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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

1945

by

Cecil W. Creel

Director of Agricultural Extension



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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 1944-1945

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, 1945, consisted of a Director, a Chief Clerk, an Extension Editor, an Assistant Director for Agriculture, an Assistant Director for Home Economics, 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 of 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 Assistant Director for Home Economics has supervision of all extension home economics extension work in the counties, including girls' 4-H club work.

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, 1945. 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 field staff of the Agricultural Extension Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, consisted of twelve full-time men extension agents, three full-time men war food production assistants, four full-time women extension agents, and five full-time war food preservation assistants. The men agents are in charge of the agricultural extension projects, including crop and livestock 4-H Club work. They continue to act as secretaries for the County Agricultural Conservation Associations, and were responsible for the educational work for this program in their respective counties and districts. In the absence of women extension agents in certain counties, the men agents carried the responsibility for home economics 4-H Club work, with such assistance as could be given them by occasional visits from the Assistant Director for Home Economics.

The women agents were in charge of the home economics extension projects, including home economics 4-H Club work, in the counties and districts to which they were assigned. Work and plans for the year were

organized around needs for the war effort. The Emergency War Food Assistants, whose services were provided through additional federal funds, carried extension service to many counties not having such work.

With few exceptions, all full-time extension agents were paid their entire salaries from Federal and State Funds appropriated for the support of cooperative extension work in Nevada. In addition to their state appointments, these agents also carried appointments from the United States Department of Agriculture.

With the exception of some extension work on a participating basis in Esmeralda County, it has been necessary to limit the regular activities of the extension agents to the thirteen counties of the State having legally organized Farm Bureaus. This restriction has been necessary both from the standpoint of efficiency and from the fact that travel funds for extension agents is available only from county and state sources in those counties having organized Farm Bureaus. Through the use of federal funds it has been possible, however, to make the agricultural adjustment and farm security programs available to farmers and farm families living in all counties of the state.

The extension agents have continued to make their offices in the ten county seats best located from the standpoint of proximity and highway connections to the agricultural communities they are designated to serve. Six of these county extension offices are located with the county Farm Bureaus in Federal Buildings, three offices are located in County Court Houses, and one office is located in a rented building, suitable for the purpose. Eleven extension agents with three war food production assistants and two war food preservation assistants are housed in the six federal offices, three extension agents and one war food preservation assistant were located in the three Court Houses, and two agents and one war food preservation assistant are established in rented office buildings. The State Supervisor for the Emergency War Food Administration had her headquarters at the state extension office.

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 satisfactorily. 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 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 Between July 1, 1945 and December 31, 1945

On July 1, 1945 the Director of Agricultural Extension, became Dean of Agriculture at the University of Nevada with general administrative authority over the College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service. He thereafter received 30% of his salary from College funds and 70% of his salary for performing the duties of Director of Agricultural Extension. Under verbal agreement entered into between the President of the University of Nevada and the Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture in April, 1945, the placing of the Nevada Directorship on a part-time basis was approved, with the understanding that a part-time Administrative Assistant, and one additional full-time Assistant Director (Supervisor) would be appointed by September or October, 1945.

Such appointments were made by the Board of Regents, effective September 1, 1945. Mr. Clarence E. Byrd was made Administrative Assistant to the Dean and Director with 66-2/3% time to be devoted to Extension work and paid from Extension funds. Mr. Paul L. Maloney was made Assistant Director for County Agent Work and Mr. Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for 4-H Club and Older Youth Work. On November 3, 1945, the Board of Regents changed Mr. Buckman's title to Assistant Director for County Agent, 4-H Club Work and Older Youth Work, and Mr. Maloney's title to Assistant Director for Adult Agricultural Work. Federal appointment requests were filed with Director M. L. Wilson, in accordance with this Board action on November 17, 1945. These appointment requests were rejected by Director Wilson in a letter mailed to the Director under date of December 6, 1945, because of the duplication of supervisory functions implied in the titles given the two men Assistant Directors.

The necessity of further Board action to clarify the assignments to be given Mr. Buckman and Mr. Maloney, has been discussed with President John O. Moseley and Hon. Silas E. Ross, Chairman of the Board of Regents. The Director has been instructed to confer with Director Wilson in Washington, D. C., sometime in January 1946 and attempt to reach an agreement with the Department on a division of supervisory functions which can be presented to the Board of Regents for approval on February 2, 1946.

Extension Staff as of June 30, 1945

Administration

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

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture
Margaret M. Griffin, Assistant Director for Home Economics (Appointed January 9, 1945)

Specialists

Lewis E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist
Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor
Otto R. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist
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
Royal D. Crook	Churchill County
Louis A. Gardella	Lyon County
Steve James	Lincoln County
Mark W. Menke	Elko County
A. J. Reed	Pershing County
J. H. Wittwer	Clark County

District Extension Agents - Agricultural

H. Lee Hansen	Douglas & Ormsby Counties
C. W. Hodgson	So. Eureka, Lander & White Pine
Paul L. Maloney	Humboldt & No. Lander Counties
Joseph W. Wilson	Elko & No. Eureka Counties

War Food Production Assistants

Julius Amsiejus, Extension Veterinarian, Clark County (Appointed July 1, 1944)	
Clarence E. Byrd	Esmeralda & Nye Counties
Keith T. Maddy, Extension Veterinarian, Clark County (Appointed Sept. 10, 1945)	
Noel Willis	Lyon County

County Extension Agents - Home Economics

Lena Hauke	Churchill County
M. Gertrude Hayes	Washoe County
Delphina Goicoechea	Elko County

District Extension Agents - Home Economics

Alma Schelt	Lyon and Douglas Counties
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Extension Staff as of June 30, 1945 (continued)

War Food Preservation Assistants

Eda L. Carlson, State Supervisor Emergency War Food Administration	
Madge Elder	Washoe County
Olive C. McCracken	Crasby & Storey Counties
Theo Sherman	Churchill County
Rose Spesia	Humboldt & Pershing Counties

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, 1945.

A. Federal Appropriations

(1) Federal Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones Fund	\$ 40,493.58
(2) Federal Capper-Ketcham Fund	20,583.19
(3) Federal Norris-Doxey Fund	1,200.00
(4) Federal Additional Cooperative Fund	11,955.08
(5) Federal Emergency War Food Production Fund	<u>17,755.25</u>
Total Federal Funds	\$ 91,987.10

B. State Appropriations

(1) College and State	\$ 30,676.16
(2) For State Offset to Federal Funds	<u>6,578.66</u>
Total State Funds	\$ 37,254.82

C. County Appropriations

(1) Appropriations by Boards of County Commissioners	<u>\$ 35,984.88</u>
Total County Funds	\$ 35,984.88

Grand Total of All public funds available for support of Extension work during the fiscal year ----- \$165,226.80

EMERGENCY WAR FOOD FUNDS

June 30, 1945

Expenditures	\$17,755.25
Unexpended Balance	<u>6,244.75</u>
TOTAL	\$24,000.00

June 30, 1944

Expenditures	\$ 7,442.44
Unexpended Balance	<u>557.56</u>
TOTAL	\$ 8,000.00

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, 1945:

- 1 - 4 dr. Letter file
- Material and Parts to build Hay Loader & Bailer
- 2 - Brief Cases
- 1 - 5-ton Hydraulic Jack
- 6 - Walnut top sections (Book Cases)
- 1 - Ford Chassis - 4 wheels
- 1 - Speed graphic with extra lens
- 1 - Steel chain
- 1 - Trailer
- 2 - Electric clocks
- 1 - Cabinet
- 10 - Hand tire pumps
- 4 - Wrenches
- 1 - Weed gun
- 2 - pr. Chains
- 3 - Auto jacks
- 12 - Wooden transfer cases
- 3 - Olive green Victory files
- 3 - Wooden Victory files
- 3 - 4 dr. Walnut letter files
- 1 - Walnut swivel Chair
- 2 - Swivel arm Chairs
- 1 - Typewriter stand
- 1 - Chair Cushion
- 1 - L. C. Smith Typewriter (Elite)
- 1 - Model 92 Elec. Duplicator
- 1 - Victory Adding Machine
- 1 - Model #1900 Elec. Addressograph
- 1 - Suite for Girls' Rest Room
- 1 - Lyon Coat Rack
- 1 - No. 2-60 Walnut T.W.T.W. Desk
- 4 - Walnut Straight Back chairs
- 1 - Model 92 A. B. Dick Mimeograph
- 1 - Electric Victor Adding Machine - Model 511-s-12

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

Nevada's agriculture was geared to wartime needs in 1945. Distribution and dissemination of information continued to favor most rapid methods of getting material to the farm home. News stories met these needs admirably well. State-wide stories reached a total of 192. They were focused on farmer-homemaker cooperation with the war effort. War Food Production and Preservation Programs, regular and wartime Extension Services, War Board Regulations, Agricultural Adjustment Agency Projects, Soil Conservation Services and Victory Garden Production Programs were included in the flow of vital information.

News stories on the county level averaged 44.5, a slight gain over 1944. County agent offices were understaffed, some had gone into army service, office help was inexperienced; all of which caused curtailment of news stories.

With the coming of peace in August, attention was diverted to the problem of converting our agricultural production to food and fiber for aid to war torn nations, maintaining the large army and conversion to a peace time economy.

Following is a list of the printed and mimeographed publications issued from November 1, 1944 to October 31, 1945:

Printed Bulletins

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
94	<u>Nevada Trees</u> by W. D. Billings, Associate Professor of Biology University of Nevada	102	5,000

Mimeographed Material

4-H Leadership Training Conference, by Thomas E. Buckman.

Home Demonstration Work Today and Tomorrow, by Madge J. Reese, Field Agent, Western States, Extension Service.

The Challenge of Leadership Today and Tomorrow, by Kenneth Ingwalson, Director of Field Coordination, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Re-fat Salvage, By Mrs. Andrew C. Rice, State Nutrition Council.

The Farm Draft Regulations, by Dr. D. L. Kieffer.

Here's Background About Farm Youth and the War, by the War Food Administration.

Salad Accompaniments, by Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist.

- Preservation Treatment of Farm Fence Post, by I. F. Laucks, Inc., Wood Technology Dept., Seattle 4, Washington.
- 4-H Group Work, by Thomas E. Buckman.
- Club Member Record Book, by Thomas E. Buckman.
- Idaho Crop Improvement Association, by the University of Idaho Extension Division, State House, Boise, Idaho.
- Early Precaution Essential to Successful Turkey Production, by L. E. Cline.
- Keeping the Home in Repair During Wartime, by the University of California.
- Method Demonstrations, by the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California.
- Lime Oak Finish An Old Mission Type Furniture, by the Agricultural Extension Service, Stockton, California.
- Home Visits, by the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California.
- Left Over Meat Recipes, by Olive C. McCracken, Emergency Extension Assistant.
- Overseas Food Gifts, by Eleanore Davis, Extension Nutritionist, Pullman, Washington.
- Rabbit Recipes, by the Extension Service, Pullman, Washington.
- Meat Alternates, by Olive C. McCracken, War Food Assistant.
- Clothing Programs-Shoulder Pads, by the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California.
- War Committee Conventions, by M. L. Wilson, Washington, D. C.
- Baking Secrets, by Olive C. McCracken, Emergency Food Assistant.
- Sugar Saving, by Olive C. McCracken, Emergency Food Assistant.
- Facts About DDT, by the Agricultural Research Administration, Washington, D. C.
- A Limited Nutrition Study, by Dr. Walter Wilkins, U. S. Public Health Service.
- Food at Home and Abroad, by the War Food Administration, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
- Turkey Book, by L. E. Cline, Extension Economist.
- Watch Us Grow-Turkey Bulletin, by L. E. Cline, Extension Economist.
- Suggestions for Future Organization of Nevada State Nutrition Council, by Mrs. Andrew C. Rice, Chairman.

Suggestion for Future of Nevada State Nutrition Council of Nevada Defense Council, by Mrs. Andrew C. Rice, Chairman.

Mats on Home Canning, by A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor.

Time Saving Cookery, by Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist.

Just Give Me a Chance, I'll Be Prime, by L. E. Cline, Extension Economist.

Farm Management Bulletin, by V. E. Scott, Extension Economist.

Sugar Saving Desserts, by Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist.

Sugarless Cookies, by Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist.

Sugar Saving Quick Breads, by Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist.

Home Furnishing Program, by the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California.

Putting in a Jiffy Zipper, by the Dept. of Home Economics, U. of N.

Methods Used in Distributing Publications

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

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

Agriculture

War time conditions, while abating in intensity due to the close of the war, imposed restrictions upon the goals desired. The agricultural extension program during the past year concentrated largely on 4-H club work, beef cattle and sheep production, dairy production and marketing, poultry production and marketing, alfalfa production and pasture development, increased potatoe production and other crops for war needs, soil management, general marketing and distribution of products, farm management, farm accounts, rural engineering, gardening and war food preservation. Emergency war activities such as: Farm Labor Program; War Board activities involving selective service, machinery, lumber and other rationed products; Victory Garden Program; War Food Production and Preservation Program; decreased in intensity and agents were able to make some plans for return to extension service projects proper. Conferences were held at various times during the year for extension service activities relating to these and other phases of the work.

Specialist assistance afforded much aid in food production and marketing phases of all kinds of ranch produce. General farm account work aided rural populations in making analysis of records kept and planning for the future. Much assistance was given to returning veterans seeking to locate on farms. State and federal agencies received specialist help in formulating post war agricultural plans.

Through the efforts of the extension forester, an effective program of farm forestry was instituted consisting of tree planting for windbreaks and fence posts or woodlots, rural fire protection and forest product utilization and preservation.

The extension editor was responsible for the greatest volume of information being issued in its nineteen years of news service. Extension news service, bulletins and information were distributed in printed matter form and by way of the radio to aid greatly in the production of food and fibre for war and peace.

It was possible to continue 4-H club work in a fairly normal way during this war year. A conference held in February resulted in better leadership and a 10% increase in 4-H completions. No state 4-H club camp could be held at Lake Tahoe, but some western county groups were able to carry out educational and recreational activities. 4-H livestock shows and sales were held in various counties of the state with the sixth annual state junior show being held in Reno, April 22-23, 1945.

Home Demonstration

The Director of the Agricultural Extension Service acted as supervisor of Home Economics until the appointment of Miss Margaret M. Griffin as Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work, January 9, 1945. A limited program was conducted with three home demonstration agents, and largely through the efforts of men county extension agents, county leaders, and Farm Bureau organizations until the above appointment was made. The new assistant state supervisor proceeded to reorganize and develop a broadened, cooperative and effective program for the balance of the year. By October 31, 1945, the personnel included, in addition to the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work, who served as an agent-at-large; five county or district agents assigned to nine counties; a full-time Extension Nutritionist; a part-time nutrition consulting specialist; and five full-time and one part-time Emergency Food Conservation Assistants. The Emergency Program Assistants were able to extend limited service, largely on food problems to homemakers in counties not heretofore served by women Extension Agents. Thus arose an awareness of the need for full-time agents in those areas together with demands for assistant agents to supplement full-time agents in well established areas of the service. Aid was needed with such problems as: furniture repair and renovation, upholstering, clothing conservation, child care, home management, family relationships and food. Training workshops and apprentice and in-service training of newly assigned personnel was necessary due to inexperienced agents, neighborhood and 4-H leaders. Numerous conferences were held for this work and to secure close co-relation of the accomplishments with educational standards desired.

Home demonstration work for the year was distributed on such projects as: nutrition, food production and conservation, home and farm management, family and community relationships, clothing conservation, home and yard improvements, and victory gardens. Projects started last year as a basis of both adult and 4-H work in meeting the emergency situations were continued, emphasized and expanded.

Devotion of farm family members to farm work because of increased shortage of farm labor caused more assistance to be given to rural families toward solution of problems relating to homemaking, community and national welfare interests, economic and cultural development, and health education. Labor shortage caused some rural areas to curtail the number of victory gardens while other areas not so hard pressed increased their gardens and production. Urban families, throughout the state increased garden and conservation activities.

Homemaker's clubs were encouraged to develop strong and broadened programs in cooperation with their agents. In those counties where public health nurses are not provided, the agents carried on the splendid health and nutrition work of the former "Keep Growing Campaign" for rural youth.

The State 4-H Home Economics Program culminated in an Achievement Day held at the University of Nevada Home Economics Department, October 6, 1945. State winners selected for a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress were determined from county winners present in clothing achievement, dress review, Kerr Canning, and girl's record projects. A style show and tea added further to the educational features of the state program held. Revision of 4-H Club project subject-matter was undertaken with the result that the 4-H Food Preservation booklet was completed under the direction of the Extension Nutritionist while the foods and clothing bulletins are under way.

Nevada is a large state and communities are small, varied and far apart. This makes for a high level of cooperative spirit. Extension education for rural and urban problems is greatly aided by cooperative relations with such organizations as: Department of Public Health, Child Welfare and Old Age Assistance Divisions, Tuberculosis Association, State Department of Education, Red Cross, Farm Security Administration, and other financial aid groups, Indian Service, U. S. Employment Service, and many other local and federal organizations.

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, and Assistant Director Margaret M. Griffin for home economics 4-H Club activities.
- PROJECT II-B Home Economic and Community Projects, Assistant Director Margaret M. Griffin
- 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 1946

War-time activities diverted attention away from extension projects and changed conditions resulted in many new projects being held in abeyance. Improved extension projects and addition of new ones will effect an enlarged service, requiring increased personnel and modified organization for 1946 on the state and county level. Many changes in county agents has resulted in new and inexperienced personnel. Much time in supervision and conference will be needed to adapt them to the problems ahead in reconversion to peace time production and extension educational needs of our state. Loss of office personnel due to post-war adjustments will complicate the staff considerably in the work performed. Retention of the Farm Labor Program, Victory Garden and Food Preservation Program, Selective Service, Production and Marketing Programs and others will continue to require activity in addition to the intensification of existing project work.

A brighter outlook for increased farm labor should result in an increased activity in farm tree planting for replacement of deteriorated fences, buildings and woodlots. With relatively recent state legislation for the formation and financing of fire protection districts, much increased extension education will need to be carried out along these lines.

Scarcity of materials and existing regulations will limit the efficiency and activities proposed for the opening of the State 4-H camp, continuance of the State Junior Livestock Show and Sale, holding of conferences and many other desired projects.

4-H club enrollments may be increased if restrictions are removed during 1946 on travel, meetings, shows, and sale of agricultural projects, and materials for home economics projects. With the revival of the state camp and county camps the enrollment may be expected to rise to new levels. With increased staff members contemplated on the state and field work, it should be reasonable to expect enlarged enrollments and higher percentage of completion on 4-H projects.

New demands are being realized for enlarged and more intensive specialist service, especially for livestock, range management, plant pathology, horticulture, and agronomy and soils. Rural and urban centers need the aid of such additional specialists and consultants, with direct field contacts and relationships to adequately serve the interests of our population. The extension news service would also be able to more efficiently cover the many current problems with expert advice and information.


Heavy wartime production, shortage of materials, equipment and labor have accentuated the need for more intensive soil fertilization and conservation programs. Many areas have need of immediate erosion control procedures and soil fertility practices so that farm units may remain and become well balanced and productive.

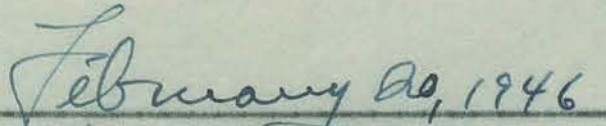
Additional funds are needed to bring about further expansion of the homemaking program to areas in the state not now served. Women agents are desirable for Clark and Lincoln Counties, and White Pine and Eureka Counties. When a suitable replacement is found for the Lyon County vacancy it is hoped that Mineral County can be added to the territory served by this home demonstration agent. Perhaps an agent-at-large arrangement would provide service in the remaining areas not provided for in this needed expansion. Further intensification and improvement of the home demonstration program will be brought about by: improved and increased leadership for adult and 4-H groups by better selection and training of leaders and the establishment of more workshop centers, training conferences and providing opportunities for professional advancement; dissemination of information and knowledge by better methods on the part of all homemakers to the end that a better informed rural citizenry will result on social, economic, national, state and community affairs; revision of 4-H subject-matter project books; improve the 4-H Home Economics club work by securing increased club enrollment and project completion; and development of a good health and nutritional program for rural youth and adults.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION FORESTER
STATE OF NEVADA

FOR THE PERIOD
JULY 1, 1945 - DECEMBER 31, 1945

HERBERT J. FREECE


Extension Forester


Date Approved

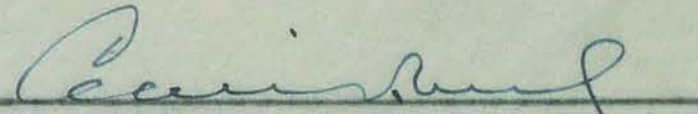

Director of Extension Service

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

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

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945

I. INTRODUCTION

Extension Farm Forestry became a specifically organized project in the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service program on July 26, 1941. As initiated it was a cooperative effort by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the United States Forest Service. From the programs inception up until July 1, 1945 the Extension Forester served also as Fire Control Assistant to the Carson District Ranger of the Toiyabe (formerly the Mono) National Forest. His time and salary was divided equally between the two functions.

During the 1945 Nevada legislative assembly new legislation was enacted and appropriations made for the position of an Assistant State Forester Firewarden which position was to be under the Surveyor General who would act as State Forester Firewarden in an ex-officio capacity. Qualifications were set sufficiently high enough to meet the standards set up for both positions. At this time a cooperative agreement was entered into between the Extension Service and the State of Nevada whereby the Assistant State Forester Firewarden served also as Extension Forester on a half-time basis, the agreement to become effective on July 1, 1945. On this date, therefor, Lyle F. Smith, former Extension Forester, transferred to full time Forest Service work and his position filled by Herbert J. Freece who has fulfilled the duties of this position from July 1st

to December 31st, 1945, the period covered by this report. Offices for both positions have been located at the Surveyor General's office in the State Capital Building at Carson City.

Such an arrangement as outlined above adapts itself extremely well to the Nevada situation. State-wide travel is necessary under both positions and, with proper correlation of work and plans, the Extension Forester--Assistant State Forester Firewarden can make his contacts and discharge the duties of both offices simultaneously.

II. PROGRAM OF WORK

Farm forestry and related activities have a definite place in the welfare of and well-rounded out agriculture programs on farms in Nevada. Most of the farm forestry projects, while not actually directly contributing to farm income, materially help in total, overall, long-time economy on farms. Major projects worked on during the period of this report and which will be continued during the following year are as follows:

1. Farm Tree Planting

Since the planting season had passed and no planting done during the period of this report, the main activity along this line was in the form of publicity. Most of Nevada is characteristically open and windy and windbreaks play an important part in the ranch economy because of winter protection for livestock and farmsteads and summer protection for soils and crops from the hot summer winds. With the end of the war and a consequent expected increase in the amount of farm labor the tree planting program should show more activity. At this writing a great many applications are coming in and it is planned to hold planting demonstra-

tions at strategic locations during the next planting season. Other than a few plantings for fence post stock no great interest in woodlots has been shown in Nevada.

2. Rural Fire Protection

A great deal of ground work has been done on rural fire protection organization during the past six months. These contacts have taken two distinct channels. First, those contacts and meetings preparatory to organizing and financing fire protection in rural farming communities for the purpose of protecting farm buildings and crops, and second, those meetings leading toward, and aiding in setting up organizations for private range lands under the Clarke-McNary Law. The latter has been in close cooperation with the Range and Forest Fire Fighters Service. Under the first category meetings have been held and ground work laid for fire protection in the following rural farming areas:

1. Smith Valley (now organized)
2. Lake Tahoe (in process of organizing)
3. Mason Valley
4. Paradise Valley
5. Levelock rural area
6. Pahrnagat Valley
7. Ursine Valley
8. Moapa Valley
9. Bunkerville-Mesquite
10. Glendale-Overton

Under the second category, that of fire protection on private range and watershed lands, the following areas have been worked on:

1. Elko County (now organized and functioning)
2. North Eureka & Lander Counties
3. Humboldt & Pershing Counties
4. Ely-Steptoe Area
5. Charleston Mountain

There is much yet to be done to help rural populations obtain adequate fire protection and this activity will be given high priority during the coming year.

3. Forest Products Utilization and Preservation

More interest has been shown by ranchers in this program than in any of the others. With the exception of Juniper (Rocky Mountain Red Cedar), Nevada's native tree species do not produce durable fence post stock. Any simple and inexpensive yet effective treating method that will enable the rancher to make a good durable post out of native trees is of extreme to and well taken by him. No demonstrations were given during the period of this report but a good deal of publicity was released and literature distributed on this subject to County Agents.

A follow-up was made on the farm forest products cooperative which was being contemplated on the Charleston Mountain District near Las Vegas. There was practically no interest being shown by local ranchers in forming a cooperative although they were anxious to obtain the wood products--mainly for shipping containers for truck crops. The Forest Service advertised a sale on Charleston Mountain this past summer but received no bids. Under a sustained-yield cutting policy approximately 400 M Bd. Ft. can be removed each year which is a good operation for a small mill. However, strict cutting regulations on the part of the Forest Service tend to discourage small mill operators. It does not seem probably that the Forest Service can be prevailed upon to ease up on these restrictions. There are no sawmill cooperatives now pending or contemplated in other parts of the state.

Load of work on State Forester duties did not allow any time for the Extension Forester to be present at the 4-H Club Camp at Lake Tahoe the past summer. However it is planned that he will attend this coming summer to cover some of the elementary phases of forestry, tree and plant identification, farm safety, fire prevention, and general resource conservation.

III. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Farm Tree Planting

Because of the fact that no tree planting was done during the last six months of 1945 there is nothing to report on this activity. Some publicity was released leading up to the 1946 planting season. Numbers of trees planted in the spring of 1945 by species and counties are listed in Table 1. In spite of a farm labor shortage the number of trees planted reached 11,275 which was the average for pre-war years. Most of these were planted for windbreak purposes and were again made available through cooperation with the Utah School of Forestry nursery at Logan, Utah.

B. Rural Fire Protection Organization

A general discussion of the work done on this activity can be found under II--Program of Work. Much of this has been done as a part of the State Forester Firewarden job and publicity released on it has been out of that office. However in all cases County Extension Agents have been consulted and have arranged and attended the meetings.

C. Forest Products Utilization and Preservation

Nothing has been accomplished in organization of farmer

sawmill cooperatives except to determine where they are needed and practical and to follow up on work done by former Extension Foresters to determine the status of the projects.

The fence post treating project was given a good deal of publicity. All County Agents were contacted and complete instruction distributed concerning latest methods. All counties with the exception of Humboldt and White Pine showed considerable interest and it was adopted as a 1946 projects by the Eureka County Farm Bureau.

D. Juvenile Programs

There was no active participation in the 4-H Club program except in cooperation with the Forest Service on Christmas Tree sales. This office started work on drafting an outline for a short forestry course for agriculture classes in High Schools. This will eventually be a general resource conservation and orientation course.

Nothing was done on the Boy Scout tree planting program. This office cooperated with the Forest Service in obtaining Xmas trees for sale by the Boy Scouts. The scouts did not actually participate in the cutting of these trees. Such participation should be insisted upon in the future because some very good forest management principles are exemplified by these selective cutting thinnings.

IV. OUTLOOK

With farm labor prospects becoming increasinly brighter it is to be expected that farm forestry cooperation will increase

rapidly. This should be especially true in the field of farm tree planting which of necessity requires considerable labor in establishment and care. Also many ranchers during the war were forced to cut their farm maintenance program to a minimum because of lack of labor. Reactivity in the replacement of deteriorated fences and buildings should increase interest in fence post treating and farm forest products cooperatives. With relatively recent state legislation setting forth the procedure for and legalizing the formation of fire protection districts and methods for financing there should be some increased activity along this line. This will, however, require a lot of educational and contact work.

IV. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Extension Forester

Period July 1st to December 31st, 1945

Number extension agents visited	13
Number of leaders interviewed	2
Number of result demonstrations visited	2
Total visits to Counties	50*
Farm Bureau Meetings attended	4
Number other meetings attended	2
Number individual letters written	94
Number circular letters prepared	2
Number of bulletins mailed	20
Number of miles traveled	10,159*
Number of news articles prepared	7
Number of days in office	74*
Number of days in field	82*
Number of days sick leave	0
Number of days annual leave	3
Number Sundays and Holidays	31

*Total both jobs. These items hard to break down as between State Forester-Firewarden and Extension work.

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:	1945:	TOTAL
Churchill	:	529:	900:	770:	1350:	1425:	225:	:	125:	650:	650:	:	:	6624
Clark	: 250:	:	:	100:	960:	625:	750:	1470:	700:	:	200:	:	1750:	6805
Douglas	:	550:	750:	575:	425:	2650:	1765:	1450:	975:	150:	:	585:	525:	10400
Elko	: 100:	350:	545:	1640:	551:	3725:	3356:	2975:	1480:	1055:	:	600:	550:	16927
Esmeralda	:	:	:	200:	200:	200:	200:	:	:	:	:	925:	700:	2425
Eureka	:	33:	200:	200:	150:	700:	143:	445:	200:	1795:	:	4500:	25:	8391
Humboldt	: 100:	150:	580:	380:	180:	14225:	985:	1035:	1150:	875:	475:	400:	:	20535
Lander	: 45:	10:	500:	:	25:	100:	100:	:	:	100:	:	200:	:	1080
Lincoln	:	200:	:	100:	625:	:	590:	850:	400:	150:	50:	:	500:	3465
Lyon	: 830:	795:	1240:	1160:	2198:	1733:	796:	1672:	681:	500:	325:	700:	2075:	14705
Mineral	: 100:	850:	110:	100:	100:	:	125:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1385
Nye	:	12:	105:	:	:	200:	:	75:	:	:	:	300:	:	692
Ormsby	:	:	:	505:	135:	350:	375:	500:	910:	225:	1250:	:	150:	4400
Pershing	: 200:	883:	1175:	1485:	825:	1050:	1600:	1550:	1125:	625:	250:	125:	:	10893
Washoe	: 520:	2372:	925:	7280:	2130:	3893:	2261:	1525:	1600:	1525:	125:	985:	4900:	30041
White Pine	: 915:	100:	1042:	1390:	140:	1615:	650:	295:	625:	425:	250:	400:	100:	7947
Total	:3060:	6834:	8072:	15885:	9994:	32491:	13921:	13842:	9971:	8075:	3575:	9720:	11275:	146715

January 1, 1946
Herbert J. Freece

Table 2

Distribution of Forest Trees from Clarke-McNary Nursery

Logan, Utah

Through Cooperation with Utah Extension Service

by

Counties and Species

1 9 4 5

COUNTY	Cooperators of Number	Pine Ponderosa	Spruce Blue	Ash Green	Elm Siberian	Locust Black	Olive Russian	Walnut Black	Red Cedar Eastern	Red Cedar Rocky Mtn.	Willow Golden	Locust Honey	TOTALS
Clark	2						1600					150	1,750
Douglas	2				200		325						525
Elko	2		25		150	125	150	100					550
Esmeralda	2				400		200					100	700
Eureka	1				25								25
Lincoln	1				500								500
Lyon	1	25	250	50	250	1050	150		25	50	125	100	2,075
Ormsby	1					25	125						150
Washoe	1	800	550	325	850	225	850		375	300	525	100	4,900
White Pine	1				100								100
Totals	31	825	825	375	2475	1425	3400	100	400	350	650	450	11,275

Table 1

THE PART TREE WINDBREAKS PLAY IN
THE PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

ouncer: Just what is a windbreak, and what is it for?

wer: That would depend upon the purpose for which it was planted. To be general and cover everything a tree windbreak may be defined as "any body of trees which gives protection from wind to buildings, crops, soil, or livestock." It may vary in form from a single row of trees along a fence to a wide belt of six or more rows. Of course, the more rows the better -- two staggered rows should be the minimum. These would take up about 10 feet of space.

ouncer: What benefits may ranchers and farmers expect from windbreaks?

wer: Three main benefits. They afford shelter for livestock from cold winds in the winter and from the hot sun in the summer. They protect the soil by preventing soil blowing and by reducing soil moisture evaporation caused by hot summer winds. Thirdly, they protect growing crops and farm buildings from wind, both in summer and winter. There are thousands of miles of windbreaks around orange groves in California and I imagine the damage suffered from wind just a few days ago in groves in Southern California would have been much greater if it hadn't been for these windbreaks. I would like to confine my discussion today, however, to the protection which they afford livestock and to the benefits and increased profits which Nevada ranchers might expect through the planting of windbreaks.

ouncer: Would you explain these benefits for us?

wer: Gladly. It is a generally accepted fact that livestock are more easily kept in good flesh when protected from severe winter weather. Too much food material is used up in just maintaining the body heat where livestock is exposed. Likewise, death among some animals, such as sheep, particularly during lambing and shearing, is considerably decreased where shelter is provided. To go back though to that subject of profits. I would like to quote an actual experiment which was conducted to show that winter feedlot protection actually pays off in dollars and cents.

Up in Montana, where the winters can be tough, the Montana State Agricultural College made some intensive studies in the maintenance of beef cows. In this study 2 trials were conducted comparing natural brush shelter with that provided by a shed enclosed completely except for a gate on the south leading to the corral. The first winter of the test was a mild one, and weight tests showed that the cows in the brush lot gained 35 pounds per head more than those in the lot

provided with a shed. The second winter was very severe and both lots lost some weight but the ones protected in the brush lost 11 pounds less per head than the others. In each trial both lots received identical rations. These results would indicate that where natural brush or trees afford the protection livestock may be fed and maintained more cheaply than even under conditions where shed protection is given. In addition, windbreaks are less expensive to build and maintain than sheds are.

In the first case, which was the milder winter probably more similar to our average winters here, let us assume a feedlot containing 50 head of cattle which are worth - say for example, 10¢ per pound. The brush or tree protected cattle would show a margin of profit of \$175 over a similar number fed in the ordinary shed and probably a much greater profit than this when compared with a bunch fed in an open lot. That is what I mean when I say that windbreaks can mean dollars and cents to our state livestock producers. And I haven't time to go into the matter of savings that can be affected in the winter heating of farm homes, due to lowered wind velocities caused by windbreaks.

Q: Sounds like a good business proposition to me. Where can ranchers get trees for windbreaks and information on how to properly plant and care for them for best results?

A: From either their local County Extension Agent or the Extension Forester at Carson City. Either can supply application blanks for ordering the trees, give advice on the proper species to select for particular soil and moisture conditions and elevation, and furnish pamphlets on the planting and care of windbreaks.

Trees are obtained from a Government nursery in Utah for from 2 to 3 cents apiece, which is the actual cost of producing them. There are 11 different species to select from -- 4 types of evergreens, and 7 different species of hardwoods. These trees will be small and will require protection and care for several years to insure favorable results. Trees will be shipped by prepaid express or parcel post in late March, or early April, so I advise all interested ranchers to contact their County Agent as soon as possible and get their orders on the way.

Carson City, Nevada
November 21, 1945

Realizing that there may be a demand for instructions in the latest methods of treating fence posts, I have prepared the following set of rules and the attached price lists and names of distributors. Should any problems arise which are not adequately covered in the instructions, please feel free to write to Extension Forester, Box 314, Carson City, Nevada.

The chemical should be obtained in concentrated form to lower transportation charges. The correct mixing formula will be shown on the container and will be either 1 to 10 or 1 to 12. It would be a safe procedure to mix one gallon of concentrate to 10 gallons of stove oil or diesel oil. An open-top 55 gallon gasoline or oil drum makes the handiest tank for treating. This should be filled with enough solution so that it will stand 30 to 36 inches deep after the posts are put in. Two gallons of concentrate plus 20 gallons of oil should give a sufficient depth to treat several batches of posts before adding more mixture. Posts should be set on end in this mixture and be allowed to soak between 12 and 24 hours - twelve is usually sufficient for most seasoned posts, but 24 will do no harm. At the end of the period, remove the posts and stack to dry and refill the tank with posts. When the mixture goes down to a point where it is not at least 30 inches deep after the posts are put in more mixture should be added.

The amount each post will absorb will vary, of course, according to the type of wood, the size of the post, and the length of soaking. Ten to twelve ounces per post is a good average to figure on. At this rate one gallon of concentrate plus the 10 gallons of oil will treat approximately 125 posts. A good rounded out figure to use when ordering concentrate would be 1 gallon per 110 posts since there will be a small amount of waste. Unused preservative will not deteriorate rapidly and if sealed may be used for further treatments. The preservative may be obtained in a ready-to-use form, but the cost is relatively higher and transportation charges from coast points would be prohibitive for most Nevada areas. All costs including transportation when added together should not exceed 5¢ per treated post.

Some posts, particularly willow, aspen and cottonwood, if cut for a considerable period of time, should be freshly cut on the end to be treated so they will take up the preservative more readily.

As seen from the attached price lists the chemicals can be obtained at a cheaper price per gallon when ordered in 5 or 55 gallon lots. It is therefore suggested that orders be **po**sted for the same general locality. This could perhaps best be done through your county agent.

I will be glad to conduct demonstrations in the proper use of these chemicals. Any group of ranchers desiring a demonstration should channel the request through their local county agent.

By HERBERT J. FREECE
EXTENSION FORESTER

DISTRIBUTORS AND PRICE LISTS FOR PENTACHLOROPHENOL FENCE
POST TREATING CHEMICALS

Trade Name - Lauxtol A

Order From - Mr. Lester Phelps
Builders Exchange
1630 Webster Street
Oakland 12, California

Concentrate

Obtainable in 50-gal, drums only at \$2.19 per gallon, f.o.b. Oakland.

Trade Name - Timbertox #18

Order From - Mr. Earl E. Bowe
Wood Treating Chemical Service
1160 Fremont St.
Santa Clara, California

Price per gallon f.o.b.:

	<u>Concentrate</u>	<u>Ready-to-use</u>
5 gals	\$2.05	\$.95
50 or 55 gals	\$1.90	\$.85

Trade Name - Perma-wood 1-A

Order From - Mr. Stanley D. Wilkins
Admiralty Mfg. Co.
741-750 Twenty-third Ave.
Oakland 6, California

Price per gallon f.o.b.

	<u>Concentrate</u>	<u>Ready-to-use</u>
1 gallon	\$4.50	\$1.35
5 gallon lots	\$3.35	\$1.15
55 gallon lots	\$3.32	\$.92

Trade Name - Permatox A

Order From - Mr. Guy R. Ramsey
A. D. Chapman & Co.
Terminal Sales Bldg.
Portland 5, Oregon

Price per gallon f.o.b. Portland

Concentrate only

5 gallon lots	\$4.40
55 gallon lots	\$3.70


By HERBERT J. FREECE
EXTENSION FORESTER

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION FORESTER
FEDERAL BUILDING
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

 Farm Forestry News Letter 

October 11, 1945

To: All County Agricultural Agents
From: Herbert J. Freece, Extension Forester
Subject: Fence post preservation and farm tree planting demonstrations.

Dear Agent:

This office has received from some of the larger chemical manufacturers offers of fence post preservative materials for demonstration purposes. Some of these preservatives are new, inexpensive, and very simple and clean to apply as compared to the older creosote methods of treatment. There are undoubtedly areas in the State where Juniper is not readily available and where farmers would be interested in treatment methods for aspen, cottonwood, or pine. This office would be glad to conduct demonstrations where desired this coming winter and spring provided they are scheduled sufficiently in advance and correlated so that a workable, economical travel schedule can be arranged for that purpose.

It is quite possible that a dual-purpose demonstration may be arranged in many localities and a fence post demonstration arranged to coincide with a tree planting demonstration where establishment of windbreaks is planned for this coming spring. If so, late April or thereabouts would be the best time to schedule such meetings.

The purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether you think either or both types of demonstrations would be applicable and of general interest in your district. When your answers have been received it will be possible for me to determine the amounts of preservative materials to obtain and also to later contact each of you in an effort to work up a schedule that will not involve too much excess travel.

Will you, therefore, at your earliest convenience, please notify me of the number of each type of demonstrations you think adequate to give good coverage to your district?

Very truly yours,



Herbert J. Freece
Extension Forester

Box 314
Carson City, Nevada

TREES IN NEVADA
SUBJECT
OF NEW BULLETIN

A BOOKLET ON NEVADA TREES, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND EVER ISSUED, HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

DESIGNED TO INCREASE ACQUAINTANCE WITH AND APPRECIATION OF THE STATE'S TREES BY THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA, THE BULLETIN WAS WRITTEN BY DR. W. D. BILLINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

BOTH A CHECK LIST AND GUIDE TO TREES GROWING IN NEVADA, THE BULLETIN GIVES INFORMATION ABOUT 177 SPECIES AND VARIETIES, 75 OF THEM NATIVE AND 102 INTRODUCED.

ALTHOUGH THE LIST OF NATIVE TREES IS VERY CLOSE TO BEING COMPLETE, THAT OF THE INTRODUCED SPECIES WILL PROBABLY BE INCREASED AS ADDITIONAL TREES ARE TRIED OUT IN THE STATE.

MANY OF THE TREES ARE GROWING ON THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA CAMPUS, WHERE THEY MAY BE SEEN BY INTERESTED VISITORS TO THE INSTITUTION.

INCLUDED IN THE BULLETIN ARE A DISCUSSION OF TREES IN NEVADA, A KEY TO IDENTIFICATION DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, A DESCRIPTIVE LIST WITH DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OF THE 177 SPECIES OR VARIETIES, AND A GLOSSARY.

THE BULLETIN IS ILLUSTRATED BY 33 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TREES GROWING IN THE STATE, TOGETHER WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONES AND DRAWINGS OF LEAVES.

(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.

IN A FOREWORD, THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, POINTS OUT THE VITAL ROLE OF TREES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ESTHETIC LIFE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

RUNNING TO MORE THAN 100 PAGES, THE BOOKLET IS AVAILABLE TO CITIZENS OF THE STATE WITHOUT CHARGE UPON APPLICATION TO EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

FARM TREE PLANTING
PREPARATIONS
OUTLINED FOR FALL

PREPARATIONS BY NEVADA FARMERS FOR THE PLANTING OF SMALL FOREST TREES FOR WINDBREAK, WOODLOT, AND SHELTERBELT PURPOSES NEXT SPRING CAN WELL BE MADE THIS FALL, IN THE OPINION OF HERBERT FREECE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION FORESTER.

WINDBREAKS ARE USED IN PROTECTING FEEDLOTS AND FARMSTEADS FROM WIND AND DRIFTING SNOW AND FOR THEIR RETARDING ACTION ON EROSION.

FIRST IMPORTANT STEP, THE EXTENSION FORESTER SAID THIS WEEK, IS THE ELECTION OF THE PROPER SITE FOR THE WINDBREAK.

SEVERAL MATTERS, HE POINTED OUT, NEED CONSIDERATION, INCLUDING WIND DIRECTION, PROPER DISTANCES FROM FEEDLOTS AND BUILDINGS TO OBTAIN MOST FAVORABLE RESULTS, SOIL DRAINAGE, AND SO FORTH.

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS, AS WELL AS THE EXTENSION FORESTER, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE IN CARSON CITY, ARE READY TO HELP FARMERS CHOOSE THE PROPER SITE.

FREECE ALSO CALLED ATTENTION TO THE AVAILABILITY AT COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES OF A PAMPHLET, "PLANTING AND CARE OF WINDBREAKS IN NEVADA," WHICH LISTS VARIOUS FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CHOOSING A SITE.

"WHEN THE SITE HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON," HE SAID, "THE SOIL SHOULD BE PREPARED BY LEVELING, DEEP FALL PLOWING, AND HARROWING. IN SECTIONS WHERE THERE IS A SHALLOW HARDPAN, A SUB-SOILER SHOULD BE USED TO BREAK IT.

"SOILS SUITABLE FOR CROPS ARE BEST, ALTHOUGH MANY TREES WILL DO FAIRLY WELL EVEN ON ROCKY SOILS AND STEEP SLOPES.

(MORE)

"TO INSURE BEST RESULTS, NO AREAS SHOULD BE PLANTED TO TREES UNTIL PLOWED AND CROPPED FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT ON LANDS RECENTLY BROKEN OUT OF SAGEBRUSH.

"ON HILLSIDES, CONTOUR PLANTING IS ADVISABLE TO PREVENT EROSION."

FREECE SAID THAT MATTERS CONCERNING PROPER SPECIES, AND THEIR SPACING AND ARRANGEMENT IN THE WINDBREAK, CAN BEST BE TAKEN UP AT THE TIME OF ORDERING AND PLANTING.

APPLICATION BLANKS FOR THE TREES, WHICH ARE OBTAINABLE AT LOW COST THROUGH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WILL SOON BE AVAILABLE AT COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES.

HOME FIRE HAZARDS
LISTED
BY U. N. FORESTER

DURING FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, OCTOBER 7 TO 13, IS A GOOD TIME FOR NEVADA RURAL PEOPLE TO CHECK UP ON AND ELIMINATE FIRE HAZARDS, ACCORDING TO HERBERT FREECE, EXTENSION FORESTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

WITH THE SUMMER DANGER FROM FOREST AND RANGE FIRES GRADUALLY DECREASING, FREECE SAID, ANOTHER AND EQUALLY MENACING HAZARD IS COMING INTO PLAY WITH THE STARTING OF HOME-HEATING SYSTEMS.

PROPER PRECAUTIONS AND INSPECTIONS OF ALL POTENTIAL CAUSES OF FIRES IN BUILDINGS CAN ELIMINATE MOST HAZARDS.

IN URGING RURAL HOME OWNERS TO PARTICIPATE IN FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, FREECE LISTED STEPS WHICH CAN BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE CAUSES OF FIRE:

THOROUGHLY CLEAN AND REPAIR CHIMNEYS, STOVES, AND FURNACES.

CHECK ALL ELECTRIC WIRING, REPLACE WORN CORDS, AND CLEAN DUST AND DIRT FROM FUSE BOXES.

COVER ROOFS OF HOMES AND BUILDINGS WITH A FIRE-RESISTANT MATERIAL WHICH WILL RESIST SPARKS.

NEVER SMOKE IN BARNs OR IN PLACES WHERE INFLAMMABLES ARE STORED.

NEVER DISCARD A LIGHTED MATCH OR CIGARETTE.

PROVIDE SAFE STORAGE FOR GASOLINE AND KEROSENE AWAY FROM OTHER BUILDINGS.

KEEP MATCHES AWAY FROM SMALL CHILDREN.

(MORE)

IF YOU SMOKE, KEEP ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ASH TRAYS AROUND THE HOUSE, AND DON'T SMOKE IN BED.

HAVE AT LEAST ONE FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN EACH BUILDING NEAR THE ENTRANCE.

KEEP SMALL ACCUMULATIONS OF RAGS, PAPER, TRASH, AND LITTER DISPOSED OF CURRENTLY--PREFERABLY IN AN INCINERATOR.

FREECE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THROUGHOUT THE NATION LAST YEAR 650,000 FIRES TOOK THE LIFE OF ABOUT 10,000 PERSONS.

"CONSIDERING THIS APPALLING TOLL IN LIFE AND PROPERTY," HE SAID, "NO NEVADA HOME AND RANCH OWNER CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD THE SAFETY OF HIS HOME AND FAMILY BY NEGLECTING TO TAKE A FEW SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS."

NEVADA FARM TREES
SAID TO NEED
WINTER PREPARATION

PREPARATION OF TREES ON NEVADA FARMS FOR THE WINTER WERE OUTLINED THIS WEEK BY HERBERT J. FREECE, EXTENSION FORESTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

TREES, WHETHER ORNAMENTAL, SHADE, OR THOSE PLANTED FOR WINDBREAKS, SHOULD GO THROUGH A DROUGHT PERIOD IN THE FALL, IN ORDER TO CHECK RAPID GROWTH AND TO ALLOW THE WOOD TO HARDEN, OR "HARDEN", HE EXPLAINED.

FOLLOWING THIS DROUGHT PERIOD, FREECE SAID, THE TREES SHOULD BE GIVEN A GOOD, LATE-FALL IRRIGATION TO PROVIDE MOISTURE IN THE SOIL FROM WHICH THE TREES AND SHRUBS CAN DRAW DURING THE WINTER.

WINTER KILLING IS OFTEN CAUSED BY LACK OF MOISTURE, RATHER THAN COLD TEMPERATURE SINCE DRY, COLD WINTER AIR WILL DRAW MOISTURE OUT OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH MUST BE REPLACED BY WATER IN THE SOIL.

ANOTHER DESIRABLE FALL PRACTICE, FREECE POINTED OUT, IS PRUNING.

THE DORMANT PERIOD, HE SAID, FROM NOVEMBER TO EARLY SPRING, IS A GOOD TIME FOR PRUNING AND CLEANING OUT BRANCHES WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TREES.

DEAD, DYING AND DISEASED BRANCHES ARE REMOVED AND, WHERE THE CANOPY IS DENSE, LIVE BRANCHES MAY BE REMOVED TO PERMIT BETTER CIRCULATION OF AIR AND SUNLIGHT THROUGH THE TREES.

"PRUNING MAY BE DONE EITHER WITH A PRUNING SAW OR WITH NIPPERS", THE FORESTER EXPLAINED. THE CUT SHOULD ALWAYS BE CLOSE TO THE TRUNK OR LIMB SO THAT NO STUBBLE IS LEFT.

"DAMAGE FROM SPLITTING WHEN HEAVY LIMBS ARE CUT MAY BE AVOIDED BY THE REMOVAL OF MOST OF THE BRANCH AND THEN CUTTING OFF THE STUB. THE FINAL CUT IN PRUNING SHOULD BE SMOOTH AND OVAL-SHAPED TO ALLOW A MORE NATURAL FLOW OF SAP. IF THE CUT IS LARGE, IT SHOULD BE COATED WITH A PRESERVATIVE MATERIAL TO RETARD DECAY UNTIL THE WOUND IS HEALED.

VIGOR OF YOUNG TRANSPLANTS, THE FORESTER NOTED, MAY BE INCREASED BY CUTTING BACK THE LATERAL BRANCHES MODERATELY. THE CENTRAL STEM SHOULD NEVER BE TOUCHED IN CASES WHERE A TALL, WELL-SHAPED TREE IS DESIRED.

SIMPLE TREATMENTS
PROLONG LIFE
OF FENCE POSTS

WITH THE LIFTING OF WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS ON CHEMICALS IT IS NOW POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN SEVERAL NEWLY-DEVELOPED PRESERVATIVES FOR FENCE POSTS, ACCORDING TO HERBERT J. FREECE, EXTENSION FORESTER FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

THE NEWEST AND MOST PROMISING OF THESE CONTAINS PENTACHLOROPHENOLS WHICH CAN BE USED FOR TREATING POSTS INEXPENSIVELY AND WITH LITTLE EQUIPMENT. THE ARMY AND NAVY USED THIS TREATMENT ON MANY OF THEIR WOOD PRODUCTS GOING OVERSEAS.

THESE PRESERVATIVES ARE OBTAINED IN CONCENTRATED FORM UNDER VARIOUS TRADE NAMES AND ARE MIXED WITH ANY LIGHT PENETRATING OIL, SUCH AS DIESEL OR STOVE OIL, IN A TANK OR DRUM IN WHICH THE POSTS ARE TO BE TREATED. COLD-SOAKING IN THIS SOLUTION FOR A PERIOD OF FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.

TESTS HAVE SHOWN THAT, WITH SUCH TREATMENT, THE LIFE OF THE POST IS PROLONGED BY AT LEAST THREE TIMES THAT OF UNTREATED POSTS. VERY FAVORABLE RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED WITH BOTH ASPEN AND COTTONWOOD, POSTS WHICH ARE ORDINARILY VERY SHORT-LIVED.

COSTS OF TREATMENT PER POST VARY ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF WOOD AND LENGTH OF SOAKING, BUT WILL AVERAGE APPROXIMATELY 5¢ PER POST.

BY POOLING ORDERS FARMERS MAY GET REDUCED PRICES FOR BULK LOTS SHIPPED FROM COAST POINTS. SEASONED POSTS REACT MORE FAVORABLY TO TREATMENT AND SHOULD BE USED IN PREFERENCE TO GREEN POSTS, FREECE

(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.

POINTED OUT. JUNIPER POSTS ORDINARILY DO NOT REQUIRE TREATMENT BUT WHERE THERE IS A PREDOMINANCE OF SAPWOOD IN THE POST TREATMENT IS ADVISED.

ANY GROUP OF FARMERS OR RANCHERS WISHING ASSISTANCE OR A DEMONSTRATION IN THE LATEST METHODS MAY APPLY TO THEIR COUNTY AGENT AND DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED WHERE DESIRED THIS COMING WINTER AND SPRING, FREECE ANNOUNCED.

SMALL FOREST TREES
AGAIN AVAILABLE
FOR NEVADA FARMERS

SMALL FOREST TREES FOR FARM AND RANCH PLANTING IN NEVADA
WILL BE AVAILABLE AGAIN NEXT SPRING.

RAISED IN UTAH UNDER THE FEDERAL CLARKE-MCNARY ACT, THE
TREES ARE FOR WINDBREAK, SHELTERBELT, AND WOODLOT PURPOSES ONLY, AND
MUST BE PLANTED ON FARMS, HERBERT FREECE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTEN-
SION FORESTER, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

VARIETIES AVAILABLE WILL BE THE SAME AS THOSE OFFERED LAST
YEAR, AS WILL THE PRICES, WHICH ARE DESIGNED ONLY TO COVER COST.

NEARLY 150,000 OF THE SMALL FOREST TREES HAVE BEEN PLANTED
IN NEVADA SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROGRAM ABOUT A DOZEN YEARS
AGO.

