASONAL PEAK, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE THIS WEEK URGED POULTRYMEN IN THE STATE TO STORE EGGS FOR USE DURING THE SLACK SEASON.

BEGINNING ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE SUMMER AND EXTENDING INTO THE FALL, HENS DO NOT LAY SO WELL.

"DUE TO SEASONAL HIGH EGG PRODUCTION, PRICES HAVE BEEN FALLING, BUT THEY WILL RISE AGAIN AS SOON AS THE FLUSH SEASON IS OVER," SCOTT SAID. "IN THE MEANTIME, WHY NOT STORE SOME CHEAP EGGS FOR YOUR OWN USE WHEN PRICES ARE HIGHER."

THE OIL METHOD OF STORING EGGS WAS OUTLINED BY SCOTT THIS WEEK AS PRACTICED SUCCESSFULLY IN NEVADA:

BE SURE THAT THE EGGS ARE INFERTILE. (TO BE SURE OF THIS, EAT THE ROOSTERS NOW AND WAIT TWO WEEKS BEFORE YOU STORE THE EGGS.)

SELECT CLEAN EGGS WITH PERFECT SHELLS (EAT THE SOILED AND CRACKED EGGS WHILE THEY ARE FRESH).

WITH A WIRE BASKET OR WIRE EGG TRAYS, DIP THE EGGS IN THIN MINERAL OIL (A NUMBER 5 OIL OFTEN CALLED LAB OIL, EGG OIL, OR TECHNICAL OIL, CAN BE OBTAINED AT MOST WHOLESALE OIL DEPOTS, AND SOME RETAIL STATIONS.)

THE OIL SHOULD BE WARMED (80° TO 100° IS SUFFICIENT TO MAKE A VERY THIN COATING OVER THE EGG).

IF YOU PUT SEVERAL LAYERS OF EGGS IN A WIRE BASKET AND DIP IN A TUB OF WARM OIL, IT TAKES FROM A QUARTER TO A HALF HOUR TO DRAIN BUT IF YOU USE A SHALLOW WIRE TRAY WITH ONLY ONE LAYER OF EGGS, THE OIL WILL DRAIN OFF IN A FEW MINUTES. ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF THE SMALL SHALLOW TRAY IS THAT IT TAKES A SMALLER AMOUNT OF OIL TO OPERATE.

AFTER DRAINING, THE EGGS MAY BE STORED IN CASES OR CARTONS AND SHOULD BE KEPT IN A COOL BASEMENT OR IF THERE IS ROOM, IN THE REFRIGERATOR.

EGGS STORED IN THIS WAY WILL KEEP FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

REMOVE POOR HENS
FROM FLOCKS,
EXTENSION MAN SAYS

WITH EGG PRODUCTION PAST ITS PEAK IN NEVADA, CHICKEN FLOCKS SHOULD BE CULLED AND ALL POOR HENS REMOVED, V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID THIS WEEK.

ACCORDING TO SCOTT, FLOCKS SHOULD BE CULLED CONTINUOUSLY FOR TWO REASONS:

1. TO CONSERVE FEED IN THIS TIME OF SCARCITY.
2. TO SAVE EXPENSE.

ALTHOUGH EGG PRODUCTION HAS PASSED ITS PEAK IN NEVADA, COLDER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY REACH HIGHEST PRODUCTION IN APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE. BECAUSE THIS PUTS AN ABUNDANCE OF EGGS ON THE MARKET, THE PRICE IN NEVADA IS STILL LOW.

DURING SPRING WEATHER, MOST HENS OVER SIX MONTHS OLD WILL LAY. AT THAT TIME, EVEN THE POORER HENS LOOK LIKE THE GOOD ONES, BUT THOSE NOT LAYING ARE EASILY DETECTED BY THE BRIGHT YELLOW COLOR OF BEAK AND SHANKS.

THE BEST LAYERS WILL CONTINUE TO LAY PROFITABLY THROUGH THE SUMMER, BUT THE POOR ONES, THOSE THAT LAY LESS THAN 100 EGGS YEAR, HAVE DONE MOST OF THEIR YEAR'S PRODUCING BY THE END OF APRIL. IT IS MORE PROFITABLE TO SEND THESE HENS TO MARKET, SCOTT SAID.

THE BEST HENS HAVE BRIGHT COMBS AND EYES, PALE BEAKS AND SHANKS, A SOFT ABDOMEN, AND FULL, MOIST VENT.