THE TREES ARE MADE AVAILABLE IN NEVADA THROUGH THE AGRICUL-
TURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AND ORDERS ARE
PLACED WITH AGRICULTURAL AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

AMONG THE SOFT WOODS THE NEVADA FARMERS MAY GET NEXT SPRING
ARE EASTERN RED CEDAR, ESPECIALLY VALUABLE FOR WIND BREAKS; PONDEROSA
PINE, A HARDY, DROUGHT-RESISTANT TREE; BLUE SPRUCE, A GOOD WINDBREAK
FOR ALKALI-FREE SITES UP TO 6,000 FEET; AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN RED CEDAR,
A SLOW-GROWING TREE GOOD AT OR ABOVE 5,000 FEET IN ELEVATION.

SEVEN HARDWOODS ARE ON THE LIST FOR 1946.

INCLUDED ARE GREEN ASH, A SLOW-GROWING TREE VALUABLE FOR
BOTH WOODLOTS AND WINDBREAKS; BLACK LOCUST, NOTED FOR ITS DESIRA-
BILITY AS A FENCEPOST TREE; HONEY LOCUST, SOMEWHAT LIKE THE BLACK
LOCUST BUT WITH A SLOWER GROWTH RATE; BLACK WALNUT, VALUABLE TIMBER
(MORE

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
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TREE FOR ALKALI-FREE SITES; GOLDEN WILLOW, A GOOD WINDBREAK TREE FOR MARSHY OR SWAMP LANDS; SIBERIAN ELM, A RAPIDLY GROWING BUT NOT LONG-LIVED TREE FOR WINDBREAK; AND RUSSIAN OLIVE, WHICH PRODUCES A DENSE WINDBREAK HEDGE AND IS DROUGHT-RESISTANT.

FREECE SAID THIS WEEK THAT NEVADA FARMERS MIGHT WELL BE THINKING OVER THEIR TREE NEEDS SO THAT THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO ORDER DURING THE WINTER.

BOTH HE AND COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS, HE SAID, ARE READY TO CONFER WITH FARMERS WHO WANT TO PLANT THE TREES NEXT SPRING.

METHOD IS OUTLINED
OF KEEPING
XMAS TREES GREEN

CHRISTMAS TREES IN NEVADA HOMES CAN BE MADE TO STAY GREEN LONGER, AND, THEREFORE, BE MORE FIRE PROOF, THROUGH A SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT, HERBERT J. FREECE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION FORESTER, SAID THIS WEEK.

IF THE BASE OF THE TREE IS FRESHLY CUT AND THE BASE IS THEN PLACED IN A CONTAINER OF FRESH WATER, THE FORESTER SAID, THE TREE WILL REMAIN GREEN FOR AS LONG AS THREE WEEKS IN A WARM ROOM.

WATER IN THE CONTAINER IS TAKEN UP BY THE TREE. TRANSPIRATION THROUGH THE LEAVES CONTINUES AND THE NEEDLES REMAIN GREEN.

SINCE A TREE WILL USE SOMETIMES AS MUCH AS A QUART OF WATER A DAY, THE CONTAINER NEEDS TO BE REFILLED FREQUENTLY.

THE BASE CUT OF THE TREE SHOULD BE AT A SLIGHT ANGLE SO THAT IT WILL NOT SIT SOLIDLY IN THE BOTTOM OF THE CONTAINER AND WILL AFFORD A LARGER SURFACE EXPOSED TO THE WATER.

WHILE THIS METHOD IS A GOOD PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, FREECE POINTED OUT THAT IT DOES NOT MAKE A TREE COMPLETELY FIRE PROOF.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN, THEREFORE, HE STATED, TO KEEP LIGHTED CANDLES, MATCHES, AND OTHER OPEN FLAMES FROM THE TREES.

MAKESHIFT LIGHTS, POOR WIRING, FAULTY SOCKETS, AND DECORATIVE COTTONS AND PAPER ARE AMONG OTHER COMMON CHRISTMAS HAZARDS. METALLIC TINSEL MAY CAUSE SHORT CIRCUITS ON SOCKETS WHERE THE BRASS PART COMES FLUSH WITH THE OUTSIDE.

FREECE SAID THAT COTTON MAY BE FIRE PROOFED BY TREATING IT WITH A SOLUTION OF FIRE RESISTANT CHEMICALS.

--30--

FORESTS OF NEVADA
DESCRIBED
IN NEW BULLETIN

WHILE NATURAL FORESTS COVER ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN 7 PERCENT OF NEVADA, THE TOTAL IS AN AREA LARGER THAN MASSACHUSETTS, DR. W. D. BILLINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT POINTS OUT IN "NEVADA TREES", LATEST PUBLICATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NEVADA'S FOREST AREA IN 1942, HE SAYS IN THE BULLETIN, WAS 5,305,242 ACRES.

THE FORESTED LANDS IN NEVADA, GENERALLY REGARDED AS A STATE WITH COMPARATIVELY FEW TREES, BILLINGS STATES, ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE SLOPES OF THE MANY MOUNTAIN RANGES, WHERE INCREASED PRECIPITATION PROVIDES MOISTURE FOR TREE GROWTH.

"MAJOR PART OF THE ACREAGE," THE BIOLOGIST SAYS, "CONSISTS OF A WOODLAND TYPE MADE UP PRIMARILY OF SINGLELEAF PINYON AND UTAH JUNIPER. THIS TYPE OF FOREST COVERS MANY OF THE LOWER RANGES AND, IN SOME CASES, FOOTHILLS OF THE HIGHER RANGES.

"SEVERAL OF THE HIGHER RANGES SHOW DISTINCT ZONATION OF FOREST-TYPES WITH INCREASING ELEVATION. EACH HIGH RANGE SEEMS TO HAVE ITS OWN PARTICULAR ZONATIONAL SERIES, DIFFERING SLIGHTLY FROM THE OTHERS."

"IN THE SIERRA NEVADA, IN WESTERN NEVADA, THE LOWEST ZONE IS MARKED BY THE YELLOW PINE FOREST (JEFFREY PINE, PONDEROSA PINE, WHITE FIR, INCENSE CEDAR, SUGAR PINE) FROM ABOUT 6,000 TO 7,500 FEET IN ELEVATION. ABOVE THIS IS THE RED-FIR TYPE (RED FIR, WESTERN WHITE (MORE)

PINE, LODGEPOLE PINE) EXTENDING TO ABOUT 8,800 FEET."

"BETWEEN THIS LATTER ELEVATION AND TIMBER LINE AT 10500 FEET IS A SEMIOPEN, PATCHY, SUBALPINE FOREST (WHITEBARK PINE, LODGEPOLE PINE, MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK). THIS ZONATIONAL SEQUENCE MIGHT BE CALLED SIERRAN.

"ON THE OTHER HAND", BILLINGS SAYS, "THE EASTERN NEVADA RANGES FROM THE JARBIDGE MOUNTAINS OF ELKO COUNTY TO THE CHARLESTON MOUNTAINS OF CLARK COUNTY SHOW VARIOUS MODIFICATIONS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TYPE OF ZONATION.

"THE COMPLETE SERIES, WITH INCREASING ALTITUDE, THE BIOLOGIST STATES, IS: MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY TYPE (CURLLEAF MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY, GAMBEL OAK), PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND (SINGLELEAF PINYON, UTAH JUNIPER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER), YELLOW PINE FOREST (PONDEROSA PINE), DOUGLAS FIR ZONE (DOUGLAS FIR, WHITE FIR), SPRUCE FIR SUBALPINE FOREST (ALPINE FIR, ENGELMANN SPRUCE AND, OFTEN, LIMBER PINE OR BRISTLEcone PINE).

"IN MOST CASES, ONE OR MORE ZONES ARE MISSING OR ZONES MAY BE TELESCOPED TOGETHER, PRODUCING A MIXTURE OF SPECIES. IN SOME CASES A ZONE NOT IN THE ABOVE LIST IS SUBSTITUTED, AS, FOR EXAMPLE, EXTENSIVE ASPEN GROVES FOR DOUGLAS-FIR IN THE JARBIDGE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN ELKO COUNTY. MOUNTAIN STREAMS ARE BORDERED BY ASPEN, CHOKECHERRY, ALDER, WATER BIRCH, WILLOWS, AND COTTONWOODS. GALERIA FORESTS OF COTTON WOODS AND WILLOWS FOLLOW THE LARGER STREAMS FAR OUT INTO THE DESERTS.

"ALMOST ALL OF THE FORESTS SUPPLY FUEL-WOOD, THE PINYON-JUNIPER AND COTTONWOOD-WILLOW TYPES BEING THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF SUCH WOOD OVER MOST OF THE STATE. THE OTHER CONIFEROUS FOREST TYPES

(MORE)

PROVIDED MUCH LUMBER FOR THE MINES AND THE RANCHES IN FORMER DAYS.

"ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER IS GONE, WITH PROPER HANDLING THESE LANDS SHOULD EVENTUALLY PRODUCE A STEADY CROP OF MERCHANTABLE SAW TIMBER."

COPIES OF THE BULLETIN ON NEVADA TREES ARE AVAILABLE TO NEVADA RESIDENTS WITHOUT CHARGE THROUGH THE OFFICES OF EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OR FROM THE EXTENSION SERVICE STATE OFFICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA IN RENO.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA
1945

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

Leader: Margaret M. Griffin, Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work--January 9, 1945 to October 31, 1945. Previous to Miss Griffin's appointment, Miss M. Gertrude Hayes was designated to assist the Director of Agricultural Extension in carrying on the project.

I. SUPERVISORY SITUATION

A. Staff

From November 1, 1944 until January the Home Economics Extension program was administered by the Extension Director with the assistance of M. Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County Agent.

On January 9, 1945, Miss Margaret M. Griffin assumed the position of Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work to fill the vacancy existing since August 1943. At that time, the staff of the Home Economics division, exclusive of the Emergency Food Conservation Program, consisted of three home demonstration agents assigned to four counties. By October 31, 1945, in addition to the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work, personnel included five county or district agents assigned to nine counties; a full-time Extension Nutritionist; and the one-eighth-time services of a nutrition consultant. The Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work served as an agent-at-large to those counties not having a regular home demonstration agent.

In January, 1945, Mrs. Helen Fremewan, Elko County Agent for many years, resigned due to serious illness. This position was filled in June 1945 by Miss Delphina Golcoechea, who had been employed as teacher of Home Economics in the Elko County High School for three years, and previous to that in the Wells High School in Elko County for two years. Miss Golcoechea came into the Extension Program with the highest recommendations and her work to date has been outstandingly successful. She had worked as an assistant to Mrs. Fremewan during the previous summer and thus received the benefit of Mrs. Fremewan's experienced guidance and assistance.

Miss Alma Schelt, District Agent for Lyon and Douglas Counties resigned in July, 1945. At this time, Mrs. Olive McCracken, who had been employed as an Emergency Food Conservation Assistant in Ormsby and Storey Counties, was appointed to the position of district agent on the regular Extension Program for the counties of Ormsby, Storey and Douglas. Previously Douglas and Lyon Counties were combined into one district serviced by one woman

agent and one agricultural agent. However, it was the feeling of the Extension Director and Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work that a different grouping of counties into districts was advisable due to size of counties, existing agricultural activities, and in order to extend the program to other counties that had previously not been provided with the service. It was decided to combine Lyon County with Mineral County at a later date when an agent could be secured for this position.

Mrs. Rose Spezia, Emergency Assistant assigned to Humboldt and Pershing Counties was in July 1945 appointed as a district agent on the regular program for Humboldt, Pershing, and Northern Lander Counties.

Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, who had been Supervisor of the Emergency Food Conservation Program was assigned to the regular program as Extension Nutritionist in September, 1945.

Assigned to the Emergency Program, for varying periods of time, during 1945 were five full-time and one part-time assistants.

B. Major Supervisory Problems and Results

Expansion of Home Economics Program to areas of State not having services of home demonstration agents.

Further expansion of the home demonstration program is essential. It is necessary that a woman agent be assigned in each of the seventeen counties in the State. This is particularly true because of the extensive areas of counties, together with the isolated nature of rural homes. Agents-at-large cannot do the work satisfactorily. 4-H Club Work in addition to the adult program would be greatly benefited by the addition of women agents to all county staffs.

The Emergency Food Conservation Program carried on in 1944 and 1945 made it possible to give a limited service to homemakers in many counties not heretofore served by women Extension Agents. Through this program an appreciation and an awareness of the problems facing homemakers was created and a demand for women agents in all counties was evidenced. The homemakers who had received assistance with their food problems were requesting help with their other home problems. This was especially true in regard to furniture repair and renovation, upholstering, clothing conservation, child care, home management, family relationships. Two of the emergency assistants were assigned to the regular program in July, 1945, serving six counties and immediately organized broadened programs to meet these needs.

The addition to the staff of a full-time nutritionist not only allowed for increased publication of needed subject matter materials in foods and nutrition, but also provided additional personal service to previously neglected areas. The nutritionist served in the capacity of an agent-at-large in the field of foods and nutrition and was of great assistance to the agents with their foods and nutrition problems.

Additional subject matter specialists would be great benefit to the program. At present agents serve as part-time specialists, but this is not a satisfactory arrangement because of the press of their other duties.

C. Personnel Problems

1. Training:

a. Agents

It is becoming increasingly difficult to find trained and experienced personnel for home demonstration work. Therefore, it has been necessary to provide both apprentice and in-service training for newly assigned personnel. The lack of agents necessitates, even more than usual, the use of neighborhood as well as 4-H leaders. These leaders must be trained to the extent that there is the closest co-relation of work done by them throughout the State and this work must conform to educational standards.

During the past year training of agents was given added impetus. In February 1945 a state-wide conference of all agents and 50 4-H leaders was held on the University Campus. Mr. Kenneth Ingvalson, Field Agent, was in attendance, also Miss Fern Shipley, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader for Utah, and Mr. F. Al Erickson, former State 4-H leader for Minnesota. This conference was very helpful to all agents and leaders and if possible this type of training program should be held on a state-wide basis each year.

Training workshops were provided for agents. On March 12-15, 1945, a conference of home demonstration agents and emergency assistants was held by the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work at the State office at which time the home demonstration program was evaluated and program planning was considered. Special emphasis was given to subject-matter and extension methods.

In April, a conference was conducted on the J. I. F. method by Mr. E. F. Warner and was attended by all women agents.

In June, a workshop was conducted by Miss Miriam Birdseye, Nutrition Specialist, for a two-day period. During this time a dinner meeting was held in honor of Miss Birdseye, attended by leaders in the fields of nutrition, home economics and education.

In June an apprentice training program for one week was held for the newly appointed Elko Agent and one of the emergency assistants. The training program was conducted by Mrs. Carlson, the Extension Nutritionist, and the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work. An additional three days were given to training new personnel in food preservation later on in the same month.

Mrs. Lydia Lynde, Specialist for Parent Education, led a two-day conference of women agents on parent education in September. She gave us much assistance in regard to counseling with families and demonstrated her problem-solving technique.

In addition, training conferences were held with the women agents when they were on the Campus for such activities as the Junior Livestock Show in April, the State Achievement Program, held October 6, and during the 4-H Club Camps.

It is planned to conduct a training workshop every two weeks. It is particularly necessary for such training to be provided in freezing as a method of food preservation, upholstery, and Extension methods.

In-service training has also been provided by means of conferences and visits by the Assistant Director of Home Demonstration Work to the individual agents in their counties; the preparation of, selection and dissemination of subject matter materials, visual and other teaching aids to the agents for their use. Increased specialist assistance is necessary but this can be partly taken care of by utilizing agents as part-time specialists.

Exchange visits by agents between counties was done in the line of training. Three county and district agents acted as judges at the Elko County Fair and during this time became acquainted with the problems and methods of work used by the agents in that county.

Cooperative work programs that were arranged between leaders, agents and public agencies such as the Red Cross, F. B. Association, Health Clinics and the various war programs gave training to the leaders and agents.

Agents were influenced to make a continuous evaluation of trends in order to adjust their programs to meet important, changing conditions. Participation of the agents in program planning with the Assistant Director was provided, also in the evaluation of results achieved.

Provision of training programs, both under-graduate and graduate, for Home Demonstration Agents on the University of Nevada Campus is indicated as being one of our definite training needs. Opportunities for professional advancement of agents must become more available.

b. Leadership Training

Leadership training was emphasized throughout the year on a county and community level. In Churchill County, leadership training functions very well through a county leader council. Leadership training conferences were conducted by the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work in Douglas and Lyon Counties and one such conference was held of the leaders from both counties. However, there is a need for increased leadership training. Further training was given to neighborhood leaders through bulletins, exhibits, result demonstrations, radio programs and news stories.

c. Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work

The Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work shortly after her appointment was given material assistance by Miss Madge Reese, especially during her visit to Nevada in January 1945. In addition, the Assistant Director attended a conference conducted by the California Home Demonstration Division for all California agents held in Berkeley during the week of February 13, 1945. She attended the regional conference of state nutrition chairmen held in Salt Lake June 8-11, 1945, and the 4-H, Young Adult Conference held in Salt Lake November 12-14, 1945.

2. Improvement of Working Conditions to Retain Agents:

a. Work Centers for Agents

In order to attract and retain agents it is necessary to make their working conditions attractive and comfortable. Offices of the Extension Service are usually in dark basement rooms of Federal Buildings. It is important that not only the offices of the women agents be made more attractive and efficient in arrangement, but it is deemed advisable by the Assistant Director that the agents be provided with a work center. Such a location should be centrally located, attractive in appearance, and should provide facilities such as a stove, ironing board, sewing machine, and home equipment. It should provide, in addition, a place to which women could come for assistance with some of their homemaking problems. The latter might include a certain step in furniture upholstery, clothing construction, or handicraft. The efforts of the agent would be not only minimized, but more people could be reached in a more efficient manner. At present too much time of the agent is

spent in her home testing recipes, preparing demonstration materials, etc. This system is inefficient and leads to criticism from the general public. Efforts have been continually made to provide these centers but lack of available locations at present have made it impossible except in two counties where centers have been established for meetings of homemakers and 4-H Clubs.

In line with this plan is desirable that equipment and supplies be accumulated for each agent. During the past year, dishes, dehydrators, cooking equipment, food preservation equipment, demonstration materials and equipment, and illustrative materials were purchased periodically.

3. Preparation, Revision and Publication of Subject Matter Material

Timely subject matter material has been needed, also the revision of existing 4-H Club material. The lack of specialists handicaps this work. The Extension Nutritionist in cooperation with the agents revised the 4-H Club Food preservation booklet, and the foods and clothing booklets are in the process of being revised.

4. Meeting Post-War Problems

Close cooperation has been maintained with all agencies in the evaluation of and provision of ways in which to meet the post-war problems. An evaluation of local, State, County needs has been continually made by the agents in order that they could best fit their program to existing conditions.

II. PROGRAM

During the War, major emphasis was placed on all phases of the program contributing to the war effort, such as food production and conservation, nutrition, home and farm management, family and community relationships, clothing conservation, home and yard improvement, victory gardens. Projects started last year as a basis of both adult and 4-H work in meeting the emergency situations were continued, emphasized and expanded.

The labor situation in 1945 was worse than it was in 1944. Demands on all members of farm families to do farm work necessitated increased assistance being given to them in solving their problems relative to the use of their time; care and repair of machinery; family relationships; "buymanship" and consumer education.

In some counties fewer victory gardens were carried on during the past year than previously due to the shortage of farm labor; whereas, in one county 95% of rural families had gardens; 30 to 34% of urban families. In another county 93% of rural families and 70% of urban families had gardens.

In the counties that had been served by the Emergency Food Conservation Program Assistants, there was a demand for work other than foods and this was provided when regular agents were assigned to these areas.

Throughout the entire year every effort was made to give the homemakers a broadened program contributing to their needs and interests as homemakers and members of the family groups and community. Economic problems and public policies; social relationships, adjustments and cultural values; health and medical care; housing; farm and home financial planning; consumer education; parent education and family life were programs in which increased assistance was given to rural people in helping them to solve their problems of community welfare, and their responsibilities as citizens in regard to both national and international situations.

Homemakers' Clubs were encouraged to develop their own programs for the year in cooperation with the agents. Almost all of the clubs were devoting from ten to twenty minutes of their meetings to the consideration of economic problems, current topics of national and international significance; cultural pursuits. A definite indication of the recognition, on the part of the homemakers, of the needs and demands of people living together was continually evidenced during the year, as well as their increased appreciation of the cultural values, of current economic trends and forces.

A. Fields of Major Emphasis

Rural Organization and Leadership Development

Agents have worked very cooperatively with local and county agencies and groups in order to bring the advantages of their programs to the rural people. Leadership among youth and adults has been developed through their club work, but special improvement in this field has been apparent during the War years. The homemakers have been assisted in making their decisions as to what agencies best meet their needs and problems.

Health

Nutrition and the production and proper utilization of adequate home food supplies has received major emphasis during the past year. In addition, due to the increasing awareness among rural people of their need for improved medical and hospitalization facilities and insurance, efforts have been made by all of the agents to assist them to organize for group action in securing these services, as well as to evaluate the programs that have been offered.

Continued cooperation with the State Department of Public Health has been maintained as in the past. In those counties where public health nurses are not provided, the agents carry on the splendid work of the former "Keep Growing Campaign". In Elko County, the agent works in close cooperation with the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the program continues to function in the rural schools. In other counties similar cooperation exists.

A meeting was held in April with the public health nurses, the State Supervisor of the Maternal and Infant Care Program, the Washoe County Home Demonstration Agent and the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work in attendance. At this time it was decided that in those counties wherein health nurses were provided, the home demonstration agent would work under her advice and that in those counties having no nurse, the Extension agent would promote the work in connection with other interested agencies. It was further decided that all charts and records used with meet the requirements of the Public Health Department, particularly because of the fact that when the time comes that a public health nurse is located in every locality in Nevada, such records should be standard and similar in form. Close coordination of the program was the function of the State heads of the two services.

In Washoe County, mothers attending the child care program conducted by the Department of Maternal and Infant Care, also took part in the programs conducted by the County Home Demonstration Agent in good growth and development, food selection and preparation, preservation, and home management.

The Washoe County Home Demonstration Agent is a member of the Executive Committee of the Nevada Tuberculosis Association. Assistance is given to carry out the educational program on prevention of tuberculosis by reporting on the activities of the organization at Homemakers meetings and at rural schools. The Tuberculosis Association helps to pay for a nurse to work with the maternal and child health nurses. A special effort was made to assist people in obtaining medical care by referring them to the maternal and child welfare nurses, the Washoe County health center, and dental clinic and the county doctor. Assistance is always given by the agent in reporting tubercular cases in the county in an effort to have them treated, and to show the need for a tuberculosis sanitarium in the State. Nevada is the only state in the Union that does not have a tuberculosis hospital.

Nutrition

The Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Nevada State Nutrition Council, which during the year was reorganized as the Nevada Health and Food Coordinating Committee, and has given her assistance to the promotion of all programs sponsored by this group. Food patterns of school children in line with the study made by Dr. Wilkins, through the Nutrition Council, were made by members of the Extension staff, namely the Extension Nutritionist and the Nutrition Consultant. These findings were brought to the attention of civic groups, parents, teachers, etc.

During the year, agents and homemakers' clubs have assisted in the organization and operation of school lunch projects. In several communities, homemakers' clubs have sponsored school lunch programs. Whenever or wherever the assistance of the Extension Service has been requested or needed it has been given in the promotion of this work.

Food production and food preservation continued throughout the year to receive major emphasis, with particular attention being placed on home gardens and freezing. The Extension Nutritionist gave assistance to the agents in this respect and also conducted demonstrations and workshops in those areas where no agent was assigned.

Home Gardens

Cooperation between the Agricultural agents and the Home Demonstration Agents was maintained to a high degree of efficiency in developing this program. While there was a slight decrease in the interest in, and the number of home gardens in some localities, some rural gardens provided enough foods for their own use and preservation needs and in addition those of many urban residents in nearby communities.

In one county 95% of rural families and 30 to 34% of urban families had gardens; in another county, 93% of rural families and 70% of urban families.

Home Improvement

Many demands were filled by agents in giving assistance to homemakers relative to the conservation and remodelling of their homes and furnishings. Workshops in upholstery were conducted in every county having agents. Work simplification methods and safety education were fields of great interest. The resultant efficiency of methods used by homemakers in these activities was very encouraging.

Remodelling of kitchens insofar as materials were available formed a part of the work of almost all agents. Improved arrangement of kitchen shelves, closets, drawers, and equipment constituted one of the major accomplishments in the home improvement field, second only to re-upholstered furniture.

Home Management

There was a widespread need of assistance among homemakers with the proper utilization of their time, finances, and labor. Added emphasis was placed on work simplification methods because of the fact that many of the women were working in the fields and in the places formerly held by men. The repair and care of tools, equipment, furnishings, clothing were all problems to which the agents turned their attention.

Clothing

How to extend the use of clothing, its renovation and remodelling were parts of all programs in the counties. The clever and resourceful use of substitute materials such as feed sacks formed one of the interesting demonstrations throughout the year.

Family and Social Relationships

The many adjustments of family life brought new requests for assistance to the agents. A new interest was evidenced in this field, especially in parent education. Programs of all homemakers' clubs gave special place to this work.

4-H Club Work

The Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work supervised 4-H Home Economics projects, supervised leadership training of leaders for these same clubs, and assisted the State 4-H Club Leader in all joint undertakings that involved problems in the home economics field such as Club camps and 4-H Contests.

The revision of 4-H Club project subject-matter was one of the major activities in need of attention. The revised 4-H Food Preservation booklet was completed under the direction of the Extension Nutritionist, and the foods and clothing bulletins are in the process of revision.

4-H leadership training activities were personally conducted by the Assistant Director in three counties and supervised in others.

County Achievement Programs were held in August and September. In Lyon County where there was no county agent due to a vacancy, the Assistant Director conducted this program.

An innovation in the 4-H Program this year was the State Achievement Day Program that was conducted on October 6 at the University of Nevada. County winners in the Clothing Achievement, Dress Revue, Kerr Canning and Girls' Record projects competed for State honors. In cooperation with Miss Mildred Swift, Head of the School of Home Economics, the program was held in the Home Economics Department.

Entries were judged in the morning by judges selected from Reno and Sparks. In the afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock a style show and tea were held. Girls displayed outfits entered in the Style Revue and Clothing Achievement Contests. 4-H girls and University students contributed numbers to the program and a beautifully appointed tea was served by the University Home Economics Club. In attendance were many parents, faculty members, 4-H leaders and members of Homemakers' Clubs.

Many of the members of the University Home Economics Club were former 4-H girls and so were an inspiration to the younger members. Many of the county achievement day programs were so outstanding that it was deemed very desirable to have a program that would give further inspiration as well as recognition to the girls when they came to the University Campus as entrants for State honors.

Winners of the trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, which was held in Chicago, December 2nd to 7th were as follows:

Rose Marie Schank of Churchill County in Clothing Achievement Contest,

Patricia Melendy of Washoe County in the Canning Contest

Mary Vulgamore of Washoe County in the Girls' Record Contest

Miss M. Gertrude Hayes, Home Demonstration Agent of Washoe County accompanied the girls to Chicago.

County-wide 4-H Club meetings were attended by the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work in five counties at which she addressed the groups.

In July and August 1945 two regional 4-H Club Camps were held at the 4-H Camp at Lake Tahoe which were attended by the Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work. She supervised the planning of one of the camps and participated in its supervision.

III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Close cooperative relations were maintained with all organizations and agencies that had to do with the problems of rural and urban people. Included among these are the State and County Food and Health Coordinating Committee, State Department of Education, Red Cross, Department of Public Health, Child Welfare and Old Age Assistance Divisions, Farm Security Administration, Tuberculosis Association, A. A. A., Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Conservation Association, U. S. Employment Service, O. P. A., County Commissioners, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Land Bank, Indian Service, schools, churches, and fraternal organizations, Maternal and Infant Care Program, and others.

Planning and guiding efforts in the solution of local problems constitutes the major contribution of such cooperative relationships, as well as the avoidance of duplication and promotion of services. The limited size of communities in Nevada has always made for a high degree of cooperation, and the fact that staffs of programs are limited in number has been a factor in this. For instance, the A. A. A. county supervisor is in most cases the County Agent.

Throughout the history of home demonstration work in Nevada, the closest working relationships have been maintained with the Department of Public

Health, as has been mentioned before in this report under the division concerning the health program. Undoubtedly it is in the field of health and nutrition that the greatest amount of cooperation is existent with all the many women's clubs, social service clubs and others.

When the State Nutrition Council was reorganized during the past year, under the name Nevada Health and Foods Coordinating Committee, it was decided that the chairmanship would rotate among representatives of the three agencies: State Department of Public Instruction, State Department of Public Health, and the Extension Service, the Vice-chairmanship to be held by one of the agencies, and that of Past-Chairman being the assignment of the other group.

In Elko County, the various women's clubs have always worked closely with the agent. In this county excellent results have been achieved in the cooperative working programs between the Extension agent and the Red Cross in nutrition and welfare work. Also in this county, the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction and the agent work together almost as a unit in the Keep Growing program and in regard to health and school lunch programs in the schools.

The Homemakers' Clubs are continually becoming more active in community affairs. Many new activities originated during the War, and their assistance to the Red Cross was particularly noteworthy. Agents brought sewing and knitting out to the rural women and in this way women who could not get into the sewing centers were enabled to make their contribution of assistance.

Similarly, throughout the State, the Extension Service continues to work with all interested groups and organizations in bringing assistance needed to make for a more correctly informed rural citizenry in regard, to their social, economic, national, state and community affairs.

IV. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS CONTEMPLATED FOR 1946.

1. Further expansion of the homemaking program to areas in State not now provided with this service.

It is hoped that a woman agent will be provided for Eureka and White Pine Counties, and one for Clark and Lincoln. As soon as a satisfactory applicant can be found the vacancy in Lyon County will be filled. This agent, after organizing the work in Lyon County, will also be assigned to Mineral County. Until such time as sufficient funds are provided so as to have a woman agent in each county, which is the necessary and most advisable objective, the services of an agent-at-large could be of value, and this arrangement is being contemplated.

2. Improved and increased leadership for adult and 4-H group.

Leadership training on an improved scale is essential. Agents need assistance in the selection of better leaders. It is hoped that more workshops, training conferences, and more opportunities for professional advancement may be provided during the coming year.

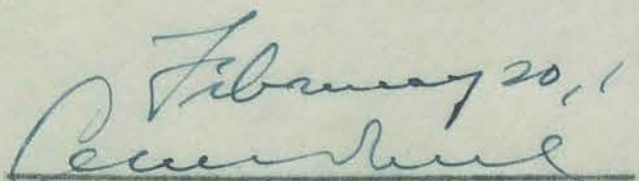
3. An effective sound program in homemaking education that will adequately meet the needs of homemakers and 4-H girls.
4. A more correctly informed rural citizenry in regard to their social, economic, national, state and community affairs.
5. The increased efficiency of homemaking methods in use by all homemakers within the State.
6. Further development of the neighborhood leadership technique.
7. Improvements in 4-H Home Economics Club work as follows:
 - Increased club enrollment
 - Increased project completion
 - More and better trained leaders
 - Increased participation on the local, county, and state levels in 4-H contest. Further development of the truly educational values of "contests".
8. The development and accomplishment of a sound and effective health program that will result in improved nutritional and all other health promotional activities on the part of both young people and adults.
9. Revision of subject-matter materials previously published by Nevada Extension Service, especially 4-H Home Economics Project subject matter.
10. A more adequate program of pre-service and in-service training for home demonstration agents.
11. To develop improved working relationships between staff members and cooperating groups and agencies.
12. To develop and expand programs with all cooperating groups that are concerned with solving post-war problems.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION FORESTER
STATE OF NEVADA

FOR THE PERIOD
JULY 1, 1945 - DECEMBER 31, 1945

HERBERT J. FREECE


Extension Forester


Date Approved

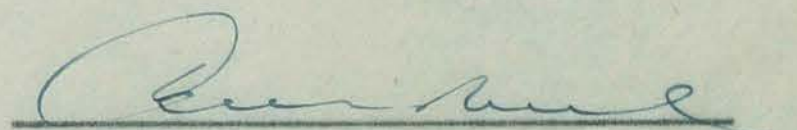

Director of Extension Service

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

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

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945

I. INTRODUCTION

Extension Farm Forestry became a specifically organized project in the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service program on July 26, 1941. As initiated it was a cooperative effort by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the United States Forest Service. From the programs inception up until July 1, 1945 the Extension Forester served also as Fire Control Assistant to the Carson District Ranger of the Toiyabe (formerly the Mono) National Forest. His time and salary was divided equally between the two functions.

During the 1945 Nevada legislative assembly new legislation was enacted and appropriations made for the position of an Assistant State Forester Firewarden which position was to be under the Surveyor General who would act as State Forester Firewarden in an *ex-officio* capacity. Qualifications were set sufficiently high enough to meet the standards set up for both positions. At this time a cooperative agreement was entered into between the Extension Service and the State of Nevada whereby the Assistant State Forester Firewarden served also as Extension Forester on a half-time basis, the agreement to become effective on July 1, 1945. On this date, therefor, Lyle F. Smith, former Extension Forester, transferred to full time Forest Service work and his position filled by Herbert J. Freece who has fulfilled the duties of this position from July 1st

to December 31st, 1945, the period covered by this report. Offices for both positions have been located at the Surveyor General's office in the State Capital Building at Carson City.

Such an arrangement as outlined above adapts itself extremely well to the Nevada situation. State-wide travel is necessary under both positions and, with proper correlation of work and plans, the Extension Forester--Assistant State Forester Firewarden can make his contacts and discharge the duties of both offices simultaneously.

II. PROGRAM OF WORK

Farm forestry and related activities have a definite place in the welfare of and well-rounded out agriculture programs on farms in Nevada. Most of the farm forestry projects, while not actually directly contributing to farm income, materially help in total, overall, long-time economy on farms. Major projects worked on during the period of this report and which will be continued during the following year are as follows:

1. Farm Tree Planting

Since the planting season had passed and no planting done during the period of this report, the main activity along this line was in the form of publicity. Most of Nevada is characteristically open and windy and windbreaks play an important part in the ranch economy because of winter protection for livestock and farmsteads and summer protection for soils and crops from the hot summer winds. With the end of the war and a consequent expected increase in the amount of farm labor the tree planting program should show more activity. At this writing a great many applications are coming in and it is planned to hold planting demonstra-

tions at strategic locations during the next planting season. Other than a few plantings for fence post stock no great interest in woodlots has been shown in Nevada.

2. Rural Fire Protection

A great deal of ground work has been done on rural fire protection organization during the past six months. These contacts have taken two distinct channels. First, those contacts and meetings preparatory to organizing and financing fire protection in rural farming communities for the purpose of protecting farm buildings and crops, and second, those meetings leading toward, and aiding in setting up organizations for private range lands under the Clarke-McNary Law. The latter has been in close cooperation with the Range and Forest Fire Fighters Service. Under the first category meetings have been held and ground work laid for fire protection in the following rural farming areas:

1. Smith Valley (now organized)
2. Lake Tahoe (in process of organizing)
3. Mason Valley
4. Paradise Valley
5. Levelock rural area
6. Pahrangat Valley
7. Ursine Valley
8. Moapa Valley
9. Bunkerville-Mesquite
10. Glendale-Overton

Under the second category, that of fire protection on private range and watershed lands, the following areas have been worked on:

1. Elko County (now organized and functioning)
2. North Eureka & Lander Counties
3. Humboldt & Pershing Counties
4. Ely-Steptoe Area
5. Charleston Mountain

There is much yet to be done to help rural populations obtain adequate fire protection and this activity will be given high priority during the coming year.

3. Forest Products Utilization and Preservation

More interest has been shown by ranchers in this program than in any of the others. With the exception of Juniper (Rocky Mountain Red Cedar), Nevada's native tree species do not produce durable fence post stock. Any simple and inexpensive yet effective treating method that will enable the rancher to make a good durable post out of native trees is of extreme to and well taken by him. No demonstrations were given during the period of this report but a good deal of publicity was released and literature distributed on this subject to County Agents.

A follow-up was made on the farm forest products cooperative which was being contemplated on the Charleston Mountain District near Las Vegas. There was practically no interest being shown by local ranchers in forming a cooperative although they were anxious to obtain the wood products--mainly for shipping containers for truck crops. The Forest Service advertised a sale on Charleston Mountain this past summer but received no bids. Under a sustained-yield cutting policy approximately 400 M Bd. Ft. can be removed each year which is a good operation for a small mill. However, strict cutting regulations on the part of the Forest Service tend to discourage small mill operators. It does not seem probably that the Forest Service can be prevailed upon to ease up on these restrictions. There are no sawmill cooperatives now pending or contemplated in other parts of the state.

Load of work on State Forester duties did not allow any time for the Extension Forester to be present at the 4-H Club Camp at Lake Tahoe the past summer. However it is planned that he will attend this coming summer to cover some of the elementary phases of forestry, tree and plant identification, farm safety, fire prevention, and general resource conservation.

III. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Farm Tree Planting

Because of the fact that no tree planting was done during the last six months of 1945 there is nothing to report on this activity. Some publicity was released leading up to the 1946 planting season. Numbers of trees planted in the spring of 1945 by species and counties are listed in Table 1. In spite of a farm labor shortage the number of trees planted reached 11,275 which was the average for pre-war years. Most of these were planted for windbreak purposes and were again made available through cooperation with the Utah School of Forestry nursery at Logan, Utah.

B. Rural Fire Protection Organization

A general discussion of the work done on this activity can be found under II--Program of Work. Much of this has been done as a part of the State Forester Firewarden job and publicity released on it has been out of that office. However in all cases County Extension Agents have been consulted and have arranged and attended the meetings.

C. Forest Products Utilization and Preservation

Nothing has been accomplished in organization of farmer

sawmill cooperatives except to determine where they are needed and practical and to follow up on work done by former Extension Foresters to determine the status of the projects.

The fence post treating project was given a good deal of publicity. All County Agents were contacted and complete instruction distributed concerning latest methods. All counties with the exception of Humboldt and White Pine showed considerable interest and it was adopted as a 1946 projects by the Eureka County Farm Bureau.

D. Juvenile Programs

There was no active participation in the 4-H Club program except in cooperation with the Forest Service on Christmas Tree sales. This office started work on drafting an outline for a short forestry course for agriculture classes in High Schools. This will eventually be a general resource conservation and orientation course.

Nothing was done on the Boy Scout tree planting program. This office cooperated with the Forest Service in obtaining Xmas trees for sale by the Boy Scouts. The scouts did not actually participate in the cutting of these trees. Such participation should be insisted upon in the future because some very good forest management principles are exemplified by these selective cutting thinnings.

IV. OUTLOOK

With farm labor prospects becoming increasinly brighter it is to be expected that farm forestry cooperation will increase

rapidly. This should be especially true in the field of farm tree planting which of necessity requires considerable labor in establishment and care. Also many ranchers during the war were forced to cut their farm maintenance program to a minimum because of lack of labor. Reactivity in the replacement of deteriorated fences and buildings should increase interest in fence post treating and farm forest products cooperatives. With relatively recent state legislation setting forth the procedure for and legalizing the formation of fire protection districts and methods for financing there should be some increased activity along this line. This will, however, require a lot of educational and contact work.

IV. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Extension Forester

Period July 1st to December 31st, 1945

Number extension agents visited	13
Number of leaders interviewed	2
Number of result demonstrations visited	2
Total visits to Counties	50*
Farm Bureau Meetings attended	4
Number other meetings attended	2
Number individual letters written	94
Number circular letters prepared	2
Number of bulletins mailed	20
Number of miles traveled	10,159*
Number of news articles prepared	7
Number of days in office	74*
Number of days in field	82*
Number of days sick leave	0
Number of days annual leave	3
Number Sundays and Holidays	31

*Total both jobs. These items hard to break down as between State Forester-Firewarden and Extension work.

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:	1945:	TOTAL
Churchill	:	529:	900:	770:	1350:	1425:	225:	:	125:	650:	650:	:	:	6624
Clark	: 250:	:	:	100:	960:	625:	750:	1470:	700:	:	200:	:	1750:	6805
Douglas	:	550:	750:	575:	425:	2650:	1765:	1450:	975:	150:	:	585:	525:	10400
Elko	: 100:	350:	545:	1640:	551:	3725:	3356:	2975:	1480:	1055:	:	600:	550:	16927
Esmeralda	:	:	:	200:	200:	200:	200:	:	:	:	:	925:	700:	2425
Eureka	:	33:	200:	200:	150:	700:	143:	445:	200:	1795:	:	4500:	25:	8391
Humboldt	: 100:	150:	580:	380:	180:	14225:	985:	1035:	1150:	875:	475:	400:	:	20535
Lander	: 45:	10:	500:	:	25:	100:	100:	:	:	100:	:	200:	:	1080
Lincoln	:	200:	:	100:	625:	:	590:	850:	400:	150:	50:	:	500:	3465
Lyon	: 830:	795:	1240:	1160:	2198:	1733:	796:	1672:	681:	500:	325:	700:	2075:	14705
Mineral	: 100:	850:	110:	100:	100:	:	125:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1385
Nye	:	12:	105:	:	:	200:	:	75:	:	:	:	300:	:	692
Ormsby	:	:	:	505:	135:	350:	375:	500:	910:	225:	1250:	:	150:	4400
Pershing	: 200:	883:	1175:	1485:	825:	1050:	1600:	1550:	1125:	625:	250:	125:	:	10893
Washoe	: 520:	2372:	925:	7280:	2130:	3893:	2261:	1525:	1600:	1525:	125:	985:	4900:	30041
White Pine	: 915:	100:	1042:	1390:	140:	1615:	650:	295:	625:	425:	250:	400:	100:	7947
Total	:3060:	6834:	8072:	15885:	9994:	32491:	13921:	13842:	9971:	8075:	3575:	9720:	11275:	146715

January 1, 1946
Herbert J. Freece

Table 2

STATE OF NEVADA

Distribution of Forest Trees from Clarke-McNary Nursery

Logan, Utah

Through Cooperation with Utah Extension Service

by

Counties and Species

1 9 4 5

COUNTY	Cooperators of Number	Pine Ponderosa	Spruce Blue	Ash Green	Elm Siberian	Locust Black	Olive Russian	Walnut Black	Red Cedar Eastern	Red Cedar Rocky Mtn.	Willow Golden	Locust Honey	TOTALS
Clark	3						1600					150	1,750
Douglas	2				200		325						525
Elko	4		25		150	125	150	100					550
Esmeralda	2				400		200					100	700
Eureka	1				25								25
Lincoln	1				500								500
Lyon	8	25	250	50	250	1050	150		25	50	125	100	2,075
Ormsby	1					25	125						150
Washoe	8	800	550	325	850	225	850		375	300	525	100	4,900
White Pine	1				100								100
Totals	31	825	825	375	2475	1425	3400	100	400	350	650	450	11,275

Table 1

THE PART TREE WINDBREAKS PLAY IN
THE PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Announcer: Just what is a windbreak, and what is it for?

Answer: That would depend upon the purpose for which it was planted. To be general and cover everything a tree windbreak may be defined as "any body of trees which gives protection from wind to buildings, crops, soil, or livestock." It may vary in form from a single row of trees along a fence to a wide belt of six or more rows. Of course, the more rows the better -- two staggered rows should be the minimum. These would take up about 10 feet of space.

Announcer: What benefits may ranchers and farmers expect from windbreaks?

Answer: Three main benefits. They afford shelter for livestock from cold winds in the winter and from the hot sun in the summer. They protect the soil by preventing soil blowing and by reducing soil moisture evaporation caused by hot summer winds. Thirdly, they protect growing crops and farm buildings from wind, both in summer and winter. There are thousands of miles of windbreaks around orange groves in California and I imagine the damage suffered from wind just a few days ago in groves in Southern California would have been much greater if it hadn't been for these windbreaks. I would like to confine my discussion today, however, to the protection which they afford livestock and to the benefits and increased profits which Nevada ranchers might expect through the planting of windbreaks.

Announcer: Would you explain these benefits for us?

Answer: Gladly. It is a generally accepted fact that livestock are more easily kept in good flesh when protected from severe winter weather. Too much food material is used up in just maintaining the body heat where livestock is exposed. Likewise, death among some animals, such as sheep, particularly during lambing and shearing, is considerably decreased where shelter is provided. To go back though to that subject of profits. I would like to quote an actual experiment which was conducted to show that winter feedlot protection actually pays off in dollars and cents.

Up in Montana, where the winters can be tough, the Montana State Agricultural College made some intensive studies in the maintenance of beef cows. In this study 2 trials were conducted comparing natural brush shelter with that provided by a shed enclosed completely except for a gate on the south leading to the corral. The first winter of the test was a mild one, and weight tests showed that the cows in the brush lot gained 35 pounds per head more than those in the lot

provided with a shed. The second winter was very severe and both lots lost some weight but the ones protected in the brush lost 11 pounds less per head than the others. In each trial both lots received identical rations. These results would indicate that where natural brush or trees afford the protection livestock may be fed and maintained more cheaply than even under conditions where shed protection is given. In addition, windbreaks are less expensive to build and maintain than sheds are.

In the first case, which was the milder winter probably more similar to our average winters here, let us assume a feedlot containing 50 head of cattle which are worth - say for example, 10¢ per pound. The brush or tree protected cattle would show a margin of profit of \$175 over a similar number fed in the ordinary shed and probably a much greater profit than this when compared with a bunch fed in an open lot. That is what I mean when I say that windbreaks can mean dollars and cents to our state livestock producers. And I haven't time to go into the matter of savings that can be affected in the winter heating of farm homes, due to lowered wind velocities caused by windbreaks.

Announcer: Sounds like a good business proposition to me. Where can ranchers get trees for windbreaks and information on how to properly plant and care for them for best results?

Answer: From either their local County Extension Agent or the Extension Forester at Carson City. Either can supply application blanks for ordering the trees, give advice on the proper species to select for particular soil and moisture conditions and elevation, and furnish pamphlets on the planting and care of windbreaks.

Trees are obtained from a Government nursery in Utah for from 2 to 3 cents apiece, which is the actual cost of producing them. There are 11 different species to select from -- 4 types of evergreens, and 7 different species of hardwoods. These trees will be small and will require protection and care for several years to insure favorable results. Trees will be shipped by prepaid express or parcel post in late March, or early April, so I advise all interested ranchers to contact their County Agent as soon as possible and get their orders on the way.

Carson City, Nevada
November 21, 1945

Realizing that there may be a demand for instructions in the latest methods of treating fence posts, I have prepared the following set of rules and the attached price lists and names of distributors. Should any problems arise which are not adequately covered in the instructions, please feel free to write to Extension Forester, Box 314, Carson City, Nevada.

The chemical should be obtained in concentrated form to lower transportation charges. The correct mixing formula will be shown on the container and will be either 1 to 10 or 1 to 12. It would be a safe procedure to mix one gallon of concentrate to 10 gallons of stove oil or diesel oil. An open-top 55 gallon gasoline or oil drum makes the handiest tank for treating. This should be filled with enough solution so that it will stand 30 to 36 inches deep after the posts are put in. Two gallons of concentrate plus 20 gallons of oil should give a sufficient depth to treat several batches of posts before adding more mixture. Posts should be set on end in this mixture and be allowed to soak between 12 and 24 hours - twelve is usually sufficient for most seasoned posts, but 24 will do no harm. At the end of the period, remove the posts and stack to dry and refill the tank with posts. When the mixture goes down to a point where it is not at least 30 inches deep after the posts are put in more mixture should be added.

The amount each post will absorb will vary, of course, according to the type of wood, the size of the post, and the length of soaking. Ten to twelve ounces per post is a good average to figure on. At this rate one gallon of concentrate plus the 10 gallons of oil will treat approximately 125 posts. A good rounded out figure to use when ordering concentrate would be 1 gallon per 110 posts since there will be a small amount of waste. Unused preservative will not deteriorate rapidly and if sealed may be used for further treatments. The preservative may be obtained in a ready-to-use form, but the cost is relatively higher and transportation charges from coast points would be prohibitive for most Nevada areas. All costs including transportation when added together should not exceed 5¢ per treated post.

Some posts, particularly willow, aspen and cottonwood, if cut for a considerable period of time, should be freshly cut on the end to be treated so they will take up the preservative more readily.

As seen from the attached price lists the chemicals can be obtained at a cheaper price per gallon when ordered in 5 or 55 gallon lots. It is therefore suggested that orders be pooled for the same general locality. This could perhaps best be done through your county agent.

I will be glad to conduct demonstrations in the proper use of these chemicals. Any group of ranchers desiring a demonstration should channel the request through their local county agent.

By HERBERT J. FREECE
EXTENSION FORESTER

DISTRIBUTORS AND PRICE LISTS FOR PENTACHLOROPHENOL FENCE
POST TREATING CHEMICALS

Trade Name - Lauxtol A

Order From - Mr. Lester Phelps
Builders Exchange
1630 Webster Street
Oakland 12, California

Concentrate

Obtainable in 50-gal, drums only at \$2.19 per gallon, f.o.b.
Oakland.

Trade Name - Timbertox #18

Order From - Mr. Earl E. Bowe
Wood Treating Chemical Service
1160 Fremont St.
Santa Clara, California

Price per gallon f.o.b.:

	<u>Concentrate</u>	<u>Ready-to-use</u>
5 gals	\$2.05	\$.95
50 or 55 gals	\$1.90	\$.85

Trade Name - Permawood 1-A

Order From - Mr. Stanley D. Wilkins
Admiralty Mfg. Co.
744-750 Twenty-third Ave.
Oakland 6, California

Price per gallon f.o.b.

	<u>Concentrate</u>	<u>Ready-to-use</u>
1 gallon	\$4.50	\$1.35
5 gallon lots	\$3.35	\$1.15
55 gallon lots	\$3.32	\$.92

Trade Name - Permatox A

Order From - Mr. Guy R. Ramsey
A. D. Chapman & Co.
Terminal Sales Bldg.
Portland 5, Oregon

Price per gallon f.o.b. Portland

Concentrate only

5 gallon lots	\$4.40
55 gallon lots	\$3.70

By HERBERT J. FREECE
EXTENSION FORESTER

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION FORESTER
FEDERAL BUILDING
CARSON CITY, NEVADA



Farm Forestry News Letter



October 11, 1945

To: All County Agricultural Agents
From: Herbert J. Freece, Extension Forester
Subject: Fence post preservation and farm tree planting demonstrations.

Dear Agent:

This office has received from some of the larger chemical manufacturers offers of fence post preservative materials for demonstration purposes. Some of these preservatives are new, inexpensive, and very simple and clean to apply as compared to the older creosote methods of treatment. There are undoubtedly areas in the State where Juniper is not readily available and where farmers would be interested in treatment methods for aspen, cottonwood, or pine. This office would be glad to conduct demonstrations where desired this coming winter and spring provided they are scheduled sufficiently in advance and correlated so that a workable, economical travel schedule can be arranged for that purpose.

It is quite possible that a dual-purpose demonstration may be arranged in many localities and a fence post demonstration arranged to coincide with a tree planting demonstration where establishment of windbreaks is planned for this coming spring. If so, late April or thereabouts would be the best time to schedule such meetings.

The purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether you think either or both types of demonstrations would be applicable and of general interest in your district. When your answers have been received it will be possible for me to determine the amounts of preservative materials to obtain and also to later contact each of you in an effort to work up a schedule that will not involve too much excess travel.

Will you, therefore, at your earliest convenience, please notify me of the number of each type of demonstrations you think adequate to give good coverage to your district?

Very truly yours,



Herbert J. Freece
Extension Forester

Box 314
Carson City, Nevada

TREES IN NEVADA
SUBJECT
OF NEW BULLETIN

A BOOKLET ON NEVADA TREES, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND EVER ISSUED, HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

DESIGNED TO INCREASE ACQUAINTANCE WITH AND APPRECIATION OF THE STATE'S TREES BY THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA, THE BULLETIN WAS WRITTEN BY DR. W. D. BILLINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

BOTH A CHECK LIST AND GUIDE TO TREES GROWING IN NEVADA, THE BULLETIN GIVES INFORMATION ABOUT 177 SPECIES AND VARIETIES, 75 OF THEM NATIVE AND 102 INTRODUCED.

ALTHOUGH THE LIST OF NATIVE TREES IS VERY CLOSE TO BEING COMPLETE, THAT OF THE INTRODUCED SPECIES WILL PROBABLY BE INCREASED AS ADDITIONAL TREES ARE TRIED OUT IN THE STATE.

MANY OF THE TREES ARE GROWING ON THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA CAMPUS, WHERE THEY MAY BE SEEN BY INTERESTED VISITORS TO THE INSTITUTION.

INCLUDED IN THE BULLETIN ARE A DISCUSSION OF TREES IN NEVADA, A KEY TO IDENTIFICATION DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, A DESCRIPTIVE LIST WITH DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OF THE 177 SPECIES OR VARIETIES, AND A GLOSSARY.

THE BULLETIN IS ILLUSTRATED BY 33 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TREES GROWING IN THE STATE, TOGETHER WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONES AND DRAWINGS OF LEAVES.

(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.

IN A FOREWORD, THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, POINTS OUT THE VITAL ROLE OF TREES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ESTHETIC LIFE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

RUNNING TO MORE THAN 100 PAGES, THE BOOKLET IS AVAILABLE TO CITIZENS OF THE STATE WITHOUT CHARGE UPON APPLICATION TO EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

FARM TREE PLANTING
PREPARATIONS
OUTLINED FOR FALL

PREPARATIONS BY NEVADA FARMERS FOR THE PLANTING OF SMALL FOREST TREES FOR WINDBREAK, WOODLOT, AND SHELTERBELT PURPOSES NEXT SPRING CAN WELL BE MADE THIS FALL, IN THE OPINION OF HERBERT FREECE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION FORESTER.

WINDBREAKS ARE USED IN PROTECTING FEEDLOTS AND FARMSTEADS FROM WIND AND DRIFTING SNOW AND FOR THEIR RETARDING ACTION ON EROSION.

FIRST IMPORTANT STEP, THE EXTENSION FORESTER SAID THIS WEEK, IS THE ELECTION OF THE PROPER SITE FOR THE WINDBREAK.

SEVERAL MATTERS, HE POINTED OUT, NEED CONSIDERATION, INCLUDING WIND DIRECTION, PROPER DISTANCES FROM FEEDLOTS AND BUILDINGS TO OBTAIN MOST FAVORABLE RESULTS, SOIL DRAINAGE, AND SO FORTH.

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS, AS WELL AS THE EXTENSION FORESTER, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE IN CARSON CITY, ARE READY TO HELP FARMERS CHOOSE THE PROPER SITE.

FREECE ALSO CALLED ATTENTION TO THE AVAILABILITY AT COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES OF A PAMPHLET, "PLANTING AND CARE OF WINDBREAKS IN NEVADA," WHICH LISTS VARIOUS FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CHOOSING A SITE.

"WHEN THE SITE HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON," HE SAID, "THE SOIL SHOULD BE PREPARED BY LEVELING, DEEP FALL PLOWING, AND HARROWING. IN SECTIONS WHERE THERE IS A SHALLOW HARDPAN, A SUB-SOILER SHOULD BE USED TO BREAK IT.

"SOILS SUITABLE FOR CROPS ARE BEST, ALTHOUGH MANY TREES WILL DO FAIRLY WELL EVEN ON ROCKY SOILS AND STEEP SLOPES.

(MORE)

"TO INSURE BEST RESULTS, NO AREAS SHOULD BE PLANTED TO TREES UNTIL PLOWED AND CROPPED FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT ON LANDS RECENTLY BROKEN OUT OF SAGEBRUSH.

"ON HILLSIDES, CONTOUR PLANTING IS ADVISABLE TO PREVENT EROSION."

FREECE SAID THAT MATTERS CONCERNING PROPER SPECIES, AND THEIR SPACING AND ARRANGEMENT IN THE WINDBREAK, CAN BEST BE TAKEN UP AT THE TIME OF ORDERING AND PLANTING.

APPLICATION BLANKS FOR THE TREES, WHICH ARE OBTAINABLE AT LOW COST THROUGH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WILL SOON BE AVAILABLE AT COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES.

HOME FIRE HAZARDS
LISTED
BY U. N. FORESTER

DURING FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, OCTOBER 7 TO 13, IS A GOOD TIME FOR NEVADA RURAL PEOPLE TO CHECK UP ON AND ELIMINATE FIRE HAZARDS, ACCORDING TO HERBERT FREECE, EXTENSION FORESTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

WITH THE SUMMER DANGER FROM FOREST AND RANGE FIRES GRADUALLY DECREASING, FREECE SAID, ANOTHER AND EQUALLY MENACING HAZARD IS COMING INTO PLAY WITH THE STARTING OF HOME-HEATING SYSTEMS.

PROPER PRECAUTIONS AND INSPECTIONS OF ALL POTENTIAL CAUSES OF FIRES IN BUILDINGS CAN ELIMINATE MOST HAZARDS.

IN URGING RURAL HOME OWNERS TO PARTICIPATE IN FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, FREECE LISTED STEPS WHICH CAN BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE CAUSES OF FIRE:

THOROUGHLY CLEAN AND REPAIR CHIMNEYS, STOVES, AND FURNACES.

CHECK ALL ELECTRIC WIRING, REPLACE WORN CORDS, AND CLEAN DUST AND DIRT FROM FUSE BOXES.

COVER ROOFS OF HOMES AND BUILDINGS WITH A FIRE-RESISTANT MATERIAL WHICH WILL RESIST SPARKS.

NEVER SMOKE IN BARNs OR IN PLACES WHERE INFLAMMABLES ARE STORED.

NEVER DISCARD A LIGHTED MATCH OR CIGARETTE.

PROVIDE SAFE STORAGE FOR GASOLINE AND KEROSENE AWAY FROM OTHER BUILDINGS.

KEEP MATCHES AWAY FROM SMALL CHILDREN.

(MORE)

IF YOU SMOKE, KEEP ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ASH TRAYS AROUND THE HOUSE, AND DON'T SMOKE IN BED.

HAVE AT LEAST ONE FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN EACH BUILDING NEAR THE ENTRANCE.

KEEP SMALL ACCUMULATIONS OF RAGS, PAPER, TRASH, AND LITTER DISPOSED OF CURRENTLY--PREFERABLY IN AN INCINERATOR.

FREECE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THROUGHOUT THE NATION LAST YEAR 650,000 FIRES TOOK THE LIFE OF ABOUT 10,000 PERSONS.

"CONSIDERING THIS APPALLING TOLL IN LIFE AND PROPERTY," HE SAID, "NO NEVADA HOME AND RANCH OWNER CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD THE SAFETY OF HIS HOME AND FAMILY BY NEGLECTING TO TAKE A FEW SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS."

NEVADA FARM TREES
SAID TO NEED
WINTER PREPARATION

PREPARATION OF TREES ON NEVADA FARMS FOR THE WINTER WERE OUTLINED THIS WEEK BY HERBERT J. FREECE, EXTENSION FORESTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

TREES, WHETHER ORNAMENTAL, SHADE, OR THOSE PLANTED FOR WINDBREAKS, SHOULD GO THROUGH A DROUGHT PERIOD IN THE FALL, IN ORDER TO CHECK RAPID GROWTH AND TO ALLOW THE WOOD TO HARDEN, OR "HARDEN", HE EXPLAINED.

FOLLOWING THIS DROUGHT PERIOD, FREECE SAID, THE TREES SHOULD BE GIVEN A GOOD, LATE-FALL IRRIGATION TO PROVIDE MOISTURE IN THE SOIL FROM WHICH THE TREES AND SHRUBS CAN DRAW DURING THE WINTER.

WINTER KILLING IS OFTEN CAUSED BY LACK OF MOISTURE, RATHER THAN COLD TEMPERATURE SINCE DRY, COLD WINTER AIR WILL DRAW MOISTURE OUT OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH MUST BE REPLACED BY WATER IN THE SOIL.

ANOTHER DESIRABLE FALL PRACTICE, FREECE POINTED OUT, IS PRUNING.

THE DORMANT PERIOD, HE SAID, FROM NOVEMBER TO EARLY SPRING, IS A GOOD TIME FOR PRUNING AND CLEANING OUT BRANCHES WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TREES.

DEAD, DYING AND DISEASED BRANCHES ARE REMOVED AND, WHERE THE CANOPY IS DENSE, LIVE BRANCHES MAY BE REMOVED TO PERMIT BETTER CIRCULATION OF AIR AND SUNLIGHT THROUGH THE TREES.

"PRUNING MAY BE DONE EITHER WITH A PRUNING SAW OR WITH NIPPERS", THE FORESTER EXPLAINED. THE CUT SHOULD ALWAYS BE CLOSE TO THE TRUNK OR LIMB SO THAT NO STUBBLE IS LEFT.

"DAMAGE FROM SPLITTING WHEN HEAVY LIMBS ARE CUT MAY BE AVOIDED BY THE REMOVAL OF MOST OF THE BRANCH AND THEN CUTTING OFF THE STUB. THE FINAL CUT IN PRUNING SHOULD BE SMOOTH AND OVAL-SHAPED TO ALLOW A MORE NATURAL FLOW OF SAP. IF THE CUT IS LARGE, IT SHOULD BE COATED WITH A PRESERVATIVE MATERIAL TO RETARD DECAY UNTIL THE WOUND IS HEALED.

VIGOR OF YOUNG TRANSPLANTS, THE FORESTER NOTED, MAY BE INCREASED BY CUTTING BACK THE LATERAL BRANCHES MODERATELY. THE CENTRAL STEM SHOULD NEVER BE TOUCHED IN CASES WHERE A TALL, WELL-SHAPED TREE IS DESIRED.

SIMPLE TREATMENTS
PROLONG LIFE
OF FENCE POSTS

WITH THE LIFTING OF WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS ON CHEMICALS IT IS NOW POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN SEVERAL NEWLY-DEVELOPED PRESERVATIVES FOR FENCE POSTS, ACCORDING TO HERBERT J. FREECE, EXTENSION FORESTER FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

THE NEWEST AND MOST PROMISING OF THESE CONTAINS PENTACHLOR-PHENOLS WHICH CAN BE USED FOR TREATING POSTS INEXPENSIVELY AND WITH LITTLE EQUIPMENT. THE ARMY AND NAVY USED THIS TREATMENT ON MANY OF THEIR WOOD PRODUCTS GOING OVERSEAS.

THESE PRESERVATIVES ARE OBTAINED IN CONCENTRATED FORM UNDER VARIOUS TRADE NAMES AND ARE MIXED WITH ANY LIGHT PENETRATING OIL, SUCH AS DIESEL OR STOVE OIL, IN A TANK OR DRUM IN WHICH THE POSTS ARE TO BE TREATED. COLD-SOAKING IN THIS SOLUTION FOR A PERIOD OF FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.

TESTS HAVE SHOWN THAT, WITH SUCH TREATMENT, THE LIFE OF THE POST IS PROLONGED BY AT LEAST THREE TIMES THAT OF UNTREATED POSTS. VERY FAVORABLE RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED WITH BOTH ASPEN AND COTTONWOOD, POSTS WHICH ARE ORDINARILY VERY SHORT-LIVED.

COSTS OF TREATMENT PER POST VARY ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF WOOD AND LENGTH OF SOAKING, BUT WILL AVERAGE APPROXIMATELY 5¢ PER POST.

BY POOLING ORDERS FARMERS MAY GET REDUCED PRICES FOR BULK LOTS SHIPPED FROM COAST POINTS. SEASONED POSTS REACT MORE FAVORABLY TO TREATMENT AND SHOULD BE USED IN PREFERENCE TO GREEN POSTS, FREECE

(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.

POINTED OUT. JUNIPER POSTS ORDINARILY DO NOT REQUIRE TREATMENT BUT WHERE THERE IS A PREDOMINANCE OF SAPWOOD IN THE POST TREATMENT IS ADVISED.

ANY GROUP OF FARMERS OR RANCHERS WISHING ASSISTANCE OR A DEMONSTRATION IN THE LATEST METHODS MAY APPLY TO THEIR COUNTY AGENT AND DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED WHERE DESIRED THIS COMING WINTER AND SPRING, FREECE ANNOUNCED.

SMALL FOREST TREES
AGAIN AVAILABLE
FOR NEVADA FARMERS

SMALL FOREST TREES FOR FARM AND RANCH PLANTING IN NEVADA
WILL BE AVAILABLE AGAIN NEXT SPRING.

RAISED IN UTAH UNDER THE FEDERAL CLARKE-McNARY ACT, THE
TREES ARE FOR WINDBREAK, SHELTERBELT, AND WOODLOT PURPOSES ONLY, AND
MUST BE PLANTED ON FARMS, HERBERT FREECE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTEN-
SION FORESTER, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

VARIETIES AVAILABLE WILL BE THE SAME AS THOSE OFFERED LAST
YEAR, AS WILL THE PRICES, WHICH ARE DESIGNED ONLY TO COVER COST.

NEARLY 150,000 OF THE SMALL FOREST TREES HAVE BEEN PLANTED
IN NEVADA SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROGRAM ABOUT A DOZEN YEARS
AGO.

THE TREES ARE MADE AVAILABLE IN NEVADA THROUGH THE AGRICUL-
TURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AND ORDERS ARE
PLACED WITH AGRICULTURAL AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

AMONG THE SOFT WOODS THE NEVADA FARMERS MAY GET NEXT SPRING
ARE EASTERN RED CEDAR, ESPECIALLY VALUABLE FOR WIND BREAKS; PONDEROSA
PINE, A HARDY, DROUGHT-RESISTANT TREE; BLUE SPRUCE, A GOOD WINDBREAK
FOR ALKALI-FREE SITES UP TO 6,000 FEET; AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN RED CEDAR,
A SLOW-GROWING TREE GOOD AT OR ABOVE 5,000 FEET IN ELEVATION.

SEVEN HARDWOODS ARE ON THE LIST FOR 1946.

INCLUDED ARE GREEN ASH, A SLOW-GROWING TREE VALUABLE FOR
BOTH WOODLOTS AND WINDBREAKS; BLACK LOCUST, NOTED FOR ITS DESIRA-
BILITY AS A FENCEPOST TREE; HONEY LOCUST, SOMEWHAT LIKE THE BLACK
LOCUST BUT WITH A SLOWER GROWTH RATE; BLACK WALNUT, VALUABLE TIMBER
(MORE

TREE FOR ALKALI-FREE SITES; GOLDEN WILLOW, A GOOD WINDBREAK TREE FOR MARSHY OR SWAMP LANDS; SIBERIAN ELM, A RAPIDLY GROWING BUT NOT LONG-LIVED TREE FOR WINDBREAK; AND RUSSIAN OLIVE, WHICH PRODUCES A DENSE WINDBREAK HEDGE AND IS DROUGHT-RESISTANT.

FREECE SAID THIS WEEK THAT NEVADA FARMERS MIGHT WELL BE THINKING OVER THEIR TREE NEEDS SO THAT THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO ORDER DURING THE WINTER.

BOTH HE AND COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS, HE SAID, ARE READY TO CONFER WITH FARMERS WHO WANT TO PLANT THE TREES NEXT SPRING.

METHOD IS OUTLINED
OF KEEPING
XMAS TREES GREEN

CHRISTMAS TREES IN NEVADA HOMES CAN BE MADE TO STAY GREEN LONGER, AND, THEREFORE, BE MORE FIRE PROOF, THROUGH A SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT, HERBERT J. FREECE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA EXTENSION FORESTER, SAID THIS WEEK.

IF THE BASE OF THE TREE IS FRESHLY CUT AND THE BASE IS THEN PLACED IN A CONTAINER OF FRESH WATER, THE FORESTER SAID, THE TREE WILL REMAIN GREEN FOR AS LONG AS THREE WEEKS IN A WARM ROOM.

WATER IN THE CONTAINER IS TAKEN UP BY THE TREE. TRANSPIRATION THROUGH THE LEAVES CONTINUES AND THE NEEDLES REMAIN GREEN.

SINCE A TREE WILL USE SOMETIMES AS MUCH AS A QUART OF WATER A DAY, THE CONTAINER NEEDS TO BE REFILLED FREQUENTLY.

THE BASE CUT OF THE TREE SHOULD BE AT A SLIGHT ANGLE SO THAT IT WILL NOT SIT SOLIDLY IN THE BOTTOM OF THE CONTAINER AND WILL AFFORD A LARGER SURFACE EXPOSED TO THE WATER.

WHILE THIS METHOD IS A GOOD PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, FREECE POINTED OUT THAT IT DOES NOT MAKE A TREE COMPLETELY FIRE PROOF.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN, THEREFORE, HE STATED, TO KEEP LIGHTED CANDLES, MATCHES, AND OTHER OPEN FLAMES FROM THE TREES.

MAKESHIFT LIGHTS, POOR WIRING, FAULTY SOCKETS, AND DECORATIVE COTTONS AND PAPER ARE AMONG OTHER COMMON CHRISTMAS HAZARDS. METALLIC TINSEL MAY CAUSE SHORT CIRCUITS ON SOCKETS WHERE THE BRASS PART COMES FLUSH WITH THE OUTSIDE.

FREECE SAID THAT COTTON MAY BE FIRE PROOFED BY TREATING IT WITH A SOLUTION OF FIRE RESISTANT CHEMICALS.

FORESTS OF NEVADA
DESCRIBED
IN NEW BULLETIN

WHILE NATURAL FORESTS COVER ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN 7 PERCENT OF NEVADA, THE TOTAL IS AN AREA LARGER THAN MASSACHUSETTS, DR. W. D. BILLINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT POINTS OUT IN "NEVADA TREES", LATEST PUBLICATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NEVADA'S FOREST AREA IN 1942, HE SAYS IN THE BULLETIN, WAS 5,305,242 ACRES.

THE FORESTED LANDS IN NEVADA, GENERALLY REGARDED AS A STATE WITH COMPARATIVELY FEW TREES, BILLINGS STATES, ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE SLOPES OF THE MANY MOUNTAIN RANGES, WHERE INCREASED PRECIPITATION PROVIDES MOISTURE FOR TREE GROWTH.

"MAJOR PART OF THE ACREAGE," THE BIOLOGIST SAYS, "CONSISTS OF A WOODLAND TYPE MADE UP PRIMARILY OF SINGLELEAF PINYON AND UTAH JUNIPER. THIS TYPE OF FOREST COVERS MANY OF THE LOWER RANGES AND, IN SOME CASES, FOOTHILLS OF THE HIGHER RANGES.

"SEVERAL OF THE HIGHER RANGES SHOW DISTINCT ZONATION OF FOREST-TYPES WITH INCREASING ELEVATION. EACH HIGH RANGE SEEMS TO HAVE ITS OWN PARTICULAR ZONATIONAL SERIES, DIFFERING SLIGHTLY FROM THE OTHERS."

"IN THE SIERRA NEVADA, IN WESTERN NEVADA, THE LOWEST ZONE IS MARKED BY THE YELLOW PINE FOREST (JEFFREY PINE, PONDEROSA PINE, WHITE FIR, INCENSE CEDAR, SUGAR PINE) FROM ABOUT 6,000 TO 7,500 FEET IN ELEVATION. ABOVE THIS IS THE RED-FIR TYPE (RED FIR, WESTERN WHITE
(MORE)

PINE, LODGEPOLE PINE) EXTENDING TO ABOUT 8,800 FEET."

"BETWEEN THIS LATTER ELEVATION AND TIMBER LINE AT 10500 FEET IS A SEMIOPEN, PATCHY, SUBALPINE FOREST (WHITEBARK PINE, LODGEPOLE PINE, MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK). THIS ZONATIONAL SEQUENCE MIGHT BE CALLED SIERRAN.

"ON THE OTHER HAND", BILLINGS SAYS, "THE EASTERN NEVADA RANGES FROM THE JARBIDGE MOUNTAINS OF ELKO COUNTY TO THE CHARLESTON MOUNTAINS OF CLARK COUNTY SHOW VARIOUS MODIFICATIONS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TYPE OF ZONATION.

"THE COMPLETE SERIES, WITH INCREASING ALTITUDE, THE BIOLOGIST STATES, IS: MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY TYPE (CURLLEAF MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY, GAMBEL OAK), PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND (SINGLELEAF PINYON, UTAH JUNIPER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER), YELLOW PINE FOREST (PONDEROSA PINE), DOUGLAS FIR ZONE (DOUGLAS FIR, WHITE FIR), SPRUCE FIR SUBALPINE FOREST (ALPINE FIR, ENGELMANN SPRUCE AND, OFTEN, LIMBER PINE OR BRISTLEcone PINE).

"IN MOST CASES, ONE OR MORE ZONES ARE MISSING OR ZONES MAY BE TELESCOPED TOGETHER, PRODUCING A MIXTURE OF SPECIES. IN SOME CASES A ZONE NOT IN THE ABOVE LIST IS SUBSTITUTED, AS, FOR EXAMPLE, EXTENSIVE ASPEN GROVES FOR DOUGLAS-FIR IN THE JARBIDGE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN ELKO COUNTY. MOUNTAIN STREAMS ARE BORDERED BY ASPEN, CHOKECHERRY, ALDER, WATER BIRCH, WILLOWS, AND COTTONWOODS. GALERIA FORESTS OF COTTON WOODS AND WILLOWS FOLLOW THE LARGER STREAMS FAR OUT INTO THE DESERTS.

"ALMOST ALL OF THE FORESTS SUPPLY FUEL-WOOD, THE PINYON-JUNIPER AND COTTONWOOD-WILLOW TYPES BEING THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF SUCH WOOD OVER MOST OF THE STATE. THE OTHER CONIFEROUS FOREST TYPES

(MORE)

PROVIDED MUCH LUMBER FOR THE MINES AND THE RANCHES IN FORMER DAYS.

"ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER IS GONE, WITH PROPER HANDLING THESE LANDS SHOULD EVENTUALLY PRODUCE A STEADY CROP OF MERCHANTABLE SAW TIMBER."

COPIES OF THE BULLETIN ON NEVADA TREES ARE AVAILABLE TO NEVADA RESIDENTS WITHOUT CHARGE THROUGH THE OFFICES OF EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OR FROM THE EXTENSION SERVICE STATE OFFICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA IN RENO.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

II-A COUNTY AGENT SUPERVISION

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR

1945

Thomas E. Buckman
Project Leader

Nevada
(State)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

II-A County Agent Supervision PLAN OF WORK
(Name of project)

for

Calendar year 1945

<u>Major phases of project or subdivisions of project covered</u>	<u>Name of worker*</u>	<u>Percentage of time devoted to entire project by each worker</u>
County Agent Supervision	Thomas E. Buckman	100%

- a. Adult
- b. 4-H Club Work (acts as State 4-H Club leader)

This involves responsibility for:

- a. Effectiveness of field activities.
- b. Methods.
- c. Results.
- d. Maintenance of the official extension organization, the Farm Bureau.
- e. Correlation of state and county programs with the work of federal action agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with particular emphasis on food production and consumption related to the war effort.

Date submitted: May 15, 1945 Signed: /s/ Thomas E. Buckman
Project Leader

Date approved: May 28, 1945 Signed: /s/ Cecil W. Creel
State Director of Extension

Date approved: July 6, 1945 Signed: /s/ M. L. Wilson
Director of Extension Work
U. S. Department of Agriculture

*If phases of project are divided between two or more workers, indicate assignment to each.

Notable progress was made by the Nevada extension service in meeting the needs of Nevada farms in 1945, but from a supervisory goal standpoint, goals accomplished, were not outstanding. Agents and farmers were still too busy with wartime activities to pay much attention to methods when the shortest quickest route to farmers immediate needs were obviously in order. In addition these restrictions hindered the whole program.

However, some county agents found some time for post-war planning and built up a store of good extension projects for use after the war. This foresight will be reflected in better plans and procedure for 1946.

The Emergency Farm Labor Program did not take so much time as in 1943 and 1944. This resulted in more time for extension work. War Boards slackened off too, and after V-J Day, selective service did not take so much time.

Early in the year, the supervisor recognized not much could be done to meet supervisory goals established, so decided to concentrate on 4-H Club work, the only extension project that was being carried on in a normal way during the war.

Accordingly, a 4-H Club Leaders Conference was held in February that was attended by leaders and county agents. (The program is described fully in the 4-H section of this report.) The entire 4-H field was covered, and the result was better leadership and a 10% increase in 4-H completions.

Similar subject matter conferences were planned for: (1) Dairying, (2) Crops production, and (3) Meat Animal production, but illness of the supervisor during the summer, made it impossible for these conferences to be held in 1945.

All of the counties except Lincoln were visited at least once during the year. Western Nevada county offices were visited three or four times. Most of the Agents attended the State AAA meetings and 4-H Leader meetings thereby making possible individual survey conferences during these gatherings.

Project plans were not written up as well as in 1945 as in previous years. This was partially due to changes in county clerical employees and due to the

fact that few agents were planning to leave the Service.

Late in 1945, it was evident that quite a few changes in county agent personnel would be made (five county agent vacancies occurred at one time), so the supervisor began to plan accordingly by making a thorough revision of the Nevada Project Plan (70 pages), copy of which is attached, for use in 1946 for the in-service training of new and old county agents. This handbook tells in detail the complete story of Nevada extension work from the supervisory standpoint and was written with the idea of having a handbook county agents and clerks could use in planning and in evaluating their work by means of records and reports.

Contacts with extension leadership (the county Farm Bureau Directors) was maintained throughout the year by attendance at County Farm Bureau Boards of Directors meetings and attendance at county annual meetings.

A number of state AAA meetings and War Board meetings were attended. The supervisor was in charge of looking after deferments of county agents under the Selective Service System. Although the number of agents to be deferred was small, this took up a great deal of the supervisor's time. It was worth it as not a single county agent was taken and the extension service was able to maintain personnel to meet the farmers need throughout the state; we could have used two more county agents to replace resignations.

Continued assistance was given to farmers in preparing arguments for deferments of key agricultural workers.

The Victory Garden Program came in for its share of the Supervisor's time, but it is not a very great problem as this program settled down to one where only those with good soil, water and the will to dig, had Victory Gardens.

NEVADA PROJECT PLAN

As applied to

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

*

With Suggestions for Writing 1946 Projects

County Programs (Plans) of Work

and

Reporting Results

*

Revised for the Year 1946

and

Effective January 1, 1946

By:

Thomas E. Buckman
Asst. Director for County Agent Work --
4-H and Older Youth

Revised:
December 1945

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I. COUNTY PROGRAM PLAN OF WORK REPORT

1. A County Program of Work Report is a definite, systematic, organized county plan containing specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agent or agents during the current year (1946).
2. The heading and form should be as follows:

Nevada
County Agent Project
Program Plan of Work, 1946.

1. Cow Testing - #102 (State office project number not county number).
Goal: (Taken from project results to be achieved current year).
2. Purebred Sires - #91
Goal: (Same).
3. (And so forth until all the projects you now plan for 1946 are listed).

Agents working in more than one county are required to submit a plan of work for each county.

-
3. All projects submitted for approval should be listed as outlined above.

A written project plan supporting each project listed is required. This may be a revised addition for 1946 where the project is continued from 1945. Two copies of each addition or new project are required.* Annual additions bear the same project numbers as the original project. New projects are numbered in the state office.

* District Extension Agents working in Lander and Lyon Counties, make three copies.

4. All projects are subject to the approval of the state office. Projects approved by the state office become the agents accepted County Program of work for the year.
5. Goals are for current year 1946.
6. Project names are same as on projects. If you are submitting an addition put down the name of the project EXACTLY as it appears on the original project. Be sure to put the name of the county on additions (example, Washoe County #42) so it can be identified.

IMPORTANT Do not put Roman numerals in the project name. It is not necessary.

IMPORTANT On additions the sub-project name should be the same as it appears on the original project. The location should also be the same.

7. Each project listed should have its proper state office number.

If the project listed is an addition, be sure to number it the same as the original project.

Where it is necessary to use more than one sheet of paper in writing a new project plan or addition, be sure the state and county numbers are typed on each sheet.

8. County Program of Work reports are due March 15.
9. Two copies for each county are necessary, one for the state office and one for the county office. Both copies are sent to the state office. Your copy is returned to you when approved.
10. The County Program should bear the signature of the extension agent responsible.
11. A County Program of Work is required for each county.
12. The following projects must be included in each agent's County Program of Work:
 - a. Farm Bureau cooperation
 - b. A complete plan for 4-H Club work (see Page 20-21)
13. On a separate sheet list all projects discontinued this year (1938-39), stating whether projects are:-
 - (1) Completed
 - (2) Dead

14. Sample program follows:

Nevada
County Agent Project
Program of Work, 1946

MINERAL COUNTY

1. Cow Testing #102
Goal: 1. Secure 8 demonstrators to demonstrate value of mail order cow testing plan.
2. Purebred Sires #91
Goal: 1. Replace 10 scrub sires with purebreds in 1939.
3. Culling and Feeding (Chickens) #3
Goal: 1. Number of demonstrators - 12
2. Number of cooperators - 10

3. Number of flocks culling and feeding according to approved practices - 30.
4. Wheat Variety Tests #4
Goal: 1. Four cooperators.
2. Test four varieties spring wheat -- Federation, Dicklow, White Federation and Bunyip.
3. Hold Field Day.
5. Barley Variety Tests #6.
Goal: 1. Five cooperators.
2. Test Trebi and Atlas.
6. Oats Smut Control #11
Goal: 1. Five demonstrators,
2. Five three acre plots in five communities.
7. Potato Variety Tests #13
Goals: 1. Three cooperators.
2. Compare yields of Netted Gems, Blue Victor and Burbanks
8. Assist in organization of Taylor Grazing District #102.
Goal: 1. Assist stockmen with applications for permits.
2. Assist stockmen in determining voting precincts.
3. Locate one ECW camp.
9. Lamb Marketing
Goal: 1. Market 10,000 lambs cooperatively.
2. Organize marketing association.
- *10. Farm Bureau Cooperation
Goal: 1. Hold farm center meetings in four communities.
2. Hold four directors' meetings.
3. Secure 100 Farm Bureau members.
4. Participate in Regional meetings.
5. Organize county Livestock Department
- *11. Boys' and Girls' Club Work #17
Goal: 1. Enroll 40 club members.
2. Hold one achievement program.
3. Organize a County 4-H Club Council.
4. Train two demonstration teams.
5. Hold one leaders training school.
6. Twenty club members attend State 4-H Club camp.
7. Secure 100% completion.

Extension Agent

* Required in all County Programs of Work
Make a similar report for each county you work in.

II. INDEX FOR NAMING NEVADA AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Revised for 1938-1939

.....

- I. ADMINISTRATION (State)
- II. SUPERVISION (State)
- III. DAIRYING
 - A. Buildings and equipment
 - (1) Grade A Barns
 - B. Cow Testing
 - C. Disease Control
 - D. Feeding
 - E. Purebred Sires
 - F. Dairy Sanitation
 - G. Artificial Insemination
- IV. POULTRY
 - A. Accredited Hatcheries
 - (1) Establishment of Accredited Hatcheries
 - (2) Use of Bred-to-lay chicks
 - B. Culling and Feeding (Calendar)
 - C. Diseases
 - (1) Chickens
 - (2) Turkeys
 - D. Housing
 - E. Turkey Management
 - (1) Grow Healthy Poults
 - (2) Feeding
 - F. Feeding
 - G. Grow Healthy Chicks
 - H. Demonstration Farm Flocks (complete records)
- V. AGRONOMY
 - A. Corn
 - (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Seed Improvement
 - (3) Seed Certification
 - (4)
 - B. Wheat
 - (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Seed Certification
 - (3) Smut Control
 - (4) Date of Planting tests
 - (5)
 - C. Barley
 - (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Seed Certification
 - (3) Smut Control

V. AGRONOMY (Continued)

- (4) Control of Stripe
 - (5) Date of Planting tests
 - (6)
- D. Oats
- (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Seed Certification
 - (3) Smut Control
 - (4) Date of Planting tests
- E. Sorghums
- (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Seed Certification
- F. Alfalfa
- (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Seed Certification
 - (3) Weevil Control
 - (4) Seed Production
 - (5) Production
 - (6) Cutworm Control
 - (7) Aphis Control
 - (8) Renovation
- G. Sweet Clover
- (1) Variety tests
 - (2) Clover Crops
- H. Pastures
- (1) Introduction
 - (2) Variety
- I. Beans
- (1) Introduction
 - (2) Variety
 - (3) Pest Control
- J. Potatoes
- (1) Seed Selection
 - (2) Seed Treatment
 - (3) Seed Production
 - (4) Seed Certification
 - (5) Storage
 - (6) Cultivation
- K. Asparagus
- (1) Increased acreage
 - (2) Fertilizer
- L. Weeds
- (1) Puncture Vine
 - (2) Hoary Cress
 - (3) Morning Glory
 - (4) Bull Thistle
 - (5) Canadian Thistle
 - (6) Star Thistle
 - (7) Leafy Spurge
- M. Ladino Clover
- (1) Introduction
- N. Tomatoes
- (1) Plant Production
 - (2) Disease Control
- O. Meadows
- (1) Improvement

V. AGRONOMY (Continued)

- P. Alsike Clover
 - (1) Introduction
- Q. Onions
 - (1) Seed Production
- R. Sugar Beets
 - (1) Seed Production

VI. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- A. Marketing
 - (1) Alfalfa Meal
 - (2) Asparagus
 - (3) Dairy Products
 - (4) Eggs and Poultry
 - (5) Livestock
 - (6) Potato Grading
 - (7) Turkeys
 - (8) Wool
 - (9) Vegetables
 - (10) Cantaloups
 - (11) Potatoes
 - (12) Honey
 - (13) Cattle
 - (14) Alfalfa
 - (15) Buying (collective bargaining)
 - (16) Use of current market information
 - (17) Marketing Agreements
- B. Credit
 - (1) Farm Loans (Federal Land Bank)
 - (2) Intermediate Credit Associations
 - (3) Feed and Livestock Loans
 - (4) Production Loans (includes seed, loans)
 - (5) Debt Adjustments
 - (6) Rehabilitation Loans
- C. Agricultural Outlook
 - (1) Readjustments
- D. Farm Management
 - (1) Poultry
 - (2) Dairy
 - (3) Potatoes
 - (4) Sheep
 - (5) Turkeys
 - (6) Alfalfa
 - (7) Beef Cattle Feeding
 - (8) Wintering Stock Cattle
 - (9) General Farm Accounts
 - (10) Income Tax Statements
- E. Insurance
 - (1) Crop insurance
- F. Taxation
- G. Land Utilization
- H. Economics Surveys
- I. Economic Planning (County Planning)
- J. Rural Rehabilitation
 - (1) Farm Security
 - (2) Farm Tenancy
- K. Agricultural Adjustment
 - (1) Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

VII. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- A. Beef Cattle
 - (1) Range Improvement (Includes Revegetation and Maintenance-Control of Livestock)
 - (2) Range Management (Includes Standardization of Breeding herds-Feeding-Reduction of losses)
 - (3) Purebred Sires
 - (4) Culling
 - (5) Control Breeding
 - (6) Feeding
 - (7) Disease Control
 - (8)

- B. Sheep
 - (1) Range Improvement (Includes Revegetation and Maintenance-Control of Livestock)
 - (2) Range Management (Includes Standardization of Breeding flocks - Feeding-Reduction of losses.)
 - (3) Purebred Sires
 - (4) Culling
 - (5) Control Breeding
 - (6) Feeding
 - (7) Disease Control
 - (8) Wool Shrinkage Tests

- C. Horses
 - (1) Breeding
 - (2) Disease Control

- D. Hogs
 - (1) Purebred Sires
 - (2) Housing
 - (3) Feeding
 - (4) Disease Control
 - (5)

- E. Goats
- F. Rabbits
- G. Organization and Operation (Includes Efficient Management -- Classification of Production on areas as pertaining to range livestock)
- H. Relationship of the Public Domain to the Range Industry
 - (1) Surveys
 - (2) Protective Livestock Associations
 - (3) Taylor Grazing Act
- I. Meat

VIII. CLUB WORK

- A. Agricultural
 - (1) Beef Cattle (Breeding)
 - (2) Sheep (Breeding)
 - (3) Dairy (Breeding)
 - (4) Swine (Breeding)
 - (5) Poultry (Meat)
 - (6) Rabbits
 - (7) Turkeys
 - (8) Ducks

VIII. CLUB WORK (Continued)

- (9) Potatoes
- (10) Market Garden
- (11) Home Garden
- (12) Wheat
- (13) Corn
- (14) Oats
- (15) Flower Gardens
- (16) Bees
- (17) Range Management
- (18) Farm Management
- (19) Forestry
- (20) Poultry (egg production)
- (21) Ducks
- (22) Swine (fattening)
- (23) Sheep (fattening)
- (24) Dairy (milk production)
- (25) Farm Mechanics (Care of machinery, fencing, painting, concrete, carpentry, and rural electrification)

B. Home Economics

- (1) Clothing
- (2) Foods
- (3) Food Preservation
- (4) Home Improvement
- (5) Home Service
- (6) Health

C. Community Service Activities

- (1) War Service (Bonds & Stamps)
- (2) Safety and Fire Prevention
- (3) Conservation (includes salvage)
- (4) Health

IX. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

- A. Farm Bureau Cooperation (Organization Memberships, Farm Center or Department Meetings)
- B. Power Line Extension (Rural Electrification)
- C. Telephone Extension
- D. Fairs and Exhibits
- E. Irrigation Districts (formation of)
- F. Freight rate adjustments
- G. Banker-Farmer Cooperation
- H. Drought Relief
- I. Livestock Meetings (not farm bureau)
- J. Recreation
- K. Plays
- L. Relief of Destitution (Work and Direct Aid)
- M. Emergency Conservation Work
- N. Farm to Market Roads
- O. Defense
 - (1) USDA Defense Boards
 - (2) County and State Councils of Defense
- P. Fire Control

X. HORTICULTURE

- A. Gardens
- B. Family Orchard Improvement

X. HORTICULTURE (Continued)

- C. Control of Diseases and Insect Pests
 - (1) Chlorosis
 - (2) Trees
- D. Beautification of Homes and Public Grounds
 - (1) Landscape Plans
 - (2) Lawns

XI. CONTROL OF RODENTS AND OTHER PESTS

- A. Squirrels
- B. Rabbits
- C. Magpies
- D. Gophers
- E. Grasshoppers
- F. Sparrows
- G. Crickets
- H. Eel Worn

XII. RURAL AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

- A. Housing
 - (1) Barns
 - (2) Hog House
 - (3) Silos
 - (4) Other
- B. Range Type Maps
- C. Range Grazing Maps
- D. Irrigation
- E. Home Water Supplies
- F. Fire Control
- G. Better Types of Machinery
- H. Sewage Disposal Systems
- I. Drainage
- J. Flood Control
- K. Farm Machinery Repair and Maintenance
- L. Labor Saving Machinery
 - (1) Bale Loader
 - (2) Bale Stacker

XIII. SOILS

- A. Green Manures
- B. Neutralization of Black Alkali
- C. Commercial Fertilizers
 - (1) Phosphates
- D. Soil Surveys
- E. Soil Conservation (Erosion Control)
 - (1) Districts
 - (2) Off area demonstrations

XIV. PUBLICATIONS

- A. Agricultural News Writing
- B. Bulletins
- C. News Photography
- D. Visual Education
- E. Radio

XV. NUTRITION

- A. Keep Growing

XVI. GOOD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- A. Pre-school Home Demonstration
- B. Prepare for School Round-Up
- C. Play Equipment

XVII. FORESTRY

- A. Wood lots
- B. Windbreaks
- C. Distribution of Trees
- D. Wood Preservation

XVIII. COOPERATION

- A. Forest Service
 - (1) Humboldt
 - (2) Nevada
 - (3) Mono
 - (4) Tahoe
 - (5) Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
- B. Division of Grazing
- C. Vocational Education
- D. Biological Survey (Fish and Wild Life Service)
- E. Stock Commission (State Department Agriculture)
- F. State Engineer
- G. State Highway Department
- H. Bureau of Animal Industry
- I. Reclamation Service
- J. Indian Service
- K. Farm Credit Administration
- L. Soil Conservation Service
- M. Farm Security Administration
- N. AAA, Field Services Division, Production and Marketing Administration
- O. Bureau Agricultural Economics
- P. Rural Electrification Administration

III. MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORTS

Report by Counties each month

Make duplicate copies of the statistical report. Mail the original copy to your Supervisor at the State Extension Office; keep the carbon for your office file.

Monthly reports are due on the first of each month

Monthly reports are not complete unless they include:

1. A tentative itinerary
2. The monthly statistical report.
3. The monthly narrative report.

The annual county Statistical report is made up from the twelve county Monthly Statistical reports. Where two or more agents are employed in a county, the agents monthly reports are combined in one report. Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately.

The Nevada report year begins on November 1 and ends on October 31st.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
 AND
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 COOPERATING

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

County of _____

(Make a separate report for each county in your district)

TITLE _____

MONTH _____

19__

A. ITINERARY REPORT

DATE	PLACE	NATURE OF WORK	DATE	PLACE	NATURE OF WORK
1			17		
2			18		
3			19		
			20		
5			21		
6			22		
7			23		
8			24		
9			25		
10			26		
11			27		
12			28		
13			29		
14			30		
15			31		
16					

D. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM COLLEGE AND OTHER SOURCES OUTSIDE OF COUNTY

DATE	NAME	LINE OF WORK AND NATURE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

E. VISUAL INSTRUCTION RECORD

DATE	NAME OF MOTION FILM, STRIP FILM OR SLIDES USED	NO. REELS	PLACES SHOWN	ATTENDANCE	COMMENT
TOTAL					

F. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have been on duty the entire month of _____, 19____, except as follows:

Annual leave from _____ to _____

Sick leave from _____ to _____

Leave without pay from _____ to _____

Signed _____ Title _____

G. NARRATIVE REPORT

Outline fully the progress of the work during the month. Use headings to correspond to "Project Name and Number" or miscellaneous work in Table C, "Program Summary," and treat each subject in a separate paragraph. Attach copy of narrative to report.

H. DISPOSITION OF MONTHLY REPORTS

Make duplicate copies of statistical report. Mail the original copy to your Supervisor at the State Extension Office; keep carbon for your office file.

Make triplicate copies of the narrative report. Attach the original to the copy of the statistical report you mail to your Supervisor at the State Extension Office; attach one copy to the carbon of the statistical you keep in your office, and mail the third to the Extension News Editor.

Monthly reports are due on the first of each month.

Monthly reports are not complete unless they include:

1. A tentative itinerary.
2. The monthly statistical report.
3. The monthly narrative report.

IV. MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORTS

Report by Counties each Month

Make a separate report for each county in your district, as follows:
If you are a district agent you will need this information at annual report time in order to report your activities by counties.

Report Project Work First -- Use State Numbers

In the following sample monthly report note that the agent has reported project work first according to state numbers. Also note that miscellaneous work is repeated as "miscellaneous" according to the index for naming Nevada projects. Note that he has also reported some work he could not classify as "other miscellaneous". Enter your work in your monthly statistical report according to this form.

Head your monthly narrative report as follows:

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

BRIEF REPORT OF DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT _____
ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1946
FOR _____ COUNTY

Statistical Summary

(Make a statistical summary of your work as follows, according to the number of counties you worked in during the month if you are a district agent)

	White Pine	Eureka	Lander	Total
Days in field	17½	1½	1	20
Days in office	4	1	1	6
Office calls	12			12
Phone calls	6			6
Individual letters	15	1	3	19
Circular letters	4			4
News articles	6		2	8
Bulletins distributed	54			54
Farm visits	89	6		95
Different farm visits	9	3		12
Method demonstrations	9	1	1	11
Attendance	118	5	4	127
Mileage traveled	250	300	400	950

Report your Work by State Project Numbers

In the following illustration note that the agent in this case has a 4-H Club project in three counties numbered #199 - #301 and #342, and that he is reporting on all three this month. Projects reported on all appear in the extension agent's plan of work. Do not report here work done outside the county unless it directly concerns the projects reported on.

4-H Club Work #'s 199-301-342

The regular monthly meeting has been held with each club in the district. During this month the feeding of balanced rations to livestock has been emphasized. The records have been kept up. Besides the regular meetings special meetings have been held at Preston, Lund and Eureka for the purpose of laying out quadrats for a beginning of the study of the range. Maps in each case have been filed in the office for future reference. Next year the same areas will be completely mapped again and changes in vegetation noted. Permanent stakes were driven and the location tied in with section corners or with other permanent land marks. The mapping of these quadrats with the necessary detailed study of the vegetation aroused a great deal of interest among the boys. They were surprised to find that casual examination of a range area does not reveal the abundance and variety of plants growing on our range. A fact of great interest also discovered was that most of the grass in all three quadrats was growing among the brush where it was inaccessible to livestock. Some of the more palatable weeds and white sage were found in similar positions. Samples of all vegetation growing in these quadrats were obtained and pressed and will be mounted and filed also for future reference.

Camping trips are being planned with each of the clubs sometime during the summer. The first one will be held in the vicinity of Austin on the 8th and 9th of June. Forest Service officials have consented to have some ranger accompany the boys on these trips. Range management studies will be emphasized.

Poultry Enterprise & Efficiency Cost Study #302.

Poultry records for May were collected and as far as possible have been summarized. There is some tendency among some of the growers to neglect their records but most of the records are coming in in fine shape. No attempt has been made as yet to get the records by mail for it is felt that with only 12 cooperators the monthly contact is worth the effort.

Adequate Gardens #26

Many of the gardens in the Lund-Preston district and in Ely have been almost ruined by a small black insect which may be the flea beetle. Radishes, turnips, beets, spinach and Swiss chard seem especially susceptible to this pest. Nicotine Sulphate has proved effective in most cases where it has been tried. "Nic o Dust" has recently been secured and used with apparent success. The action is much faster than with the spray. Many of the insects die in one minute.

Potato Seed Selection #83

The potato tuber index seed was planted on the 8th of June. The Test at Las Vegas showed that just about 50% of the potatoes were affected with disease. The most common disease in the potatoes tested was Spindle Tuber with about 25%; the next common seemed to be Mosaic with about 20%. A large number of the potatoes showed no germination in the test at Las Vegas. However, most of the tubers reported not germinating were evidently sets without eyes. These potatoes were cut so as to make as many sets as possible and the sets from each tuber were planted together as is done in tuber unit work. The potatoes indexed last year were planted along side the tuber index seed. These potatoes were planted in a plot which is being cared for by Ray Funk who has made application for certification of the entire field.

Report What Your County Farm Bureau is Doing

Report the activities of your own county farm bureau. Do not enlarge on what the American Farm Bureau is doing. We are interested in what your own county farm bureau is doing and what you are doing in your county or district to make a better county farm bureau organization.

Farm Bureau Cooperation #273-271

In Eureka County some of the ranchers suggested having a County Farm Bureau picnic. The attitude was obtained from the officers of the Farm Bureau and several other people in the community and most of them thought it would be unwise this summer. Nothing further was done about the matter. Little has been done with the White Pine County Farm Bureau Board except more or less casual visits. No Board meetings were held.

Miscellaneous Work Done

If you have work to report that is not project work, go to the Index for naming projects, select the proper name for it and report it as follows: (Note the detail with which this work is reported).

XI-E Grasshoppers

Early in the month reports came to the office that it appeared that an outbreak of grasshoppers might occur. Several ranchers said that they had noticed large numbers of small grasshoppers. On about June 12th, Mr. George A. Beach, manager of the big Baker ranch at Baker, reported that grasshoppers were ruining his alfalfa crop. On June 17th a visit was made to the Baker ranch. In the five days between the first report and the visit the grasshoppers had practically ruined nearly 1500 acres of alfalfa. Mr. Beach said that the situation was not alarming on June 12th but by June 17th, it was obvious that little hay would be cut on the ranch.

They constructed a hopper dozer by fastening one edge of a canvas about 16 feet square to an 18-foot pole; folded the canvas back to the pole sewed the edges. At a corner next to the fold a 2-foot strip was left unsewed and tied with twine so that the grasshoppers could be emptied into the bags. The upper edge of the canvas was fastened to the main rope by a small 4-foot rope which was fastened about 4 feet up the main rope. This outfit was pulled by ropes about 20 feet long, the ropes being secured around the horn of the saddle. It was necessary to gallop the horse in order that the wind would open the dozer.

The alfalfa was cut and piled. A broad backswath and a strip down the middle of each piece was left trapping and poisoning the grasshoppers. By the end of the month more than 300 bushels of grasshoppers had been caught and buried. Mr. Beach had some experience poisoning grasshoppers in the Delta district in Utah. He obtained about 1400 pounds of bran at 1¢ a pound and enough molasses, banana oil and sodium arsenite to mix bait according to the following formula: bran - 100 lbs., molasses - 2 gals., banana oil - 3 ounces, sodium arsenite - 3 qts. (43%). This bait was scattered broadcast over about 200 acres. A few grasshoppers were caught and placed in fruit jars in which was placed some of the bait. The hoppers were observed to eat a considerable quantity but they did not die within 48 hours when they were taken out of the jar.

Grasshoppers similarly placed with bait made by using 5 quarts of sodium arsenite with 100 lbs. of bran died within three hours. About half of the 1400 pounds of bran was put out using the stronger mixture. It was noted from the literature put out by the U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Company of Salt Lake City that the sodium arsenite solution contains 24% metallic arsenic. Three quarts of this solution with $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the quart contains 1.8 lbs. of metallic arsenic. Crude arsenic put out by the same company, used at the rate recommended in U.S.D.A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 747 (5 lbs. to 100 lbs. of bran) contains nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. metallic arsenic.

It appears that the bait put out at first did not have enough of the toxication to do effective work.

On June 30th, Mr. Beach estimated that there were only about one-fourth as many grasshoppers in the area poisoned as there were when poisoning and catching them was first started. There were, however, enough grasshoppers to rather effectively keep down the second growth of alfalfa. Nothing was done at all on the rest of the ranch. It appears that most of the grasshoppers originated in the north side of the field and worked progressively from there toward the southwest, spreading in fan shape. Mr. Beach reported that last year a considerable number of grasshoppers were noted in the field where a large number of the grasshoppers seemed to originate.

About 100 tons of hay was stacked on this ranch where about 1200 to 1500 tons was stacked last year. Prospects for a second crop are at present very poor due both to the grasshoppers and the drouth. Serious infestations have occurred on the Bollander ranch on Silver Creek and on the Leo Rowley ranch of Garrison, at James Diordans and Will Condors, as well as the ranches immediately surrounding the big ranch at Baker.

Mr. Lee Rowley obtained 18 lbs. of crude arsenic and enough other materials to bait the north end of his ranch where the grasshoppers are thickest. There are five acres of beans up about 3 inches high which are almost entirely destroyed. Mr. Rowley followed instructions in Farmers' Bulletin No. 747. The results will be checked here in connection with the arsenite solution used at Baker.

Mr. George Baker, who is running the Christopherson ranch, is experimenting with alfalfa meal as bait. 50 lbs. of the alfalfa meal was used in place of 100 lbs. of bran; both banana oil and oranges were used in the mixture. The formula was 50 lbs. of alfalfa meal, 2 gals. of beet molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. oranges, 2 ounces of banana oil and 5 lbs. of crude arsenic. Only 50 lbs. of alfalfa meal was used because it appeared to have about twice the bulk of bran. It has been reported that the alfalfa meal bait is ineffective in some parts of the country.

The U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Company sent 50 lbs. of crude arsenic free for experimental purposes.

No other grasshopper infestations have been reported except at the Wilson Creek ranch of the Murray Sheep Company where practically all crops were destroyed.

V-F-3 Weevil Control

Insect injury on alfalfa was discovered on the E. A. Hendrix ranch at Lund. Close examination indicated alfalfa weevil was responsible. A few specimens were obtained to study to make sure that it was alfalfa weevil although there is little question but that it is alfalfa weevil. This is the first infestation reported in the White River Valley.

District Extension Agent.

Another satisfactory method for District Agents to follow is to write a separate narrative for each county they work in. This method has some advantages over the one described.

V. MONTHLY ITINERARY (TENTATIVE)

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

STATE OF NEVADA

TENTATIVE MONTHLY ITINERARY

County

County Extension Agent

Month

Date of Making out Report

Date	Place	Nature of Work to be Done
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
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30		
31		

Form 18

This form is furnished by the State Extension Office or may be made up in the County office.

Monthly reports are due on the first of each month.

Monthly reports are not complete unless they include:

1. A tentative itinerary (**Form 18**)
2. The monthly statistical report.
3. The monthly narrative report.

VI. ORIGINAL PROJECTS

A PROJECT is a definite systematic organized plan for carrying on some phase of the extension program of work. It provides for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom, and extends over a duration of time.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program or plan of work - work other than project work.

PROJECTS MAY BE WRITTEN UP ANYTIME DURING THE YEAR, but all projects to be included in the county program of work report for the current year (1946) must be in the hands of the state office on or before March 15th.

I. SUB-PROJECT NUMBER, and II. NAMES OF PROJECT are not to be typed on a new project in the county office, but will be typed on a separate piece of paper and attached to the project with a clip. The sub-project number and name of project will be typed on the project in the state office when the project is submitted for approval after the names suggested are compared with the Index for naming projects.

PROJECT NAMES are determined by the index for naming Nevada agricultural projects, which is revised from year to year. This index covers practically all present projects and may be added to upon request to the state office as occasion demands.

PROJECTS ARE NUMBERED in the state office in chronological order.

SUB-PROJECTS are phases of major extension projects; DAIRYING, POULTRY, AGRONOMY, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, CLUB WORK, COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, HORTICULTURE, CONTROL OF RODENTS AND OTHER PESTS, RURAL ENGINEERING, SOILS AND PUBLICATIONS, NUTRITION, GOOD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, FORESTRY, AND COOPERATION.

SUB-PROJECTS should give the sub-project name and number according to the index; also, the status of the project in parenthesis; that is, whether it is in the test, demonstration or campaign stage.

A TEST is a trial or experiment to determine the value of an agricultural commodity or practice, involving a substantial period of time, a record of results and comparisons.

A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. There are two kinds of demonstrations - method and result.

A METHOD DEMONSTRATION is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

* TWO COPIES OF EACH PROJECT are required, one copy being filed in the county office and one copy in the state office. District agents must have a project file for each county they work in. If the work is the same in two counties, it means four copies of the project, two for each county involved; or if in three counties, six copies. In this case the location could be given, White Pine - Eureka - Lander, but the leader would probably be different, or three leaders, one for each county could be named. Progress reports in this case would be different, a report for each county

being made.

* District extension agents working in Lander and Lyon counties, make three copies of new projects in order that each district agent may have a copy of all work planned in each county the district agents work in.

A RESULT DEMONSTRATION is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to alfalfa will result in more profitable yields; that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet; or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.

A CAMPAIGN is a series of organized events leading to the adoption of an agricultural or home practice by a large group of people.

A PROJECT LEADER or LOCAL LEADER is a person selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing a project or some phase of a project and should not be the extension agent.

THE LOCATION is the county where the project will be carried on. Be sure to make this the same in additions and progress reports as it appears on the original project.

THE DATE EFFECTIVE is the month and year when project work commences.

THE OBJECT of a project is a statement of the general aim or purpose of the project. (Not goals).

FACTS include the agricultural or home economics subject matter basis for project work by allusion to references or in detail, and reasons why the project was adopted.