CONVERSELY, THE POORER HENS HAVE COMBS AND EYES THAT HAVE BEGUN TO LOSE THEIR BRIGHTNESS, YELLOW COLOR BEGINS TO SHOW AT THE BASE OF THE BEAK, ON THE EAR LOBES, AND ON THE SHANKS NEAR THE BODY.

AFTER A HEN HAS CEASED LAYING FOR A FEW WEEKS, THE YELLOW COLOR IS QUITE PRONOUNCED, AND THE PELVIC BONES BEGIN TO SHRINK TO-

NEW DESERT COOLER
SUGGESTED
FOR KEEPING EGGS

WITH HOT WEATHER HERE, NEVADA POULTRYMEN FACE THE PROBLEM OF KEEPING EGGS COOL. A NEW, CHEAP, AND EFFICIENT EGG COOLER FOR THE CLIMATE OF THIS STATE MAY BE THE ANSWER, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

IT IS THE COMMON DESERT COOLER, WIDELY USED THROUGHOUT NEVADA, ADAPTED ESPECIALLY TO THE COOLING OF EGGS, HE EXPLAINED.

INEXPENSIVE TO OPERATE, THE DESERT COOLER FOR EGGS CAN BE BUILT BY ANY FARMER IN A SHORT WHILE AT LITTLE COST, AND WILL INCREASE THE POULTRYMAN'S PROFIT, SCOTT SAID.

IT INCLUDES A FRAME ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE AVERAGE KITCHEN REFRIGERATOR, WITH RACKS TO HOLD THE EGGS. IT HAS A FLAT PAN OF WATER ON TOP, AND IS ENCLOSED BY BURLAP CURTAINS EXTENDING FROM THE WATER DOWN THE SIDES OF THE FRAME.

THE WATER SOAKS DOWN THE BURLAP AND SO KEEPS THE COVERING WET ALL THE TIME. A SIX OR EIGHT-INCH ELECTRIC FAN DRAWS THE AIR THROUGH THE WET BURLAP, UP AROUND THE EGGS, AND OUT THROUGH THE TOP OF THE COOLER.

AS THEY FIRST COME FROM THE LAYING HOUSE, SCOTT SAID, THE EGGS ARE PUT IN OPEN TRAYS ON THE SHELVES AT THE TOP OF THE COOLER. RIGHT BELOW ARE PUT EMPTY EGG CASES TO COOL DOWN BEFORE THE EGGS ARE PACKED. AT THE BOTTOM ARE PLACED CASES FULL OF EGGS TO BE KEPT COOL UNTIL SHIPMENT.

THE COOLER WILL HANDLE ABOUT EIGHT ORDINARY-SIZED CASES A WEEK AND CAN BE BUILT, ENGINEERS SAY, FOR ABOUT 25 DOLLARS.

"EXPERIMENTS SHOW THAT THE BURLAP-COVERED COOLERS MAINTAIN THE QUALITY OF EGGS SO THAT ABOUT ONE-THIRD MORE OF THEM GRADE 'EXTRAS' THAN WITH SIMILAR EGGS NOT COOLED," SCOTT STATED.

"THAT INCREASES THE VALUE OF THE EGGS FROM ONE TO THREE OR MORE CENTS A DOZEN. TESTS HAVE SHOWN THE COST OF OPERATION TO BE A SMALL FRACTION OF A CENT PER DOZEN WHEN SEVERAL CASES ARE COOLED EACH WEEK."

FURTHER INFORMATION AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE NEW LOW-COST COOLER MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES, SCOTT SAID.

METHODS OUTLINED
TO OFFSET
SUMMER EGG DROP

WITH PRICES RISING BUT PRODUCTION DROPPING, NOW IS A GOOD TIME FOR NEVADA POULTRYMEN TO LOOK INTO THE THINGS WHICH WILL INCREASE THE EGG OUTPUT, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

MANY FACTORS, HE POINTED OUT THIS WEEK, INFLUENCE SUMMER EGG PRODUCTION.

THE HENS HAVE PASSED THROUGH A PERIOD OF HIGH PRODUCTION AND ARE READY FOR A REST.

IF THEY ARE GIVEN AN EXCUSE IN THE FORM OF UNCOMFORTABLE AND POORLY VENTILATED HOUSES, LICE, MITES, LACK OF FRESH WATER, LACK OF GREEN FEED, OR UNSANITARY SURROUNDINGS, THEY MAY LOAF ALONG WITH FEW EGGS OR THEY MAY QUIT LAYING ALTOGETHER.