GOALS include results to be achieved the current year or results to be accomplished over a term of year, or both.

A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy or girl, who under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.

A COOPERATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy or girl who accepts a recommended practice and cooperates with the extension agent in establishing the practice on a county-wide basis, or cooperates in carrying on a test.

THE CALENDAR of a project shows when the work will be done, what will be done, and who will do it.

SIGNATURES REQUIRED ON PROJECTS represent agencies or persons who are obligated under the project plan to take an essential part in its completion. All projects must be signed by the extension agent and director of extension.

PROJECTS are never to be destroyed or permanently removed from the files.

COMPLETED PROJECTS are not to be removed from the files.

WHEN PROJECTS ARE COMPLETED the state office is to be notified.
(make this in project report).

WHEN PROJECTS ARE DISCONTINUED the state office is to be notified not later than March 15. List these discontinued on a separate sheet with your plan of work.

PROJECT FOLDERS should contain the original project progress reports, project annual additions, and nothing else. If it is necessary for reference to keep a record of other material pertaining to the project, another folder should be made and used for that purpose.

A PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT is a definite statement in orderly fashion of work done, methods used and results obtained on a project. It should be a clear cut statement, concise and forceful, reinforced with statistics where possible.

Attach note giving: I. Sub-project name and II. Name of project, here. New project numbers are put on in State Office.

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:

PROJECT NUMBER:
State Office No.
County No.

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

- I. SUB-PROJECT: (Sub-Project name and number; also status of project in parenthesis (test) (demonstration) or (campaign). Use index for naming Nevada projects in deciding sub-project name. Type name selected on a separate sheet of paper and attach with clip).
- II. NAME OF PROJECT: This is the popular name of your project. Do not include index number if it is the same as the sub-project name.
- III. LEADER:
- IV. LOCATION: (County)
- V. DATE EFFECTIVE:
- VI. OBJECT: (General purpose of project)
- VII. FACTS:
- (1) Give economic background.
 - (2) History of Extension work done.
 - (3) Give the agricultural subject matter basis for the work by allusion to references or in detail.
 - (4) Give reasons why the project was adopted, necessity for, etc..

VIII. GOALS:

- (1) Results to be achieved this year (current yr.).
- (2) Results to be accomplished over a term of years; for example (long time) "It is planned to locate six permanent plots in various sections of the county to annually measure yields, and after the first year to call each year thereafter a demonstration field meeting at this plot. By 1949 it is hoped that the work will be far enough ahead to have a general campaign so that a clean-up can be held in 1950 and thus finish the project by 1951".

Or:

No. of demonstrators,	1946 - 16	
	1947 - 16	
	1948 - 16	
No. of cooperators,	1946 - 3	
	1947 - 5	
	1948 - 7	
No. of farms using better seed		
1946 - 20	1949 - 50	
1947 - 30	1950 - 65	
1948 - 40	1951 - 75	

The object in this case is to influence 75 potato growers by 1951 to use seed of a strain recommended by the extension service.

IX. DUTIES OF EACH COOPERATING AGENCY:

Extension Agent: (List duties of)

Demonstrator: (List duties of)

(A demonstrator is a farmer, farm woman, boy or girl, who under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration).

Cooperator: (List duties of)

(A cooperator is a farmer, farm woman, boy or girl, who accepts a recommended practice and cooperates with the extension agent in establishing the practice on a county-wide basis or cooperates in a test).

Specialist: (List duties of)

(Procedure - plans for test, demonstration or campaign depending upon status of project).

X. CALENDAR FOR 1946:

WHEN	WHAT	WHO
November 1945		
December		
January 1946		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		

Date: _____

Director of Extension

Date: _____

Extension Agent

VII. ANNUAL ADDITIONS TO PROJECTS

1. An annual addition to a project is the project revised for the current year. (1946)
2. Annual additions may be written up anytime during the year after the progress report has been made but must be sent into the state office and be approved not later than March 15.
3. Annual additions have the same name as the original.
 1. Sub-project name
 2. Project name
4. Annual additions have the same location as the original plan.
5. Annual additions are numbered the same as the original project.
6. Goals are for the current year. (1946)
7. Facts and Duties of each cooperating agency need not be given in the annual addition unless there is a change.
8. Annual additions must have a calendar for the current year, (1946).
9. Annual additions are never to be destroyed or permanently removed from files..
10. Annual additions, when approved, must bear the signature of the county agent and director of extension.
11. Annual additions are to be filed in the same folder as the original project.
12. An additional copy of annual additions for district offices must be made if needed.

(SAMPLE)

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:
1946 Addition

PROJECT NUMBER:
State Office #109 (Same as
Original)
Nye County #51 (Same as
original)

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

- I. SUB-PROJECT: Same as original.
(Sub-project name and number, also status)
(test), (demonstration) or (campaign)
- II. NAME OF PROJECT: Same as original
- III. DATE EFFECTIVE: Can vary.

IV. LOCATION: Nye County. Same as original

V. FACTS: (Required if any change)

VI. GOALS FOR 1946: (Results to be achieved this year. Do not put down same. List goals.)

VII. DUTIES OF EACH COOPERATING AGENCY:
(Required if any change)

VIII. CALENDAR FOR 1939. (Required must be revised for current year, calendar required for every addition. Your calendar will show if your plan is worth while).

WHEN	WHAT	WHO
November 1, 1945		County Agent Specialist Cooperators Demonstrators
October 31, 1946		

Date: _____

Director of Extension

Date: _____

Extension Agent

VIII. PROJECT PROGRESS REPORTS

1. A project PROGRESS REPORT is a definite statement in orderly fashion of work done, methods used and results obtained on a project. It should be a clear cut statement, concise and forceful, reinforced with statistics where possible.

-
2. Heading (at top of paper) as follows:

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT (of Home and Community Project) PROJECT NUMBER:
PROGRESS REPORT STATE OFFICE NO. 100
DATE: January 17, 1945 * ESMERALDA CO. NO. 48

NAME OF PROJECT: Orchard Cover Crops for Antelope Valley.

*Be sure to put the county name on the progress report, merely county number will not do.

-
3. PROJECT NUMBERS: Must be same as project.
 4. PROJECT NAME: Must be same as project.
 5. SIGNATURE: Each report must bear signature of the extension agent.
 6. PROGRESS REPORTS MAY BE MADE ANYTIME DURING THE YEAR. It is desirable that progress reports on all projects be completed by November 1st, the date when annual reports are due, inasmuch as annual reports should largely be written from your project progress reports.
 7. TWO COPIES of each progress report are required, one each for state and county files. A third copy is necessary for district offices where more than one agent is employed in a county. Send both copies or three copies, if you are making three, to the state office for approval. Your copy will be returned to you.
 8. PROGRESS REPORTS are to be filed in the project folder.
 9. PROGRESS REPORTS are never to be destroyed or permanently removed from the files.
 10. Use the quality of paper furnished you for making progress reports.
 11. Sample project progress report follows:

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report
Date: January 17, 1945

PROJECT NUMBER:
State Office No. 1491
Esmeralda Co. No. 101

NAME OF PROJECT: Orchard Cover Crops in the Antelope Valley.

Herewith is submitted a progress report on the cover crop project in the Antelope Valley. At the outset, the statement that lack of water causes an extremely serious situation is entirely fitting. Progress report dated September 10, 1926, bears on this subject very well. The general idea of "stop, look, and listen" is conveyed. That policy still exists, although the valley is yet in rather an enthusiastic state of mind concerning the use of cover crops. There can be no doubt as to the value of cover crops from the standpoint of organic matter added to the soil. Yet without sufficient water

to supply resulting increased demands, even the addition of this organic matter is of doubtful value when balanced against tree damage.

Observations on plots established in the past and the establishment of new plots progressed with fair satisfaction. In general, for the Antelope Valley, the water situation during the summer of 1926 was unfavorable. This same thing was true during the summer of 1927. At best, this water situation is none too good and there are but few growers who have available an excess supply of water throughout the entire summer. In several cases complete defoliation of trees resulted from lack of water. In other cases, varying degrees of tree damage resulted. In only one case was there no apparent damage to trees. In this particular instance the operator was able to apply water every two weeks in quantities exceeding six acre inches per application.

Annuals, biennials, and perennials are used in the Antelope Valley. Results are similar as far as tree damage is concerned. Observation has been made on all of these and results are as follows:

ALFALFA: A good many growers who planted alfalfa two years ago have carried that crop to the present time. Some are plowing it out this fall because of damage which resulted this past season. The crop grows well but is a superior battler when it comes to fighting for water. The accompanying photograph shows the result on the Sheldon-Bancroft Ranch, where a two year old stand of alfalfa grew and flourished, while pear trees dropped their leaves. There is every evidence to induce growers to plot it out. The effect following plowing under of a two year old alfalfa stand will be watched with great interest. Here we will have a chance to observe the effect of added organic matter.

Another tendency with alfalfa in pear orchards, which seems impossible to overcome, is for the grower to remove one or more crops of hay. Pears have not paid well in the past several years. Most growers are hard up. Temptation is to take off one or more cuttings of alfalfa with the price ranging \$20.00 per ton and higher. The danger in the practice is obvious.

MELILOTUS ALBA: As reported in 1926, this crop grows well and makes good growth. It is however, a strong user of water and competent of robbing trees of their share. Several growers planted albain the fall of 1925 and carried the crop thru the second summer. There are several growers who have wells giving them water in addition to the water supplied by the irrigation district. These growers, in most cases, have been able to carry their orchards thru without serious damage to the trees, altho even in these instances wood growth has been short, leaves have been smaller in size and the formation of fruit spurs exceptionally heavy, indicating a poor condition of the tree.

No tests were made with either Melilotus alba or Molilotus indica of early fall planting and spring plowing. This seems to be the most reasonable practice possible if sufficient tonnage can be obtained.

OTHER CROPS: The same general statements are true of all other crops tried, including Melilotus indica, and common and purple vetch. When one sinners the matter down to the last analysis, water stands as the supreme factor.

In line with the thought previously indicated, that fall planting, followed by spring plowing might be a solution, four tests were established this fall, using numerous crops. An attempt will be made to grow sufficient tonnage before spring rain waters have ceased flowing. Soil could then be wetted

thoroughly and the trees carried through the summer in good shape. Melilotus indica, Melilotus alba, Hubam clover, Burr clover, Purple, Common and Woolly Podded Vetch, and Fonugreek, were the crops which have been put out for tests this fall. So far Fonugreek has made the best growth. These crops were put in a little later this year. Next year it is hoped to get them in during the early part of October, immediately following harvest.

CONCLUSIONS

There can be no general conclusion in the recommendation of a cover crop. The only conclusion that can be emphasized is that unless there is a plenteous supply of water available, a summer cover crop should in no case be attempted. Alfalfa in the Antelope Valley requires approximately five acre feet of water for successful maintenance. Pear orchards require approximately two acre feet for their maintenance, therefore, a total of seven acre feet would probably be needed for the successful maintenance of an alfalfa or Melilotus alba cover crop throughout the summer. This situation is out of the question in the Antelope Valley.

Extension Agent.

(Progress Reports are submitted annually, usually whenever the work is completed for the year).

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report
December 1, 1945

PROJECT NUMBER:
State Office #2304
Lyon County #79

NAME OF PROJECT: Fertilizer tests on potatoes.

Thirteen tests in the use of fertilizer on potatoes were completed, including thirteen materials or groups of materials, twenty-four plots and an equal number of checks. On land that has been continuously cropped to potatoes the fertilizer showed some benefit, and in a few cases sufficient to be profitable. Whether or not fertilizer of any kind pays appears to depend on the condition of the soil. On new soil or soil where rotation has been practiced or cover crops have been used, the fertilizer gave little or no return. The tests will be repeated in 1940. The results of the trials are given on the accompanying chart.

Extension Agent

(Progress reports are submitted annually, usually whenever the work is completed for the year.)

Grower	Fertilizer	Amount Per Acre	Yield bags per acre		Yield Pounds by weight		Remarks
			Test	Check	Test	Check	
United States Experiment Station	Check Plot			139		804	Plots 1/20th of an acre in triplicate. New land, cotton previous year. Accurately weighed.
	Super phosphate	600#	134		770		
	Super phosphate Muriate of potash	600# 300#	113		649		
	Check Plot			106		609	
	Super Phosphate Muriate of potash Sulfate of Ammonia	600# 300# 300#	138		797		
E. G. Buerkle	4 - 10 - 10	900#	141	136	1257	1201	Plots 1/3 acre Accurately weighed
F. K. Wiebe	1/5 - 10 - 14	1000#	190	125			Estimated by counting sacks
E. G. Kolbenstetter	4 - 10 - 10	1000#	200	154			10% Mosaic
	6 - 9 - 6 2 1/2 - 10 - 5	1000# 1000#	190 125	154 100			Scab bad
Milton Lohr	3 - 10 - 10	1000#	100	100			Estimated yield
Harry Helsley	2 1/2 - 10 - 5	1000#	125	155			Estimated Yield
P. Lossing	4 - 10 - 10	1000#	81	127			Estimated yield
S. R. Cokeley	3 - 10 - 10	1000#	53	34			Poor seed, soil lacks humus
E. C. Eckman	Fish Meal 320# Ammonium sulphate	320# 80#					No difference
Dr. Kay	0 - 10 - 12	1000#	Estimated				No difference
R. N. Jackson	4 - 10 - 10	1500#	Estimated				No difference
A. B. Tayes	0 - 10 - 12	1000#	Estimated				No difference
Wood Stone	0 - 10 - 12	1200#	Estimated				Slight difference in favor of 1200 #

IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROGRESS REPORTS

Miscellaneous progress reports require no Plan and are merely a specific statement of pieces of work done during the year, and the reasons for doing such work.

Work reported in miscellaneous progress reports often develop into a plan project for which a regular written plan is developed, but a miscellaneous progress report is no substitute for a planned project.

Miscellaneous project reports are assigned a number in the state office merely for convenience in filing.

They are numbered at the State office the same way as projects are numbered, but are not to be considered projects and are not to be entered as projects in the county program of work. Only written project plans are to be listed in the county program of work.

In order to distinguish Miscellaneous Project Reports from regular project reports and to avoid confusion with project plans, hereafter the number assigned will be prefixed with the capital letter "M". For example: State #M-1, County #M-4.

Two copies are to be made of Miscellaneous progress reports - one for the State and one for the County office file.

When more than one agent has been employed in the county, it will be necessary to make the third copy for filing in the other county offices. This applies to agents working on a district basis and is the same procedure as if followed with projects, project additions and progress reports.

Anything that takes five days time, or is of sufficient interest to make note of in your annual narrative report, should be written up as a Miscellaneous Progress Report. This, of course, does not apply to project work.

Herewith follows a sample of Miscellaneous Progress Report which can be used as a guide in preparing such reports.

Miscellaneous work done, if continued the next year after it is reported, should develop into a definite project plan. In this case, work done as reported in the miscellaneous progress report, would be entered in the project under Facts.

SAMPLE FORM MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT REPORTS

BE SURE TO USE THE FOLLOWING HEADING:

Miscellaneous Work Done
Progress Report
December 1, 1945

Misc. File No.
State Office No. M-1
Lyon County No. M-4

NAME: Fertilizer Tests on Potatoes.

1. Reason for doing work: (Make a statement)
2. Results: (As follows)

Thirteen tests in the use of fertilizer on potatoes were completed, including thirteen materials or groups of materials, twenty-four plots and an equal number of checks. On land that has been continually cropped to potatoes, the fertilizer showed some benefit, and, in a few cases, sufficient to be profitable. Whether or not fertilizer of any kind pays, appears to depend on the condition of the soil. On new soil, or soil where rotation has been practiced or cover crops have been used, the fertilizer gave little or no return.

Extension Agent

(Miscellaneous Progress Reports are to be submitted annually on or before November 1st.)

X. ANNUAL COUNTY REPORTS

Statistical

Annual statistical reports are made up by summarizing, on a blank provided by Washington, the monthly county statistical reports.

Narrative

Annual narrative reports should be written from the monthly county narrative reports and project progress reports.

The annual report is nothing more or less than a progress report on projects approved in the county program of work, plus other work that developed through the year.

In order to write good annual reports, work done should be reported monthly by projects.

Progress reports should be written before the annual report is written. The annual report should be written from the progress reports or the progress reports may be copied and used as they are.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Six good reasons why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by State and Federal laws.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is required from each county agricultural agent and each home demonstration agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of -

1. What was attempted - the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on - the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

When two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, or 4-H Club boys and girls.

Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported.

Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included.

XI . 4-H CLUB WORK

Nevada does not employ club agents. Each extension agent is required to carry on 4-H Club work as a part of his extension program. Accordingly, a project covering the 4-H Club program is a requirement in each agent's county program of work. Each agent has a part in the county 4-H program and county-wide activities, such as the county-wide Field Day and Achievement Programs.

1. One that covers all the 4-H Club activities. (See example that follows, "4-H Club Program for 1946").
2. One that covers the activities of a particular club (see example "Holstein Dairy Calf Club"). Project Club.

Number 2 is optional with the agent while Number 1, the complete club program, is required.

3. Progress reports on 4-H Club activities should be a complete story of all 4-H Club activities. This may mean separate progress reports by each agent.

See Nevada 4-H Club Handbook for detailed plans for carrying on 4-H Club Work.

Sample 4-H Club project outlines follow:

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office #42
Storey County #5

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. SUB-PROJECT: | VIII-A Agricultural Club Work |
| II. NAME OF PROJECT: | 4-H Club Program, 1946 |
| III. LEADER | Name of leader |
| IV. LOCATION: | Storey County |
| V. DATE EFFECTIVE: | November 1, 1945 |
| VI. OBJECT: | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To interest boys and girls in better agricultural practices.2. To demonstrate through club work important agricultural facts for the benefit of the community in which they live.3. Encourage thrift by putting money in another project. |
| VII. FACTS: | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Club work is well established in Storey County.2. Club projects must be made attractive both socially and financially to keep up membership.3. At least two county-wide meetings per year should be held.4. Storey County has from 35 to 45 club members each year in agricultural clubs.5. Leaders should be secured where possible. |

VIII. GOALS:

1. Forty club members.
2. One county achievement day.
3. One club picnic.
4. 100% completions.
5. Ten members at Club Camp.
6. Enroll members early.
7. Present pins at County Achievement Day by Key bankers.
8. One judging team.
9. One demonstration team.

IX. DUTIES OF EACH CO-OPERATING AGENCY:

Extension Agent:

Secure leader, assist with club enrollments, arrange club programs, attend as many meetings as possible, get final reports, train demonstration and judging teams.

Leader:

Aid in enrolling, attend all meetings possible, assist in getting final reports.

Club Officers and Members:

1. Carry on project adopted
2. Attend all meetings
3. Attend Club Camp
4. Attend Achievement Day
5. Make final report of work done.

X. CALENDAR FOR 1946:

WHEN	WHAT	WHO
Dec. & Jan.	Sign up club members. Secure leaders. Often-times a simple initiation ceremony into the club is interesting to children.	Extension Agent & Leader
Feb. & March	Adopt projects. Elect officers. Make program for year. Team demonstration at all Farm Center meetings.	Extension Agent
May & Thru year	Hold regular meetings of the clubs through the summer.	Extension Agent & Leaders
July	Club picnic and Achievement Day	F. B. Directors, Extension Agent & Leader
August	Club Camp	

Sept &
Oct.

Finish projects, make final reports.

Leaders, Agents, or
Club Members report
year's activities
at annual county
F. B. meeting.

Date: _____

Director of Extension

Date _____

Extension Agent

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:

PROJECT NUMBER:

State Office #192
Esmeralda Co. #21

I. SUB-PROJECT

VIII-A Agricultural Club Work

II. NAME OF PROJECT:

Holstein Dairy Calf Club

III. LEADER

Name of Leader

IV. LOCATION

Esmeralda County

V. DATE EFFECTIVE

January 1, 1946

VI. OBJECT

Generally, to increase the number of high class
dairy cattle in Nevada.
Specifically, to increase greater interest in
Holstein cattle.

VII. FACTS:

1. The Banker-Farmer Conference, 1928, recom-
mended that the number of dairy cattle in
Nevada be doubled.
2. The present number of milking cows is 20,000.
3. Calf clubs are one of the best known methods
of stimulating interest in a breed.
4. Calf clubs are a project already listed in
the Nevada Bankers' Agricultural program.
5. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
offers \$50.00 prize money if 50 Holstein club
members are secured.
6. Rowana Farms, Incorporated, through the Nevada
Holstein Club, offer a registered bull calf to
the best all-round Holstein club member.

VIII. GOALS:

1. Enroll 20 calf club members.
2. Hold achievement program.
3. Train livestock judging and demonstration
teams
4. Hold one club tour.
5. Secure 80% completions.

IX. DUTIES OF EACH CO-OPERATING AGENCY:

Extension Agent:

Form standard Holstein dairy calf club. Help secure and select suitable calves. Furnish publicity to local papers. Attend five or more club meetings. See that record books are complete October 1st. Score each calf during the months of August and September.

Club Leader:

Attend five or more club meetings. Help secure and select calves.

Club Members:

Attend meetings.
Purchase calf.
Feed according to instructions and keep records as instructed.
Show calf at Achievement Day Program or Fair.

Business Men and Bankers:

Promote interest in Holstein Calf Clubs.

Novada Holstein Association:

Award suitable state prizes.
Advise in selection of calves.
Write inspiring letters to each member.

CALENDAR FOR 1946:

WHEN	WHAT	WHO
Jan.	Talk up dairy calf club work at Farm Center meetings; visit parents; secure prices on calves.	Extension Agent
Feb.	Secure leader; sign up club members; secure calves. News articles in papers.	Extension Agent
March	Organize club, explain duties of club officers. Local leader. Give instructions as to care of calves. Visit club members.	Extension Agent & Club Leader
April	Club meetings, discuss care of calves, determine if the club wishes to have a judging team. Select judging team	Leader

May	Club meeting. Judging contest between members. Judging team selected. Visits to club members.	County Agent & Leader
June	Club meeting. Train judging team.	Leader
July	Discuss at club meeting possibility of club members exhibiting animals at State Fair. Train judging team; encourage club members to attend Club Camp and club picnic.	Extension Agent & Leader
August	Club Camp	Extension Agent. Judging Team & Leader
Sept.	Club members having best annual exhibit at State Fair judging team enters judging competition.	Extension Agent Leader, Club Members.
Oct.	Club meeting. Key Banker awards pins to members completing work. Projects completed for year. Reports made to leader and county agent.	Extension Agent Leader Club member
Nov.	Make plans for 1947	

Date: _____

Director of Extension

Date: _____

Extension Agent



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Division University of Nevada,
Cooperating

4-H LEADER LIST

County of Year Date mailed

(Make a separate report for each county in your district)

List No. Approved and forwarded by
Extension Agent

Make duplicate copies of this report. Mail the original copy to the State Club Leader and keep the carbon for your office file.
Enrollment Sheets are due at the State Extension office on June 1—when the 4-H Club enrollment is completed for the year. Revise
whenever necessary.

Forward Revised Lists to the State Extension Office Without Delay.

(B) Asst. I	* NAME OF LEADER	ADDRESS	NAME OF CLUB	(C) No. Years as Assistant Leader	(D) No. Years as Leader	Projects Supervised This Year			
						(E)	F	(G)	(H)

* If under 21 years of age put an asterisk before name of Leader.

XII. FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN WRITING UP PROJECT PLANS
AND COUNTY PROGRAMS (PLANS) OF WORK.

The following quotations from County Agent Annual reports are worthy of note in developing County Programs (Plans) of Work. The following excerpts from County Agent Annual Reports point out factors that have been tested out as successful indicators of what to consider in drawing up a County program and the project plans that make up the program.

CHURCHILL COUNTY

"A standard of living fully equal to comparable city dwellers is the right of the farmer. Not all will live equally well, but a high American standard of living should be within the reach of an average farmer who is willing to use the best information available on production and marketing. The labor of the farmer and his family, necessary to secure such a standard, should not be so great as to make farm life a constant drudge and never-ending toil. Maintaining a high standard of living requires not only money, but time to enjoy life. Individual income is not the only measure of the ability to live well. A farmer's neighbors must also be able to enjoy life, and together they must make their community standards high. Good roads, good schools, electricity and community recreation, all of which require money obtained from the incomes of the individual are necessary for the comfort and well being of all. Incomes must be high enough to pay taxes to support public services. Aside from money income, community pride, neighborliness, good will and a sense of security are of great importance in any living standard.

Extension work in Churchill County has been planned, possibly inadequately, but nevertheless conscientiously, with the ideal rural community as the end objective. Most emphasis has been placed on possibilities of raising the average net income of the farmers of the county, for with adequate incomes, living standards naturally rise, and yet country life activities have not been forgotten.

Consideration has been given to the economic and social importance of the various enterprises and to the possibilities of doing worthwhile Extension work in all fields, in planning the program of work. The Extension program is a long time plan and projects have been planned to be of the most lasting benefit."

DOUGLAS COUNTY

"In planning the program of work, we must first consider the following basic facts:

- (1) That the county depends almost entirely on agriculture for its income.
- (2) That Douglas County is one of the richest agricultural counties per capita in the United States.
- (3) That Douglas County was established as a prosperous farming community as early as 1860.

- (4) That many enterprises developed then and carried through to the present time are proven enterprises.
- (5) That farms vary greatly in size from over 30,000 acres and 3,000 acres of crop land to farms of less than 10 acres in all.
- (6) That the market for agricultural products is distant from production.
- (7) That the marketed products must be those which can be easily or cheaply transported long distances.
- (8) That it has a permanent problem--water for irrigation.
- (9) That further expansion of acreage is impossible without water storage, and improbable with it.
- (10) That the introduction of most new crops depends on water for irrigation in the fall when the supply is limited.
- (11) That alfalfa hay is the main crop grown and that stands are damaged by dry years reducing yield and causing expensive reseeding.
- (12) That White Top (*Lepidium Drabce*) and Canadian Thistle (perennial root and seed spreading weeds) are still widespread and a menace to the country's agriculture.
- (13) That livestock raising is the most important enterprise.
- (14) That beef cattle production is on a high plane with the livestock men producing exceedingly well bred and improved quality stock.
- (15) That dairying, hog production, beef feeding, and poultry raising fit the diversified farming conditions which make a stable community.
- (16) That low interest rates and adequate farm credit are needed to maintain the present farm set-up.
- (17) That most of the farmers are progressive, well educated, and able to and have built modern farms.

Using the above statement of facts as a base on which to approach local problems we must consider certain definite local factors in determining a program of work.

ELKO COUNTY

"The needs of individuals, families, communities and commodity groups in agricultural pursuit are the basic factors in determining the program of work. The Extension Program is divided into three broad groups with the Home Demonstration Agent, Livestock Specialist and County Agent dividing the work along project lines with some overlapping and on a cooperative basis.

The Agent does considerable work with non-agricultural groups as well, chiefly in connection with home beautification, landscape of public grounds and control of insect pests and diseases of shade trees, ornamental plants and flower and vegetable gardens.

Much of the additional work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, County Planning and other federal agencies has been centered in the Extension Office and has greatly increased the work necessary. Although some additional help has been employed by the Triple A funds, the Extension Office has proven effective in handling new agricultural activities with little or no cost to the federal government.

Because of the high mountain ranges which frequently parallel each other with few roads crossing them, it is necessary to do much more traveling than would otherwise be necessary to reach ranchers in adjoining valleys. Approximately one thousand miles per month must be traveled."

COUNTY PROGRAMS MADE COOPERATIVELY

"Agricultural extension programs are made with the help of county Farm Bureau board of directors and community committeemen, County programs are based upon definite principles, as follows:

Extension programs should be for the specific and the general welfare of all people, constructive, forward looking, and concerned with permanent improvement.

They should be specific and easy to understand.

They must be broad enough to benefit and to enlist the interest and cooperation of large numbers of farmers and stockmen, but concentrated mainly on a few important problems at a time.

EXTENSION PROJECTS MEET CURRENT CONDITIONS

They should be timely, taking advantage of favorable circumstances to accomplish a piece of work when farmers and the public are ready to get behind it and when other circumstances are favorable. An example of this is the stimulus given to extension pasture improvement plans at the time the agricultural conservation program began to make payments for practices that would stimulate the production of quality roughages and pastures.

All the people who have a part in carrying out a program should help build it: farmers and stockmen, county agents, and specialists.

The principles upon which agricultural extension work is based are the same now as when it started. The fundamental objectives are also the same. There have been many changes in method and practices, as a result of experience.

The procedures generally followed in building a county program vary with different counties.

Suggestions for programs are usually initiated by the county extension agent or agents, if there are more than one in a county, who collect and organize during the year local situation facts for the county. This information

is presented to the delegates representing all the community centers in the county at the annual county Farm Bureau meeting for their recommendations. At this meeting, committees are many times appointed to review the suggestions, or the group as a whole may consider the suggestions, revise them or add new projects. Next, the county agent or county agents, as the case may be, and the county Farm Bureau directors, at the next county Farm Bureau director's meeting following the annual meeting of delegates representing the community centers, complete the program planning job and proceed to carry out the plans adopted.

Using this method, sound plans are arrived at, because, in this way, the Extension Service finds out what the problems are and what the farmers want to do about them. Once this is determined, the Extension Service can then make available the services it has at its command to solve the programs. If no solution is known, then the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station is asked to find out, if possible, the best procedure. From its inception, the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service has insisted its work be based on facts, not opinions.

Bulletin 9C
Agricultural Extension
University of Nevada
December 1940
by
Thomas Buckman
Acting Director

SUCCESSFUL EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Eugene Merritt, Field Agent
Extension Service, U.S.D.A.

(Paper presented at the Annual Extension Conference at Elko, Nevada
February 1, 1928)

The contribution of the Washington office to the development of Extension Programs in the west is principally locating County Agents who are successful and determining how they carry on their work. The material that I will present this morning is based on studies of county agents in the field and their results, material assembled thru field studies made by out office under the supervision of M. C. Wilson, and an analysis of the 3,000 annual statistical reports filed by county extension workers from all over the United States.

A Successful Grimm Alfalfa Program

Last summer I spent a month in Oregon studying the follow-up on their county economic conferences. In some instances I found that the county agent had done very effective work in putting into effect on farms the recommendations of these conferences. In other instances, the recommendations apparently had not become a part of the farm practices of the county. One of the recommendations of their economic conferences was that alfalfa should be introduced into the county in order to improve the livestock feeds. At the time of the conference practically no alfalfa was being grown. The agronomy department was also skeptical as to whether alfalfa could be grown under Washington County conditions. The county agent, however, had located one farmer in 1920 who was successful in growing alfalfa. With this man as an example, he obtained the cooperation of several other farmers to test the production of alfalfa out on a small scale on their farms. By 1923 the county agent and the specialist had become sufficiently convinced to ask a larger number to grow alfalfa as demonstrations. In connection with these demonstrations a number of points were to be observed among which were what varieties grew best under their conditions, whether they had to inoculate their seed and use lime, what soil preparations were necessary and what cultivation they should give to the alfalfa after it had begun to grow. On the following chart is given the history of this alfalfa work as it relates to the variety phase. As already indicated, in 1923, 35 demonstrations had been established. During 1924 121 cooperators were secured. The county agent and the subject matter specialist made a detailed survey of these 35 alfalfa demonstrations to determine what methods apparently were more successful under Washington County conditions. With this material as a background, the county agents held a series of alfalfa meetings, tours, issued a few circular letters and discussed the production of alfalfa thru news notes in the local press. He was also able to write an alfalfa bulletin suited to conditions in Washington County. In addition he had built up a list of livestock producers in the county to which he distributed all of the material relating to conditions in his county. In connection with this material he called attention to the fact that Grimm Alfalfa yielded better than Common, that it was less subject to stem rot, it had a branch root crown and lived longer. In order that the materials necessary for successful alfalfa production might be available he pooled orders for alfalfa seed in his own office and saw to it that the inoculation material and lime was available in the county. For the next two years he continued to reach the people thru these same channels and used practically the same arguments or appeals supplemented by the use of infor-

nation from the farms of the new cooperators. However, in addition he began to work upon the seed dealers to point out to them the advantage of alfalfa production and of securing seed from one source which he knew would grow successfully under their conditions. In 1927 there were only a few areas where alfalfa was not established. He was going to put on a special campaign in these communities in order to clear this situation up. At that time, the dealers were handling Grimm Alfalfa secured from sources indicated by the county agents.

ANALYSIS - GRIMM ALFALFA EXTENSION PROGRAM

PROJECT PHASES	TEST	DEMONSTRATIONS	ATTENTION	CONFIDENCE	CONTINUED ACTION
1920	1 plat				
1921	Just watched and added a few more patches				
1922	Same Continued				
1923		35 demonstrations variety checked Common vs. Grimm Calif. Mont. Colo. Utah. Ariz. Idaho checked as source			
1924		121 farm cooperators	Demonstrations - Meetings - news notes - tours & circular letters published Alfa Bulletin Feb. 1924. Used live stock List.	Demonstrations - variation in yields. Stem not so frequently in Grimm. Branching root crown Lives longer	Pooled orders in county agent's office for seed. Inoculation materials & lime
1925		262 farms established 3 alfalfa nurseries. Tested against Cossack	1924 means continued	Same arguments - survey of alfalfa as to re -	Pooled orders. Began to work on seed dealers - merchant tour
1926		407 farms	Continued meetings in new and old territory	Used result of survey in meetings	Visited seed dealers - indicate source & necessity to getting certified seed. Got to handle as far as possible.

PROJECT PHASES	TEST	DEMONSTRATIONS	ATTENTION	CONFIDENCE	CONTINUED ACTION
1927			Tours - Clean up in areas where alfalfa not established	Same	Dealers handle most of Grimm seed. Continue to teach farmer to insist on Grimm.

Its Characteristics of Successful Extension Programs

The evolution thru which Grimm Alfalfa became established in that county is apparently the evolution thru which most extension ideas have to go. That is, there has to be at first a period of tests in order to prove to the county agent that he has the correct solution to a local problem. This is followed by a period of demonstrations. As soon as sufficient demonstrations are secured the results of the demonstrations are spread to those who might advantageously adopt this new practice and in this spreading of the practice or follow-up program there are three principal points to consider. That is how are you going to bring the ideas from the demonstration to the attention of the farmers to be influenced or what we commonly call "making contacts". The second phase is the creating of the confidence that the demonstrated practice offers a solution to some of the farm problems or what is commonly called "stimulating a desire" or "appealing" to the farmers. The third is what we commonly call "continued action," but technically it might be called "removing annoyances." It was found that the study not only in the connection with the successful spreading the use of Grimm Alfalfa but with a large number of other farm practices that if the county and the extension specialists followed this formula thru, it was successful. However, if some of these important steps were omitted the result was little or none at all. I do not care to take much time this morning in discussing the problems in connection with the effective organization of the test and demonstrations but to bring to your attention some of the materials that have been assembled in our office that relate to effective extension campaigns. Mr. M. C. Wilson thru his field studies has determined how the farm people report they get their extension ideas. The accompanying chart relates to the average for all of the counties studied and includes all types of subject matter so it cannot be accepted as applying specifically to a particular project, however, the study tells what would happen under average conditions.

Avenues Through Which Farmers Get their Extension Ideas

The interesting feature of this study is that 22 percent of the farm people reported they received their ideas without coming in any direct contact with the extension worker and his organized activities. This would mean that a farmer might have secured from an elevator a variety of seed which the county agent introduced without the knowledge that the extension service had in any way been responsible for that variety of seed being made available.

The next most important means of making contacts between the extension ideas and farmers were the "method demonstrations," "general meeting" and "farm and home visits". Further analysis would seem to indicate that the method demonstration is peculiarly effective in connection with many of the home economics projects, but that the general meeting and farm visit are effective in connection with all types of work. The other effective means are the adult demonstrations, the news story, bulletin and office call.

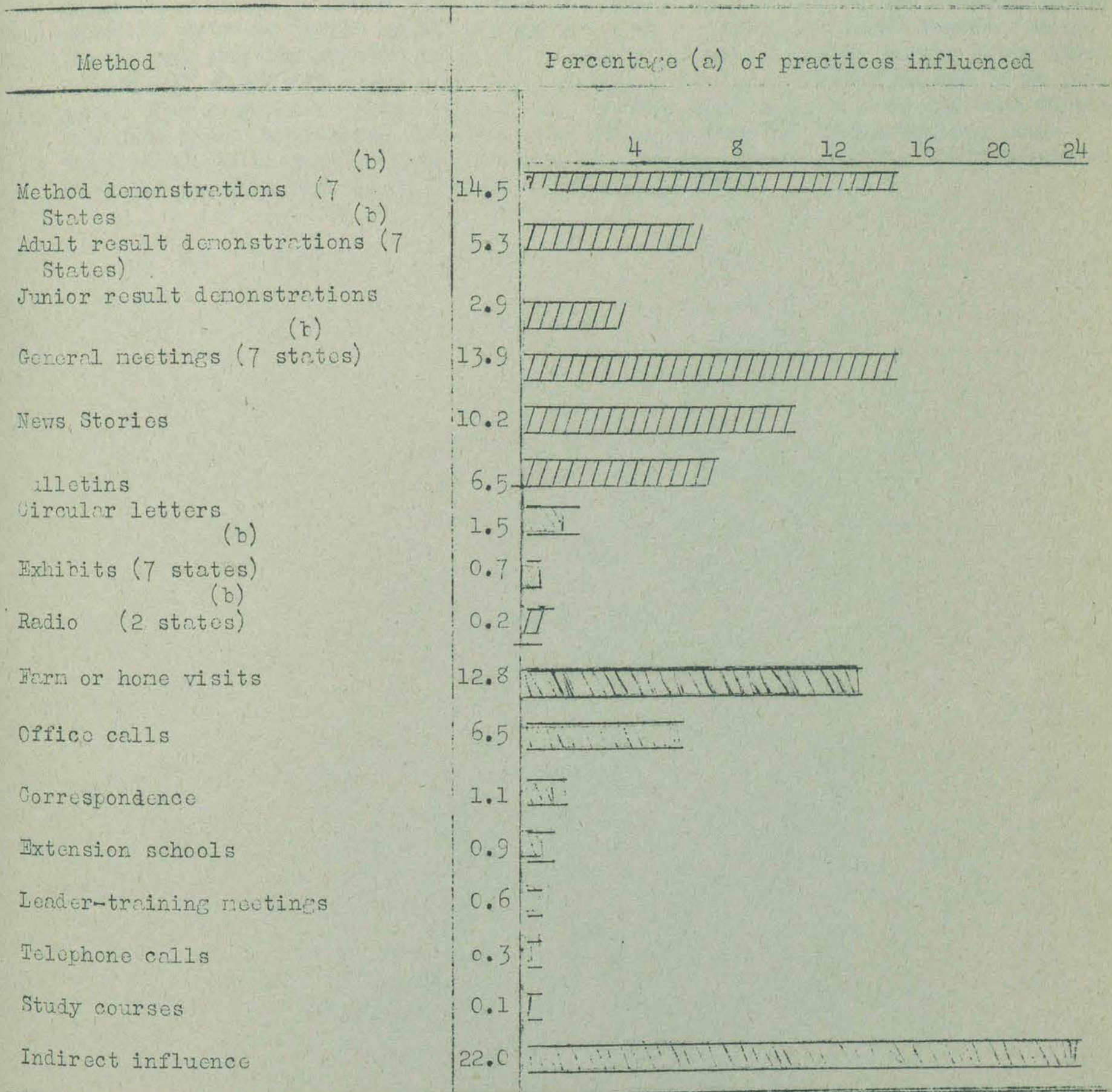
Distribution of County Extension Agent's Time on These Avenues

With this material as a background, Mr. Wilson became interested in how a county agent distributes his time.

Last summer in visiting one of the county agents in Colorado, we got into a serious discussion as to how much of a county agent's time should be given to the test, how much to organizing and getting records on his demonstrations, and how much time carrying on the active extension campaign.

Fig. 1 - Relative Influence of Methods
Upon adoption of Practices

Prepared from data of 22,704 prac-
tices on 7,802 Farms in 10 States

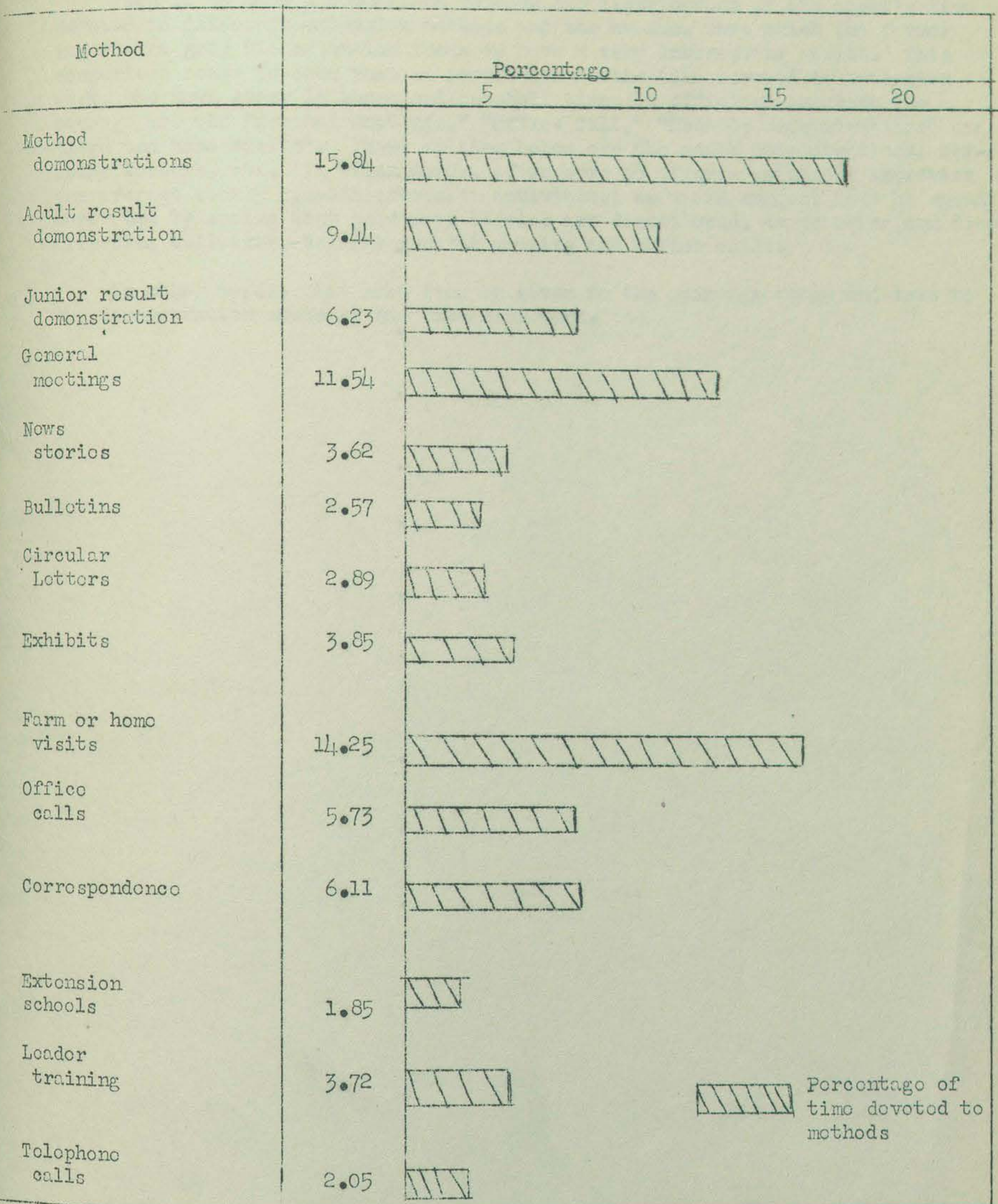


(a) Corrected to the basis 100 per cent equals total influence all methods.

(b) In 3 states adult result method demonstrations were not separated.
Method demonstration meetings and general meetings were also combined.
Exhibits were not added to list of methods in first 3 states studied.

As a result of observing the activities of a number of agents in the field I had concluded that if the agent has deducted time necessary to handle material required in his annual report, spent fifty percent of remainder in securing his program, making his test, establishing the demonstrations and obtaining the record from the demonstrations and the other half in active spreading of the results of demonstration that this would be an effective distribution of his time. Mr. Wilson's studies indicate that about 16 percent of the time of the average county agent is devoted to the method demonstrations; 9 percent to adult result demonstrations, and six percent to Junior demonstrations. In other words, those three methods of doing extension work take one-third of the agent's time and if we consider that a portion of the time of the general meetings and farm and home visits are also used in bringing the extension ideas up thru the demonstration state these data would seem to indicate that the average county agent's distribution of time corresponds very closely with my rough estimate.

Fig. 8. - Practices adopted as related to time spent on methods prepared from data of 22,704 practices on 7,802 farms in 10 states.



Time spent on methods is the average estimate of 368 county extension agents and 101 specialists in 10 States. 10.31 per cent of time chargeable to reports and other activities not included.

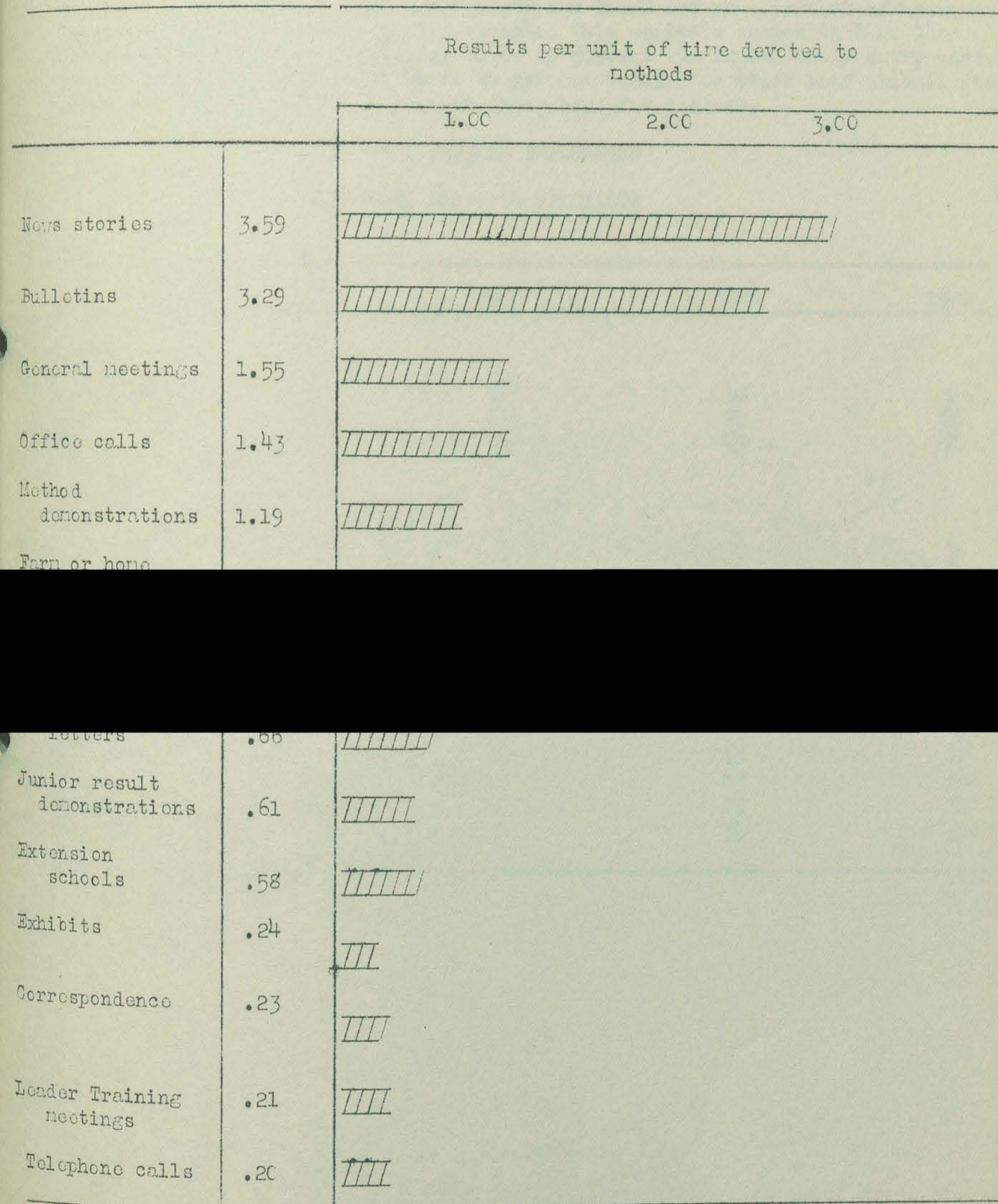
Relation of Time to Frequency of Method Reported

Then if we make a comparison between the distribution of the agent's time devoted to different extension methods and the avenues thru which the farmer reports he gets his extension ideas we have a very interesting result. This comparison seems to show that in proportion to the time devoted to extension work, the news story is three and one-half times as efficient as above the average are the "general meetings," "Office Call," "Methods demonstrations" and "farm and home visits". Those falling below are the adult demonstrations, circular letters, etc. In other words, if we were to offer a method of improving the average county agent's extension activities, we would suggest that he spend more time in seeing that good news stories are distributed, in securing and distributing bulletins, holding general meeting and office calls.

In other words, that more time be given to the campaign stage and less to the demonstration state of his extension work.

Fig. 9. - COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF METHODS

Prepared from data from 22,704 Practices
on 7,802 Farms in 10 States



What Appeals to Livestock Farmers

Thus far, we have been dealing exclusively with the way farmers report they get their extension ideas but have not discussed what ideas appeal to them more frequently or why farmers are moved to action. In order to get at this idea, I took the total number of farmers that reported they changed practices with reference to the different farm enterprises and found out what percent of this whole changed a specific practice. For example, this analysis showed that of the farmers changing dairy practices, 70 to 80 percent vaccinated their dairy cows for tuberculosis the first time; 65 to 80 percent vaccinated their beef animals for black leg and from 40 to 55 percent their hogs for cholera.

PERCENT FARMERS INFLUENCED

IMPROVING SPECIFIC PRACTICES

Item	1926	1925	1924
<u>DISEASE</u>			
Dairy Cattle	70	80	80
Beef Cattle	67	73	83
Swine	54	47	42
<u>CULLING</u>			
Beef Cattle	1	1	1
Dairy Cattle	3	3	4
Swine	2	2	3
Sheep	11	7	6
Poultry	40	46	42
<u>RATIONS</u>			
Beef Cattle	7	5	4
Dairy Cattle	10	10	12
Swine	21	23	19
Sheep	25	23	17
Poultry	39	35	30

Why Farmers Change Crop Practices

We find practically the same principle applying in connection with crop practices. In other words, the problems of treating seed grain for different diseases or the inoculation of seed stocks in most instances a large percent of farmers change the crop practices than other phase. However, the most interesting comparison is between the percent of those farmers who plant selected seed, and the percent who select their own seed stocks.

For example, in the case of wheat, we find between 25 and 40 percent of those adopting wheat practices, planting selected seed, but only between 4 and 7 percent selecting their own seed stocks. However, when you stop to consider that if a wheat farmer is to have a seed plot, he will have to segregate this area, harvest it separately, thresh it separately, store it separately, or in other words go to a whole lot of trouble in order to keep his improved seed pure. In connection with corn we find between 40 and 50 percent planting selected seed and between 30 and 40 percent selecting seed. The difficulties in securing improved seed corn are much less. The farmer can go out into the field, select his individual ears and store them separately without much difficulty. In other words, in connection with the use of pure bred seed the "annoyance-satisfaction" theory is well illustrated. That is, this educational philosophy is based on the principle that practice with satisfaction equals learning and that practice with annoyance tends to cause the individual to find another way of doing that thing. That is, there are so many annoyances with the establishment of the seed wheat plot that the average farmer is willing to pay a slight premium to another man who will go to all of that trouble in order to secure these improved strains. In carrying this example further, we find that in connection with the selection of seed stocks we only have the single hill to deal with and a plot can easily be segregated so next to corn a larger proportion of selected seed potatoes than the other crops.

PERCENT FARMERS INFLUENCED

IMPROVING SPECIFIC PRACTICES

Item	1926	1925	1924
<u>TREATING</u>			
Wheat	67	38	40
Oats	35	25	25
Alfalfa	52	54	57
Soy Beans	32	36	44
Potatoes	26	20	23
<u>PLANTING</u>			
Corn	47	43	40
Potatoes	48	41	44
Wheat	24	37	40
Oats	42	51	35
Alfalfa	50	52	52
Soy Beans	38	45	41

PERCENT FARMERS INFLUENCED
IMPROVING SPECIFIC PRACTICES
(Continued)

Item	1926	1925	1924
<u>SELECTING</u>			
Corn	40	32	41
Potatoes	12	9	13
Wheat	4	7	5
Oats	4	5	-
Alfalfa	3	2	2
Soy Beans	6	7	8

What Appeals in Home Program

When we come to the Home Demonstration Work, the same principles apply but different appeals are used. For example, the records show that something like 215,000 farm homes improved their methods of carrying on their clothing activities against less than 60,000 practices change in connection with the management of their home. The records seem to show that between 60 and 65 percent of those improving their home management ways introduced some labor-saving equipment but that only between 8 and 11 percent kept budgets and accounts. In other words, the annoyances in connection with the keeping of household records and the attempting to budget the available income and are greater than the purchase of labor-saving equipment and its construction. When we began to discuss the avenues through which the farm people reported they secured their extension ideas, the indirect contact was the one that stood out with the highest percent. Those illustrations seem to indicate that the extension worker is more successful who makes a complete analysis of all of the steps that the farmers or the farm women will have to take and remove as far as possible those little annoying things that in many cases prevent them from accepting the improved practices. This is illustrated in another activity observed in Oregon.

PERCENT HOMES INFLUENCED
IMPROVING SPECIFIC PRACTICES

Item	1926	1925	1924
<u>CLOTHING</u>			
Selection and construction	56	50	48
Renovation and remodeling	29	18	22
Improved practice in millinery	23	30	34
Improved practice in costume designing	19	22	18
<u>HOME MANAGEMENT</u>			
Homes labor-saving equipment	61	50	66
Kitchens rearranged	27	21	24
Homes keeping budgets and accounts	11	8	9

Another Successful Extension Program

In 1921, a county agent secured from the Moro Experiment Station some Hard Federation Wheat to test out under conditions in his county. As a result of this test, he secured enough seed stock to furnish 32 farmers with seed for 450 acres, as wheat variety demonstrations. He was so sure that this wheat was adapted to the county conditions that he conducted a tour to these farms and began to spread the advantages thru his farm bureau papers and meetings. In this campaign, he called attention that the demonstrators reported an increased yield of five bushels, that this variety had straw that stood up under their conditions, that the grain would not shatter, that it matured early, and that it stood their drouthy conditions. Such of this wheat as would pass inspection was certified, and the seed saved and either sold by farmers or thru elevators. This campaign continued for two more years. During the last two years, the county agents activity has been primarily to see that there was sufficient certified seed wheat available in the county and that the elevators were interested in paying a premium for this certified seed, treating and cleaning it and making it available to the farmer. In this county, the extension campaign has been so effective in spreading Hard Federation and the three other varieties adapted to their different conditions has been so effective that the elevator men report that 75 percent of all the wheat coming into their bins is of the varieties recommended by the extension service.

These studies would seem to indicate that if the county agents have well outlined demonstrations sufficient in number, with clear-cut records and follow-up those demonstrations by bringing the advantages of their demonstrations to the farmers and the farm women thru as many channels as possible, using the advantages as demonstrated and remove those things which may be obstacles that in most cases their extension program will be successful. If there is one improvement that that might be generally recommended to all extension workers, it is the problem of seeing that as many of the annoyances are removed by someone else who receives a reward for his troubles.

In other words, in the past we have been calling attention to the advantage of our practices, but have not in all cases seen the obstacles that have kept the farmer and the farm women from enjoying the benefits that we have pointed out to them.

ANALYSIS - EXTENSION PROGRAM
HARD FEDERATION WHEAT

PROJECT PHASES	TEST	DEMONSTRATIONS	ATTENTION	CONFIDENCE	CONTINUED ACTION
1921	1 farmer 1st test				
1922		32 farmers 450 acres	Tours to these farms, Farm Bur. bulletins to farmers members twice year all farms. 7 field meet. - 30 attendance. 3 field meet. - 70 attendance.	Increase yield 5 bu. Report Demonstrations Record. Stand up - does not shatter, early maturing, stands drouthy conditions.	Inspected & certified demonstrations field. Every farmer sacked & saved for seed. Sold to clo. & Distributor
1923		30 demonstrations, Organized Records visited	Tours - Farm Bureau Bulletins, Local Daily newspaper (Above cont'd)	7 bushels increase on dems. Threshed and in sacks 87 days after planting. Won at seed show at Pendleton. Exhibited at local fairs.	Inspected & certified. Every farmer sacked & saved own and sold to others to use.
1924			Winter meetings at grain centers (above cont'd)	Won at Willowa county Fair at Portland.	Elevators carried Hard Federation seed for sale.
1925					Abundance of certified seed on farm at elevators.
1926					Elevators putting in cleaners & treaters. Save out best seed. Pay 15-20¢ premium on certified seed.

To enable Extension agents to work out other projects in accordance with the foregoing written projects and the general plan as recommended by Mr. Merrit the following factors are herewith offered to those recommendations:

FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN EXTENSION CAMPAIGNS

INTEREST (Contacts)	DESIRE (Appeals)	Cont'd Action (Annoyance removed)
	<u>ECONOMIC</u>	<u>INTEREST IN INDIVIDUAL</u>
1. Tours	Increased yields	Physical discomfort
2. Signs	Saving in time	Fear of disapproval
3. Meetings (any kind)	Decrease in man hours	of crowd
4. News notes	Saving in steps	New manipulation
5. Posters	Increase acres per day	Magnitude of change
6. Motion pictures	Decreased cost	Complexity
7. Circular letters	Decrease in losses of	Time between action
8. Bulletins	livestock or crops	& result
9. Shows & fairs.	Saving in money	
	<u>IMITATION</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
	Leadership	Loss of crops and
	Fellowship	livestock
	Approval of crowd	Poor quality of products
	Location of	Expensiveness
	demonstration	Low yields
	Where do people	Difficulty of production
	assemble	
	What ways do they	<u>SERVICES</u>
	move	Lack of credit
		Material not locally
		available
	<u>EGOTISTIC</u>	Farm Products not bought
	Pride in personal	on grade basis
	appearance	No organization to
	Pride in accomplish-	perform service
	ment	
	Pride in home and	
	surroundings	
	Pride in type of livestock	
	<u>SELF PRESERVATION</u>	
	Personal health - child health	
	Freedom from sickness	
	Disease prevention (colds)	
	Comfort of shoes	
	Height of working surfaces	

XIII. EXTENSION PROJECTS APPROVED AND WORKED ON IN NEVADA COUNTIES 1928 TO 1945 INCLUSIVE AND ON FILE IN THE STATE AND COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES.

CHURCHILL COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Cow Testing (Cow Testing Circles)	18	1
Purebred Sires	19	2
Mineral Feeding	20	3
Disease Control	21	4
Accredited Hatcheries	22	5
Feeding (Poultry)	23	6
Disease Control	24	7
Artificial Incubation & Brooding of Turkeys	25	8
Turkey Diseases	26	9
Marketing Eggs and Poultry -	27	10
Turkey Marketing	28	11
Wheat Variety Tests	29	12
Smut Control in Seed Grain	30	13
Use of Sulphate as a Fertilizer for Wheat	31	14
Use of Commercial Fertilizers in Growing Cantaloupes	32	15
Control of Ground Squirrels	33	16
Magpie Control	34	17
Control of Gophers	35	18
Boy's Club Work	36	19
Club Work in Home Economics	37	20
Alfalfa Weevil Control	178	21
Turkey Feeding	179	22
Farm Bureau Cooperation	278	23
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	279	24
Agricultural News Writing	280	25
Grow Healthy Chicks	281	26
Grow Healthy Turks	282	27
Dairy Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	300	28
Poultry Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	340	29
Turkey Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	341	30
Gardens	398	31
Production Loans	406	32
Farm Debt Adjustment	407	33
Aphid Control	408	34
Grasshopper Control	409	35
Sheep Production Reduction A.A.A.	410	36
Cattle Production Reduction A.A.A.	411	37
Corn-Hog Prod. Reduction A.A.A.	412	38
Wheat Production Reduction A.A.A.	413	39
Emergency Feed & Crop Loans	424	40
Alfalfa Production	425	41
General Farm Accounts	426	42
Winter Wheat Variety Test	427	43
Agricultural Conservation Program 1937	455	44

CHURCHILL COUNTY
Continued

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Discussion Groups	487	45
Taylor Grazing District	488	46
Corn Production	504	47
Fairs and Exhibits	520	48
Green Peas	521	49
Victory Garden	530	50
Rural Fire Protection	554	51
Commercial Fertilizers	555	52
USDA War Board	556	53
Farm Labor	568	54

CLARK COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Cow Testing Circle	102	1
Purebred Sires	103	2
Culling and Feeding (Poultry)	104	3
Seed Corn Improvement	105	4
Alfalfa Variety Tests	106	5
Potato Variety Tests & Seed Selection	107	6
Increased Production of Asparagus	108	7
Eradication of Puncture Vine	109	8
Control of White Top (Hoary Cress)	110	9
Boys and Girls Club Work	111	10
Control of Wild Morning Glory	171	11
Formation of Irrigation District	172	12
Soil Improvement - Green Manure	173	13
Soil Improvement - Green Manure Wild Hemp	174	14
Commercial Fertilizers	175	15
Poultry Housing	170	16
Farm Bureau Cooperation	263	17
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	264	18
Grow Healthy Chicks	265	19
Barley Variety Tests	266	20
Grow Healthy Turks	267	21
Turkey Marketing	295	22
Vegetable Marketing	294	23
Marketing Dairy Products	296	24
Poultry Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	339	25
Market Milk Improvement	370	26
Relief of Destitution	399	27
Farm Management	400	28
Livestock Production and Marketing	452	31
Agricultural Conservation Pgm. '38	453	29
County Agricultural Planning	454	30
Farm Accounts	514	31
Beef Cattle & Sheep Range Improvement	515	32
Farm Buildings & Equipment	564	33
Dairy Feeding	565	34
Pasture Improvement	566	35
Cow Testing	567	36
Artificial Insemination	577	37
Irrigation Improvement	582	38
Erosion-Flood Control	583	39
Erosion-Flood Control	584	40

DOUGLAS COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Poultry Culling and Feeding	222	1
Potato Seed Selection	223	2
Wild Morning Glory Control	224	3
Puncture Vine Control	225	4
Poultry Housing	226	5
Marketing Turkeys	227	6
Wheat Smut Control	228	7
Barley Smut Control	229	8
Oat Variety Test	230	9
Control of Jackrabbits	231	10
Purebred Beef Sires	232	11
Beef Cattle Feeding	233	12
Banker Farmer Cooperation	283	13
Farm Bureau Cooperation	284	14
Club Work	285	15
Control of White Top	286	16
Sheep Grading for Better Wool Production	287	17
Grow Healthy Chicks	288	18
Poultry Enterprise Efficiency Study	319	19
Dairy Enterprise Efficiency Study	320	20
Irrigation, Use of Water	321	21
Canadian Thistle	329	22
Hog Production	330	23
The Spic & Span Girl (Clothing Club)	344	24
Good Growth & Development	345	25
Nutrition	348	26
Cow Testing	369	27
Barley Variety & Date of Planting Tests	402	28
Wheat Variety & Date of Planting Tests	403	29
Cooperative Marketing	404	30
Agricultural News Writing	417	31
Taylor Grazing District	418	32
Bang's Disease Control	419	33
Farm Accounts	420	34
Dairy Sanitation	447	35
Purebred Dairy Sires	448	36
Wheat Variety Tests	449	37
Agricultural Con. Program	450	38
County Agricultural Planning	451	39
Poultry Diseases	456	40
Livestock Disease Control	457	41
Alfalfa Weevil Control	458	42
Sugar Beet Seed Trials	483	43
Alfalfa Variety Tests	493	44
Pasture Improvement	517	45
Soil Conservation	518	46

ELKO COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Sheep Grading for Better Wool Production	121	1
Sheep Breeding for Quicker Maturing Lambs	122	2
Purebred Sire Campaign	123	3
Culling and Feeding	124	4
Baby Beef Clubs	125	5
Wheat Variety Tests	126	6
Barley Variety Tests	127	7
Oat Variety Tests	128	8
Wheat Smut Control	129	9
Bull Thistle Control	130	10
Morning Glory Control	131	11
Breeding of Government Stallions	148	12
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	149	13
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	150	14
Purebred Ram Sales	151	15
Magpie Control	152	16
Squirrel Poisoning (Campaign Stage)	153	17
Cow Testing by Mail	154	18
Club Work	155	19
Purebred Beef Sires	156	20
Certified Seed Potatoes	157	21
Pest and Disease Control	218	22
Landscape Gardening	219	23
Family Orchard Improvement	220	24
Trobi barley production	221	25
Grow Healthy Chicks	240	26
Alfalfa Variety Tests	239	27
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	248	28
Farm Bureau Cooperation	253	29
Range Improvement - Revegetation	291	30
White Top Control	297	31
Canadian Thistle Control	298	32
Sheep Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	316	33
Phosphorous Deficiency Survey (Livestock)	317	34
Abortion Control	318	35
Eradication of Cattle Scab	327	36
Wool Shrinkage Tests	328	37
Drough Relief	373	38
Livestock Loans	383	39
Ranch Cost Accounts	405	40
Taylor Grazing District	422	41
Recreation	430	42
Pasture - Variety Tests	431	43
Soil Conservation of DAA	432	44
County Agricultural Adjst. Planning	436	45
Livestock Marketing	505	46
Victory Gardens	541	47
Increased Dairy Production	542	48
Farm Labor	565	49

ESMERALDA COUNTY

NAME OF PROJECT

STATE NUMBER

COUNTY NUMBER

Soil Conservation
Livestock Surveys
Range Inspections

463
481
482

1
2
3

EUREKA COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Vaccinating Calves	158	1
Dehorning Cattle	164	2
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	197	3
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	198	4
Range Inspections	205	5
Development of Stock Watering Places	214	6
Wheat Variety Tests	217	7
Potato Variety Test	247	8
Farm Bureau Cooperation	273	9
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	274	10
Control of White Top (Hoary Cross)	276	11
Magpie Control	289	12
Purebred Beef Sires	290	13
Barley Smut Control	292	14
4-H Club Work	301	15
Commercial Fertilizers	312	16
Eradication of Cattle Scab	326	17
Wool Shrinkage Test	331	18
Government Stallions	358	19
Purebred Ram Sale	359	20
Phosphorous Deficiency Survey (Livestock)	360	21
Livestock Loans	382	22
Feed and Livestock Loans	386	23
Taylor Grazing District	423	24
Agric. Conservation Program	443	25
Economic Survey	444	26
Purebred Sires	459	27
Marketing Sheep	460	28
Wool Marketing (Trans.)	471	29
Cattle Marketing "	472	30
Livestock Surveys	473	31
Dairying-Building & Equipment	499	32
Land Use Planning	500	33
General Farm Accounts	519	34
Dairy Management	527	35
H og Management	528	36
Victory Garden	529	37
Farm Labor	566	38
Farm Forestry	570	39
Prod. Mktg. Range Sheep & Wool	571	40
Range Cattle Production, Marketing	572	41

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>State Number</u>	<u>County Number</u>
Sheep Grading for Better Wool Production	48	1
Cow Testing	49	2
Culling and Feeding	50	3
Barley Smut Control	51	4
Oat Smut Control	52	5
Wheat Smut Control	53	6
Potato Seed Selection	54	7
Barley Seed Certification	55	8
Oat Seed Certification	56	9
Potato Seed Certification	57	10
Wheat Seed Certification	58	11
Barley Variety Tests	59	12
Oat Variety Tests	60	13
Wheat Variety Tests	61	14
Magpie Control	62	15
Control of Jackrabbits	63	16
Neutralization of Black Alkali	64	17
Family Orchard Improvement	65	18
Beef Calf Club	66	19
Control of Wild Morning Glory	134	20
Food Preparation Club Work	135	21
Home Improvement Club Work	136	22
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	137	23
Agricultural Club Work	139	24
Purebred Beef Sires	141	25
Beef Cattle Feeding	142	26
Puncture Vine	143	27
Dehorning Cattle	180	28
Sheep Feeding (Old Ewe)	193	29
Hog Feeding	194	30
Alfalfa Variety Tests	195	31
Grow Healthy Chicks	235	32
Nutrition - Keep Growing	254	33
Farm Bureau Cooperation	255	34
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	256	35
Survey of Range Livestock Industry of Humboldt County	268	36
Development of Stock Watering Places	308	37
Humboldt County Fair	309	38
Control of Phosphorous	311	39
Good Growth & Development	332	40
Phosphorous Deficiency Survey (Range Cattle)	333	41
Hosiery (Discontinued)	351 (217)	42 (3)
Marketing Cattle	361	43
First Aid School	362	44
Landscape Plans for Yard Improvement	363	45
Introduction Ladino Clover to Improve Meadow Hay & Pasture	364	46

HUMBOLDT COUNTY (Continued)

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>State Number</u>	<u>County Number</u>
Efficiency Enterprise Study on Wintering Stock Cattle	365	47
Alfalfa Production	378	48
Home Gardens	384	49
Land Use Planning	502	50
Soil Cons. & DAA (AAA)	503	51
National Defense	535	52
Cooperation with Other Agencies	562	53

LANDER COUNTY

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>State Number</u>	<u>County Number</u>
Sheep Grading for better Wool Production	67	1
Potato Seed Selection	68	2
Barley Variety Tests	69	3
Wheat Variety Tests	70	4
Magpie Control	71	5
Control of Jackrabbits	72	6
Family Orchard Improvement	73	7
Agricultural Club Work	140	8
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	138	9
Nutrition - Keep Growing	(200)	10
Barley Smut Control	144	11
Oat Variety Test	145	12
Neutralization of Black Alkali	146	13
Wheat Smut Control	147	14
Vaccinating Calves	160	15
Dehorning Cattle	163	16
Range Inspections	206	17
Survey of Land Livestock Industry of Lander County	202	18
Development of Stock Watering Places	215	19
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	275	20
Farm Bureau Cooperation	201	21
Grow Healthy Poults	310	22
Control of Pocket Gophers	313	23
Commercial Fertilizers	325	24
Phosphorous Deficiency Survey (Range Cattle)	334	25
Agricultural Club Work	342	26
Meadow Hay & Pasture Improvement	366	27
Weed Control	380	28
Feed and Livestock Loans	385	29
Marketing Livestock	401	30
Agric. Conservation Program	437	31
Taylor Grazing Act	438	32
Economic Survey Surrounding Toiyabe National Forest	439	33
Marketing Sheep	461	34
Purebred Sires	462	35
Wool Marketing (Transfd)	478	36
Cattle Marketing "	479	37
Livestock Surveys "	480	38
Land Use Planning	501	39
Building & Equipment, Dairying	506	40
Increasing Beef Sales	531	41
Increasing Poultry, Dairy & Hog Prod.	532	42
Insect Control	533	43
National Defense	534	44
Victory Gardens	552	45
USDA War Board	573	46

LINCOLN COUNTY

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>State Number</u>	<u>County Number</u>
Cow Testing Circle	112	1
Purebred Sires	113	2
Culling and Feeding (Poultry)	114	3
Alfalfa Variety Tests	115	4
Certified Seed Potato Production	116	5
Eradication of Puncture Vine	117	6
Control of White Top (Hoary Cress)	118	7
Pure Bred Sire Campaign	119	8
Boys and Girls Club Work	120	9
Pruning and Spraying - Orchard Improvement	176	10
Commercial Fertilizers	257	11
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	258	12
Farm Bureau Cooperation	259	13
Grow Healthy Turks	260	14
Grow Healthy Chicks	261	15
Barley Variety Tests	262	16
Flood Control	293	17
Poultry Enterprise Efficiency & Cost Study	337	18
Organization of Federal Farm Loan Assn.	338	19
Range Improvement in White River Drng. Basin	352	20
Building & Equipment	371	21
Telephone Installation	372	22
Development of Stock Watering Places	376	23
Range Inspections	377	24
Feed and Livestock Loans	390	25
Soil Conservation & Domestic A.A.	446	26
Land Use Planning	494	27

LYON COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Cow Testing	38	1
Purebred Sires	39	2
Wheat Variety Tests	40	3
Smut Control	41	4
Barley Variety Tests	42	5
Alfalfa Weevil Control	43	6
Seed Selection	44	7
Marketing Turkeys	45	8
Agricultural Club Program, 1928	46	9
Power Line Extensions (Completed)	47	10
Poultry Housing	132	11
Culling and Feeding	133	12
Commercial Fertilizers	177	13
Farm Bureau Cooperation	249	14
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	250	15
Grow Healthy Turks	251	16
Grow Healthy Chicks	252	17
Turkey Enterprise Efficiency & Cost Study	304	18
Dairy Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	305	19
Dairy Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Study	306	20
Poultry Diseases (Discontinued)	307	21
Marketing Turkeys	322	22
Purebred Sires (Dairy)	323	23
4-H Clubs	324	24
Marketing Honey	355	25
General Farm Accounts	414	26
Cooperative Marketing of Hogs	415	27
Cooperative Marketing of Cattle	416	28
Taylor Grazing District	421	29
Alfalfa Production	429	30
Soil Conservation & DAA.	433	31
Land Use Planning	434	32
Discussion Groups	435	33
Soil Conservation Service	491	34
Production Loans	492	35
Agricultural Adjustment Admin.	522	36
Potato Seed Treatment	545	37
Corn Variety Tests	546	38
Emergency Local Leader Organization	563	39

MINERAL COUNTY

NAME OF PROJECT

STATE NUMBER

COUNTY NUMBER

Marketing Turkeys	349	1
Turkey Enterprise Efficiency Studies	350	2
Agric. Adj. Administration	507	3

NYE COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Vaccinating Calves	159	1
Dehorning Cattle	162	2
Range Inspections	207	3
Development of Stock Watering Places	216	4
Range Improvement in White River Basin	354	5
Wool Marketing	375	6
Feed and Livestock Loans	387	7
Cancelled	389	8
Agri. Conservation Program	440	9
Economic Survey	445	10
Marketing Sheep	464	11
Livestock Associations	465	12
Cattle Marketing	474	13
Purebred Sires	475	14
Livestock Surveys	476	15
Range Inspections	477	16
Land-Use Planning	494	17
Meadow Improvement	547	18
Victory Gardens	548	19
Farm Bureau Cooperation	549	20
Increasing Beef Sales	550	21
Increasing Poultry, Dairy, and Hog Production	551	22
War Board Cooperation	569	23
Range Improvement	578	24
Water Development for Irrigation	579	25
Marketing of Livestock	580	26
4-H Club Work	581	27

ORMSBY COUNTY

NAME OF PROJECT

STATE NUMBER

COUNTY NUMBER

Poultry Enterprise Efficiency
Cost Study
Good Growth & Development
Nutrition

353
346
347

1
2
3

PERSHING COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Trench Silo Construction	84	1
Cow Testing Circle	85	2
Sterility Circle	86	3
Mineral Feeds for Dairy Cows	87	4
Purebred Sire Campaign	88	5
Poultry Culling and Feeding	89	6
Grow Healthy Chicks (Campaign Stage)	90	7
Wheat Variety Tests	91	8
Wheat Smut Control	92	9
Barley Variety Tests	93	10
Weevil Control	94	11
Potato Seed Selection	95	12
Potato Seed Treatment	96	13
Grow Healthy Turks (Campaign Stage)	97	14
Marketing Turkeys	98	15
Agricultural Club Work	99	16
Club Work in Home Economics	100	17
Power Line Extension	101	18
Holstein Dairy Calf Club	181	19
Food Preparation (Girls Club)	182	20
Home Improvement (Girls Club)	183	21
Purebred Sires	184	22
Purebred Rams	185	23
Wheat Seed Certification	186	24
Turkey Production	187	25
Housing Chickens and Turkeys	188	26
Burdizzo Castration and Docking	189	27
Sanitation and Control of Turkey Diseases	190	28
Production of Bred to Lay Eggs for Hatchery Purposes	191	29
Government Stallions	192	30
Barley Smut Control	196	31
Alfalfa Weevil Control	203	32
Farm Bureau Cooperation	236	33
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	237	34
Club Work Program	238	35
Phosphorous Deficiency Survey (Range Cattle)	335	36
Clothing Club	336	37
Irrigation District (Formation of)	393	38
Horse Raising	394	39
Eradication of Hoary Cress	395	40
Collective Bargaining	396	41
Hay Marketing	397	42
Rural Resettlement Loans	428	43
Soil Conservation & DAA	489	44
Taylor Grazing Act	490	45
Farmer-owned Livestock	509	46
Land-Use Planning	510	47
Use of Approved Seed	511	48
Silage	512	49

PERSHING COUNTY
Continued

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Fattening of Beef Cattle	513	50
Dairying	516	51
Victory Gardens	544	52
Commercial Fertilizer	559	53
War Boards	560	54
Lands for Sale or Lease	561	55

WASHOE COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Cow Testing	1	1
Purebred Sires	2	2
Culling and Feeding	3	3
Wheat Variety Tests	4	4
Wheat Seed Certification	5	5
Barley Variety Tests	6	6
Barley Seed Certification	7	7
Barley Smut Control	8	8
Oat Variety Tests	9	9
Oat Seed Certification	10	10
Oat Smut Control	11	11
Potato Seed Selection	12	12
Variety Tests	13	13
Sweet Clover as a Green Manure Crop	14	14
Neutralization of Black Alkali	15	15
Sheep Grading for Better Wool Production	16	16
Boys and Girls Club Work	17	17
Community Activities (Formation of Irrigation District)	167	18
Community Activities (Banker-Farmer Coop)	241	19
Wheat Smut Control	168	20
Farm Bureau Cooperation	169	21
Community Activities (Power Line Ext.)	242	22
Agricultural Economics (Turkey Marketing)	243	23
Grow Healthy Chicks	277	24
Marketing Eggs & Poultry	299	25
Pasture Varieties	314	26
Poultry Enterprise Efficiency & Cost Study	315	27
Chicken Pox Control	357	28
General Farm Accounts	367	29
Beautification of Home and Public Grounds	368	30
Commercial Fertilizer Tests	379	31
Marketing Dairy Products	391	32
Keep Growing (Nutrition)	392	33
Agricultural Conservation Program	484	34
Agricultural Planning	485	35
Discussion Groups	486	36
Land-Use Planning	508	37
Horticulture	536	38
Cooperation with Other Agencies	537	39
Increase Production of Dairy Products	538	40
Victory Gardens	539	41
4-H Club Victory Gardens	540	42
Soil Conservation Service	553	43
Sheep-Range Management	557	44
Farm Labor	558	45
Truck Crops	564	46

WHITE PINE COUNTY

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTY NUMBER</u>
Sheep Grading for Better Wool Production	74	1
Salting Cattle	75	2
Handling Sheep on Open Ranges	76	3
Range Sheep Feeding	77	4
Ram Feeding	78	5
Culling and Feeding	79	6
Wheat Variety Tests (Discontinued 1932)	80	7
Barley Variety Tests (Discontinued 1932)	81	8
Bean Introduction	82	9
Potato Seed Selection	83	10
Vaccinating Calves	161	11
Artificial Reseeding	165	12
Dehorning Cattle	166	13
Club Work	199	14
Range Inspections	204	15
A Study of the Effects of Smelter Smoke on Vegetation & Livestock	208	16
Dairy Sanitation	209	17
A Demonstration of Improved Methods of Handling Sheep	210	18
Oats Variety Test (Discontinued 1932)	211	19
Deferred and Rotation System of Grazing Sheep	212	20
Development of Stock Watering Places	213	21
Cow Testing	234	22
Grow Healthy Turks	245	23
Grow Healthy Chicks	244	24
Potato Variety Test (Discontinued 1932)	246	25
Rodent Control	269	26
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	270	27
Farm Bureau Cooperation	271	28
Weed Control	272	29
Poultry Enterprise Efficiency and Cost	302	30
Commercial Fertilizers	303	31
Range Improvement in White River Basin, Cooperative Marketing, Accounting, Auditing and Busi- ness Policies	353	32
Wool Marketing	356	33
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WHITE PINE COUNTY

Continued

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XIV. WHY MAKE PROJECT PLANS AND ADDITIONS?

The question may come to mind, "Why go to all this trouble to plan a program?"

The answer is that Extension work is a complex pattern of activities and responsibilities. No simple plan will suffice as a guide toward meeting these responsibilities.

Extension work in a county may be compared to the construction of a modern building. No one thinks for a moment that a new fashioned modern building should be built so that plumbing and electrical fixtures, heating and conditioning, telephone and radio service and other details could be fabricated into a convenient, beautiful structure without planning. A primitive hut requires no blueprint.

To deny the need for painstakingly careful planning for Extension work in a county is to deny the progress Extension has made from early personal service work to modern group service through leadership and organization.

In the early years of Extension work the emphasis was on the individual enterprise, even on the individual operation. Agents themselves culled hens, tested soil, and grafted apple trees to show individual farmers, or small groups of farmers, how to perform these specific operations. There was the period of establishing confidence in County Agents and County Extension offices in the county as the headquarters for securing useful agricultural information. The agents job became one of greater usefulness as more farmers became interested and it was necessary to work with groups and to devise other ways and means than doing his job through personal service. This brought about more emphasis on planned work with groups and encouraging cooperation on a community and county basis. Extension Agents will be called upon more than ever before, in 1946, and throughout the post-war period, to furnish technical information, not only to individuals and groups, but to help develop leadership to meet individual and group problems.

Detailed planning is the way many agents will meet this problem in their counties. This is one of the best indications that our agent has vision enough to see that if he is not to be the servant of scores of individual farmers and numerous federal, state and commercial agencies, he must have plans to follow, and good ones.

If an Agent really wants to be the leader of the educational program of his county, to serve the maximum number of farm and ranch families, to satisfy his educational responsibilities to other agencies, he must have plans that will assure:--

1. That fundamental work is given first claim to his time.
2. That he has time enough at the right moment to do his job.
3. That the program is designed to improve important situations, doing so efficiently, and to such an extent as to justify to the public the cost of the program.
4. That he has an extension organization and leadership established and strong enough to do the work.

5. That all available specialist help is used to the end that the largest number of people may be reached in the county.
6. That methods have been decided upon and integrated into a chain of events that progresses from beginning discussions and fact finding surveys through method and result demonstrations, to campaigns that lead towards general adaptation on the farms and ranches of the community and county.
7. That local people participate in organization and in planning projects and in activating the program so that it will become their program, as well as, that of the County Extension Agent.

The success of a project and a county program depend largely upon the wisdom with which the Agent meets various situations that are peculiar to his county.

XV. WHY PROJECT CALENDARS?

Caleendars appearing in original projects or annual additions to projects should indicate what methods are to be used to accomplish each item of the work planned. It should also show how many times, or how much each method is to be used. If this is done the agent is then in a position to estimate with reasonable definiteness the amount of time he will need to carry out the project plan. Time requirements should be estimated to the usual fraction used in Extension of one-tenth day. The total plan time in any county program probably will not exceed 40 or 50 percent of the agent's time, the remaining time being used in meetings, emergencies, AAA, Farm Labor, re-scheduling work, postponed by weather, road conditions, and miscellaneous work, for details that cannot be planned in advance, for managing the program and for study.

In making up the various project plans that go into a county program of work, it is necessary to give consideration to the relation of one to another in the county program.

Planned work should be assigned definite dates in the project calendar and days in making up monthly itineraries. Naturally the most important dates will be placed in the calendar at the beginning of the project year.

Project Caleendars, or monthly itineraries cannot always be followed precisely, but they are the best assurance an agent can have that his plan of work will receive attention and not be crowded off the calendar by unplanned, miscellaneous work. The problem of keeping unplanned work from displacing planned work is one of the most troublesome and persistent problems found in county agent work. Using project calendars and planned itineraries is one of the best aids in solving it.

An example of how project calendars and monthly itineraries can aid in preventing planned work from being displaced from unplanned work is given below:

An office caller might ask for immediate assistance from the agent. The aid might require from one hour to a full day of the agent's time, besides travel. Without planned projects or itineraries, the agent might decide what to do and when to do it, on the basis of this one individual's needs, rather than on the broader basis of the needs of a planned county program. With an itinerary of scheduled dates as a guide the agent can usually give the aid asked, but without endangering planned work. If the date is already scheduled, the agent can either offer another date or in some case, reschedule the planned work. If there are no free dates, the agent can give the caller a sound, definite reason for inability to give personal aid. Seeing the agent's itinerary will often reconcile the caller to a much later date than was first requested.

The itinerary of scheduled dates help to build public confidence in the agent, because it increases the certainty of his doing what he agrees to do, both in planned and unplanned work. It also increases public respect for the agent. When people see the agent consult his itinerary before granting their request, they realize that county agents are busy people; that they have definite responsibility that must be met, that they are willing to give all of the help they can, and that they are business-like and efficient.


Using an itinerary and project calendar also benefits the agent's attitude of being adequate to meet the many demands for his time and develops a sense of self-reliance, of being in charge of the situation rather than being driven by a job. It makes for decisiveness and reliability because it gives a basis for making decisions and is a memorandum of duties. It saves time because it budgets time.

SUBJECT MATTER ASSISTANCE TO AGENTS

During the year, a limited amount of time was devoted to subject matter assistance to county agents. The purpose was to build up a supply of background information agents could use to advantage in the post war period. One thing of note was the revision of an extension circular prepared years ago for the treatment of seed grain to control smut. Before reprinting the subject matter contained was checked with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis, California, with whom the supervisor had conferred when the original publication was made.

EXHIBIT I - CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 64
SMUT CONTROL IN WHEAT, BARLEY
AND OATS

EXHIBIT I follows next page



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

September 17, 1945



Intraservice Letter



To - All Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Smut Control in Wheat, Barley and Oats

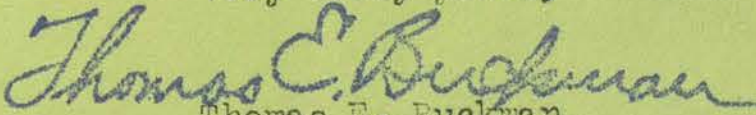
Circular Letter No. 64

Dear Agent:

Some of your farmers will soon be making plans for fall and spring seedings of grain and many want to know what is the best method for treating grain for smut. Attached herewith is a circular in which we recommend the Copper Carbonate dust treatment for wheat and Ceresan dust for barley and oats.

Before re-publishing the enclosed bulletin I re-checked the amounts and methods with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis. Only a limited supply of the enclosed circular are now available but a new supply will be printed if there is need for it. If you wish to use this circular and need additional copies, write in to us and we will have them printed immediately.

Very truly yours,


Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:s
encl.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
 IN
 AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
 AND
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
 COUNTY AGENT WORK

By Treating Your Seed Wheat With

Advantages of Copper Carbonate Treatment

(NOT EFFECTIVE FOR LOOSE SMUT OF WHEAT)
 For Control of Rust or Covered Smut of Wheat

ECONOMICAL
 NO SEED LOSS FROM
 POOR GERMINATION

SAVES TIME
 TREAT SEED ANY TIME IN
 ADVANCE OF SOWING BEING
 SLACK SEASON

CONVENIENT
 NO SWOLLEN SEED SOAKING
 DISAGREABLE

EFFICIENT
 PLANT GROWTH VIGOROUS FROM START
 OTHER SEED BACK OF THE SOIL
 PROTECTS SEED FROM INFECTION FROM
 DIRECTLY DIRTWAYS SEED

SAFE
 NO DANGER FROM SEEDING IN
 DRY SOIL
 NO GERMINATION HINDERED BY
 THE DUSTING

PROFITABLE
 SEED DOES NOT DETERIORATE
 BETTER QUALITY GRAIN
 INCREASED YIELDS - BETTER STAND
 AFTER TREATMENT

ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT

The Dust Treatment

Bunt or covered smut of wheat lies on the outside of the kernel and may or may not be visible. Accordingly, it is advisable to dust all seed wheat. Copper carbonate dust kills the smut on the seed without injuring the kernel. Being insoluble in water, copper carbonate dust will tend to remain on the kernel after seeding and reduce the chance of soil infection to the seed wheat.

The First Essential

Thoroughly Dust the Grain With the Required Amount of Carbonate. That's Simple.

But Copper Carbonate Dust Is Very Irritating to the Nose and Throat - - - - - Hence

The Second Essential

The Mixing Should be Done so as to Avoid the Inhaling of the Dust.

The Dust

Use three ounces
standard
Copper Carbonate
per 100 lbs.
of
wheat

The Mixing

A BARREL, CHURN OR CEMENT MIXER
WILL DO THE WORK
—————
HOMEMADE DUSTING MACHINES
ARE EASILY MADE
—————
ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT ABOUT
DUSTING MACHINES

Caution

Don't inhale
the dust
It will make
you sick
—————
Treated grain is
poisonous to livestock

Results Depend on

Thoroughness of Dusting

Use New Improved Ceresan Dust to Control Smut of Barley and Oats and Increase Production

Seed Treatment Provides Insurance Against Losses

CAUTIONS TO OBSERVE

1. Read the directions on the Ceresan container carefully.
2. For best results the seed should be well cured and cleaned to remove smut balls, weeds, etc.
3. Use 1 ounce of New Improved Ceresan per 100 pounds of Barley seed. This not only will control covered smut but also two other important diseases of barley — black loose smut and stripe.
4. Use 1½ ounces of New Improved Ceresan per 100 pounds of oat seed.
5. After treatment, store the seed in an uncovered pile or in sacks for at least 24 hours. Then plant it as soon as possible, but not later than 2 to 3 months after treating.

MIXING

ROTARY METHOD. Fill the rotary seed treater not more than half full of seed and add dust as directed. Rotate treater 25 times. **Store as directed.**

GRAVITY METHOD. The gravity seed treater requires no turning. Directions for making a mixer may be secured from your county agent.

SHOVEL METHOD. Place a bushel of grain in a pile on grain-tight floor, or in a truck and scatter the dust over it at the rate given. Build pile to any convenient size by adding additional seed and over each 100 pounds of seed add dust as directed. Shovel seed into a new cone shaped pile. Repeat shoveling twice more or until streaks of the dust are no longer visible. **Store as directed.**

OBSERVE THESE PRECAUTIONS

Treating should be done preferably out-of-doors or in a building with good cross ventilation. Wear a clean, dry cloth or dry filter dust mask over the nose and mouth to prevent inhaling the dust. Undue quantities of the dust on the skin may cause irritation and should be removed promptly with soap and water.

EXHIBIT II - CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 62

Another suggestion was made to agents regarding improvement on grain production, in Extension Circular Letter No. 62.

During the early war years, Nevada grain growers greatly reduced their grain production due to the availability of surplus commodity wheat which was used as a substitute for local production. Accordingly, the supervisor thought it worth while to get the agents thinking about grain production again, even though it might not be possible in 1945 to establish very many test or demonstrations of superior varieties.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
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COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

September 7, 1945

Intr service Letter

TO : - All Extension Agents
FROM : - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
SUBJECT: - County Farm Bureau Annual Reports

Circular Letter No. 60

Dear Agent:

We wish to again call your attention to the fact that four extra copies of each Extension Agent's county narrative report are due at this office on December 31. Where there is more than one agent in a county, the Extension Agents' reports are combined into one county farm bureau report showing Extension activities; otherwise, one copy of the Agent's narrative report makes up the county farm bureau report.

A complete financial statement of all expenditures which corresponds to the budget is included with the narrative report at the State Office. Copies of the county farm bureau reports are distributed in the following manner:

- 1 copy is filed with the Governor
- 1 copy with the State Controller
- 1 copy with the Board of County Commissioners
- 1 copy is filed in our office

The copy sent to the County Clerk for the use of the County Commissioners is sent registered mail from the State Office.

Our State Law requiring the filing of these reports is as follows:

"Each such board of farm bureau directors shall, annually, on or before the third Monday in January of each year, file a full and detailed report of its Extension activities for the preceding calendar year, including a detailed report of its receipts and expenditures from all sources, on such forms as the Director of Extension may prescribe, one copy each with the governor, state controller, director of agricultural extension, and board of county commissioners. As amended, Stats. 1921. 74."

Yours very truly,

Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

EXHIBIT III - CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 26.

County agents were also supplied with Research excerpts made by the Research Administration section of U.S.D.A. in order to stimulate interest in research as a basis for extension projects. Some County agents became very discouraged during the war period, and lost their confidence in extension work. The supervisor thought that calling their attention to new research might restore confidence.

The excerpts from the Research Administration were typical of research information called to the attention of agents, not only by circular letters, but during supervisory conferences.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

Intracervice Letter

April 20, 1945

To -- All Agricultural Extension Agents & War Food Prod. Assistants
From -- Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject -- Miscellaneous material from the Research Administration
Section of the USDA

Circular Letter No. 26

Dear Agent:

For your use, I have secured from the Research Administration Section of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, information concerning new research work, which may be useful to you in developing everyday projects in your county or district.

Maximum Hatches from Hen's Eggs.

Phenothiazine, Versatile Drug for Controlling Livestock
Parasites.

Protecting Man Against Trichinosis.

Hog Cholera Conquered by Serum-Virus Treatment.

Cattle Fever Research Advances Medical Knowledge.

Producing More Beef on Phosphorus-Deficient Ranges.

Some Facts About DDT Insecticides to Date--

Some of the Results of Two Years' Testing.

Preservative Prevents Waste of Feathers.

Sanitation System Controls Swine Roundworms.

Small-Type Turkey Successfully Developed.

Smear 62 Curbs Spread of Screwworm and Livestock Losses.

Suppressing Japanese Beetles by Use of Milky Disease.

Life of Peach Trees Materially Prolonged by Controlling Borers.

Fluke Disease of Cattle Yields to Drug Treatment.

Chemical Treatment for Gapeworms in Chickens.

Meat Successfully Dehydrated by Several Methods.

Oil-Insecticide Treatment of Sweet Corn for Earworm Control.

Strain 19 Vaccine Curbs Losses from Brucellosis.

Simple Test Effective in Pullorum Disease Control.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN,
Acting Director

TEB/w
Encls.

EXHIBIT IV - CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 14

Circular letter No. 14 was typical of Selective Service information furnished County Agents and farmers. In his work, looking after county agents deferments, the supervisor acquired quite a lot of technique regarding operations of the Selective Service system that was very useful in securing deferment of key agricultural workers.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
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EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

Intracervice Letter

February 17, 1945

To: All Agricultural Agents
From: Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject: New Draft Regulations

Circular Letter No. 14

Dear Agents:

For your information, I am enclosing herewith the following current mimeographed articles regarding Selective Service regulations which will be of interest to you in connection with your Selective Service investigation for the County War Board and as Secretary of the County War Board:

New Farm Draft Regulations
Selective Service Tips
Defer Farm Hands, Draft Chief Says

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman,
Assistant Director

NEW FARM DRAFT REGULATIONS

By D. L. Kieffer

Here is how the new urgency for armed personnel is reflected in the draft regulations for agriculture. The following is word for word from the latest Selective Service Regulations on Dec. 14, 1944:

622.25-1 Class II-C: Man in agriculture. (a) In Class II-C shall be placed any registrant 18 through 25 or age 26 through 29:

(1) Who is found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort and for whom a satisfactory replacement cannot be obtained, or

(2) Who is found to be disqualified for any military service or to be qualified for limited military service only and to be "regularly engaged in" an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort.

(b) In Class II-C shall be placed any registrant age 30 through 37 who is found to be "regularly engaged in" an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort.

622.25-2 Length of Deferments in Class II-C. (a) Class II-C deferments shall be for a period of six months or less. If there is a change in the registrant's status during the period of deferment in Class II-C, his classification shall be reopened and considered anew.

(b) At the expiration of the period of a registrant's deferment in Class II-C, his classification shall be reopened. The registrant should be continued in Class II-C for a further period of six months or less if such classification is warranted. A registrant, age 18 through 29 (other than a registrant who has been found to be disqualified for any military service or to be qualified for limited military service only) shall not be

continued in Class II-C unless the local board is satisfied that a satisfactory replacement cannot be obtained. The same rules shall apply when again classifying a registrant at the end of each successive period for which he has been classified in Class II-C.

(c) When a registrant in Class II-C leaves an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, he shall be re-classified in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E unless, before leaving such agricultural occupation or endeavor, he requests a determination and a determination is made that it is in the best interest of the War effort for him to leave such agricultural occupation or endeavor for other work.

(d) Any registrant in Class II-C may file with his local board a written request for a determination required under paragraph (c) of this section. When the registrant's board has made a determination upon such request, it shall advise him thereof in writing.

Your County War Board is charged with the responsibility of checking up on any registrant who appeals from his Local Selective Service Board's determination of a 1-A classification (leading to induction into armed service), to see if his claims are genuine. It is up to the registrant and his employer to see that the County War Board does do this and does make its recommendation to the Local Selective Service Board for deferment. The latter has the right to disregard the recommendation anyway and put the registrant in Class 1-A. Then the County War Board or the registrant or his employer can enter an appeal for deferment from the Local Selective Service Board's decision. Then the case goes to the Selective Service appeal Board, where most cases are decided on the basis of what the County War Board found if that Appeal Board is convinced a thorough check-up was made by the County War Board. If the County War Board does not recommend deferment it is unlikely

that an appeal board will stay the registrant's induction. Worth as key farm technician has to be proved by years of full-time practice. Not by months nor by part-time work during high school years for farm owner sons.

Most County War Boards in California have done a fine fighting job for farming deferments to be made on an equal footing with deferments asked for by war plants. But as a rule, war plant executives and their lawyers throw the books of Selective Service Regulations at the Selective Service Boards which the County War Boards have been less energetic in doing.

So it is up to every farm employer to prove to his County War Board that his employee is irreplaceable and that he performs a vital food production function.

The news that men up to age 37 will be taken will be just as applicable to farming as to war industries. This puts the proof more than ever on farm employer to find out and then establish the Selective Service status of their employes over age 26.

SELECTIVE SERVICE TIPS

A lot of misinformation, rumor, scare stuff and propaganda is being circulated about drafting farmers.

First of all, no one can be inducted except by the local selective service board. These local draft boards can be and are being propagandized, but no one can dictate to them, as to what individual or class of individuals they shall induct. The board can be asked to furnish its quota--so many men, but as to the men it inducts that's its business. The local board is supreme in this. Inquiry leads us to believe that many local draft boards are refusing to be stampeded in these propagandized times, and are taking their duties in stride.

Secondly, your County War Board can and should support appeals, if it thinks farmers have been classified 1-A who should be left at home, or it should institute its own appeal in such a case. It's the right and privilege of the County War Board to disagree with the local draft board, investigating the case, filing a report on the man, and making a recommendation. It's also the right and privilege of the County War Board to go over the head of the local draft board, and make its own appeal to the Selective Service Appeal Board. An aggressive policy of County War Board can help protect farmers against discrimination which takes too many farmers in relation to men from other war industry jobs who are not more essential than farmers.

Finally, the Tydings amendment has not been repealed, and no one has the authority to disregard it. It provides, in essence, that farm boys, actively engaged in full-time farm production of essential products, shall not be inducted unless satisfactory replacements can be found.

There have been some cases where farm boys under pressure of recent propaganda have hastened to enlist, but the situation seems to be settling down. Most people know or should know that the shortage of fight-power and manpower is not the fault of farmers; they have done more than their part. Government right now is appealing for more food production. It takes skilled farmers to do this.

Many of these farmers in the 18-26 age class are technical experts, hard to replace, and in many cases it would take two or more of the sort of men available to replace them, if the men could be found for this.

The situation calls for cool heads. Farmers want to do their full part. They don't want to be put upon. They don't want to be asked to make up for the deflections of others.

Farmers and others in farm areas should not be bowled over by rumor, scare stuff or propaganda. Get and use the facts!

DEFER FARM HANDS,
DRAFT CHIEF SAYS

Essential Men 18 to 25 Are to
Keep Status of Tydings
Amendment, States Told

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 - A clarifying directive to State draft officials advising them that essential agricultural workers between 18 and 25 are still to be deferred from military service if they meet the requirements of the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act, was sent out tonight by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

This action was taken after a subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture was closeted nearly two hours with Gen. Hershey this afternoon. The whole committee had held a protracted session discussion on the farm labor problem with General Hershey and Marvin H. Jones, War Food Administrator.

Members of the farm group expressed such satisfaction with the supplemental directive that it appeared that the problem raised by the original one issued Jan. 3, had been resolved.

Representatives of agricultural districts contended that local draft boards had been construing the Jan. 3 directive as an annulment of the Tydings amendment, which provides that deferred workers in essential war food and fiber production shall not be inducted without being replaced.

They said there were virtually no replacements and that the food program would be endangered by further drafts of those still under deferment.

General Hershey, in his supplemental directive tonight stated

that the first directive did not change or modify the Tydings amendment "in any manner."

Representative John W. Flannagan Jr. of Virginia, chairman of the House committee pointing out that the Tydings amendment leaves to the local boards the determination as to whether a registrant is regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation of endeavor essential to the war program, said this was a proper system, as the local boards were in the best position to know.

"Due to the urgent demand for young men in the service," he said, "the local boards should carefully screen through the Tydings amendment all those classified in C-2 in order to determine if any mistakes were made in classifying them originally, and also in order to determine if changed conditions now make it possible for any of them to be released to the armed services.

"The local boards should carefully see that no registrant abortively uses the Tydings amendment as a shield to keep him out of the armed forces. The purpose of the amendment is to keep on the farms men regularly engaged in essential war food production. If in the screening any men are found who do not measure up to the test laid down by the amendment they should be immediately released to the armed forces.

"On the other hand, those farm boys who clearly fall within the provisions of the amendment should be left on the farm. If the determination of these questions is left to the local boards, free from all outside interference, I am sure the Tydings amendment will be justly and fairly administered."

EXHIBIT V - VISUAL EDUCATION AIDS

Six of the Nevada Extension offices are equipped with 16 MM Sound Motion Picture Projectors, accordingly, the supervisor made a habit of calling attention to good motion pictures and visual education aids, such as the ones given in V.

A number of staff members were advised how to take better photographs and in the use of Kodachrome Slides.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

January 18, 1945



Intr service Letter



To - Archie Albright, Lee Hansen, Louie Gardella, Royal Crook, A. J. Reed
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Baled Hay Loader Silent Motion Picture Film Available for County
use until March 1st, 1945

Circular Letter No. 7

Dear Agent:

The Extension Service of the University of California has very kindly loaned us their 16 mm silent motion picture film showing the operation of the Baled Hay Loader and their homemade Buckrake.

This film is in color and would be good for showing to farm center meetings.

If you wish to use this film in your county, send us the date you would like to use it.

Very truly yours,
Thomas Buckman
Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:s

10

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

December 7, 1945

IntrāsERVICE Letter

To - All Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman
Subject - Overcoming Poor Sound in the 16 mm Film Projector

Circular Letter No. 76

Dear Agents:

For your information, I am quoting you the following article from the November 1945 magazine "Educational Screen". I think this information will be of assistance to you in using your sound projector at Community Center and other meetings:

"Good sound quality in the 16mm. Sound-on Film Projector can be obtained only when careful attention is given to all parts of the projector's sound system and to the setting up of the projector and speaker to take full advantage of the room's acoustics.

First, let us see what makes up the projector's sound system. It consists of the amplifier, tubes, photo-cell, exciter lamp, sound optics, sound mirror, sound drum, sound drum assembly, and speaker. Because it is also dependent upon the motor speed, the motor is also involved.

When any one of these elements is not functioning correctly you will have sound difficulties. Of course, if the film has a poor sound track, as is often the case, you will not get good quality from the projector. When attempting to cure sound difficulties in the projector make sure that they are not in the film. Always use a film that you know is good.

Here are some causes of poor sound and how to cure them:

Low line Voltage - have power line checked to see if voltage is 110-120 Volts. If less than 110 Volts sound distortion will be had.

Tubes - weak tubes will cause low sound, distortion, and cracking. Tubes wear out from usage, transportation, and failure of amplifier parts. Tubes should be checked periodically on a good tube tester. The tubes should be watched carefully for shorts when on the tube tester. Any tube with a shorted element should be discarded. New tubes that are used to replace old tubes should be matched to conform to the characteristics of the other tubes in the set. Matched tubes increase sound efficiency. Never replace steel tubes with glass tubes unless provisions are made to shield them, and never replace one style of tube with another style. The numbers on the tubes must be the same.

Sometimes tubes will work loose from the amplifier during transportation. It is a good policy to check these first and if they are loose they should be pushed back into place.

Good sound quality is dependent upon projector speed. The film must go over the sound drum 24 frames per second, as faster speed will cause a "Donald Duck" sound - high pitched and fast. A speed of fewer than 24 frames per second will cause a warbling, drawling sound.

A simple way to check film speeds is to make a loop containing 240 frames. Punch a hole in one of the frames. Thread the film in the projector and start the projector. The hole should show every 10 seconds. Use a stop watch for accurate timing. If projector speed is too fast the gap on the governor points should be lessened. If the speed is too slow the gap should be opened more. A set screw is provided for opening and closing the gaps. The gap, if pitted, should be filed smooth with a tungsten file and reset. Always check the speed after adjustment.

Photo-Electric cells rarely need to be replaced. They will last for years unless broken or abused in transportation. The tube should be free from finger marks and dirt when inserted.

Sound mirror and optics will often get dirty. Clean the mirror and the optics before every showing.

Exciter lamp filaments become sagged from long usage and will cause low sound. Replace the exciter lamp if you suspect its condition.

The Sound Optical Unit comprises the lenses that concentrate the light of the exciter lamp on the film and Photo-electric cell. This may work loose. If this is out of adjustment, low volume and sound distortion will result. The light beam of this unit must hit the film sound track at a right angle and at the light's brightest point. This adjustment is hard to make. Have your dealer do it.

Sticking rollers, idlers or sound drums will often cause a warble in the sound. Sticking rollers and idler must be oiled so that they run freely.

The Sound Drum must run freely at all times. Sometimes a foreign object may show up the flywheel attached to the sound drum. A bearing may break or freeze. A broken piece of belt may work itself onto the shaft. Check for these and if you find a bearing is broken you should have your dealer repair it. If the bearing is frozen, a shot of penetrating oil will loosen it. Then oil it with the oil supplied with the projector.

Speaker cords are sometimes sources of poor sound. The cords should be tested by inserting them into the speaker and projector, then turning on the amplifier and wiggling the cords. If rasping sounds are heard there is a loose connection. This should be soldered with resin core solder. Make sure the wires are placed on the same terminal as they were before.