A HEN HOUSE WHICH IN WINTER IS WELL INSULATED FROM COLD, SCOTT POINTED OUT, WILL IN SUMMER BE COMFORTABLY COOL IF THE WINDOWS ARE OPEN.

LICE AND MITES THRIVE AT ALL TIMES, BUT ESPECIALLY IN WARM WEATHER, AND THE POULTRYMAN NEEDS TO KEEP CONSTANTLY AT WORK IN CONTROLLING THEM.

WARM WEATHER ALSO ENCOURAGES THE HATCHING OF WORMS, WHICH SAP A HEN'S STRENGTH AND LOWER EGG PRODUCTION.

DURING THE SUMMER HENS NEED ACCESS AT ALL TIMES TO FRESH WATER AND A GOOD LAYING MASH.

GREEN FEED, SUCH AS LAWN CLIPPINGS, KALE, OR VEGETABLE TOPS SHOULD BE FED DAILY.

THE AMOUNT OF WHOLE GRAIN SHOULD BE REDUCED TO ABOUT 1 POUND TO 20 HENS DAILY. THIS SMALL AMOUNT OF GRAIN FORCES THE HENS TO EAT MORE MASH WHICH STIMULATES EGG PRODUCTION.

--30--

CHICKEN PARASITES
BOTHERSOME
IN WARM WEATHER

LICE, MITES, AND WORMS, WHICH THRIVE DURING THE WARM WEATHER, ARE AMONG THE NEVADA POULTRYMAN'S WORRIES WHICH KEEP DOWN EGG PRODUCTION, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

CONTROL MEASURES, HE SAID, WILL REPAY CHICKEN RAISERS IN THE STATE AT ANY TIME BUT ESPECIALLY DURING THE SUMMER.

"INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATIONS SHOULD BE MADE FOR LICE, AND, IF LICE OR LOUSE EGGS ARE FOUND, THE HENS SHOULD BE DUSTED AROUND THE NECK UNDER THE WINGS, AND AROUND THE VENT WITH LOUSE POWDER," SCOTT SAID. "SODIUM FLEURIDE MIXED WITH AN EQUAL PORTION OF TALCUM OR FLOUR MAKES A GOOD LOUSE POWDER.

"MITES LIVE ON THE HENS AT NIGHT, BUT AS SOON AS THE HENS BEGIN TO STIR AROUND IN THE MORNING, THE MITES GO BACK TO THEIR HIDING PLACES IN CRACKS AND ON THE UNDER SIDE OF THE ROOSTS.

"AT ANY TIME DURING THE DAY EXAMINE THE UNDER SIDE OF THE ROOSTS OR THE CRACKS BETWEEN THE ROOSTS AND THE ROOST SUPPORTS. IF THERE ARE ANY MITES YOU WILL SEE GREY MASSES OF TINY CREATURES IN HIDDEN PLACES.

"IF YOU LIFT THE ROOST, YOU WILL NO DOUBT SOON FEEL THE MITES ON YOUR OWN BODY. THEY WON'T STAY LONG ON THE HUMAN BODY, FOR THEY FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE. ON THE HEN, THEY ARE NOT ONLY UNCOMFORTABLE, BUT THEY ALSO SUCK THE BLOOD SO MUCH THAT FREQUENTLY THE MASSES IN THE CRACKS OF THE ROOST ARE RED INSTEAD OF GREY. HENS FREQUENTLY DIE FROM MITE INFESTATIONS, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LAY WELL WHEN THE BLOOD IS SUCKED EVERY NIGHT BY MILLIONS OF THESE TINY CREATURES. (MORE)

"TO GET RID OF MITES, CLEAN ALL LITTER FROM FLOOR AND NESTS. SCRAPE THE DROPPING BOARDS AND ROOSTS FREE FROM ALL CAKED MANURE, THEN SPREAD SOME OILY MIXTURE BY BRUSH OR BY POURING. OLD CRANK CASE OIL IS GOOD AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALMOST ANY SERVICE STATION.

"WARM WEATHER AND MOIST PLACES ENCOURAGE THE HATCHING OF ROUND WORMS. INTESTINAL WORMS OF ANY KIND SAP THE STRENGTH OF HENS AND LOWER EGG PRODUCTION. WORMS CAN BE DETERMINED BY WATCHING THE MANURE.

"THE MOST COMMON ARE (1) LARGE ROUND WORMS THE SIZE OF KNITTING NEEDLE AND 1 TO 3 INCHES LONG, (2) CAECUM WORMS ABOUT AS LARGE AS A PIN AND $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 1 INCH LONG, (3), TAPE WORMS, FLAT TAPE-LIKE WORMS IN SEGMENTS. TAPE WORMS MAY BE MANY INCHES LONG, BUT EACH SEGMENT IS REALLY AN INDIVIDUAL, FOR IT WILL REPRODUCE.

"TO TREAT FOR WORMS CLEAN OUT THE HOUSE AND YARD THOROUGHLY REMOVE CAKED RUNS AND PUT IN CLEAN SAND. ARRANGE DRINKING FOUNTAINS SO WATER DOES NOT COLLECT ON THE GROUND.

"INDIVIDUAL CAPSULES OBTAINABLE AT DRUG STORES OR POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSES ARE THE BEST, AND EACH TYPE OF WORM NEEDS ITS OWN TYPE OF CAPSULE.

"ROUND AND CAECUM WORMS MAY BE TREATED BY FEEDING TABACCO DUST IN A MOIST MASH; ABOUT 3 PERCENT BY DRY WEIGHT.

"WITHHOLD FEED AT NIGHT AND FEED THE TREATED MOIST MASH IN THE MORNING. IN THE AFTERNOON REMOVE ALL DRINKING WATER AND MAKE A SOLUTION OF ONE POUND OF EPSOM SALTS IN 2 GALLONS OF WATER FOR 100 HENS. EARLY IN THE FOLLOWING MORNING SCRAPE THE DROPPING BOARDS THOROUGHLY. REPEAT IN ONE WEEK. THIS SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT UNTIL EVIDENCE IS AGAIN NOTED. SOME POULTRYMEN GIVE FLOCK TREATMENT FOR WORMS ONCE A MONTH.

FOUR HOLSTEIN SIRES
PROVED
IN NEVADA IN 1943

NEVADA DAIRYMEN PROVED FOUR SIRES ALL HOLSTEINS, IN DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS DURING 1943, ACCORDING TO RECORDS OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY RECEIVED BY V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THEY ARE JUNE ACRES KING COLANTHA ORMSBY, OWNED BY F. W. STODIECK, MINDEN; RAWLEIGH ALLIE ADMIRAL, OWNED BY BEN PFLUM, FALLON; SIR SENSATION ORMSBY HEILO 13TH, OWNED BY A. J. REED, FALLON; AND WISCONSIN MENDOTA CORNFLOWER KING, OWNED BY P. T. ANDERSON, FERNLEY.

A SIRE IS "PROVED," SCOTT POINTED OUT THIS WEEK, WHEN RECORDS OF FIVE OF HIS DAUGHTERS ARE COMPARED WITH FIVE RESPECTIVE DAMS.

A "PROVEN SIRE" IS NOT NECESSARILY A GOOD ONE, SINCE HIS DAUGHTERS MAY PRODUCE LESS THAN THEIR DAMS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE DAM IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH PRODUCER.

A TOTAL OF 34 DAM AND DAUGHTER COMPARISONS WERE MADE IN THE NEVADA PROVING WITH PRODUCTION RUNNING FROM 100 TO 180 POUNDS OF FAT ABOVE THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF NEVADA COWS, WHICH, IN 1943, WAS 220 POUNDS OF FAT.

DAUGHTERS OF TWO SIRES PRODUCED 34 POUNDS AND 29 POUNDS OF FAT LESS THAN THEIR DAMS, WHILE DAUGHTERS OF TWO OTHER SIRES PRODUCED 33 AND 15 POUNDS MORE THAN THEIR DAMS.

OF THE 3,101 DAIRY SIRES PROVED IN THE U. S. IN 1943, 135 WERE AYRSHIRES, 49 BROWN SWISS, 781 GUERNSEYS, 1,618 HOLSTEINS, 493 JERSEYS, 1 RED POLL, 23 SHORTHORNS, AND 1 AMERICAN.

NEVADA HOLSTEINS
SET RECORDS
FOR NEVADA COWS

FOUR NEVADA PRODUCTION RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE BY REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS OWNED BY E. L. CORD OF DYER, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION OF THE HOLSTEIN-FREISIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA REPORTED THIS WEEK.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CHARM SUPREME HILDA WAS NAMED THE LEADER OF ALL OF NEVADA'S SENIOR 2-YEAR-OLD HOLSTEINS MILKED THREE TIMES DAILY IN THE YEARLY DIVISION, ADVANCED REGISTRY TEST, WITH THE PRODUCTION OF 597 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT FROM 19,107 POUNDS OF MILK.