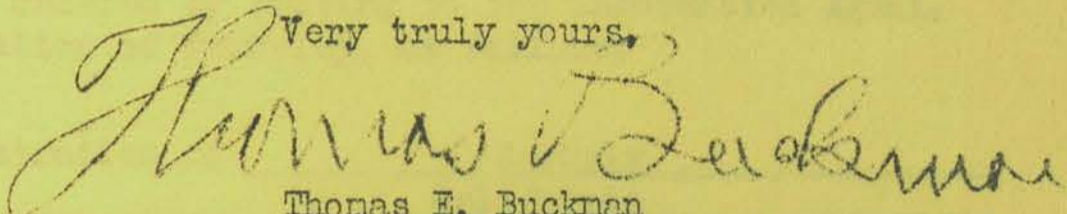
- 3 -

The amplifier, of course, can cause poor sound quality, but as most projectors' amplifiers are built of the best parts obtainable, it is best to check all the things described above before going to the amplifier. If necessary to have the amplifier worked on, let only an expert radiotrician work on it. He has the proper meters, tools and parts.

The proper use of the Volume Control will aid greatly in better sound quality. Sound reproduction is affected by too low volume. Operate your projector at a slightly higher level in order to get the best reproduction and tone quality of the film. The tone control will adjust to a wide range of frequencies and it should be adjusted for every film so that sound quality will always be at its best.

To take full advantage of room acoustics, Speaker placement is important. The speaker should be placed about 12 inches above the heads of the audience and near the screen. If two speakers are used place one on each side of the screen. Drapes on the wall will improve acoustics of the room."

Very truly yours,



Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director for
County Agent Work, 4-H
and Older Youth Work

TEB:rp

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA
December 10, 1945

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

Intr service Letter

To - County Agricultural Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for County Agent Work,
4-H and Older Youth Work
Subject - Cooperative Marketing Films Available from Farm Credit
Administration, Berkely, California.

Circular No. 77

Dear Agent:

If your farmers are interested in cooperative marketing, you may be interested in using one of the following films on cooperative marketing prepared by the Farm Credit Administration.

These films may be ordered by writing to the Information Agent, State Farm Credit Administration of Berkeley, as follows:

Information Agent
Farm Credit Administration of Berkely
Berkely, California
City State
Please send me for use on _____ or _____
Date Date

Check one or check all:

- Fruits, Vegetables, and Cooperation - 25 minutes. Shows how co-ops receive, process, pack, and market fruits and vegetables. Stresses many co-op principles.
- Marketing Livestock Cooperatively - 20 minutes. Colored. Traces cooperative action in history of livestock industry and explains specific services available through livestock marketing co-ops.
- Ten Years of Co-op Credit - 17 minutes. Tells how cooperative credit works for farmers in war and peace.
- Cooperative Wool from Fleece to Fabric - 30 minutes. Describes complete handling of wool from sheep down to finished fabric.

Name Organization

City State

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman
Asst. Director for County Agent
Work, 4-H and Older Youth Work

EXHIBIT VI

The attention of the agents was repeatedly called to the necessity of maintaining a good reporting system by means of circular letters and individual conferences. Circular letters Nos. 59, 60 and 62, in Exhibit VI are typical of circular letters sent out.

Assistance was rendered the director in securing prompt submission of annual reports by county agents.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

September 7, 1945

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

Intracervice Letter

TO : - All Extension Agents
FROM : - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
SUBJECT: - 1945 County Extension Annual Report - a. Statistical - b. Narrative

Circular Letter No. 59

Dear Agent:

Enclosed herewith are detailed instructions regarding the preparation of the 1944

- a. Statistical report
- b. Narrative report

Three completed copies of the County Extension Statistical Report are required from each county. They are distributed as follows:

1. One copy retained for your County Office files.
2. Two copies to be sent to the State Extension Office - one is then sent to Washington and the other is retained in the State Office,

Four copies of the Narrative Report are required for each county. They are distributed as follows:

1. One copy retained for your County Office files,
2. Three copies to be sent to the State Extension Office - one of these is forwarded to Washington, one copy is clipped for subject matter purposes, and the third is retained in the State Extension office files.

The length of the Narrative should be the minimum necessary to convey a sharp picture of work done. Stress the important projects. Omit unnecessary items. Give most emphasis and space to "War Work". In typing, be sure to single space with double space between paragraphs.

Copies of the Statistical blanks are being mailed to you.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

enclosures - 3
Memo relating to 1945 Statistical Annual Report
Memo Narrative Reports for 1945
~~4-H Club Enrollment Summary~~
4-H County Club Enrollment Summary List

MEMO RELATING TO 1945 STATISTICAL ANNUAL REPORT

Report covers period November 1, 1944 to October 31, 1945

Following are the four principal changes you will find in the 1945 report form:

- On page 7, questions Nos. 65a to 65n have been reworded and rearranged.
- On page 7, questions Nos. 66a to 66c have been changed.
- On page 7, questions Nos. 69a to 69d have been changed.
- On page 11, question No. 115g7 has been added.

The instructions and interpretations herein pertain to the entire combined statistical report.

The annual statistical report of all extension work and all extension agents in a county is to be included in the one combined report form without duplication. Be sure to include the time and work of assistants, if any,

Read page 2, and back cover page of printed blank. Read all headings and foot notes.

All questions should be answered. Use figures for work which can be supported by records. Where records are not available, careful estimates are desired. Use "N.A." (Not Applicable) where question does not apply.

Check before transferring any figures into the scratch copy of report blank. As a figure from the cumulation page is entered into the report blank, it should be checked off on the cumulation page, so no figure will be omitted or used twice.

The names of each agent should be listed on the cover or page 1 of the blank.

All AAA, Agricultural Conservation, other Federal agency program activities, etc., conducted by members of the Extension Service, are to be regarded as agricultural extension work and included in the annual report. The report should include as fairly as possible the work and activities of extension agents and their office personnel on programs of other Federal agencies.

Do not change column headings in the statistical report blank because all statistical reports are tabulated and summarized by column headings as they now appear.

The questions and columns x'd out (XXX) are not to be answered. Likewise, those columns x'd out (XXX) opposite or headed by a designated agent are not to be answered by that agent. (Example: The home demonstration agent is not to answer columns (a) to (j) inclusive, of questions 51 to 54, inclusive).

WAR EFFORT: Work and activities on wartime programs should be included on the appropriate pages throughout the report blank. Farm labor work should be reported in question 75 (i), page 8.

Since "Summary of Contribution to War Effort", page 15, is merely a summary of time devoted to the various phases of war work, the narrative report might well enlarge on specific wartime programs.

Questions 47 to 50, column (a) - The home demonstration agent should include regular monthly meetings of farm home department county committee; also other meetings held to plan county activities. Agricultural agents should report general organization and planning in column (a) and any land-use planning in column (b).

- Question 33 (a) (1) refers to Farm Bureau
- Question 33 (c) (1) Homemakers clubs or Home department
- Question 33 (d) (1) County club councils.

MEMO - NARRATIVE REPORTS FOR 1945

Write your narrative report after completing the statistical report, so you can use in your narrative worthwhile statistics.

District agents are to write a separate narrative for each county they work in.

Be brief but if you have a real story to tell, don't be afraid to expand to a page or two. In typing your narrative report, please be sure to double space between paragraphs.

NUMBERING PAGES OF NARRATIVE REPORTS

Each page should be numbered in the upper right hand corner -"Page....1", etc. At the top of each page there should be typed the names of your county or counties; for example, "Humboldt County, Nevada",

In the set of narrative reports (4 copies) used for Washington, State and County Extension offices, district agent's reports (reports for more than one county) should have the pages numbered consecutively from the beginning of the first county to the last of the last county. However, for the second set of four copies (county farm bureau reports, see our Circular Letter No. 60, September 7, 1945) of extension activities that are filed with the financial statements, each county section must be numbered separately beginning with page 1 for each county, because they are filed separately by county.

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

Illustrative material should include:

(a) Project maps showing communities.

(b) A few good pictures that tell a story about project work, living conditions or extension methods. If possible use photographs of uniform size. Number each photograph, Figure 1, etc., in consecutive order with proper caption.

The Washington Office has advised us they do not want pictures in the Narrative copy forwarded to Washington. It will be optional with you as to whether or not you include pictures in the copies of the reports retained for State and County use.

(c) Good Newspaper Articles. Let us have a few good examples of the cooperation you have secured along this line.

(d) Achievement Stories. The Washington office is always anxious to secure concise, pointed achievement stories regarding either adult or club work which tell how individuals have taken certain practices which have been learned through extension work and have not only secured results for themselves, but have influenced the community to do likewise.

FOUR COPIES REQUIRED

Make four (4) complete copies of each county narrative report; retain one copy for your files and forward three (3) copies to us. One of the three copies sent the State Office will be sent to Washington, one copy will be clipped for subject matter purposes, and one copy will be retained for our files. Mark the copy you wish sent to Washington.

The "cut up" or "clip" copy of your narrative report should not be on thin paper because such paper is difficult to tear into subject-matter sections and otherwise difficult to handle.

II - 4-H CLUB RECORD BOOKS

Enclosed are several copies of the 4-H county club enrollment summary list. Using this form, as a letter of transmittal with the club record books you send us, check off with a red pencil each project your club members are reporting for, and which you are sending to the State Office.

III - CLUB COMPLETIONS

A final record of the club member's work must be on file in the State Office before you can count a club member as having completed his or her work in your annual report. This final record must be made out on the form provided or approved by the State Office. The club instruction booklet does not take the place of this final record.

Send your reports by registered mail. Also register 4-H Club reports.

Covers for the narrative reports will be put on in the State Office,

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

September 7, 1945

Intr service Letter

TO : - All Extension Agents
FROM : - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
SUBJECT: - County Farm Bureau Annual Reports

Circular Letter No. 60

Dear Agent:

We wish to again call your attention to the fact that four extra copies of each Extension Agent's county narrative report are due at this office on December 31. Where there is more than one agent in a county, the Extension Agents' reports are combined into one county farm bureau report showing Extension activities; otherwise, one copy of the Agent's narrative report makes up the county farm bureau report.

A complete financial statement of all expenditures which corresponds to the budget is included with the narrative report at the State Office. Copies of the county farm bureau reports are distributed in the following manner:

- 1 copy is filed with the Governor
- 1 copy with the State Controller
- 1 copy with the Board of County Commissioners
- 1 copy is filed in our office

The copy sent to the County Clerk for the use of the County Commissioners is sent registered mail from the State Office.

Our State Law requiring the filing of these reports is as follows:

"Each such board of farm bureau directors shall, annually, on or before the third Monday in January of each year, file a full and detailed report of its Extension activities for the preceding calendar year, including a detailed report of its receipts and expenditures from all sources, on such forms as the Director of Extension may prescribe, one copy each with the governor, state controller, director of agricultural extension, and board of county commissioners. As amended, Stats. 1921. 74."

Yours very truly,

Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
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EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

September 7, 1945

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SUBJECT: - County Farm Bureau Annual Reports

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Yours very truly,

Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

COMPARISON OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS WORK - 1944 - 1945

(Information computed from County Agents' Statistical Reports)

<u>GENERAL ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1. Number of calls relating to extension work:		
(1. Office.....	23,514	22,162
(2. Telephone.....	23,133	19,526
2. Number of news articles or stories published	734	875
3. Number of bulletins distributed.....	15,975	16,935
4. Method demonstration meetings held:		
Adult work: (1 Number.....	446	1,946
(2 Total attendance..	5,005	4,538
5. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	832	1,048
6. Tours conducted: 1. Adult work: a(Number.....	13	87
b(Total		
attendance.	211	13
2. 4-H Club Work: (a. Number		
b. Total	40	176
attendance	500	232
7. Number of communities in counties with county		
farm bureaus....	123	112

Comments

County Agents had about 4,000 fewer office calls in 1945.

The decrease was due to better organization of the Emergency Farm Labor Program.

Demonstrations increased in 1945, more tours were held.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

Intracervice Letter

March 16, 1945

To - All Agricultural Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman
Subject - Grain Variety Tests - 1945

Circular Letter No. 20

Dear Agents:

I have noticed a lack of information regarding grain varieties in some counties and accordingly, am suggesting that an attempt be made where water is available and grain is produced, to get some up to date local information this year.

Enclosed you will find a letter from Utah that tells where to get certified seed and also something about Velvon and Trebi barley, Federation and Dicklow wheat.

You will also find enclosed, information from the Idaho Station regarding varieties suitable for irrigation production.

Sometime ago, a list of certified seed growers in California was sent you. Any tests you may make might include.

1. Wheat:
 - Dicklow - where there is no chance of lodging.
 - Federation, on lands of high fertility where there is a tendency for lodging.
2. Barley:
 - Trebi.
 - Velvon
3. Oats:
 - Swedish Select
 - Bannock
 - Kanota

Seed planted in the tests should be treated for smut.

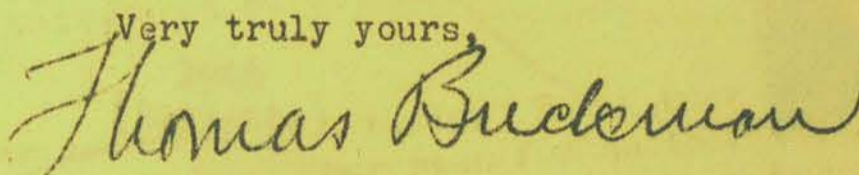
Enough seed should be planted in each test to make it worth while harvesting.
I am not suggesting red row tests.

-2-

A satisfactory way to carry this on would be to use a seed drill for planting the plot, which is the same width as the swath, that a small combine will cut when harvesting the plot. When the crop is harvested, each bag should be tagged. Use a hog ring for attaching a shipping tag bearing the name of the variety. The sacks would then be weighed and yield computed for the area harvested.

You can spend \$25 to \$30 for seed for such tests. The farmer should bear the other costs and you should get back your seed for another test. This can be charged to your supply item in your county farm bureau budget.

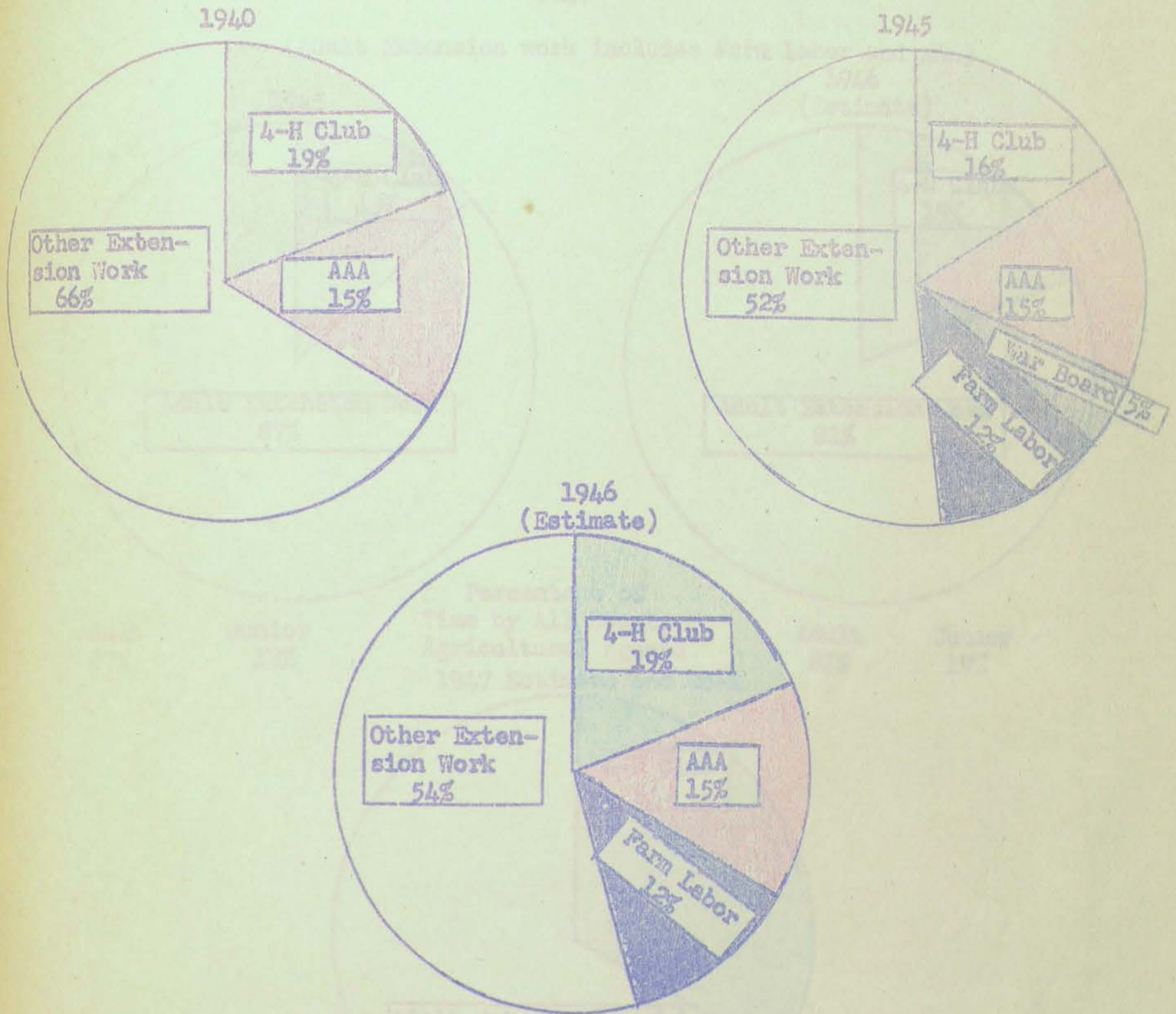
Very truly yours,



THOMAS E. BUCKMAN,
Assistant Director

- Encl: 1. Letter Extension Agronomist - Utah.
2. Idaho certified grain seed list.
3. Ranger Ladak, Cossack - Idaho Seed List

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME OF NEVADA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS
 WITH AN ESTIMATE AS TO WHAT THE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SHOULD BE IN 1946, ACCORDING TO TYPES OF
 WORK (BASED ON REPORTS MADE BY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS)



In 1946 Nevada County Agents will not be back on a pre-war basis because the Emergency Farm Labor program was continued for another year. County Agents in 1946 will have about the same amount of time for adult Extension work as in 1945, or 54%.

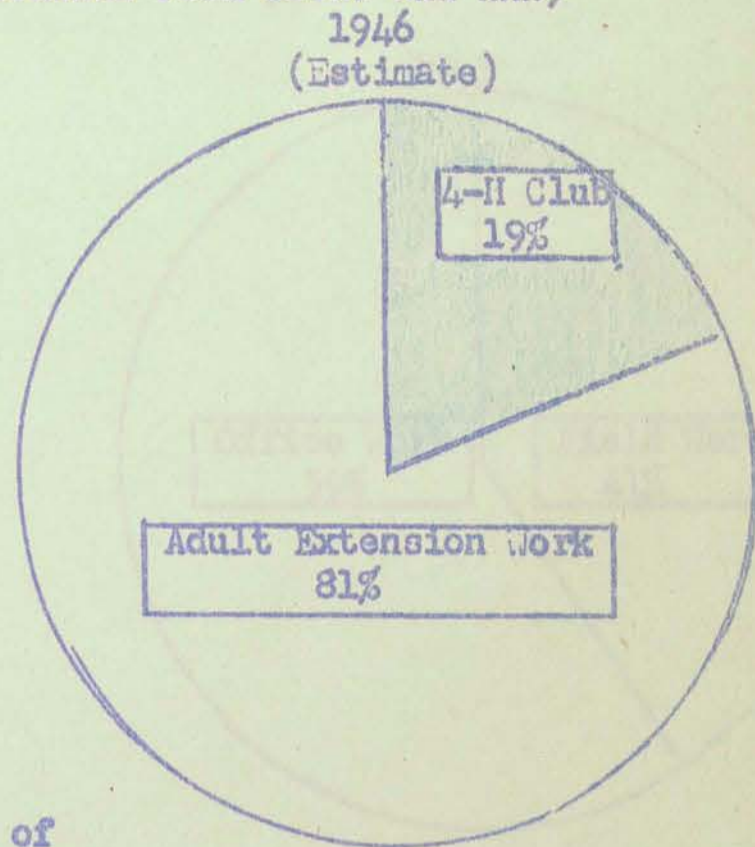
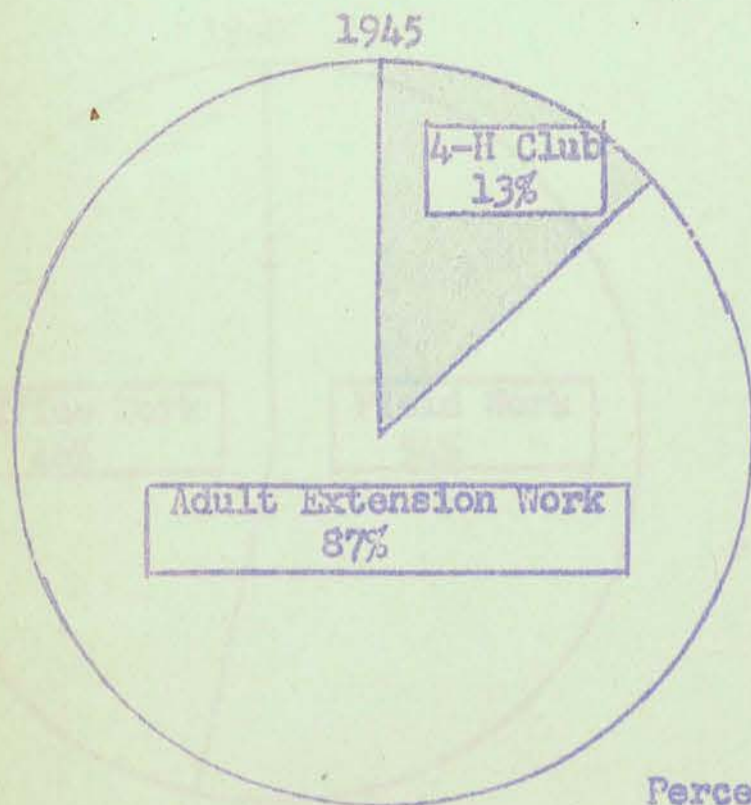
The number of agricultural agents employed in 1940 was 14. The same number will be employed in 1946, one more than 1945.

Better utilization of time can be secured by more efficient Extension organization and planning. This will be accomplished by:

1. Individual conferences with agents at their headquarters to develop better project plans. It will be pointed out to the agent that if he is not to be the servant of scores of individual farmers and numerous Federal and State agencies, he must have plans to follow, and good ones.
2. Developing more and better volunteer leadership in forming good habits of organization and group action.
3. Regular checking of progress made on approved county projects.

PROBABLE
 DISTRIBUTION NEVADA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS' TIME
 1947

(Adult Extension work includes Farm Labor and 4-H)



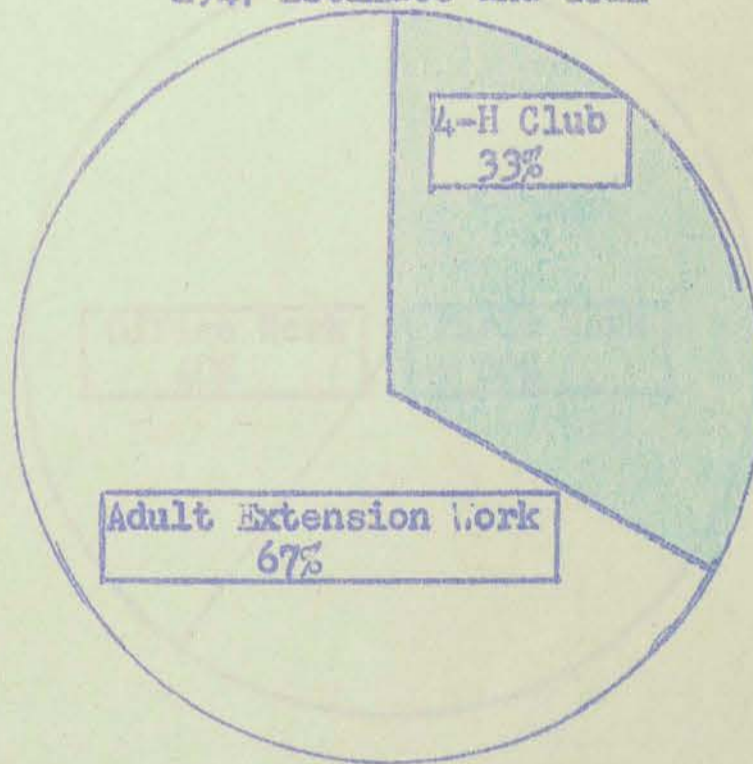
Adult
87%

Junior
13%

Percentage of
 Time by All County
 Agricultural Agents
 1947 Estimate and Goal

Adult
81%

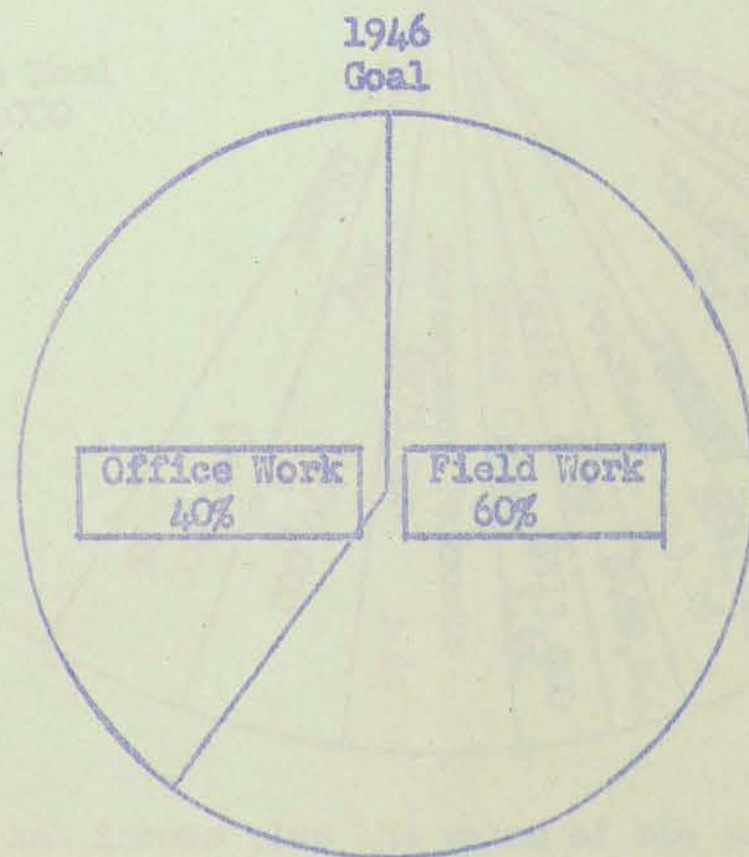
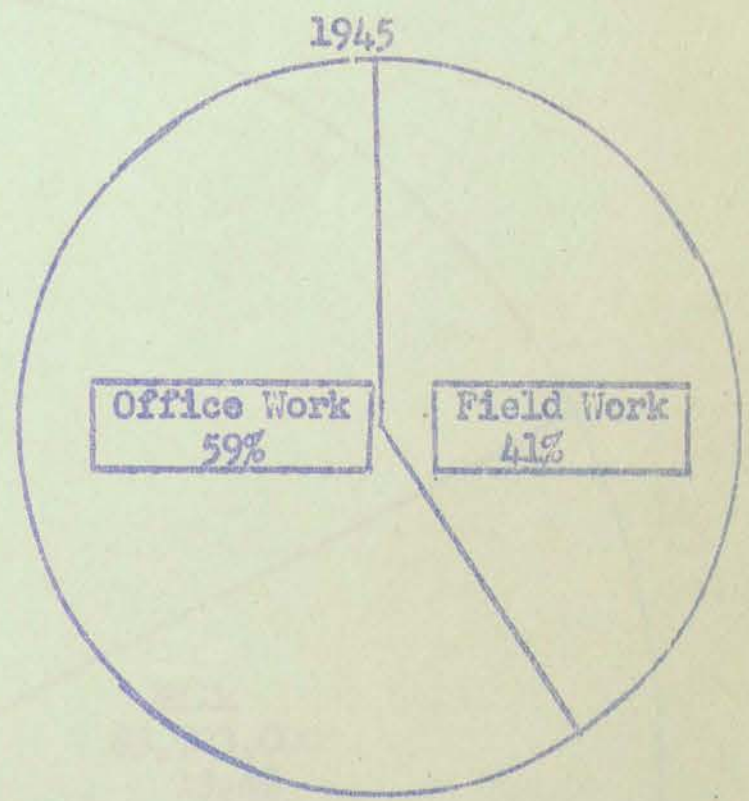
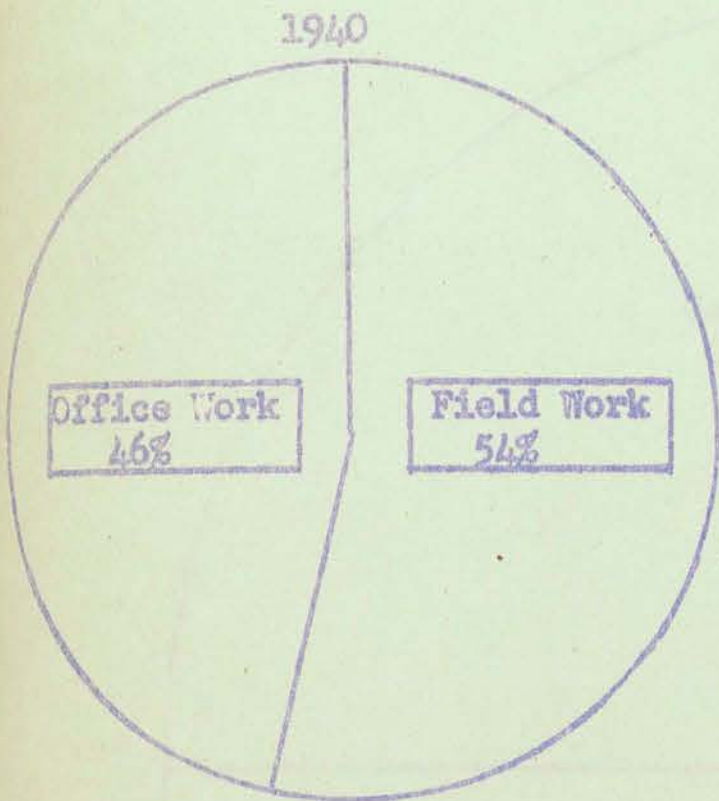
Junior
19%



Percentage of Time by All County Agricultural Agents
 Adults 67% Junior 33%

It is anticipated that Emergency Farm Labor Program will be discontinued in January 1947, and that the Nevada Extension program will be back to normal so far as supervision of adult Extension work is concerned.

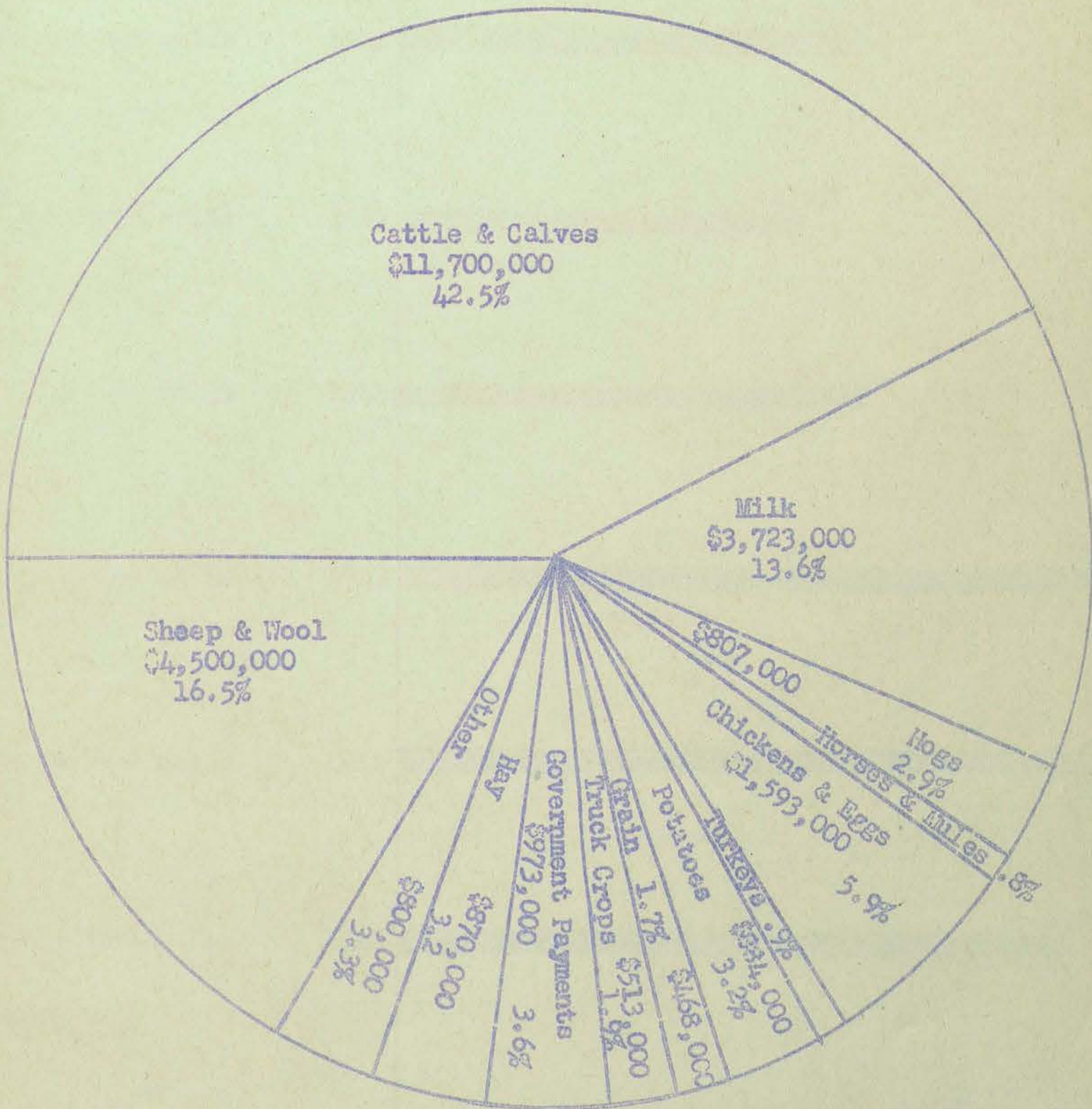
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE AND FIELD WORK OF NEVADA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS
 WITH AN ESTIMATE AS TO HOW THE TIME SHOULD BE DIVIDED IN 1946.
 (Based on reports made by County Agricultural Agents, includes both adult & 4-H)



An adjustment in county agent's office and field work is necessary in 1946 in order to get the work back to somewhat near pre-war normal in 1940 and average for the United States.

This will be accomplished through office management conferences in each office, conferences with individual agents at their headquarters, and regional agents' conferences.

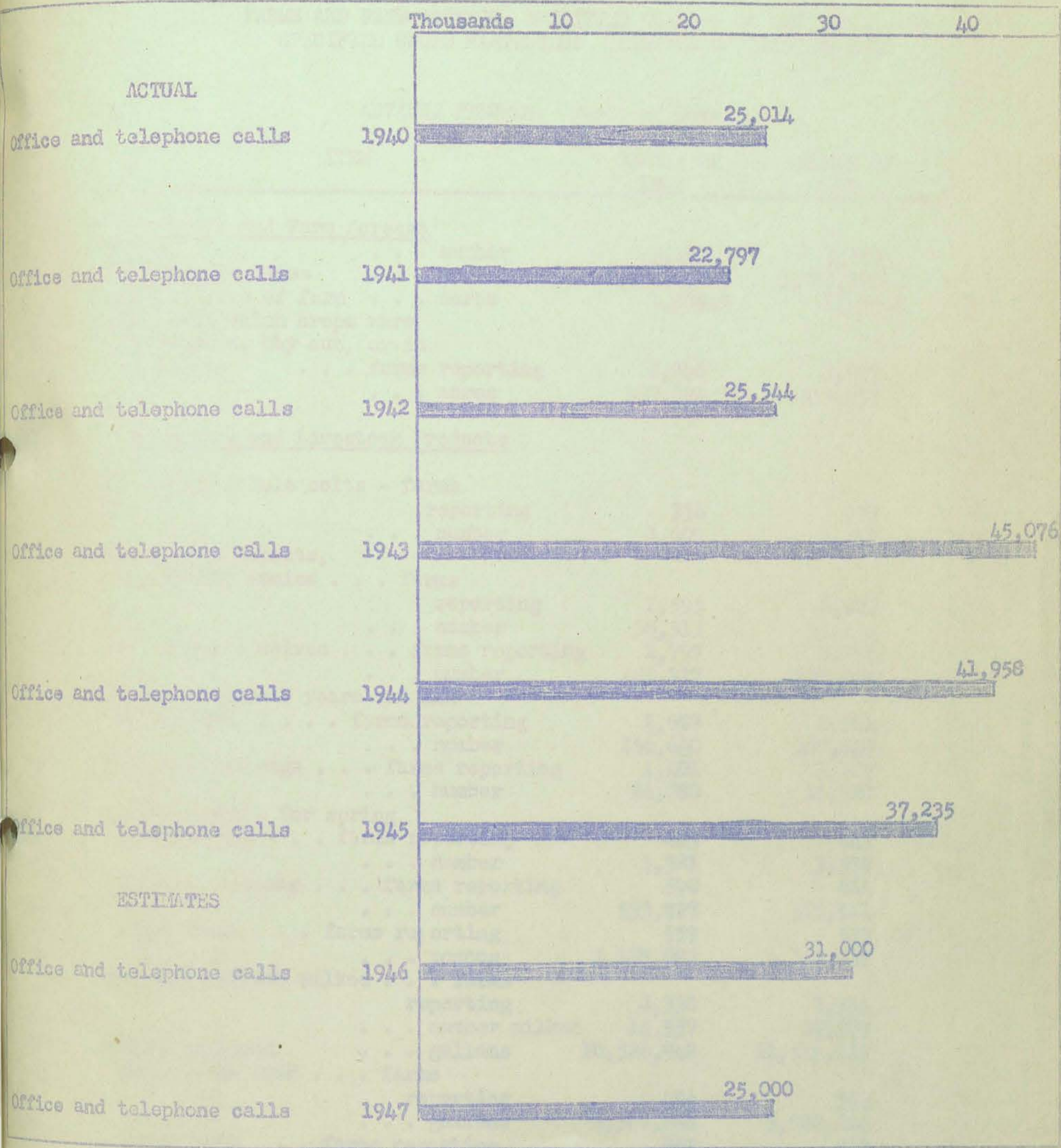
GROSS FARM AND RANCH INCOME FOR NEVADA FOR 1945
\$27,307,000



Gross income is cash income plus the value of the products used on the farms where the commodities were produced, plus government agricultural payments.

1. Cattle & calves	\$11,700,000	9. Truck crops	513,000
2. Milk	3,723,000	10. Government payments	973,000
3. Hogs	807,000	11. Hay	870,000
4. Horses & mules	224,000	12. Other	800,000
5. Chickens & eggs	1,593,000	13. Sheep & wool	4,500,000
6. Turkeys	252,000		
7. Potatoes	884,000		
8. Grain	468,000		
		Total	\$27,307,000

CALLS ON COUNTY AGENTS AT THEIR HEAD QUARTERS FOR AID OR "KNOW HOW" INFORMATION



Office calls jumped from 25,544 to 45,076 when the Emergency Farm Labor Program started in 1943. After this program became better organized, office calls dropped again at the rate of 4,000 per year. It is anticipated they will drop to the previous 1940 level in 1946 and 1947.

This will give Nevada agents more time for both office and field work in the post-war period, and to act following office management conferences, individual conferences and regional agents conferences.

FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE, SPECIFIED CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, AND
SPECIFIED CROPS HARVESTED: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940

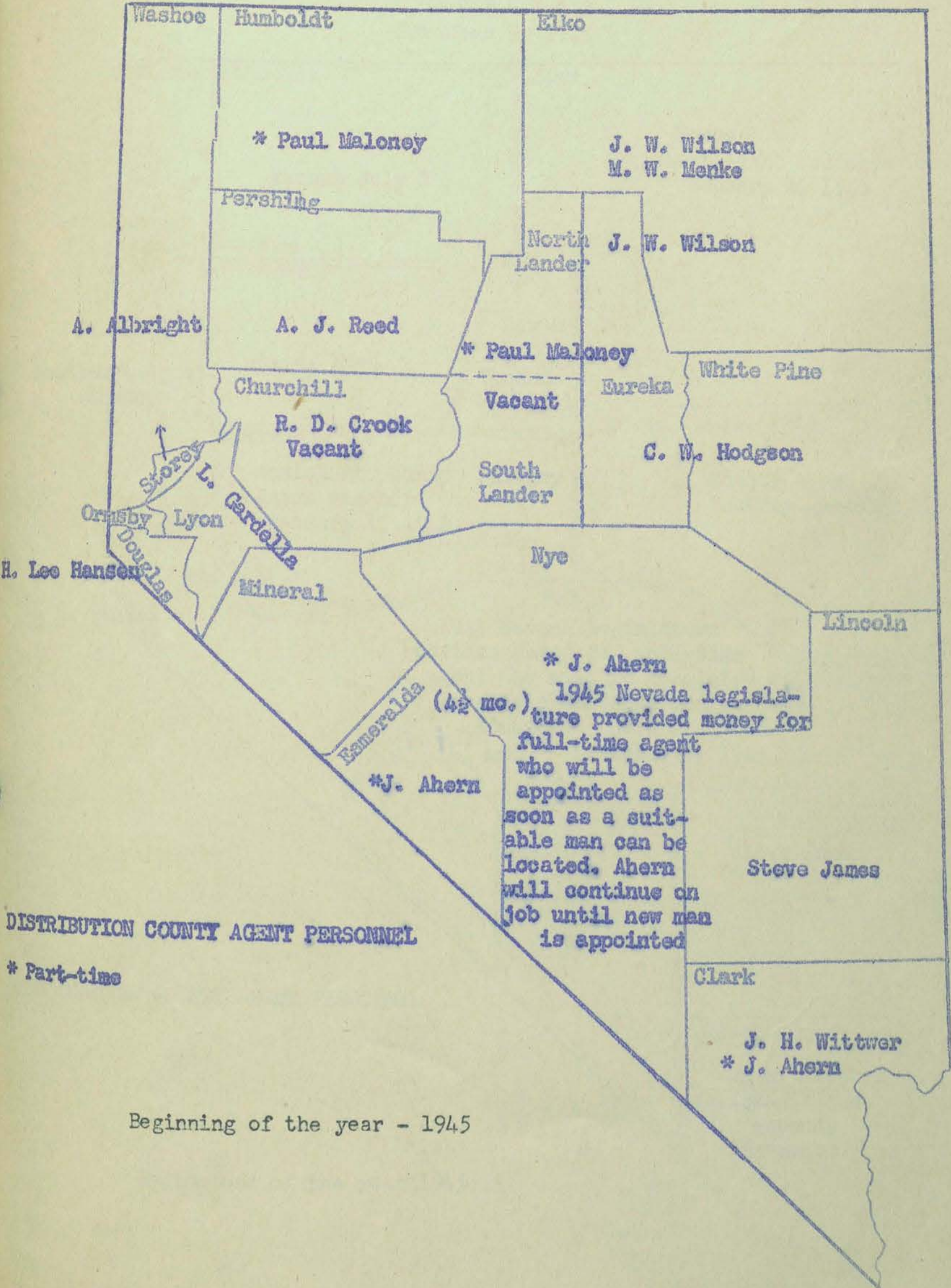
ADVANCE FIGURES: State of Nevada

ITEM	CENSUS OF 1945	CENSUS OF 1940
<u>Farms and Farm Acreage</u>		
Farms . . . number	3,463	3,573
All land in farms . . . acres	5,436,297	3,785,106
Average size of farm . . . acres	1,569.8	1,059.4
Land from which crops were harvested, hay cut, or in orchards . . . farms reporting	2,856	3,057
. . . acres	487,634	435,855
<u>Livestock and Livestock Products</u>		
All mules & Mule colts - farms reporting	336	377
. . . number	1,609	1,257
All horses & colts, including ponies . . . farms reporting	2,595	2,823
. . . number	38,513	35,154
All cattle & calves . . . farms reporting	2,797	2,786
. . . number	480,317	338,501
Cows & heifers 2 years old and over, Jan. 1 . . . farms reporting	2,677	2,701
. . . number	266,640	167,649
All hogs and pigs . . . farms reporting	1,401	1,427
. . . number	24,780	15,522
Sows & gilts for spring farrowing . . . farms reporting	323	849
. . . number	3,581	3,339
All sheep & lambs . . . farms reporting	690	664
. . . number	533,927	513,541
Wool shorn . . . farms reporting	559	533
. . . pounds	4,528,883	4,153,637
Cows and heifers milked . . . farms reporting	2,338	2,354
. . . number milked	14,557	17,377
Milk produced . . . gallons	10,526,942	11,519,119
Whole milk sold . . . farms reporting	456	355
. . . gallons	4,389,266	3,082,244
Cream sold . . . farms reporting	655	909
. . . pounds of butterfat	1,092,250	1,857,411
Chickens on hand . . . farms reporting	2,738	2,593
. . . number	284,673	204,306
Chicken eggs produced . . . farms reporting	2,623	2,414
. . . dozens	2,180,186	1,563,853
Turkeys raised . . . farms reporting	524	511
. . . number	39,185	47,039

Specified Crops Harvested

ITEM	CENSUS OF 1945	CENSUS OF 1940
Corn for all purposes . . . farms reporting	172	418
. . . acres	2,159	3,878
Oats threshed or combined		
. . . farms reporting	313	206
. . . acres	6,567	3,582
. . . bushels	275,979	117,255
Oats cut for feeding unthreshed . . . farms reporting	129	26
. . . acres	2,236	300
Barley threshed or combined . . . farms reporting	862	724
. . . acres	21,117	14,717
. . . bushels	754,466	497,208
Winter wheat threshed or combined . . . farms reporting	219	272
. . . acres	4,507	4,742
Alfalfa cut for hay . . . farms reporting	1,909	2,216
. . . acres	107,078	127,093
. . . tons	272,442	289,862
Clover or timothy cut for hay . . .		
farms reporting	198	155
. . . acres	31,251	20,729
. . . tons	36,693	25,370
Small grains cut for hay . . .		
farms reporting	173	296
. . . acres	2,951	8,898
. . . tons	4,287	11,276
Other tame hay cut, excluding sorghums . . . farms reporting	238	(5)
. . . acres	24,273	19,530
. . . tons	31,854	25,147
Wild hay cut . . . farms reporting	821	747
. . . acres	267,289	218,734
. . . tons	266,545	214,020
Alfalfa seed harvested . . . farms reporting	79	72
. . . acres	1,097	1,461
. . . bushels	3,489	3,375
Irish potatoes harvested for home use or for sale . . . farms reporting	616	710
. . . acres	2,946	1,994
. . . bushels	487,388	307,229

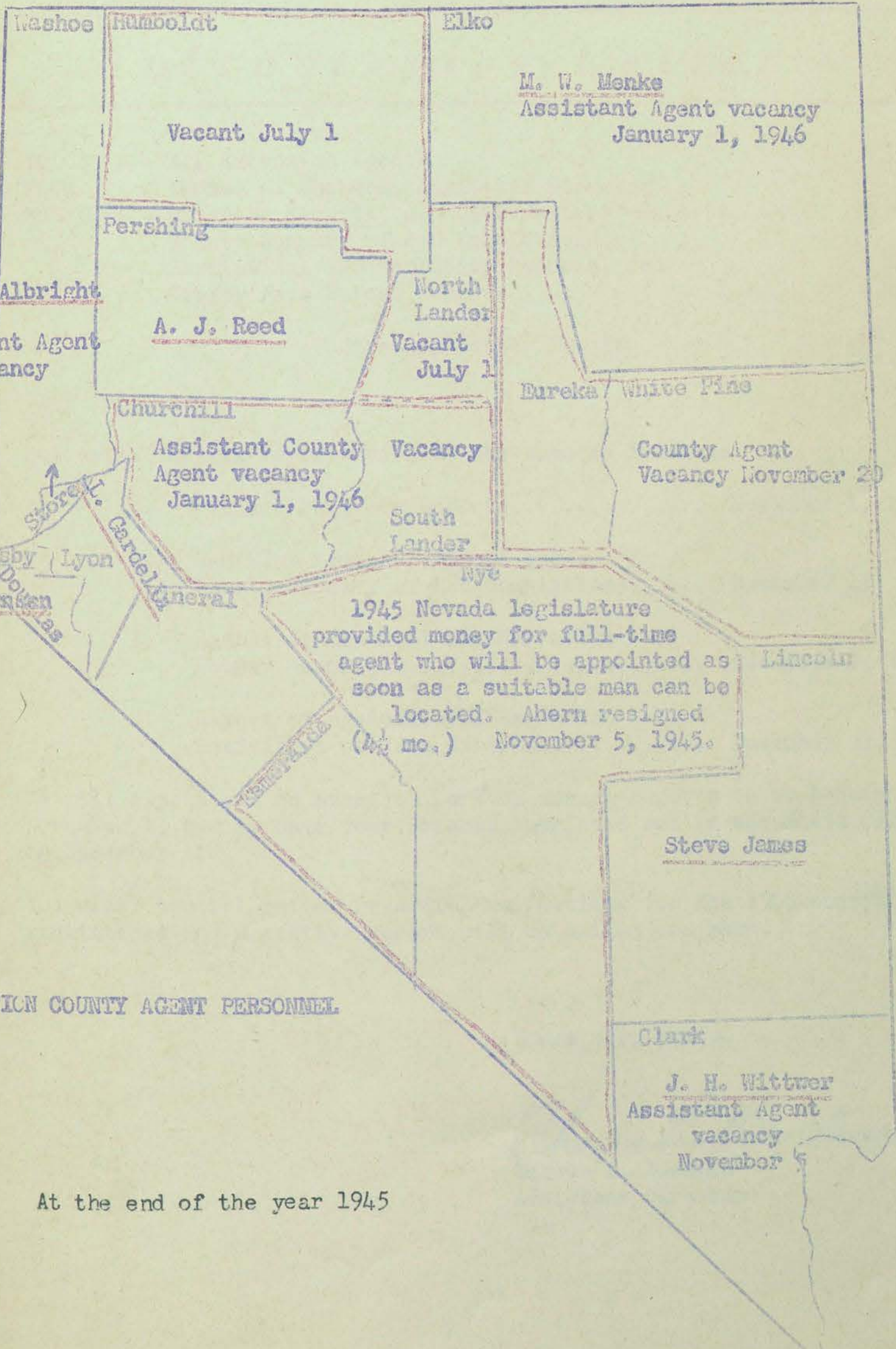
NEVADA



DISTRIBUTION COUNTY AGENT PERSONNEL
* Part-time

Beginning of the year - 1945

NEVADA
November 9, 1945



DISTRIBUTION COUNTY AGENT PERSONNEL

At the end of the year 1945

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

September 7, 1945

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA



Intraservice Letter



TO : - All Extension Agents
FROM : - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
SUBJECT: - Progress Reports, 4-H Club Members' Reports,
County Summary of 4-H Completions,
Statistical and Narrative Reports, and
County Farm Bureau Reports

Circular Letter No. 58

Dear Agent:

Due dates for all reports will be the same as follows:

1. Project Progress Reports..... November 1, 1945
2. 4-H Club Members' Report and
County Summary of 4-H Completions..... November 15, 1945
3. Annual Statistical and Narrative
County Reports..... December 1, 1945
4. Report of Agricultural Extension
Activities of Farm Bureau..... December 31, 1945

We will expect you to start to work on annual reports on or before November 1, and to have your reports completed and in the State Office on December 1.

The usual special letter regarding suggestions for the 1945 annual statistical and narrative report will be mailed you soon.

Yours very truly,

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

1944 - 1945

	Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle		Sheep		Swine		Horses & Mules		Poultry including Turkeys		Other Live-Stock	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	'45	1944	'45	1944	'45
1. Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	182½	140¼	105½	261½	593/4	121½	31½	35	24½	26½	31	39½	2½	5
2. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	49	52	70	80	43	45	29	31	23	23	43	56	11	8
(Total communities: 1944, 268; 1945, 295)														
3. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining pure-bred males.....	26	49	118	114	33	37	10	19	2	2	14	1	0	0
4. Obtaining purebred or high grade females.....	44	41	11	38	21	8	15	11	0	0	62	19	0	0
5. Improved methods of feeding.....	236	169	117	149	32	101	73	59	40	0	83	158	1	0

Comments

County Agents paid more attention to beef cattle production in 1945 than in 1944, and not so much time was reported for dairy production. Additional time was reported in dairy marketing.

More attention was also paid to hog production and the sheepman's problems.

The number of communities in which livestock work was carried on remained about the same.

CROP PRODUCTION

1944 - 1945

	corn		wheat		legumes		pastures		Potatoes and other vegetables	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	5	6½	18	17¼	1123/4	115	66¼	85½	723/4	91
Number of communities in which work was conducted...	5	11	40	27	70	61	72	61	53	60
Number of farmers assisted in:										
Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.....	14	19	15	18	130	98	207	107	1527	72
The use of fertilizers....	0	0	1	12	186	112	105	127	1503	154
Controlling plant diseases	0	0	45	49	57	25	2	2	171	60
Controlling injurious in- sects.....	0	0	4	8	97	107	10	31	293	207
Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	1	14	19	22	36	27	7	36
Controlling rodents and other animals.....	0	4	19	16	138	99	77	124	20	50

Comments

Work with legumes which consisted largely of alfalfa production problems took most of the time county agents devoted to crop production work.

Pasture production was also important, more time being spent on this production. Potatoes being a war crop, took an increasing amount of time.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

1944 - 1945

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Number of farmers assisted this year;		
1. With problems of land use based on soil types.....	513	1018
2. In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	841	960
3. In constructing terraces.....	12	0
4. In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	330	96
5. In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	319	247
6. In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	152	185
7. In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	3	57
8. With drainage.....	315½	296
9. With irrigation.....	633	693
10. With land clearing.....	107	138

Comments.

The increased number of farmers assisted increased due to a change in the A.C.P. program. Land levelling was a big job in 1945.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

1944 - 1945

	Grain and Hay		Livestock and Wool		Dairy Products		Poultry and eggs		Fruits and Vegetables		Purchase of Farm & Home Sup. & Equip.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	(41)	(6)	(6)		(1)		(1)		(5)		(26)	
	493/4	100½	78½	55½	64½	122¼	35	32¼	21½	21	75	75½
Number of communities in which work was conducted	35	32	47	71	24	22	33	33	14	13	57	76
(Total communities: 1944, 210; 1945, 279)												
Number of new cooperatives assisted in organizing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of established cooperatives assisted during year.....	1	6	3	3	5	7	4	3	0	1	1	1
Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted: 1944, 46; 1945, 17												

Comments

Marketing Nevada agricultural products took an increasing amount of time of the Nevada County Agents in 1945. This was due to conditions created by the war.

The marketing of dairy products took more county agent time than in 1944. This was largely due to the increased demand for whole milk and the necessity of improving sanitary conditions in connection with marketing.

RURAL ENGINEERING (Housing, Farmstead Improvement & Equipment)
1944 - 1945

	Rural Electrification		Farm Buildings		Farm Mechanical Equipment	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	503/4	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	39(2)	48	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	36
Number of farmers assisted in:						
1. Construction of farm buildings			148	119		
2. Remodeling or repairing farm building equipment.....			233	105		
3. Selection or construction of farm building equipment.....			40	85		
4. Selection of mechanical equipment.....					492	171
5. Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....					221	129
Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment.....					203	44

Comments

1945 being a war year, county agents spent considerable time assisting farmers regarding the purchase and selection of farm machinery, but this work dropped off due to the fact that farm machinery dealers had a more important part in rationing farm machinery. This relieved the county agents of many questions they answered in previous war years.

A number of bale loaders were constructed in 1945 after plans furnished by the extension service. A manufacturer in a neighboring state built a number of these machines which were sold in Nevada. Fifteen of these machines were constructed by farmers in 1945.

Farmers made good use of the extension service plans. 119 farmers asked county agents regarding construction of farm buildings. Due to the scarcity of building materials, the number of farmers making such inquiries dropped off compared with 1944.

FARM MANAGEMENT

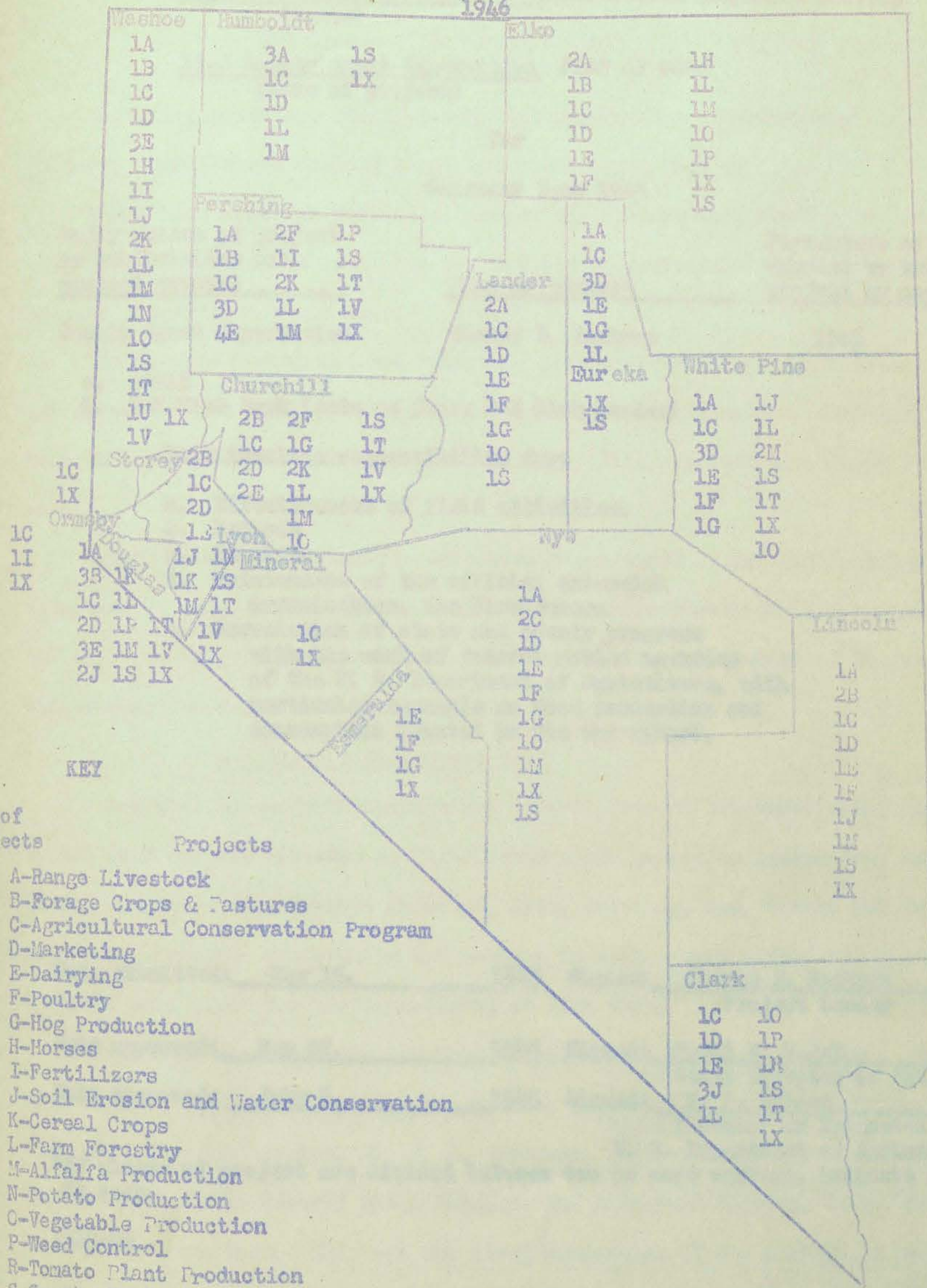
1944 - 1945

	Farm Accounts, Cost Records, Inventories, etc.		Individual farm planning, adjusted tenancy, and other management problems		Farm Credit		Outlook Informa- tion	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Days devoted to line of work by agricultural agents.....	32	33	372	348½	21¼	273/4	12	32½
Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	26	27	97	33	14	12	4	18
(Total communities: 1944, 159; 1945, 90)								
Number of farmers assisted in:								
Farm inventory.....	75	65						
General farm records.....	84	67						
Analyzing the farm business..	517	98						
In getting started in farming or relocating	70	78						
With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans.	40	60						
In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....	310	140						
With a farm-income state- ment for tax purposes.....	259	33						
With farm labor problems.....	1169	938						
In developing supplemental sources of income.....	15	8						

Comments

Individual farm planning and adjustment problems took about the same time as in 1944. Farmers had his time for planning and could only deal in generalities although interest remained as high.

POST WAR
 COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT PROJECT DISTRIBUTION
 By Counties
 1946



KEY

- | No. of Projects | Projects |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 14 | A-Range Livestock |
| 12 | B-Forage Crops & Pastures |
| 17 | C-Agricultural Conservation Program |
| 22 | D-Marketing |
| 21 | E-Dairying |
| 10 | F-Poultry |
| 6 | G-Hog Production |
| 2 | H-Horses |
| 2 | I-Fertilizers |
| 9 | J-Soil Erosion and Water Conservation |
| 8 | K-Cereal Crops |
| 10 | L-Farm Forestry |
| 11 | M-Alfalfa Production |
| 2 | N-Potato Production |
| 7 | O-Vegetable Production |
| 4 | P-Weed Control |
| 1 | R-Tomato Plant Production |
| 13 | S-County F. B. Cooperation |
| 7 | T-Banker-Farmer Cooperation |
| 1 | U-Farm Safety |
| 6 | V-Rural Fire Protection |
| 17 | X-Gardens |

Total Number of Projects 202

Nevada
(State)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

II-A County Agent Supervision PLAN OF WORK
(Name of project)

for

Calendar Year 1945

<u>Major phases of project or subdivisions of project covered</u>	<u>Name of Worker*</u>	<u>Percentage of time devoted to entire project by each worker</u>
County Agent Supervision	Thomas E. Buckman	100%
a. Adult		
b. 4-H Club Work (Acts as State 4-H Club leader)		

This involves responsibility for:

- a. Effectiveness of field activities.
- b. Methods
- c. Results.
- d. Maintenance of the official extension organization, the Farm Bureau
- e. Correlation of state and county programs with the work of federal action agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with particular emphasis on food production and consumption related to the war effort.

Date submitted: May 15, 1945 Signed: Thomas E. Buckman
Project Leader

Date approved: May 28, 1945 Signed: Cecil W. Greel
State Director of Extension

Date approved: July 6, 1945 Signed: M. L. Wilson
Director of Extension Work
U. S. Department of Agriculture

*If phases of project are divided between two or more workers, indicate assignment to each.

NEVADA 4-H CLUB REPORT - 1945

Generally speaking, the 1945 4-H Club program may be considered as satisfactory. Enrollments dropped some, but completions went up 10%.

Fewer club meetings were held because the members were working at home and away from home. Not so much time was devoted to recreation at club meetings because every one was too busy.

The State 4-H camp was not held this year because of war conditions. County 4-H camps held in western Nevada helped to keep up enrollments. Contests formerly held at the State 4-H Club Camp were missing. This effected enrollment to some extent.


Nevada accepted all except two contests sponsored by the National 4-H Club Committee in 1945, however, Nevada club members were unable to take advantage of all of them, largely because we did not have a sufficient number of 14 year old club members to compete in this contest.

4-H Leaders Conference Held

A 4-H Club Leader's Conference was held in Reno at the University, February 8, 9, and 10th and was attended by fifty leaders and extension agents from Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Ormsby, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, Nye, Washoe and White Pine counties. Problems confronting 4-H Leaders in Nevada were discussed, and many suggestions were given for the improvement of club work.

Plans were also made for 4-H Mobilization Week, March 3rd to 11th. Outstanding speakers at this conference were Mr. Kenneth Ingwalson, 4-H Club specialist of the U.S.D.A. Extension Service, Mr. T. A. Erickson, retired State 4-H Club leader of Minnesota, now with General Mills Company, and Miss Fern Shipley, Asst. State 4-H Club Leader from Utah. This was the first conference of the kind to be held in Nevada and was considered very much worth while by the leaders in attendance.

The program and papers presented follow:



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

January 4, 1945

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

 *Intraservice Letter* 

To - County Extension Agents, Emergency Food Assistants and State Extension Staff
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - 4-H Leadership Training Conference, February 8 to 10, 1944

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 1

Dear Co-worker:

We wish to announce that a 4-H leadership training meeting will be held at the University on February 8 to 10. A copy of the program, as tentatively drawn up, is enclosed herewith.

The theme of the conference will be "Planning the 4-H Program of Today and Tomorrow."

The reasons for holding the conference are:

1. To meet a request from local leaders for such a conference.
2. To evaluate our Nevada 4-H Program with the idea of developing more adequate county, community and individual programs in 1945 to the end that 4-H Club work may make a bigger contribution towards the winning of the war.
3. To give some attention to a post war 4-H Club and Rural Youth program.

The conference will be attended by 4-H leaders, agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and emergency food assistants, as well as, members of the State Extension Staff.

Men attending the conference will be housed at Lincoln Hall, while women will be housed at Manzanita Hall. Meals will be served to those attending the conference at the University Dining Hall.

Transportation for local leaders will be furnished by the Extension Service. (Local leaders will travel with their County Agent, or agents, as the case may be).

Subsistence for leaders is to be paid for out of County Farm Bureau "specialist funds" or the "supplies and miscellaneous" item in your 1945 County Farm Bureau budgets. Claims for this expense are to be submitted in the same manner as County Farm Bureau Directors' expenses, on the monthly list of claims.

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 1

January 4, 1945

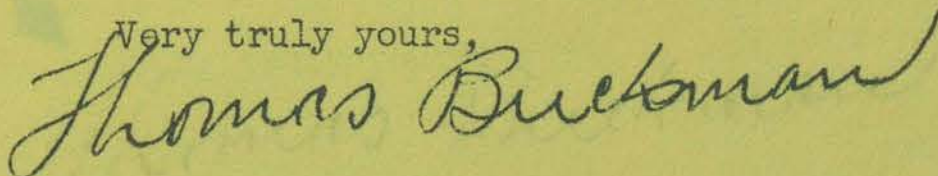
Each county may, from their County Farm Bureau budget, pay for the expenses of not more than four local leaders. If a county wishes to have more than four local leaders attend, it is possible they can do so provided they notify me in advance (so housing and meals can be arranged for) and pay for the additional subsistence expense out of any other funds (not in county budget) they may have at their disposal.

In order that the Extension workers may meet as an Extension group with Director Creel, 2:30 p.m., to 4:45 p.m., has been set aside, for this purpose on February 10. At this time, the Director and Otto Schulz will have announcements to make regarding the 1945 Emergency Farm Labor Program.

You will have an opportunity at the leadership conference to hear about, not only what you fellow agents are doing in 4-H Club work, but also what other states are doing.

Kenneth Ingwalson, newly appointed Field Agent in 4-H Club work for the Western States, for the Federal Extension Office, will be with us all three days, as will T. A. Erickson, former (retired) State 4-H Club Leader in Minnesota and now Public Service Consultant for General Mills, Inc. In addition, we hope to have a home economics 4-H Club specialist from an adjoining state appear on the program.

Very truly yours,



Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:ps
enclosures

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

NEVADA
4-H LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 8 to 10, 1945



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING



UNIVERSITY of NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

NAME _____

TO THE 4-H LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE:

It is our privilege this week to devote several days' time to study of our common problems in order that we may better help the fine group of boys and girls back home. We hope you will have a profitable and enjoyable time while you are on the University of Nevada Campus.

Late in 1944 a committee - (M. Gertrude Hayes, Lena Hauke, R. D. Crook, Archie Albright, and the writer) met at the University and spent some time in planning the program for this conference. The purposes, or objectives, as the committee saw it, are:

1. To help local leaders become better leaders, thereby developing more adequate county, community and individual 4-H programs in 1945 to the end that 4-H Club work may make a bigger contribution towards winning of the war.
2. To provide inspiration for more and better 4-H Club work.

Some of the plans made could not be carried out for various reasons. We hope that you like the program as arranged and that you find it interesting and helpful in your 1945 work.

Never before has a new year presented a greater challenge to 4-H boys and girls. Additional 4-H recruits are needed. Our goal for 1945 is "Every eligible boy or girl in the county a 4-H member."

Now is the time for leaders, extension agents, parents, and farm youth to resolve to do even more to speed the victory and the peace.

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN
State Club Leader and
Assistant Director for Agriculture

4-H LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 8 to 10, 1945

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Forenoon

Room 108

PRESIDING: T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

- 9:00 A.M. Welcome to the University
President John O. Moseley
Cecil W. Creel, Director Agricultural Extension
- 9:20 A.M. Theme of the Conference - Planning the 4-H Program of Today
and for Tomorrow
T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture
- 9:30 A.M. Aims and Purposes of 4-H Club Work
T. A. Erickson, (retired) State 4-H Leader, Minnesota
- 10:30 A.M. Discussion
- 11:00 A.M. Recess
- 11:15 A.M. Understanding Boys and Girls of Different Ages.
Kenneth Ingwalson, Field Agent, Extension Service, 4-H Club
Work, Washington, D. C.
- 12:15 P.M. Adjourn for Lunch (at dining hall)

Afternoon

Room 108

- 1:30 P.M. Home Economics Projects - Miss Fern Shipley, Assistant State Club
Specialist, Utah
- 2:30 P.M. Garden and Yard Improvement Projects - Discussion
- 2:50 P.M. How 4-H Clubs are Organized in Nevada
Presented by Extension Agents (General Plan of Organization
5-minute limit each county)
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Clark County | John Ahern |
| Churchill County | Lena Hauke |
| Douglas-Ormsby Counties | Lee Hansen-Alma Schelt |
| Elko County | Mark Menke-J. W. Wilson |
| Humboldt County | Paul Maloney |
| Lander County | --- |
| Lincoln County | Steve James |
| Lyon County | L. A. Gardella-Alma Schelt |
| Nye County | John Ahern |
| Pershing County | A. J. Reed |
| Washoe-Storey Counties | M. Gertrude Hayes-Archie Albright |
| White Pine-Eureka Counties | C. W. Hodgson |
- 3:30 P.M. Discussion lead by Mr. Kenneth Ingwalson and Leaders
- 4:30 P.M. Adjourn

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

Forenoon

Room 108

PRESIDING: T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

SUBJECT: Carrying on the 4-H Program in Nevada

- 9:00 A.M. Organizing a 4-H Club - R. D. Crook, District Extension Agent,
Churchill County
- 10:00 A.M. How to Carry on After a 4-H Club is Organized - M. Gertrude Hayes,
County Extension Agent, Washoe County
- 11:00 A.M. Recess
- 11:15 A.M. Records 4-H Club Members Should Keep - Archie Albright, County
Extension Agent, Washoe County
- 12:15 P.M. Adjourn for Lunch (at dining hall)

Afternoon

Room 108

AGRICULTURAL SECTION: T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director for
Agriculture, presiding

- 1:30 P.M. Minimum Requirements for Agricultural Projects - John Ahern,
District Extension Agent, Clark County
Available Project Books in State Office
Project Books Counties are Using - Reports from Counties
Reports by Agents - Discussion
- 4:30 P.M. Adjourn

Room 105

HOME ECONOMICS SECTION: Margaret Griffin, Assistant Director for
Home Economics, presiding

- 1:30 P.M. Requirements for First Year Clothing
Second Year Clothing
Third Year Clothing - Miss Len Hauke, County
Extension Agent, Churchill County
Food Selection and Preparation - First Year
Second Year
Third Year - Miss M. Gertrude Hayes
County Extension Agent, Washoe County
Food Preservation - First Year
Second Year
Third Year - Miss M. Gertrude Hayes, County
Extension Agent, Washoe County
- 4:30 P.M. Adjourn

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1945

Forenoon

Room 108

PRESIDING: Miss Margaret Griffin, Assistant Director for Home Economics

9:00 A.M. Subject - Statewide Activities - T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director
for Agriculture

1945

State 4-H Camp Announcement -
County 4-H Camps -
State Contests - Miss Hayes
Nevada Junior Livestock Show - Archie Albright
Scholarships -
County Organization - election 4-H officers
Achievement Days -
4-H Picnics
National 4-H Club Week - March 3 - 11
National 4-H Achievement Week -

12:15 P.M. Adjourn for lunch (at dining hall)

Afternoon

Room 108

PRESIDING: T. E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

1:30 P.M. Summarization: Kenneth Ingwalson, Field Agent, Extension Service,
4-H Club Work, Washington, D. C.
T. A. Erickson, (retired) State 4-H Club Leader,
Minnesota

2:30 P.M. Adjourn 4-H Leadership Conference

Room 108

2:45 P.M. Conference of all Extension workers: Director C. W. Creel, presiding

Announcements 1945 Emergency Farm Labor Program - Otto R. Schulz,
Farm Labor Supervisor

3:45 P.M. Adjourn Extension workers' Session.

SUPPLEMENT

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

Prepared by

T. E. BUCKMAN

1. Summary of Work by Projects, 1944.
2. Graphic Presentation of 4-H Club Work by Years, 1934 - 1944.
3. Comparison of 4-H Club Work, 1915 - 1944.
4. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age, 1937 - 1944.
5. * State Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1942, Inclusive.
6. Statistical Summary of Nevada 4-H Club Work - 1944
As Computed by Nevada County Extension Agents.
7. 4-H Club Membership Analysis.

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

SUMMARY OF WORK BY PROJECTS

1944

4-H PROJECTS - 1944

<u>Project</u>	<u>Project Enrollments</u>	<u>Project Completions</u>
Clothing	220	180
Foods	144	111
Canning	30	16
Gardens	134	88
Rabbits	24	18
Beef	42	28
Poultry	34	15
Dairy	56	35
Hogs	70	43
Sheep	27	18
Other	84	62
TOTALS	865	614

NOTE: Club members may enroll in more than one project if, in the opinion of the Extension Agent and local leader, they have the ability and time to do so. Accordingly, the number of projects in 1944 exceeded the number of club members by 183.

The word "completions" is a term used by Extension workers and club leaders to indicate whether or not the club member's work for the year has been successful.

All projects are required to be completed on or before November 1. The club member's work is not considered complete until his record book has been properly filled out and received by the Extension Agent. Home projects alone, even though successfully carried out, do not count as completions. Record keeping is an essential and important part of the 4-H Club training.

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

1934 - 1944

AGRICULTURAL

1934	217	272			
1935		268	340		
1936			346	431	
1937			337	455	
1938				392	528
1939		248	342		
1940		254	300		
1941			335	371	
1942				378	522
1943			341		483
1944	198	291			

HOME ECONOMICS

1934			347	386	
1935					517
1936			367	453	586
1937			316	358	
1938			338	358	
1939				401	461
1940			354		510
1941			309	423	
1942			348		458
1943		260	295		
1944		286		391	

TOTALS

1934				564	658		
1935						785	926
1936						713	884
1937					653		813
1938						730	886
1939					649		803
1940				608			810
1941					644		794
1942						726	
1943				601			778
1944				484	682		

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 4-H CLUB MEMBERS
ACCORDING TO AGE - 1937 to 1944 Inclusive

AGE	BOYS								:	GIRLS								
	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	123	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 Women 66		Older Club Boys 11 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

February 16, 1945

To - All Extension Agent
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Transmitting Mr. Kenneth Ingwalson's speech entitled,
"The Challenge of Leadership Today and Tomorrow"

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 12

Dear Agent:

Herewith enclosed is a copy of Mr. Ingwalson's talk at the
4-H Club Conference, "The Challenge of Leadership Today and Tomorrow".

Very truly yours,
Thomas E. Buckman

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:ps
enclosure

Measuring stick for determining the value a boy's 4-H Agricultural Club
The Challenge of Leadership Today and Tomorrow

THE CHALLENGE OF LEADERSHIP

Today and Tomorrow

Kenneth W. Ingwalson
4-H Club Work,
Director of Field Coordination
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

As we move closer to the certainty of victory over the evil forces of aggression, a grateful world stands almost in amazement at the terrific achievements in battle and production of the American people. Coming generations will give thanks in retrospect to American democracy for turning the tide of battle in favor of human freedom. Perhaps historians will attempt to isolate the factors that made for certain victory.

What history will define as these factors, I do not know, but I would like to suggest to historians at least the following 4:

1. Our huge natural and developed resources (Factories
(Research Labs.
(Farms, with
(good methods.
2. A free democratic spirit (The home front felt and understood
(the meaning of human dignity.
(We were willing to sacrifice our
(most treasured possession in de-
(fense of that spirit.
3. A vast resource of youth (1. High in energy - in purpose
(2. With a high sense of decency -
fair play.
4. An intelligent leadership, with the know-how.

We need not today discuss these things in detail - that's not our purpose. You know, as I do, how our schools and university had prepared our citizens in the fields of technology and science, how our factories expanded with unprecedented speed - how we won the battles of Saipan, or Normandy, the South Pacific.

We have progressed this far in this bloody mess because "we have the stuff," "we have the free democratic will to do our best," our youth have the vigor and training, and above all, have had the leadership to combine the goods - things, the will, and physical qualities of people into an effective winning combination.

We all know now how truly this war concerns every single one of us here at home. Sometimes, because of the frailties of human nature, some of us don't act as tho' we do understand this fact. However, in the programs that you are concerned with - food production - conservation - service by youth - the record speaks for itself.

For three years the American farmer has produced more than the previous year, with less labor and not enough machines. The American family, even tho' the best fed and clothed in the world, has learned to live under systems of controls and limitations. And because this is total war - every boy and girl was called on to do its full share.. Youth organizations, the schools, the church, all quickly adjusted their programs and found youth ready and anxious to respond to do its full share wherever leadership was ready, and parents gave the go-ahead sign, and the community backed them up.

The record of our own program - 4-H Club work in America, is statistically an imposing one since Pearl Harbor:

- 400,000 acres of Victory gardens.
- 33,000,000 chickens, ducks, turkeys.
- 300,000 dairy animals raised, owned or cared for.
- 1,600,000 beef, hogs, and other livestock.
- 200,000 acres of oil crops
- 47,000,000 quarts of products canned or frozen.
- Food enough to feed a million fighters for a year.
- \$140,000,000 bonds bought and sold.
- Tons of scrap metal, rubber and paper collected.

Yes, that's part of the record of 1,700,000 4-H members and their war-time program. But it's your record also - your record as leaders. Just like the leadership in the armed service that combines guns, and men, and valor, and know-how, into an effective machine. You, as leaders of youth, combine the raw materials - the youth - their energy - their enthusiasm with the know-how and got these results.

But it is not only the record since Pearl Harbor that demonstrates the value of 4-H leadership. The 30 years of 4-H club work, under voluntary leadership, as a part of the State Colleges and U. S. Department of Agriculture has helped to prepare American agriculture for increased production, and American homes for practice in thrift and conservation demanded by war emergencies.

I wish we knew, for instance, how many high producing herds of dairy animals stem from a purebred 4-H calf owned by some boy 10 or 15 or 20 years ago, or, how many flocks of sheep have been improved through good 4-H breeding stock, or how many farmers applied some principle of science to his farm that he learned from watching a 4-H demonstration, or how many poultry flocks are following practices of sanitation and disease control because some boy or girl proved that it pays. How many acres of corn, or potatoes, or strawberries are growing increased yield varieties introduced by 4-Hers, we will never know.

Yes, American agriculture was ready for increased production because science had provided the know-how, and 4-H Club work, as one branch of the Extension Service, has helped provide the "show-how."

And when the call for saving food at home went out, I wonder how many homemakers got an inspiration to can or quick freeze from the example of the thousands of girls who had learned to apply the science of bacteriology to the preservation of food, or how many families adjusted to limited textiles because they took courage from girls who made much from little - because it was "the style".

And again, here the leadership of men and women like yourselves, everywhere, giving time because they love youth and believe in them, is serving the nation for the larger cause, a cause larger than the daily tasks of performing them seem to represent. Yes, these are the things that can be measured and counted. Yes, we count these as accomplishments in 4-H work, like the Army counts the number of tanks captured or railroad yards destroyed, or roads blocked or battleships sunk.

But you know and I know that we will all fall far short of the goal of 4-H work, if that is all 4-H should do. Yes, fall as short as will the Allies if their only goal is simply winning the war.

Just like the goal of democracy in this conflict is a far higher one - "winning a just and durable peace" - so also is the war-time and peace-time goal of the program of 4-H work - "the building of young citizens better equipped to take their proper place in the world of tomorrow."

And only you leaders know that that job is not an easy one. Yes, you know too that, this bigger objective is so easily lost sight of - so easily spoken of - so hard to label - so elusive to measure. And sometimes, as we dash about to arrange for suitable meeting places,

needle the members to carry on their meetings according to parliamentary procedure, see that records are kept, that exhibits are made, demonstrations are given, that the parents understand the work, that proper subject matter is taught, that members have fun and have happy times while doing good work - we may, in our anxiety to do some of the things, that the member needs to do himself, and we may forget our higher tasks. Yes, it is not easy. Sometimes we may feel that our efforts are not fully appreciated. I like to take encouragement from the words of Phillip Brooks - "Do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers - pray for powers equal to your task. Then the doing of your tasks will not be miracles, but you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself at the richness of life, which will come to you, by the grace of God."

And it's because youth will live longest under the social order, emerging from this conflict, that the job of youth leaders is such an important one now.

You are the ones who are helping youth realize that the world is waiting for them; you are the ones who are stimulating their eager hopes and young imaginations; you are the ones to encourage them to take their place now in their way in the scheme of things. You are helping to provide the courage he will need as worldly realism bring forth many disappointments. It is to you that youth looks, and hopes that you will represent him adequately at the council tables, when plans for his world are laid.

And, so as we look ahead, we realize that a few big truths are before us.

1st. The war is not yet won. Let me quote Director M.L.Wilson

in his National 4-H week message to 4-H members throughout the nation:

"Although we're making progress in the war, it is not yet won. The lines of lonely white crosses are growing longer every day. The hospitals equipped with beds and bandages you helped provide are filling up. The ambulances you bought with your war bonds of mercy are shuttling back and forth from front-line fire more often and with larger loads.

"More young men, many of whom will be your brothers, or your friends or neighbors, will be called to fill the growing need of the battle fronts. Most of the eggs, the vegetables, the grains, the fruit, and the meat produced last year will vanish in 1945. Food, like ammunition, is used up in high quantities. It vanishes not only on the offensives staged in the air, on the sea, and on the land, but also on the production fronts in the factories and farms right here at home. The letters written in '44 will not boost morale in '45. And the paper gathered and the scrap collected in '44 will not provide the materials needed in '46. The blood donated in '44 will not last through '45. No, what was done last year needs to be repeated this year in ever-increasing quantity.

"Now, let's see what's ahead for the 4-H year of 1945. We all are proud of the record made by you 4-H members in '44. This record gives noble assurance that you, the rural youth of America, are ready to move forward in full measure with the task ahead. Your 4-H youth have learned that you can work better and accomplish more through teamwork. That's why every rural young man and young woman under 21 years of age should join a 4-H Club. The science of production can help make our efforts count for more. 4-H Club work means emphasis on producing and saving what is needed most by the best methods science and experience can provide."

So we need to recruit every boy and girl, particularly the 14 to 20-year olds, and help them address themselves to the tasks of their ability, and repeat last year's performance again.

2nd. The Post-War period will bring a new set of problems and opportunities.

And here again leadership of a high order will be called for.

The genius of 4-H work comes not from following a set of rules, or formula, or going thru certain rituals or performing accustomed exercises, or attending certain events. No, it comes rather from the proposition

that youth are placed in a position to solve some phase of a larger problem, facing them, their families, or community, and through doing something about it learn, and develop strong moral fibre. The world will truly need clear-headed, strong-hearted, healthy men and women, prepared and willing to work for peace as they have for war.

And so the viril, live club program of tomorrow will be attacking problems of low farm income, of housing, poor health, or land tenure, of proper careers for youth, of more equal educational opportunities. The moral fibre of youth will be sorely tried as we reap the rewards of adult delinquency. By the same token, 4-H leaders will continue to show beauty and opportunity to youth.

3rd. That it's not only the kind of job, but how leadership guides you in doing it through 4-H Club work, that helps prepare the boy or girl for the world ahead. 4-H work will continue to supplement the work of the school, the church, and the home. How it does it, is in the hands of its leadership.

Leadership conferences of this type, and I hope we can have many more like this in States and counties, should help all of you, not only to do a bigger and better war-effort job, but to do it easier, and with greater assurance that your members will be better prepared for the opportunity of their maturity.

And so, as we look forward to National 4-H week, March 3 to 11, to give impetus to your 1945 4-H war-time program, and make plans for it, as a week of re-dedication, a new sense of importance may come to all of us, as we together, as leaders of youth, prepare to serve them better. Dr. C. B. Smith says it in these words: "4-H Club work comes in contact with youth at the most impressionable period of their life. What 4-H Club

leaders think, what 4-H Club leaders do, the standards of life they have, the ideals they strive for, will, in a large measure, be imparted to 4-H members and be carried with them throughout life wherever they go. That is why 4-H Club leaders will continue to fit themselves the better to guide and carry on their work. They realize their responsibility to youth and the Nation."

(Presented at the Nevada
4-H Leadership Training Conference,
Reno, Nevada- February 9, 1945)



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



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

March 28, 1945

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

To - All Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Talks given at 4-H Leadership Conference

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 19

Dear Agent:

Herewith enclosed is a written summary of talks given at the recent 4-H Leadership Conference, as follows:

Organizing a 4-H Club - Royal D. Crook

Records 4-H Club Members Should Keep - Archie R. Albright

After a 4-H Club is Organized - M. Gertrude Hayes

We can supply you with additional copies of these talks if you want them for your leaders' use.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB : ps
enclosures

Records 4-H Club Members Should Keep

Archie R. Albright

Keeping records is a very important part of 4-H Club work, and this phase of club work is one that club members are very likely to let slide.

We should start somewhere to try and teach members how to keep records, and write good stories.

The Victory Record book is extra work and is a supplemental book.

Club members should be given recognition for extra work on the farms, such as crop work during the summer months by having them put down the hours, and it is also necessary for girls to keep a record of the hours of work they do in the home.

It is suggested that at the beginning of the club year leaders have a meeting on just how to fill out the record books so that at the end of the year they can properly instruct the club members.

For the agricultural projects, the boy 10 years old could use a standard livestock project record book, but as a boy progresses in his livestock project, he should have a more complicated record book, and also give him the feeling that he is progressing beyond the 10 year old boy.

In home economics projects there are set requirements for each year, so the same record book can be used from year to year.

Record books are all supposed to be completed each year before going to 4-H Club Camp.

Keeping good records should be stressed from the beginning of the club year; also, encourage members to keep scrap books.

AFTER A 4-H CLUB IS ORGANIZED

M. Gertrude Hayes

The 4-H Club has been organized and is now ready for work. A leader has been selected. There may be an assistant, or there may be a leader for girls work and one for boys work.

The meeting place has been selected and a date set for the meeting. The Club members are enrolled.

The meeting may be called to order by the president or by the leader, if it is a new club.

Members give pledge to the Flag, followed by the 4-H Club pledge.

Secretary reads the minutes of the previous meeting. (Provide Secretary with Secretary's work)

Roll Call: Roll call may be answered by giving the project selected--progress made on project--4-H Club motto--Emblem--etc. Keep record of attendance at meeting.

Old Business: Take up any old business that was left over from last meeting.

New Business: 1. Club members discuss projects to be worked on. Leader or Agent will present projects that may be selected and give the requirements for each year's work. The group will decide what they will take up as their projects.

A community project is selected by all 4-H Clubs. This project may be helping to care for the school grounds; plant trees on the school grounds; paint signs to mark roads or name of school house; or put signs up at the home of Farm Bureau members, etc.

Each member may be given a scrap book listing the duties of a club member, how to make a motion, how to elect officers, and equipment needed at club meetings.

4-H Victory Pledge cards have been helpful in deciding on the war activities to be carried on by each member. The members check the work they are to do. The Victory Service Books have been used in Washoe County and fit in very nicely with the regular club projects.

Each Club has a set of officers--President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer. The officers are elected at a joint meeting. The ceremony, Installation of Officers, found in the 4-H Ceremonial may be used, and adds greatly to the meeting.

New members are taken into the Club by using the Initiation Ceremony found in the same bulletin.

At the joint meeting, activities of interest to the entire group, are taken up. Dates for the Achievement Day, exhibits to be made, picnics, county camp, judging of projects, etc.

Project books may be given out. At the close of the joint meeting the girls meet with their leader and the boys with their leader to discuss project work. Fill out record book. Date for next meeting.

After the work period the group meet together for games and a recreational meeting; Treasure Hunt, Pit, Alphabet sets for spelling games, scrambled word games, etc., have been found useful in taking care of a small or large group of Club members. Songs and Music, refreshments may be served.

4-H LEADER MEETINGS

A meeting of all leaders in the county is very valuable for a good 4-H Club program.

A luncheon meeting is an excellent way to get the group together to plan the year's work. The group may elect officers if they wish.

Club activities should be discussed and decided upon. Date set for each activity. Be very careful not to make promises that can not be carried out.

Discuss meeting times for Clubs. Most of the children go to school on the bus. Saturday is the only day that most clubs can meet during the school year.

Contact parents of Club member and give them a better understanding of what is required of a 4-H Club member. Holding Club meetings at the different homes helps to interest the parents in 4-H projects. Often-times good leaders are secured from these home visits.

Encourage Club members to keep good records. Show them the value of doing a piece of work well.

Scrap books show progress made by the Club members and are very valuable if the member wishes to take part in State Contests.

ORGANIZING A 4-H CLUB

Royal D. Crook

Every boy and girl should be given a chance in 4-H Club work.

4-H Club work helps to improve the character of the members, by giving them something interesting and profitable to do, 4-H Club work is a help to Club members' families.

Leaders have to adapt programs to the conditions in the communities and try to adapt the project to the individual boy to his own capacity, but giving members a chance to determine his own objective, and what project he wants to carry. If you don't give the challenge you lose the boy. Keep the project so it will challenge the members from year to year. Club work is under the sponsorship of the Extension Service, and it is up to Extension Agents to point out the things which those members should strive for in the club year, and hold up the ideal and stimulate interest in real achievement during the years.

In organizing 4-H Clubs, agents should:

First: Determine his own general program to carry out.

Second: Next, determine the means by which he is going to carry it out.

Third: Call together those interested in club work, the leaders, those who have been leaders, and those who may be leaders in the time to come, plan out the program, and outline what they want to accomplish. Those objectives should be reduced to terms everyone can understand.

Fourth: Perhaps next make a survey of the communities where club work might be carried out and determine where a club can be organized.

There may be places in one state where there may be a hundred miles between places where a group could be organized. Agents or leaders should look around and find places with sufficient boys or girls to organize a club. Going to the schools is very successful. Determine just where a club can be located. If we, as leaders or Extension workers, can give boys and girls an attitude, a point of view to help them in their work to meet their problems, we are accomplishing something that is more important than any of the details we might give them.

Questions that always come up may be listed as follows:

- a. How many clubs shall there be?
- b. Which aspects of club work should be emphasized this year?
- c. What program should be carried on to make possible the achievement of this program?

After formulating county programs, planning must be done.

In carrying on this program, the next thing done often, is to give the program some publicity in the county, by whatever means that may be available, such as newspaper publicity, circular letter, or best of all, personal contact and the discussion of the agent or leaders with the parent, or the boy, so that the prospective member might be set to thinking about the program.

The plan must be carefully laid, and the means of carrying it out. It is not wise to promise things we cannot carry out. It is best to determine conclusively the facts and to make propositions that we know we can carry out. It does not take a great deal to obtain success if boys and girls and parents have confidence in leaders.

Calling a meeting of members and parents is helpful in organizing. Make personal contacts to all parents of the boys, get them to come together and talk things over. Caution parents how to handle it, as enthusiasm can be killed by criticism of imperfection. Just because a boy or girl has adopted the 4-H Emblem does not mean that he is perfect. If they know your objectives they will help. We should caution the parents not to expect too much as the development of a child is a long process at the best. It is a personal challenge to Extension workers by every rural child that they should have the right to belong to a 4-H Club, that any community is not too far away, or other reasons why communities should not belong to 4-H Clubs.

After a group is organized, interest should be worked out and interest stimulated. Leave at the home literature to read, send it in the mail, or give it to the parents.

In determining what kind of projects to have in the clubs, one type of project is best, such as dairy, beef, sheep, gardens, sewing, cooking, canning, etc., although we may have a community club where boys and girls are together, with assistant leaders in charge of boys and one in charge of girls, or just have one leader for a mixed group where there is a small number there, enough attention can be given by the leader. The kind of club can be determined and carried on according to circumstances.

You can mechanically determine the place to have a meeting, and have all members and leaders there if possible, and give the necessary instruction about keeping records and the general objectives of the club. Probably officers should be chosen at the first meeting; sometimes it is best to wait until the second meeting and try and get the boys and girls who know what they are doing in those positions. The agent should be at the first meeting of the club.



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 7, 1945

To - County Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Aims and Objectives of 4-H Club Work
Brief Summary of 4-H Leadership Conference - T. A. Erickson

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 15

Dear Agents:

Herewith attached you will find copies of Mr. Erickson's remarks at our recent 4-H Leadership Conference.

We can supply you with additional copies for your leaders, if you want them.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:ps
enclosures

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF 4-H CLUB WORK

The statement of Mr. Buckman as to the purposes of the Nevada 4-H leaders' conference gives the outstanding immediate objectives of 4-H Club work:

- (1) "To guide 4-H work that it may make the greatest possible contribution towards winning the war!
- (2) To provide inspiration for leaders by giving them the opportunity to meet members of faculty of the Agricultural College and the county extension agents and other 4-H leaders and to give them as much help and information as possible in their communities and counties.
- (3) To help every extension agent and local leader accept the great challenge of the 1945 goal 'Every eligible boy and girl in our county a 4-H member.'"

It is very inspiring for all 4-H leaders to know that they are helping to guide the greatest voluntary educational movement of young people in our country. Their leadership becomes more important when they know they are a part of the 175,000 local volunteer leaders in America directing 1,700,000 4-H members in their great contributions to the war work, and in carrying on their regular home and community building program.

The fact that 800,000 former 4-H members are in our armed forces, the statistics of the food products produced, scrap collected, war bonds bought and sold and what 4-H members and leaders have contributed to the war efforts indicates, that 4-H clubs have made a great achievement along these lines, and also that 4-H members and 4-H leaders can do still more to help win this war.

I have often used a simple statement to give the general aims of 4-H work as follows: "The purpose of 4-H work is to help rural boys and girls to understand, to appreciate and how to make best use of the fine things they have in their own homes and its surroundings."

That great pioneer leader in agricultural extension work, Dr. Seaman Knapp, made a statement which every 4-H leader should keep in his notebook. "The country home, be it ever so humble with parents of simple culture, is nature's great university, more richly endowed than Harvard or Yale."

4-H club work is a "back to the home program". When 4-H first began, its leaders gave "better methods of agriculture and home economics" as the big objective. We still agree that our 4-H home and farm projects provide the very foundation for our whole program but now we use the projects as the means to gain our objective of building finer rural citizenship. Now, we grow better crops and livestock in order to develop the finest boys and girls. Partnership in the home family life, character building, cooperation and better community life, as they build the finest kind of American citizenship, is our over-all objective.

4-H leaders are doing a fine job of adapting the 4-H program to the war efforts and at the same time retaining the essential aims of the work. Special emphasis is placed on features which will continue to be of outstanding value on the program. Health and better nutrition is one of these. This war has taught us the special importance of good health.

4-H work gives unusually fine opportunities of stressing good health, and we should continue to emphasize this feature. May I tell a story from my own experience to bring out my point:

At our State Junior Livestock Show, where all county livestock winners exhibit, there are about 1,000 exhibitors, 350 showing baby beef. A few years ago, a 16 year old 4-H boy won grand championship, with a beautiful Angus calf. Earl, the 4-H boy, though 16 years old, was undersized and undernourished, a weakly looking boy. After the crowd had congratulated him, I found him alone and said, "I want to congratulate you for your fine achievement. How did you do it?" Earl said, "My county agent told me to feed my calf all the whole milk he wanted, and so I had 2 nurse cows for him." I said to Earl, "Do you drink milk?" "No, I drink coffee." I said, "Why didn't you feed your calf coffee?" The next question was, "What else did you feed your calf?" Earl replied, "The county agent also said that oats is the next best feed for a growing calf, so I fed him all the oats he could eat." I said, "Do you eat oatmeal for breakfast?" and he said, "No, I don't like it." I said, "Earl, you have made a fine achievement in producing this champion baby beef. Your next big job is to develop a grand champion boy out of yourself by using the same common sense in taking care of your own health as you have with your calf." I had the pleasure of knowing that Earl carried out the suggestion and today is an outstanding healthy young farmer.

With all the fine results of 4-H work, we still are reaching less than 15% of available rural youth on a national basis. The war situation has brought a greater challenge for an expansion of this program than ever before. When this is over, we especially will need wholesome, inspiring, voluntary, up-building movements like 4-H work among rural people. Thomas Jefferson once said, "Agriculture is the basis of true morality and the guarantee of freedom. Those who labor on the earth are God's chosen people."

BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE

As a visitor at your conference, I would like to mention what to me were the "highlights" of the program.

The setting was very good. The exhibits of 4-H literature and other extension material were helpful features. The exhibits of "helps" which are available from the National Club Committee at Chicago gave the leaders some new ideas, as to 4-H emblems, pins, 4-H songs, and special incentives helpful in the work. The exhibit of 4-H literature was especially fine.

The county extension workers could easily enlarge and bring up-to-date their collection of needed supplies, and the local 4-H leader could make up a good 4-H leader's "Tool Kit" from these exhibits.

Those attending the conference seemed to make good use of that feature.

President Moseley's inspiring opening message, Director Creel's presence and contribution, and Mr. Buckman's careful guidance of the entire program helped build the fine responsive attitude of those attending.

Mr. K. Ingwalson's discussion of the best means to use in working with the various age groups was unusually helpful, and will be very useful for the leaders as they work with 4-H members in the different age groups from 10 to 22 years. The questions and discussions brought out the fact that different methods, as the boys and girls, change as they grow older. One of the outstanding conclusions brought out was that 4-H leaders through the entire 4-H program must be adapted to fit the needs of desire of each age group.

Mr. Kenneth Ingwalson's closing talk Friday afternoon was one of the finest features of the conference and gave the leaders a great deal of valuable help. It is hoped that a copy of his talk will be a part of each leader's "Tool Kit" for 1945.

Mr. Ingwalson, representing the Department of Agriculture at Washington, brought to the conference the national viewpoint and helped everyone at the conference feel that the Nevada 4-H work was a very important part of the national program.

Miss Fern Shipley of the Utah 4-H staff and Miss Griffin, the new state supervisor of the home demonstration work in Nevada, gave several very helpful talks outlining the importance of the home side in the 4-H program and outlined a great many definite suggestions for making the home economic projects successful.

Many statements were made by individual county workers, which deserve a place in the everyday work plans of the 4-H leaders, because they expressed so much in a few words.

In presenting suggestions for getting new local 4-H leaders, one county leader said: "Let us sell 4-H work to the community and we will get all the leaders we need." He strongly advocated letting the public know the fine results of 4-H work through the press, by inviting parents to club meetings and in every way available. Another statement raised an important question. "We need the interest and support of the people in the rural villages and towns and it may be advisable for us to encourage more 4-H clubs in those centers."

One county worker had a fine forward-looking vision when he said, "We mustn't set a lower goal than that to try to make 4-H club work available for every rural boy and girl of 4-H age."

The unanimous feeling of the leaders at the conference seemed to support this statement, and that they were going back to their communities and counties determined to do everything possible for an increased enrollment for 1945.

The discussions by Miss Hayes and other county workers, giving suggestions for carrying on better project work, were especially helpful.

Mr. Reed made one of the most thought-provoking statements given at the conference when he said, while the men were discussing the importance of the profit-making feature in livestock work, "If the profit-making is so important, why is our girl's 4-H work so successful with so little emphasis placed on the money-making features?" The discussion which followed brought out the fact that the general activities of 4-H work, club meetings and events -- recreation, music, friendships, conservation and others -- enrich the project program, and are very important to the success of 4-H work.

One of the most valuable features of the program was the parts presented by the county extension workers relating to the regular 4-H program as carried on in the various counties.

One of the very pleasant features of the program was the presentation and recognition of 5 local 4-H leaders who had given five or more years voluntary leadership service. Mrs. Fred Cliff of Washoe County led with 18 years as a 4-H leader.

- - - - -

"Isn't strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings
And common folks like you and me
Are builders for eternity.

"To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of
rules
And each must make--ere life
is flown--
A stumbling block or a stepping
stone.

--R.L. Shupe

4-H Club Leader Recognition Awards-Awards of the Clover

1945

Recognition was given to 12 Nevada volunteer local 4-H leaders in 1945, when the State Extension Office certified the following for 4-H Clover Awards.

Award of the Silver 4-H Clover for 5 to 9 years of service

Mrs. Heber Leavitt, Mesquite, Nevada, Clark County
Mrs. D. E. Gott, Fallon, Nevada, Churchill County
Mrs. Wm. Balgoyen, Fallon, Nevada, Churchill County
Mrs. Edity St.Cyr, Fallon, Nevada, Churchill County
Mrs. John Pezzi, Reno, Nevada, Washoe County
Mrs. C. H. Melendy, Reno, Nevada, Washoe County
Mrs. R. Vulgamore, Reno, Nevada, Washoe County
Rose Nicholas, Verdi, Nevada, Washoe County

Award of the Gold 4-H Clover for 10 to 14 years of service

Mrs. B. C. Johnson, Fallon, Nevada, Churchill County
Mrs. Theo Sherman, Fallon, Nevada, Churchill County

Award of the Pearl 4-H Clover for 15 to 19 years of service

Mrs. Fred Cliff, Washoe Valley, Washoe County
Mrs. J. G. Ferretto, Reno, Nevada, Washoe County

Mrs. Cliff had 19 years of service to her credit, while Mrs. Ferretto had 16 years to her credit.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

February 15, 1945

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA



Intraservice Letter



To - All Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - 4-H Leadership Recognition Awards

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 8

Dear Agent:

A national plan for 4-H leadership recognition awards to all local volunteer 4-H Club leaders has been approved, and will be started this year in Nevada. These awards are the outgrowth of what has been done on state and county levels for many years. The awards are as follows:

Award of Silver 4-H Clover	Presented for 5 years of service.
Award of Gold 4-H Clover	Presented for 10 years of service.
Award of Pearl 4-H Clover	Presented for 15 years of service.
Award of Diamond 4-H Clover	Presented for 20 years of service.

The Federal Extension Service will provide a certificate to accompany the presentation of each award.

This certificate and the corresponding pin together, constitute the "4-H Leadership Recognition Award" - the name selected by the State Club Leaders and by which these special awards are to be known, in order to distinguish them from all other awards.

We have been asked to keep in mind the following items in making these awards:

- "1. The '4-H LEADERSHIP RECOGNITION AWARD' shall be presented only to local volunteer 4-H leaders who have served for a total of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
- "2. The State 4-H Club office shall be responsible for the selection of local volunteer 4-H Club leaders to whom any of the awards will be made, will purchase the pins, and arrange for the presentation. Each state may determine whether years of service as associate or assistant local volunteer 4-H Club leader shall be counted. (We will count service as associate or assistant leader).
- "3. The granting of these awards may be made retroactive."
4. The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, has been designated as the source of supply for the pins. The States may purchase the pins, upon order of the State Club Leader only, from the National Committee.

Page 2

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 8

February 15, 1945

The pin will be a cut-out four-leaf clover, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter with an H on each leaf. There will be only a slight indication of veining and the pin will be slightly convex.

Prices will be as follows:

"The Award of the Silver 4-H Clover
(5 years service) Sterling Silver, each .45

The Award of the Gold 4-H Clover
(10 years service) 10K Solid Gold, each 1.95

The Award of the Pearl 4-H Clover
(15 years service) 10K Solid Gold with
 $\frac{1}{2}$ real pearl setting,
each 3.95

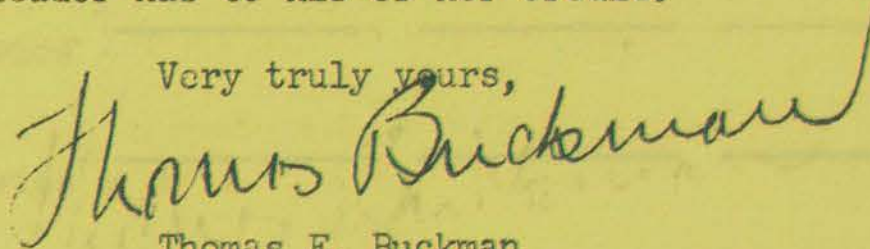
The Award of the Diamond 4-H Clover
(20 years service) 10K Solid Gold with
2 point diamond,
each 14.50

Above prices are subject to 20% tax."

In order to insure our having sufficient quantity to take care of this year's order for pins, please fill out the enclosed form letter and return one copy at your earliest convenience. The other is for your files.

Not having any service record of 4-H leaders in the State Office, we will have to depend upon county records and will depend on you for a statement as to the years of service a leader has to his or her credit.

Very truly yours,



Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:ps
enclosures

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

_____ 194_____

Thomas Buckman
Assistant Director
Agricultural Extension Division
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Regarding the 4-H Leadership Recognition Award Certificates, based on length of service of Volunteer Leaders, _____ County plans at present are as follows:

We will use these awards and expect to use the following certificate in 1945.

	Estimated Needs	Actual Order when sent, will be for	This is a definite order for
Award of Silver 4-H Clover Presented for 5 years of service			
Award of Gold 4-H Clover Presented for 10 years of service			
Award of Pearl 4-H Clover Presented for 15 years of service			
Award of Diamond 4-H Clover Presented for 20 years of service			

Extension Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

_____ 194_____

Thomas Buckman
Assistant Director
Agricultural Extension Division
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

We will need the following 4-H Leadership Recognition Award pins.

You may order the following award pins from the National Committee on Boys and Girls 4-H Club Work.

<u>No. of Pins</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amount</u>
_____	The Award of the Silver 4-H Clover (5 years service) Sterling Silver @\$.45	\$ _____
_____	The Award of the Gold 4-H Clover (10 years service) 10K Solid Gold @ \$1.95	_____
_____	The Award of the Pearl 4-H Clover (15 years service) 10K Solid Gold with 1/2 real pearl setting @ \$3.95	_____
_____	The Award of the Diamond 4-H Clover (20 years service) 10K Solid Gold with 2 point diamond @ \$14.50	_____
_____	Total Amount	\$ _____
	Tax added - 20% of above	_____
	Total amount of check enclosed with this order	\$ _____

Make check out to the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

Keep a copy of this letter for your files.

Extension Agent

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



RENO

August 29, 1945

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

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

To - All Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Enrollment for Leader Recognition Awards

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 34

Dear Agent:

In order to start making 4-H Club leadership awards, in accord with our 4-H Club Circular Letter No. 8, a copy of which is enclosed, a 4-H leader enrollment list has been prepared for your use.