OTHER STATE LEADERS ARE: LOFTY PAPOOSE PIEVE, WHO PRODUCED 592 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT AND 20,388 POUNDS OF MILK TO TAKE THE LEAD FOR NEVADA'S FULL-AGED COWS ON 3 MILKINGS A DAY IN THE YEARLY DIVISION INTERMOUNTAIN LUCY PAPOOSE, WHICH PRODUCED 577 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT FROM 18,153 POUNDS OF MILK TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THE STATE FOR HOLSTEINS REGARDLESS OF AGE, MILKED TWO TIMES DAILY IN THE YEARLY DIVISION; AND INTERMOUNTAIN AAGGIE PAPOOSE, WHICH PRODUCED 545 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT AND 14,491 POUNDS OF MILK TO TAKE FIRST PLACE IN THE STATE FOR SENIOR 3-YEAR-OLD HOLSTEINS MILKED 3 TIMES DAILY IN THE YEARLY DIVISION.

TESTING WAS SUPERVISED BY UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA IN COOPERATION WITH THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

CORD'S HALTOM COLANTHA INKA PERFECTION PRODUCED 599 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT AND 17,931 POUNDS OF MILK IN 359 DAYS ON 3 MILKINGS DAILY AND AT THE AGE OF 6 YEARS 9 MONTHS, TO TAKE SECOND PLACE IN NEVADA FOR FULL-AGED HOLSTEINS MILKED 3 TIMES DAILY IN THE YEARLY DIVISION. THIS PRODUCTION IS MORE THAN 3 TIMES THAT OF THE NATION'S AVERAGE DAIRY COW

(MORE)

THE CIRCLE L RANCH, DYER, NEVADA, HAS BEEN SUPPLYING THE TONOPAH AIR BASE WITH MILK FOR A LITTLE OVER 2 YEARS, V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID. THERE IS A MILKING HERD OF ABOUT 90 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND 30 REGISTERED GUERNSEYS. OFFICIAL TESTING IS SUPERVISED BY THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

NEVADA HAS APPROXIMATELY 20,000 DAIRY COWS, PREDOMINANTLY HOLSTEINS, SCOTT NOTED. THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF NEVADA COWS IS ABOUT 6,000 POUNDS OF MILK AND 220 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT. HOWEVER, HE SAID, SEVERAL HERDS AVERAGE BETTER THAN 350 POUNDS OF FAT PER COW AND A FEW HAVE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF 450 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT.

NEW U. S. TAX RULING
CLARIFIES
SALES OF LIVESTOCK

A NEW RULING OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU CONCERNING THE SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LIVESTOCK FOR DRAFT, BREEDING, OR DAIRY PURPOSES IS EXPECTED TO CLEAR UP SOME KNOTTY INCOME TAX PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN NEVADA, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU RULING, SUCH SALES SHALL BE TREATED IN FARMERS' RETURNS FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES AS "CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES," WHETHER THE LIVESTOCK BE RAISED OR PURCHASED AND WHETHER THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IS ON THE ACCRUAL OR THE CASH BASIS.

UNDER PAST RULINGS, SCOTT POINTED OUT THIS WEEK, SALES OF BREEDING STOCK RAISED ON THE FARM WERE TREATED AS CURRENT SALES, THE TAX APPLYING TO 100 PER CENT OF THE GAIN.

UNDER THE NEW RULING, HE SAID, THE TAX APPLIES TO ONLY 50 PER CENT OF THE GAIN.

WHETHER THE SALE IS REPORTED AS CASH OR ACCRUAL WILL MAKE NO DIFFERENCE, SINCE THE GAIN IS REPORTED AS "CAPITAL GAIN."

UNDER THE RULING, THE RETURN FOR SALE OF LIVESTOCK AS DRAFT, BREEDING, AND DAIRY STOCK WILL BE REPORTED ON SCHEDULE B, FORM 1040 AS "LONG-TERM-CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES," AND THE TAX WILL BE COMPUTED ON 50 PERCENT OF SUCH CAPITAL GAIN.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE POINTS OUT THAT ALL SUCH ANIMALS SHALL HAVE BEEN OWNED FOR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS, AND THAT DRAFT, BREEDING, AND DAIRY STOCK CULLED FROM THE HERD AND SOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES, SHALL BE TREATED AS ORDINARY SALES AND TAXED ON 100 PER CENT OF THE GAIN.

WHEN COSTS OF PRODUCTION, SUCH AS FEED AND LABOR, ARE ALL REPORTED ON FORM 1040F, SUCH COSTS CAN NOT BE DEDUCTED FROM THE LIVESTOCK SALE.

---30---

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