We must have this enrollment sheet before any awards can be made in your county or district. This form is supplemental to the 4-H Club enrollment sheets that have been submitted for years, and is to be filled out each year regardless of whether or not you consider any of your leaders will be eligible for the awards.

Enclosed is a supply of these forms for your use.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

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Enc.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Division University of Nevada,
Cooperating

4-H LEADER LIST

County of Year Date mailed
(Make a separate report for each county in your district)

List No. Approved and forwarded by
Extension Agent

Make duplicate copies of this report. Mail the original copy to the State Club Leader and keep the carbon for your office file. Enrollment Sheets are due at the State Extension office on June 1—when the 4-H Club enrollment is completed for the year. Revise whenever necessary.

Forward Revised Lists to the State Extension Office Without Delay.

(B)	* NAME OF LEADER	ADDRESS	NAME OF CLUB	(C) No. Years as Assistant Leader	(D) No. Years as Leader	Projects Supervised This Year			
						(E)	F	(G)	(H)

* If under 21 years of age put an asterisk before name of Leader.

JUNIOR STOCK SHOW - THIS YEAR WAS THE BEST YET

Despite wartime conditions, the 1945 Nevada Junior Livestock show was the most successful in the history of the exhibit.

Quality of the animals exhibited was good, competition was keen, high prices were bid at the auction sale, and there was considerable interest in the show, not only among rural people, but by the general public.

Quality of the animals competing was higher than that of entries at many similar shows in the far West.

Even at some of the long established and better known displays, the animals were no better fed or exhibited than those at the Junior Show in Reno, according to comparisons made by qualified observers.

There was a marked educational value in the Junior Show, indicated by the consistently higher quality of livestock exhibited. This year as in the past, club boys and girls who have exhibited before, did a better job than those who were first-timers.

Some of the 4-H Club exhibitors followed their entries to the packing houses and saw them dressed out to learn how they could improve their feeding operations.

An all-time high in the range of prices paid at the auction sale was set this year. The 113 head of livestock, weighing a total of 35,126 pounds, brought \$12,445 to the young exhibitors. Baby beef prices averaged 35½ cents, lamb prices 55 cents, and hog prices 20½ cents.

With most animals in the best classes, competition was especially keen. 4-H entries came from Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Ormsby, Washoe, and Pershing counties.

Improved feeding of animals for exhibition at the 1946 Nevada Junior Livestock Show is expected to result from the 4-H Club Economical feeding contest held during this years Junior Show.

Judges of this contest unanimously agreed that the length of time an animal is on feed could be shortened, for contest purposes, to five months, and that nurse

cows are entirely unnecessary after a calf has reached a weight of 500 pounds. They were also of the opinion that calves should be taken off nurse cows not later than November 15, in order that they may receive 150 days of full feed before the show.

In the case of lambs, judges were of the opinion that it does not seem feasible to eliminate the ewe, for it was demonstrated that a 4-H Club boy can purchase a lamb and its mother, feed them both through the period in preparation for the show, and sell the ewe at a higher price than he paid for it.

Judges suggested that the roughage and grain consumed by the ewe and lamb be considered as lamb costs. Other conclusions of the judges indicated that junior livestock producers may fatten out their stock considerably more easily and cheaply than has been done in the past.

They also pointed out the object of 4-H Livestock Club work is not to train club members to win prizes but to teach them to handle and feed their stock sensibly and at a minimum of cost to prepare them for actual feeding as farm operators later in life.

SPIRITED CONTESTS MARKED 4-H STOCK JUDGING

AT STATE LIVESTOCK SHOW

Spirited competition and high standards marked the first junior judging competition and auction at the State Livestock Show at Elko.

Seven teams of youthful stockmen from five counties, all 4-H members, vied for state-wide honors in picking out the fine points of fat beef, bulls, lambs, and dairy cattle.

Top team, the judges decided, hailed from Douglas County and rostered Clifford Winkelman, State 4-H Club President, John Lundergreen, and Roland Dreyer.

Second place was won by members of the first 4-H Club to be organized in Nye county, hailing from the Carrant Creek district, while the White Pine judges took third and those from Clark county fourth.

Other individual judges were entered from Elko, Douglas, and Nye counties.

Best individual judge of all stock proved to be young Winkelman, with Gardner

Snow of White Pine second best, and Thomas Young of Douglas third.

A youth from Clark County, Melvin Bowman, was named best dairy judge, while Roland Dreyer of Douglas captured top honors as beef judge, and Donald Lani of Nye as best sheep judge.

Fat steers from those entered by 4-H exhibitors were used in the judging, while the bulls were selected from among those consigned to the show bull sale. Lambs were chosen from 4-H exhibits and the dairy cows from the Glazier Dairy.

High prices for 4-H raised fat beef were paid at the auction sale.

Thomas Young of Douglas county received a dollar a pound for his steer when a mistake occurred in the bidding. Breeders chipped in to bring the price from 75 cents to a dollar a pound for the 1,005 pound steer.

Darrell Weeks of Elko received 55 cents a pound for his 800 pound animal and Molly Holden of Deeth, 40 cents for her 900 pound steer.

4-H Club lambs were sold to Elko restaurants for 20 cents a pound.

NEVADA 4-H CLUBS ELECTED OFFICERS AT THE JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW

IN 1945

Three young farmers of Douglas county were elected officers of the 4-H Clubs of Nevada in 1945.

Clifford Winkelman was named president, Robert Heitman, vice-president and Louise Dreyer, secretary-treasurer. The new officers who will hold their positions until 1946 were chosen at the recent Nevada Junior Livestock Show held in Reno. All had been active in 4-H Club work for a number of years.

Young Winkelman, State 4-H Club head, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Winkelman, who own and operate a general farm near Minden, Nevada. Clifford works on the ranch with the other members of his family, and hopes to take over the operation of the farm sometime as his own. His chief interest is in the raising of livestock, mostly hogs, beef cattle and dairy cattle.

Young Heitman is the son of Mrs. Dorothy Berrum, who operates a grass, hay, and grain farm near Gardnerville.

The 4-H Club vice-president already is a youthful livestock raiser and has purchased a farm of his own in Douglas County, on which he wants to raise purebred stock. One of his calves received a blue ribbon at the Inter-Mountain Junior Stock Show at Salt Lake City.

Miss Dreyer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dreyer, whose ranch is near Minden. Now in her eighth year of 4-H Club work, she is specializing in sewing and cooking. In 1944, she won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as the winner in the style dress review contest.

ELKO COUNTY FAIR JUNIOR JUDGING CONTEST

County	Contestants	Fat Beef	Bulls	Lambs	Dairy	Total Beef	Total Indv. Score	Total Team Score
Clark	Nephi Jensen	106	106	121	107	212	440	
	Melvin Bowman	92	104	88	125	196	409	
	Rohald Whipple	88	121	53	56	209	318	
	Sub Total							1167
Douglas	Clif Winkelman	105	124	106	106	229	441	
	John Lundergreen	104	89	103	105	193	401	
	Roland Dreyer	124	106	88	84	230	402	
	Sub Total							1244
Nye	Eugene Titus	104	88	86	103	192	381	
	Donald Lani	104	108	123	103	212	438	
	Melvin Sharp	105	124	68	120	229	417	
	Sub Total							1236
White Pine	Tony Ivins	105	110	51	120	215	386	
	Gardner Scow	106	106	106	123	212	441	
	Bob Oxborrow	104	121	69	103	225	397	
	Sub Total							1224
Elko	Molly Holden	88	120	74		208	282	
	Darrel Weeks	88	123	69	106	211	386	
Douglas	Thomas Young	105	124	106	105	229	440	
	Johnny Summers	104	124	68	87	228	383	
Nye	Elbert Gardner	104	108	89	123	212	424	
	Norman Sharp	106	91	69	54	197	320	
	Gerald Sharp	105	118	103	71	223	397	
	Marian Sharp	88	109	70	104	197	371	

ELKO COUNTY FAIR JUNIOR JUDGING CONTEST

Best Dairy Judge - Melvin Bowman - Clark County
Best Beef Judge - Roland Dreyer - Douglas County
Best Sheep Judge - Donald Lani - Nye County
Individual Judge 1st - Clifford Winkelman - Douglas County
2nd - Gardner Scow - White Pine County
3rd - Thomas Young - Douglas County

Team Score:

1st - Douglas - Clifford Winkelman
Johnny Lundergreen
Roland Dreyer

2nd - Nye - Eugene Titus
Donald Lani
Melvin Sharp

3rd - White
Pine - Tony Ivins
Gardner Scow
Bob Oxborrow

REPORT OF THE
**SIXTH ANNUAL NEVADA JUNIOR
LIVESTOCK SHOW**

Reno, Nevada, April 22, 23, 1945



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



BEST BETTER



MAKE THE

BEST BETTER

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

April 12, 1945

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

To - Extension Agents
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - Election of State 4-H Club Officers for 1945

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 21

Dear Agent:

State 4-H Club officers for 1945 will be elected this year at the 1945 Nevada Junior Livestock Show, which will be held April 22 - 23, at Reno, inasmuch as no State 4-H Club Camp will be held in 1945.

Each County 4-H Club group is entitled to five votes. In order to vote, club members must be regularly enrolled as club members for the year 1945.

Any club member 14 years or older is eligible to hold office.

Club members need not be exhibitors at the Junior Livestock Show. In other words, any five club members certified to the State Club Leader as delegates from a county, may vote.

County Agents will be advised the date, hour and place the election will be held on the show grounds. County Agents should give me a list of their voting delegates on or before April 22.

4-H Club officers elected in previous years are as follows:

Elected 1944

Ignacio Laca, President, Churchill County
Dennis Heitman, Vice-president, Douglas County
Maie Nygren, Secretary, Churchill County

Elected 1942

Eddie Snyder, President, Lyon County
Ignacio Laca, Vice-president, Churchill County
Eileen Kerr, Secretary, White Pine County

Elected 1941

Virgil Getto, President, Churchill County
Stanley Godecke, Vice-president, Douglas County
Zelda Heidtman, Secretary, Douglas County

April 12, 1945

Elected 1940

Henry Stewart, President, Pershing County
Calvin Fricke, Vice-president, Douglas County
Bob Kranovich, Secretary, Lincoln County

Elected 1939

Jack Bernard, President, Lyon County
Noel Willis, Vice-president, Lyon County
Leonard Anker, Secretary, Pershing County

Elected 1938

Helen Everett, President, Lyon County
Ben Butler, Vice-president, Elko County
Dean Lee, Secretary, Lincoln County

Elected 1937

Bennie Sciarroni, President, Washoe County
Helen Everett, Vice-president, Lyon County
Agnes Bluberg, Secretary, Washoe County

Elected 1936

Bud Dressler, President, Douglas County
Fritzi Willis, Vice-president, Lyon County
Agnes Bluberg, Secretary, Washoe County

Elected 1935

Marvin Settelmeyer, President, Douglas County
Geneva Ellis, Vice-president, Lyon County
Dick Warren, Secretary, Elko County

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:ps

COUNTY 4-H CAMPS HELD AT STATE 4-H CLUB GROUNDS

Since it was not possible on account of the War to hold a State 4-H Club Camp, individual counties held their own camps in 1945 at the State 4-H Club Camp grounds at Lake Tahoe. The first county camp was held July 17th, 18th, and 19th. There were in attendance one from Lander County, 30 from Washoe County, 105 from Churchill County and 7 guests; making a total of 143 at camp. The cooking was in charge of Mrs. Theo Sherman, Emergency Food Preservation Assistant from Churchill County. Leaders and mothers assisted with meal preparations as follows: Mrs. Harold Fitz, Mrs. Thomas Corkill, Mrs. L. C. Schank, Mrs. Paul Candee, Mrs. Thomas Harper and Mrs. Joe Bell. Club members were divided into six groups, each group taking a turn at K.P. duties, washing the dishes and cleaning up the dining room and kitchen. The camp was purely recreational with games, hiking, boating, and swimming as the chief attractions. County Agents Hauke, Hayes, Crook and Albright managed the camp.

Another outstanding County 4-H Club Camp was held at Lake Tahoe, August 2, 3, and 4th, when Douglas, Lyon, Ormsby and Pershing counties cooperated in holding a joint two and one-half day session, Mrs. Olive C. McCracken, Home Demonstration Agent for Douglas-Ormsby counties, Louie A. Gardella, Lyon County Agent ably assisted by Miss Margaret Griffin, assistant director for Home Economics, made arrangements for the camp. Meals were planned and all cooking done by James Grayson, Chef at the University of Nevada. Serving was done by members of all 4-H Clubs.

No contest was attempted. Full time was dedicated to fun and recreation; swimming, hiking, movies and other forms of recreation. The entire program was considered very successful.



BEST BETTER

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



MAKE THE

BEST BETTER

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

May 17, 1945

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

To - Extension Agents, Ahern, Albright, Crook, Gardella, Hansen, James
Wittwer, Hauke, Hayes, McCracken & Schelt,
From - Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
Subject - 4-H Club Camps

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 27

Dear Agent:

So far as I can determine, it will be possible for us to hold our County 4-H Club camps the same as in past years.

The committee on conventions; according to Circular Letter No. 22, sent you by Director Creel on March 28, has no jurisdiction. This is further amplified in the following statement just received from the Director of Extension Work, M. L. Wilson.

"4-H Club Camps:

The War Committee on Conventions has had several requests for an interpretation of the phrase, "normal vacation camping pattern," which was used in Mr. Frank Perrin's letter of March 21, 1945, outlining the Committee's position with reference to 4-H Club activities, a copy of which was sent to you with our weekly letter of March 24. In order to clarify what is meant by "normal vacation camping pattern," the Committee has amplified the paragraph relative to 4-H Club camps to read as follows:

"4-H Club Camps--Camps which follow the normal vacation camping pattern, combining recreation and instruction, but with recreation--swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, woodcraft, handicraft, and the like--predominating, and with only incidental instruction in noncamping subjects, are beyond the scope of this Committee and do not require permits. The fact that a camp has followed a certain pattern over a long period of years does not establish that camp as one which follows the 'normal vacation camping pattern.'

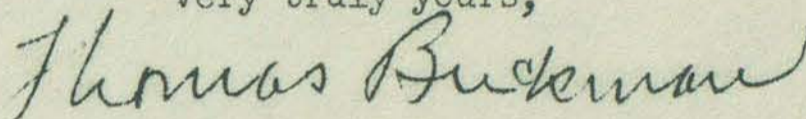
"Camps may not be made the vehicle for conventions, institutes or other types of meetings. Such meetings held at camps require permits, and it is the present Committee practice to deny them."

May 17, 1945

Our local ODT, when asked about holding camps, suggested we go ahead as before, as they have no jurisdiction.

All the other youth organizations I know of in the state are planning to carry on their normal camp activities as they have done in the past. Accordingly, counties interested in having County 4-H Camps can go ahead on the same basis as 1944.

Very truly yours,



Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

TEB:ps
copy Miss Griffin

STATE 4-H HOME ECONOMICS ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM HELD

The 4-H State Achievement Program was held as scheduled on October 6, 1945 at the University of Nevada, at which time, county winners in the Kerr Canning, Clothing Achievement, Dress Review and Girls' Record projects competed for State honors.

The program was held in the Home Economics Department, University of Nevada. The University of Nevada Home Economics Club handled all arrangements in cooperation with Miss Mildred Swift, Head of the School of Home Economics and Miss Margaret Griffin, Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work, Extension Service.

Entries were judged in the morning by Mrs. Edward C. Reed, Mrs. W. J. MacKenzie, and Miss Mildred Riggle. Entrants included the following county winners:

Canning	Grace Hughes	Lyon County
	Lois Corkell	Churchill County
	Patricia Melendy	Washoe County

Dress Review	Lois Cordes	Douglas County
	Pauline Hall	Lyon County
	Margaret Soares	Churchill County

Clothing Achievement:

Nevalyn Berrum	Douglas County
Bonnie Wilson	Lyon County
Rose Marie Schank	Churchill County
Rena D'Andrea	Washoe County

Girls' Record

Anna Frehner	Clark County
Phyllis Matteucci	Churchill County
Mary Vulgamore	Washoe County

State winners were Patricia Melendy, canning; Lois Cordes, dress review; Rose Marie Schank, clothing achievement; and Anna Frehner, Clark County.

In the afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock a style show and tea were held. Girls displayed outfits entered in the Style Review and Clothing Achievement Contests. 4-H girls and University students contributed numbers to the program and a beautifully appointed tea was served by the University Home Economics Club. In attendance were many parents, 4-H leaders, student faculty members and members of Homemakers' Clubs.

The program follows:

PROGRAM

Miss Louise Dreyer
State Secretary 4-H Club, Presiding

- Pledge of Allegiance to Flag
4-H Pledge.....Louise Dreyer
- 4-H Contests.....Margaret Griffin
- Clothing Revue.....Madge Elder,
Commentator
- Songs.....University Girls
Betty Kirkley, Leader
- Square Dance.....Douglas County
4-H Girls
- Miss Ruth Felton, Accompanist
Juanita Borda, Patricia Cordes, Evelyn Nelson,
Betty Williams, Margaret Settelmeyer, Marlene
Neddenriep, Irene Haase, Alta Tietze
- Piano Selections.....Lenore Wittwer
- Piano Selections.....Suzanne McCracken

Tea Served by University of Nevada Home Economics Club



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



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

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

September 29, 1945

To - All Extension Agents
From - Margaret M. Griffin, Assistant Director for Home Demonstration Work
Subject - State 4-H Home Economics Contests

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 37

Dear Agent:

State 4-H Home Economics Contests this year will include Clothing Achievement, Dress Revue, Girls' Record and Canning. Entrants will be from Washoe, Churchill, Douglas, and Lyon Counties.

State contests will be judged on October 6 in room 108, Building of Agriculture, University of Nevada. Entrants should be there at 9:00 a.m. with record books, garments and canning exhibits to be entered in the contests. Ironing boards will be available for pressing clothing.

On the afternoon of October 6 at four o'clock, a State Achievement Day program will be conducted in the Home Economics rooms, Building of Agriculture. The contestants will model their clothing and a musical program has been arranged. Tea will be served by the University Home Economics Club.

All staff members and the public are invited to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret M. Griffin
Margaret M. Griffin
Ass't. Director for Home Demonstration Work

MMG:lm



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

August 21, 1945

To - All Extension Agents
 From - Margaret M. Griffin, Assistant Director for Home Economics
 Subject - Revision to 4-H Circular Letter No. 32 - State 4-H Club Contests

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 33

Dear Agent:

Since 4-H Club Circular Letter No. 32 was written, further entries for State 4-H Club Contests have been received. Following is a revised list:

CONTESTS: Churchill Clark Douglas Lyon Washoe Pershing

Clothing	x	x	x	x	x	
Canning	x			x	x	
Food Preparation	x	x				
Girls' Record	x	x			x	
Meat Animal	x	x	x		x	x
Better Methods Electric	x	x	x			
Poultry					x	
Home Grounds Beautifi- cation					x	
Dairy Production		x				
Dairy Foods		x				
Victory Garden	x	x	x		x	
Field Crops						
Frozen Foods					x	
Soil Conservation						
Dress Revue	x		x	x	x	
Farm Safety	x				x	

Sincerely yours,

Margaret M. Griffin
 Margaret M. Griffin
 Assistant Director for Home Economics

MMG:lm

4-H HOME ECONOMIC WINNERS MADE TRIP

TO 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

Winners of the trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, which was held in Chicago, December 2nd to 7th were as follows:

Rose Marie Schank of Churchill county in Clothing Achievement Contest,

Patricia Melendy of Washoe county in the Canning contest and Mary

Vulgamore of Washoe in the Girls' Record Contest.

Miss. M. Gertrude Hayes, Home Demonstration Agent of Washoe county accompanied the girls to Chicago.

VICTORY GARDEN BOOK REVISED

FOR 4-H MEMBERS

A Victory Garden edition of the Nevada 4-H Club Garden book was printed in 1945. One of the most popular of extension service bulletins during the war, the 4-H Book was thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date by its author, Mark W. Menke, Extension Agent in Elko County.

Gardening under conditions peculiar to Nevada are taken up in detail by Mr. Menke with emphasis on adapted varieties of vegetables and the soils and climate of this state.

Taken up in the bulletin, which runs to nearly 100 pages and is illustrated by more than 50 photographs and drawings, are planning gardens and testing seed, how seeds grow and live, types of soil, soil preparation and seed planting, irrigation, cultivation, insect pests, rodents, diseases, vegetable gardening, flower gardening, permanent plantings, and the principles of landscape art.

Written as project instruction book, the bulletin carries questions for group discussion or by which 4-H Club members may check up on their knowledge of gardening.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
December 11, 1945
STATE OF NEVADA



RENO

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

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

To -- County Agricultural Agents
From -- Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for County Agent Work,
4-H and Older Youth Work
Subject -- Nevada 4-H Club Garden Book complimented

4-H Club Circular Letter No. 43

Dear Agent:

I wish to call your attention to the statement regarding the Nevada 4-H Club Garden Book in the November 1945 Extension Service Review.

"Readability -- Some extension publications from nearly every State have been tested for readability in the Federal Extension office. In all, more than 2,000 random samples have been analyzed by a readability formula. Half of the samples checked out high school and college levels. About 40 percent were on a reading level that seventh and eight graders can understand. Less than 10 percent of the samples were readable for people with less than seven grades of schooling.

The type of subject matter seems to influence reading difficulty. Most of the home economics material analyzed checked out easier than the agricultural material. Two-thirds of the samples analyzed in economic publications from 24 States were above the eighth grade level. A study of gardening information from 32 States showed more than half the samples below the eighth grade level.

Five garden publications that checked out from sixth to seventh grade levels are: Connecticut Garden Primer, Maryland 4-H Garden Primer, Nevada 4-H Club Garden Book, Mississippi Year-Round Home Garden, and North Carolina Garden Guide."

A copy of this excellent bulletin by Mark Menke is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Buckman,
Assistant Director for County
Agent Work, 4-H and Older Youth
Work.

TEB:rp
Encl. (1)

4-H ACHIEVEMENT STORIES

My name is Patricia Melendy. I am sixteen years old. I live on a 357 acre farm two miles east of Sparks, Nevada.

This is my seventh year of 4-H Club work. I have had 3 years of canning, 4 years of clothing, two years of gardening and two years of yard improvement.

I started my canning work in 1943 to do my part in helping to win the war. I canned 60 pints of fruit, vegetables, and meat.

I worked very hard to make my jars look nice. I had to learn how to can fruits and tomatoes using the boiling water bath.

I had never used a pressure cooker so had to learn how to operate it too. My leader, mother and County Agent showed me how to operate the cooker. They did not leave me alone while my vegetables and meat were in the cooker.

In 1944 I canned 128 pints of fruit, vegetables and meat. By this time I was able to can the fruits without much help.

I still needed a great deal of help with the Pressure Cooker. I was afraid to be left alone while the product was in the cooker.

We rented a locker freezer box and I froze 10 pounds of fruit, 12 pounds of corn and 115 pounds of string beans.

I also dehydrated 50 pounds of corn.

I liked my Food Preservation work so much that I enrolled in canning again in 1945.

My mother bought a new Pressure Cooker early in the year so we are well equipped for our work.

Each year I enjoy my canning more and more. I can go ahead and do my work if my mother is busy or away.

This year I have canned 232 pints of fruit, 161 pints of vegetables and 39 pints of meat, making a total of 432 pints.

I have always had good luck with my canning when others were having trouble with jar lids and rubbers. I did not have any of my jars spoil. I was always very careful to follow directions.

I like to use Kerr lids and jars. They are so easy to get ready.

I assisted my mother with the family canning. I also helped can 64 pints of apricots for my Aunt whose husband was in the hospital at the time the apricots were ready to can.

I have also made American Cheddar Cheese, Italian Cheese, Cottage and Quick Cream Cheese. We have our own milk and making the cheese saved red points.

During my three years of 4-H canning I have put up 610 pints of fruit vegetables and meat.

My home is in Washoe Valley 25 miles south of Reno, Nevada. I live on a 680 acre ranch. My folks have a large dairy and livestock ranch.

I have been a 4-H Club member for seven years. I have taken three years of clothing, four years of gardening, four years of rabbits, three years of farm help, and one year of poultry.

I have taken care of the chickens for several years, but had never kept records on the flock or the time spent.

This spring when it was time to select projects for the year, we were told, by our Home Demonstration Agent, of the new poultry contest sponsored by Swift and Company. I decided to enroll in the poultry work and have enjoyed it very much.

Raising poultry is probably one of the most fascinating adventures that a 4-H member could embark upon. From the time that the baby chicks arrive until the time when they become old hens for stewing, one finds many interesting diversions. A week before the arrival of the yellow bundles of fuzzy chicks we got the chicken house washed, sprayed, and disinfected. Then the brooder was installed and the floor covered with sand. About April first the boxes with the peeping chicks arrived on the train. They are loaded into a warm closed car. As soon as we got home we immediately transferred them to the brooder room. Each chick is taken out of the box individually and given a drink. When they are about ten days old they are fed a little grain. From then on they grow very rapidly. About July the roosters get big enough to sell and we kill about thirty every week until they are gone. There is an art to killing and picking a fryer. First, you catch it with a hook that fits around the ankle of the chickens so as not to bruise them. In sticking the bird you must hit the brain in a certain way so that the pain of the process is deadened. When the chickens are dead we take them to the house and scald them in hot water, taking the yellow skin off their legs. They are then transferred to the sink where cold water is run over them and the feathers are easily picked off. At the conclusion of this process they are drawn and ready for market. If they are put in clear well water they will become a much better looking product. The chickens are weighed in the different lines of the process according to how you sell them. With the feathers on, or entirely cleaned, or dressed with the entrails, each way brings a different price.

The White Leghorn breed of chicken is chiefly an egg producer and for this reason we do not raise very many to sell.

The eggs are gathered twice a day in wire egg baskets so that the air reaches all the eggs and they cool faster. Before marketing the eggs are cleaned with a sandpaper brush that removes all the dirt. Those that are exceptionally dirty are washed. However, this is not a good policy because eggs that have been in water do not keep as well as other eggs. When the eggs are cleaned, they are candled next. This apparatus is a device that has an electric light bulb in it and when the eggs are held up to the light one can distinguish any spots in the eggs, which are then graded out. Eggs of different weights are graded on the egg grading scale. From here they are put in boxes and are ready for market.

At certain times of the year the chickens do not lay as heavily as at other times. Chickens lay most heavily when the days are long and there is light. In the winter when the days are short we use lights. These are turned on by means of an automatic clock. It is set so that the lights will go on and off at a certain time, also. It may be set for the morning or at night. Its purpose is to bring up egg production.

The chickens are fed three times a day. We feed them mixed grain, mash, and skim milk. The chicken houses are cleaned out every few weeks and replenished with straw. The nests are filled with fresh straw quite often so that the eggs don't break. The roosts are cleaned off every day.

Two weeks before the baby chicks arrive, all of the old chickens are moved from the little house to the big chicken house. They are marked with different colored bands so that one can tell how old they are. Aside from all this, one gets a chance to use his medical knowledge when a chicken gets sick.

Financial statement and summary.

500 baby chicks	\$ 75.00
Cost of feed 27,093 pounds	821.31
Milk 485 gallons	48.50
Straw	10.00
Total	<u>\$954.81</u>

Receipts

Value of breeds on hand at beginning of year 390 @1.50	\$ 585.00
Birds on hand 331 @1.50	496.50
Value of birds sold 225 roosters and 54 hens	418.50
Eggs sold 3808 doz.	<u>1,523.20</u>
Total receipts less inventory	<u>2,438.20</u>
	<u>585.00</u>
Net income	\$1,853.20

I spent 262 hours and 25 minutes on my poultry project.

I feed the chickens, gather the eggs, clean the eggs, prepare eggs for market, clean chicken houses, dress chickens, and get them ready for market.

I help with the chickens all during the year. I go to school on the bus. I have to leave home at 7:00 A.M. and get home at 5:00 P.M.

I have enjoyed keeping records on the poultry flock. Now I know how much it costs to raise the chickens, the amount of feed and the time required to do the work.

I have learned many things about the care of chickens in my 4-H Club work.

When I was ten years old I joined the Anderson-Riverside 4-H Club. The meetings were held at Mrs. Clark's on Frey Lane. I joined with the intention of learning how to sew. I still have a lot to learn, but enjoy wearing the clothes I have made. The first meeting I went to I seemed lost. There were about 24 children and I didn't know one of them. But the second meeting I was all over that and began to get some work done. That year I made a laundry bag, garment protector, darned five stockings and embroidered a towel. When that was done, and I received a blue ribbon I was quite proud of myself. The next year I decided I would take sewing again, but this time it was quite a bit harder, because I had to make a dress, slip, and housecoat. By the end of that year I thought maybe I'd like to take something else, but when next meeting time came around, I was anxious to sew again. One handicap was that I was left handed. Naturally, people would start to help me with things by starting on the right side. Finally, it got to the point where they would try to show me and then I'd just have to do it the way I thought best.

In fourth year I took home improvement. My grandmother gave me an old hen and eight baby chicks for Easter. Then I bought about 26 more to go with them. It wasn't long before they started to lay. We had plenty of eggs for home use and I began to sell a few dozen each week. With the money I received I bought things to redecorate my bedroom, such as a lamp, bedstead, chest of drawers and pictures. I also bought the material and covered my dressing table stool to complete the set I had in my room. My biggest problem with the room was the painting. I had a dressing table, a chest of drawers and the floor to paint. I also rearranged my clothes closet. I covered fruit boxes with wall paper, put up my 4-H laundry bag and shoe bag. I used my garment protector too. After I had finished that bedroom I almost hated to go to bed and think of musing it all up.

All of that summer I helped my grandmother with the work. During haying I set table did the serving and all kinds of odd jobs around the house.

In 1940 I went to 4-H Club Camp at Lake Tahoe. It is very nice there and I had a lot of fun. We used to either have a movie or a bonfire every night. It was very nice in the daytime but got awfully cold at night. That year my girl friend, Marilyn Mitchell, was at camp too. We had a lot of fun together, because we were the same age and liked to do the same things, such as hike, swim, etc.

1940 I rated excellent in the State Health Contest at 4-H Club Camp. I received a blue ribbon.

In 1941 I went to camp again. Again that year they had classes of all different kinds such as crafts, leather work, and many others. Some of the older girls were assigned tables to each one in the mess hall. They took turns. The year before I'd wanted to and this year I wanted to, but they said I still was too little, but that I could next time. The next time came and I could plainly see why the girls would moan and groan about getting up so much earlier than the rest so they could have their breakfast before they served. Although it was quite hard we all had fun out of it. The swimming was something everyone enjoyed. We were allowed to swim every afternoon.

My 4-H work helped me out a lot when I was in the eighth grade. That year I took home economics and half of the course was sewing. It made it a lot easier because I knew how to use the sewing machine, and also how to make the different kinds of seams.

In fifth year sewing I made a wool dress, a slip, and remodeled two garments. We had a hard time getting the dress to fit at first, and then I put it together with the skirt panels in the wrong place. Miss Hayes helped me out of the mess. The dress turned out very well. I wore it to a school dance and several times to school. Now that I can wear it, it seems worth all of the work I put in on it.

When I was six years old, my mother started me a savings account with the first dollar I earned on my report card. Each month I added a dollar until I was old enough to earn a little extra to go with the regular savings. I had a steady customer for fish worms during the fishing season. We were given some little lambs and I raised them on a bottle and when they were old enough to sell, that money was also added to the savings. On my birthday for several years my grandmother gave me a little calf and when it was old enough to sell that money was put in the savings account. One year someone stole my calf and butchered it out in the field. They left the feet and legs there so we knew for sure what became of it.

About a month after Pearl Harbor I drew my savings and bought bonds with the money. I helped my father gather enough scrap metal to buy me a bond. I added one whenever I had a book full of stamps. I bought stamps at school each Tuesday. I have \$825 worth of bonds now. My goal is to have one thousand dollars by the time I have finished high school. This money is to help me with my college education.

I feel that my 4-H Club sewing has been a lot of help to me. I can do a lot towards keeping my clother the right length and in good shape for school. I also do my own pressing.

This spring I started working at the Century Club serving for Banquets and dinners. I use the money to buy clothes and extra spending money. I should make close to one hundred dollars by the end of the year. That does not include the summer months because the Century Club was closed for the summer.

I served as secretary-treasurer for four years during the six years of club work and one year as president. I have helped several times giving readings and musical numbers for Farm Center Meetings, Farm Bureau Meetings and also 4-H Club meetings. I intend to continue 4-H Club work. I have several more projects I intend to work on.

During the six years of 4-H Club I have carried the following project:

- 5 years clothing
- 2 years of poultry
- 1 year of Home improvement
- 1 year of garden
- 3 years of Victory Service

I have been a 4-H Club member for six years. I joined when I was ten years old and hope to continue until I am twenty-one.

My home is on a 500 acre farm, fifteen miles South of Reno.

I like to work out of doors. The year I was 10 years old I raised a Baby Beef for my project. I enjoyed working with the animals. This year I have completed six years of baby beef. My animals have been placed in the blue ribbon group the last four years. Each year I hope to win the grand champion prize at our local Jr. Livestock show held each year in Reno.

I have also carried other 4-H projects. I have completed four years of garden work and three years of clothings.

This spring when our County Home Demonstration Agent told us of the Poultry contest sponsored by Swift and Company, I decided to try my luck at raising chickens.

I started my poultry project last February. I bought 350 new hampshire baby chicks at .18¢ a piece, or \$55.00. I also got 100 leghorn pullets at .34¢ a piece, or \$34.00.

My dad helped me and we had the brooder house all ready when the baby-chicks arrived. The brooder house was nice and clean and the electric brooder was going. The baby chicks got a good start.

I was surprised to see how fast the chicks grew and how soon they were all feathered out. I was also surprised at the amount of mash they ate, and the water they drank. I tried to keep feed and water before them all the time. I followed a feeding program put out by the Extension Service. I had very good results. The last of May the roosters were ready for sale. They weighed 4 pounds.

I had made pets of the chicks, so it seemed a shame to have to kill them. I helped pick them. It was a real job to keep from tearing them, they were so tender. It was my first experience at picking so many at one time. I soon felt that I could do a real good job at picking chickens.

We received \$320.41 for the 200-roosters we sold. I dressed 30 roosters for home use. We put them in the Locker Freezer for use this winter. We rented a box at the local Ice Plant. This is our first time to freeze chickens.

I saved 165 pullets to raise for laying hens. I was quite thrilled the middle of July, when I found a little brown egg in the chicken yard. Soon other pullets started laying and we had plenty of pullet eggs to furnish the house with all we could use. As soon as the eggs were large, I sold them. I sold lots of eggs each week and could sell more if I had them. There is a good market in Reno.

My 4-H garden came in handy this summer, to supply green feed for the chickens. The lettuce and chard that could not be used for the family was given to the poultry. I also fed all the lawn clippings to my chickens.

I felt that my 4-H projects have helped to produce meat during the war when it was needed. I have sold 659 pounds of chickens. I have raised and sold six baby beef weighing 60¾ pounds, making a total of 6693 pounds of meat I have produced in my 4-H club projects.

I have two baby beef I am feeding for my 1945-46 4-H project.

I take care of the hens during the winter and plan to buy baby chicks again in the spring. I have learned how to care for poultry, to make them grow and also how to get them ready for market. I feel I can do better next year.

We have all the chickens and eggs we can use for home use.

My brother is ten years old. He enrolled in a turkey project. He started with 20 poults and raised 18. They will be ready for market by Thanksgiving.

We will have turkey for all the holidays.

Summary:

Started with 450 baby chicks
End of project.

Sold	200 fryers)	
Home Use	34	) 365
Pullets	165)
Less		
Smothered	35	Baby chicks
Less unaccounted for	20	
	<u>55</u>	

Receipts

Birds on hand	
165 pullets at \$2.00	\$330.00
Birds sold 200 fryers	320.41
180 dozen eggs	87.00
Total	<u>\$737.41</u>
Balance profit	\$381.49

I spent 179 3/4 hours on my poultry project.

4-H BABY BEEF SHOW AT TONOPAH

The 4-H Baby Beef Show at Tonopah was a spirited affair and sponsored by the Nye County Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Southwestern Nevada's first Junior Baby Beef Show, held in Tonopah in September, brought spirited competition for quality animals both in the prize ring and at the auction sale.

The 13 calves exhibited and sold all were raised by members of the Nye County Pioneers 4-H Club of the Curreant Creek district, first 4-H outfit in the county. Raising, selling, and showing the beef was the initial project of the club which was organized less than a year ago.

An average of 35½ cents a pound, or \$300 a head, was paid for the calves for a total of more than \$3,900 at the auction. Most of the calves were purchased by Nevada Hotels, restaurants, and markets, and will be served or sold to their customers.

Highest price paid for any animal was 42 cents a pound, which went to the calf raised by Norman Sharp.

Grand champion of the show, which was judged by Joseph W. Wilson, Elko County Agent of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, was a purebred hereford steer by the name of "Oscar", which was purchased by a southern Nevada Hotel for 40 cents a pound.

Money for prizes and expenses, a total of \$650, was contributed by Tonopah business men and others to assure success of the first show of its kind ever held in the old-time mining camp.

All of the calves exhibited were well bred; three being purebred Aberdeen Angus, two purebred Herefords, six, Shorthorns, and two Hereford-Shorthorn.

OUTLOOK FOR 4-H CLUB WORK 1946 EXCELLENT

1946 should be an important one for the club work in Nevada. Following the 4-H extension conference at Salt Lake the following program was outlined for use of agents and 4-H leaders. With all county agent vacancies filled, more home demonstration agents to be appointed, the outlook is good for an increase in enrollment in 1946 to at least the 1942 figure of 980 being reached.

NEVADA STATE 4-H CLUB CALENDAR
1946

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
National 4-H Club Week	March 2 - 10
Nevada Junior Livestock Show	April 14 - 15
Junior 4-H Club Camp	August 5 - 10
State 4-H Club Exhibit, Nevada State Fair, Fallon	August 31 - September 1 - 2
Camp Plummer, Portland, Oregon	October 5 - 12
State 4-H Home Economics Achievement Day Program, University of Nevada	October 5
National 4-H Achievement Day	November 2 - 10
National 4-H Club Congress	December 1 - 5

IMPORTANT 4-H CLUB DATES TO BE STRESSED IN 1946

June 1	County Club Enrollment lists due.
July 29	Date for submitting records required to be turned in at Senior 4-H Club Camp for National Committee Awards to be decided at this event.
August 1	Enrollment list revised.
October 1	Records for National Committee awards not decided on at Senior 4-H Camp to be submitted to State Extension Office.
October 5	State 4-H Club report year ends.
November 15	Individual 4-H Club members project reports due at State Extension Office

The above dates need to be stressed in order to keep up a high standard of achievement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

Prepared by

T. E. Suckman

SUMMARY OF WORK BY SUBJECTS

1. Summary of Work by Projects, 1945.
2. Graphic Presentation of 4-H Club Work by Years, 1935 - 1945.
3. Comparison of 4-H Club Work, 1915 - 1945.
4. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age, 1938 to 1945, Inclusive.
5. * State Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1942, Inclusive.
6. Statistical Summary of Nevada 4-H Club Work - 1945
As Computed by Nevada County Extension Agents.
7. 4-H Club Membership Analysis.

- * No State Club Camp held in 1934 due to threatened infantile paralysis epidemic.
- * No State Club Camp held in 1943 due to conditions caused by the war.
- * No State Club Camp held in 1944 due to conditions caused by the war.
- * No State Club Camp held in 1945 due to conditions caused by the war.

L-11 PROJECTS -- 1945

Project	Project Expenditures	Project Completions
Cleaning	170	24
Feeds		14
Conditioning	6	10
Cardiac	70	10
Abattoir	19	10
Leaf	75	10
Machinery	21	10
Lairry	57	10
Dogs	41	10
Sheep	39	10
Other	130	10
	1	10
Total	913	100

SUMMARY OF WORK BY PROJECTS

1945

4-H PROJECTS - 1945

<u>Project</u>	<u>Project Enrollments</u>	<u>Project Completions</u>
Clothing	194	174
Foods	191	153
Canning	63	53
Gardens	76	59
Rabbits	19	17
Beef	75	66
Poultry	22	18
Dairy	57	43
Hogs	41	29
Sheep	39	30
Other	136	123
	—	—
Total	913	765

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

1935 - 1945

AGRICULTURAL

1935	268	310							
1936		346	431						
1937		337	455						
1938			392					528	
1939	246	342							
1940	254	300							
1941		335	371						
1942			378					522	
1943		341				483			
1944	198	291							
1945	234	307							

HOME ECONOMICS

1935		367	453	517	586				
1936		316	358						
1937		338	358						
1938			401	461					
1939		309	354		510				
1940			423						
1941		348	458						
1942	260	295							
1943		286							
1944		333	385						
1945									

TOTALS

1935			785	926					
1936			713	684					
1937		653	813						
1938			730	886					
1939		649		803					
1940		608		810					
1941		544	794						
1942			726						980
1943		601	778						
1944	484	562							
1945	567	592							

NEVADA
4-H CLUB
COMPLETIONS
ACCOMPLISHMENTS
1935 - 1945

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1945

YEAR	MEMBERSHIP	ACTIVITIES	EXPENSES
1915	829	269	30.8
1916	1,795	1,229	61.6
1917	2,454	787	30.8
1918	1,557	510	37.4
1919	886	397	37.8
1920	632	324	34.8
1921	610	331	34.8
1922	375	282	25.0
1923	369	219	27.6
1924	698	442	61.8
1925	804	453	50.3
1926	694	406	38.7
1927	602	383	33.9
1928	823	577	40.2
1929	883	714	60.0
1930	944	779	62.3
1931	923	771	63.3
1932	896	693	72.4
1933	658	564	39.7
1934	934	785	64.7
1935	884	713	64.6
1936	813	653	50.5
1937	885	739	62.8
1938	809	649	51.8
1939	810	608	49.0
1940	794	614	50.1
1941	780	726	47.1
1942	778	601	47.2
1943	682	484	40.9
1944	692	567	44.2

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1945

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETIONS</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1,995	1,229	61.6
1917	2,454	747	30.4
1918	1,557	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
1945	692	567	80.2

MEMBERSHIP OF 4-H CLUBS ACCORDING TO AGE
 1938 to 1944, Inclusive

AGE	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
10	130	128	96	123	102	84	108
11	130	130	107	128	107	85	111
12	174	119	124	131	124	107	120
13	153	126	96	97	129	113	107
14	123	118	109	70	107	75	78
15	90	75	100	71	66	57	58
16	20	64	69	57	41	28	43
17	26	32	44	37	29	18	9
18	8	9	17	15	24	15	10
19	2	7	5	5	7	10	9
20	3	2	2	2	3	3	3

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

AGE	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
10	130	128	96	123	102	84	108
11	130	130	107	128	107	85	111
12	174	119	124	131	124	107	120
13	153	126	96	97	129	113	107
14	123	118	109	70	107	75	78
15	90	75	100	71	66	57	58
16	20	64	69	57	41	28	43
17	26	32	44	37	29	18	9
18	8	9	17	15	24	15	10
19	2	7	5	5	7	10	9
20	3	2	2	2	3	3	3

1938 - 1944, Inclusive

AGE	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
10	130	128	96	123	102	84	108
11	130	130	107	128	107	85	111
12	174	119	124	131	124	107	120
13	153	126	96	97	129	113	107
14	123	118	109	70	107	75	78
15	90	75	100	71	66	57	58
16	20	64	69	57	41	28	43
17	26	32	44	37	29	18	9
18	8	9	17	15	24	15	10
19	2	7	5	5	7	10	9
20	3	2	2	2	3	3	3

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

1938 to 1945, Inclusive

BOYS									:	GIRLS								
AGE	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	:	AGE	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
10	51	45	20	42	45	42	49	49	:	10	79	83	74	81	57	52	89	67
11	49	47	50	34	46	37	40	57	:	11	81	73	79	94	97	52	71	78
12	67	50	48	65	44	51	58	44	:	12	107	69	96	66	80	56	62	72
13	76	47	37	41	73	53	55	44	:	13	77	79	59	56	66	62	55	63
14	56	57	42	36	47	51	30	50	:	14	65	61	67	34	58	28	46	42
15	40	32	38	43	28	38	27	33	:	15	50	43	62	34	38	21	31	23
16	26	26	33	26	23	17	19	26	:	16	23	38	36	33	18	9	19	17
17	12	21	17	21	21	10	4	8	:	17	14	14	27	16	18	8	5	10
18	5	7	8	12	15	13	5	1	:	18	3	2	9	7	9	3	5	2
19	1	4	3	4	2	3	7	2	:	19	1	3	2	1	5	2	3	1
20	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	:	20	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2

TOTAL

AGE	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
10	130	128	94	123	102	94	138	116
11	130	120	129	128	143	89	111	135
12	174	119	144	131	124	107	120	116
13	153	126	96	97	139	115	110	107
14	121	118	109	70	109	79	76	92
15	90	75	100	77	66	59	58	56
16	49	64	69	59	41	26	38	43
17	26	35	44	37	39	18	9	18
18	8	9	17	19	24	16	10	3
19	2	7	5	5	7	10	10	3
20	3	2	3	2	2	5	2	3

4-H CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE 1923 - 1945

YEAR	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	County Use 1943-1945 inc.			TOTAL	TOTAL	
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	981	53	133	142	328	1309
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15	19	0	1	16	26	29	20	5	15	14	0	196	0	0	0	0	196
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24	20	21	12	20	25	17	37	34	34	292	40	42	43	125	417
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46	49	53	46	68	28	29	34	42	47	2	9	720	0	0	0	0	720
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	5	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6	23	17	14	21	0	5	0	11	1	15	21	21	0	214	0	0	0	0	214
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	18	8	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2	15	1	18	118
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22	66	0	0	38	13	7	19	20	17	11	9	326	0	0	0	0	326
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54	6	45	33	43	31	27	33	42	37	55	53	698	56	62	60	178	876
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8	16	23	20	14	29	23	27	36	27	422	0	0	18	18	440
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47	30	45	19	21	23	32	14	24	25	34	39	43	31	724	0	28	32	60	784
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53	31	9	13	40	33	26	25	20	20	30	18	499	0	0	0	0	499
Other Attending Camp	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17	17	14	16	19	23	25	10	8	6	7	26	276	0	0	8	8	284
Total Camp Attendance	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	381	329	303	249	402	259	261	270	286	354	301	264	5490	151	280	304	735	6225
No. of Counties	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	10	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	8	193	4	5	6	15	208

* 1934 - No camp held on account of threatened infantile paralysis epidemic
 * 1943 - No state camp held due to conditions caused by the war.
 * 1944 - No state camp held due to conditions caused by the war.
 * 1945 - No state camp held due to conditions caused by the war.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK - 1945
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.	440	103-3/4	398-5/8	
Training meetings held for local leaders: Number	179	4	36	192
Total attendance of leaders	256	22	14	292
Method demonstration meetings held: Number	772	21	25	818
Total attendance	1,024	259	426	1,454
Tours conducted: Number	155	2	137	176
Total attendance	110	9	113	232
Achievement days held: Number	15	2	10	27
Total attendance	1,269	47	1,792	2,808
County 4-H Club camps held: Number	4	2	5	7
Total boys attending	4	45	123	172
Total girls attending	86	50	66	202
Total others	30	25	36	75
Other 4-H Club meetings: Number	123		86	209
Total attendance	982		1,280	2,262
Meetings held by 4-H local leaders: Numbers	103	133	27	263
Total attendance	1,072	814	389	2,275
Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled - 398				
Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled - 141				
Number of 4-H Clubs - 75				
Number of different voluntary local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the 4-H Club program:		Men - 23 Women - 74	Older Club Boys - 6 Older Club Girls - 8	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS

Number of 4-H Clubs - 75

Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled - boys 307
girls 385

Number of different 4-H Club members completing - boys 224
girls 333

• Number of different 4-H Club members in school - boys 280
girls 363

Number of different 4-H Club members out of school - boys 5
girls 0

Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes - boys 208
girls 229

Number of different 4-H Club members from non-farm homes - boys 72
girls 124

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

Judging	336	Fire and accident prevention	183
Giving demonstrations	249	Wildlife conservation	113
Recreational leadership	100	Keeping personal accounts	224
Music appreciation	153	Use of economic information	131
Health	400		

Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the Extension program - 263

Number of 4-H Club members engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs - 262

WHITE PINE COUNTY

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR ACQUIRING LAND DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF 4-H CAMP AND BETWEEN THE WEST 4-H CAMP BOUNDARY AND LAKE TAHOE, AS IT PERTAINS TO WHITE PINE COUNTY.

Purchase Price ----- \$22,000.00 (to be met by all 13 counties) 3.4 acres
356 feet or 370 feet, according to meander line

Down Payment ----- \$ 1,000.00 when Deed is placed in escrow at the First Nat'l Bank

*Next Payment ----- \$ 1,700.00 on or before December 1, 1945

Next Payment ----- \$ 1,700.00 on or before February 15, 1946

Next Payment ----- \$ 300.00 on or before October 1, 1946

Thereafter \$2,000.00 annually until purchase is completed. (\$1,552.00 State 1¢ Tax
(Estimated to be 12 or 13 years) \$ 148.00 County Tax Levies
\$ 300.00 from organizations using camp)

White Pine County's annual share= \$100.00 - From State Farm Bureau Tax

White Pine County's annual share towards original camp purchase - \$70.00

The \$1,000.00 down payment will be secured by loans from the counties without interest as follows:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
Churchill	\$ 62.50	
Douglas	62.50	
Elko	100.00	
Humboldt	150.00	
Lyon	500.00	
Pershing	60.00	
Washoe	65.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,000.00

Contract for Deed with Mr. Park will be signed by Nevada State Farm Bureau and Deed will be made out to Nevada State Farm Bureau, same as contract for original 4-H Camp Grounds. The Nevada State Farm Bureau contributes nothing towards the purchase price. This is paid by the counties from County Extension Funds provided for annually in the County budgets.

*This will be billed against item "Supplies, Equipment and Miscellaneous - \$305.00"

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR ACQUIRING WALLACE PARK BEACH
Between 4-H Camp and Lake Tahoe

	State 1¢ set-aside	Original camp payment from county tax	Park Beach Rabe possible addition from 1¢	Proposed towards Park Beach purchase from 1¢ set-aside	Assessment according to use, availa- bility-addi- tional pay- ment from co. F. B. tax	Income from organizations using 4-H camp \$1 per head	Tax money Total 4-H camp payment on property pur- chased from Rabes and Beach to be purchased from Park	No. farms in each county	Total attending state camp from each county 1923-1942
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN NEVADA COUNTIES									
Clark	\$ 611	\$ 53	\$ 200	\$ 147	\$ 0	\$	\$ 200	239	196
Elko	558	125	250	135	0		260	409	720
Eureka	94	45	94	25	0		70	50	42
Lincoln	143	79	100	50	0		129	172	326
Nye	86	0	86	25	0		25	141	0
White Pine	305	70	200	100	0		170	179	499
WESTERN NEVADA COUNTIES INCLUDING HUMBOLDT AND LANDER COUNTIES									
Churchill	137	180	137	137	25		342	630	981
Douglas	57	80	57	57	25		162	124	292
Lyon	118	145	118	118	25		288	323	698
Pershing	199	70	150	150	25		245	147	422
Tashoe	787	98	317	317	25		440	410	724
Humboldt	229	72	200	200	12		284	105	214
Lander	91	65	91	91	11		167	67	100
Others attending camp									276
TOTAL	\$3415	\$1082	\$2000	\$1552	\$ 148	\$ 300	\$2782	2996	5490

Proposed annual payment to Park from State Farm Bureau Tax for Support of County Extension Work \$1,552
 Additional from County Farm Bureau Tax levy 148
 From income derived from organizations paying maintenance fees for use of camp facilities 300
\$2,000

Revised as of September 13, 1945



BEST BETTER

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA



HAVE THE

BEST BETTER

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
BOYS AND GIRLS 4-H Club Work

STATE 4-H CAMP REPORT

TO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU

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

4-H CLUB CAMP
 MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

1
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EXTENSION SALES FUND



BEST BETTER

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



MAKE THE

BEST BETTER

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

4-H VICTORY PLEDGE

I want to enlist in the 4-H Victory Army. I pledge my best service in my home, my community, and my country, through loyalty, hard work and sacrifice, in order to win victory, freedom and peace. I will do my part in the war food production and food preservation program. I pledge to do my best in carrying out my 4-H victory project.



I am glad my son/daughter can contribute to victory by being a 4-H Club member. I will give my support and encouragement.

Date _____

Parent _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____ Address _____

Age _____ I was born: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

This is my _____ year in 4-H Club work. In school: Yes _____ No _____

I desire to enroll in the _____ club project.

Besides doing the necessary work to carry my project to a successful completion, I will take an active part in the activities I have checked below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Helping with the farm work. | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Farm and home safety. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Helping with the home work. | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Keeping healthy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Community service. | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Demonstrations and talks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. War bond and stamp campaigns. | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Farm machinery repair. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Salvage campaigns. | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Conservation of clothing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Fire prevention. | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Conservation of home furnishings and equipment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Food preservation. | |

H H H H

This Is My New 4-H Member:

Name and Address of New Member

Parent of New Member Sign Here

We join the 4-H Club to produce and conserve more food and feed, raise more livestock and poultry, learn more about caring for our health, our clothing, our homes, our farms, and "to make the best better" for ourselves and others.

My Name is _____

My Address is _____



Form 30

PERMANENT RECORD OF CLUB MEMBERS

..... Name (Last name first) Community

P. O. County.....

Age.....years in 19..... Parent or guardian

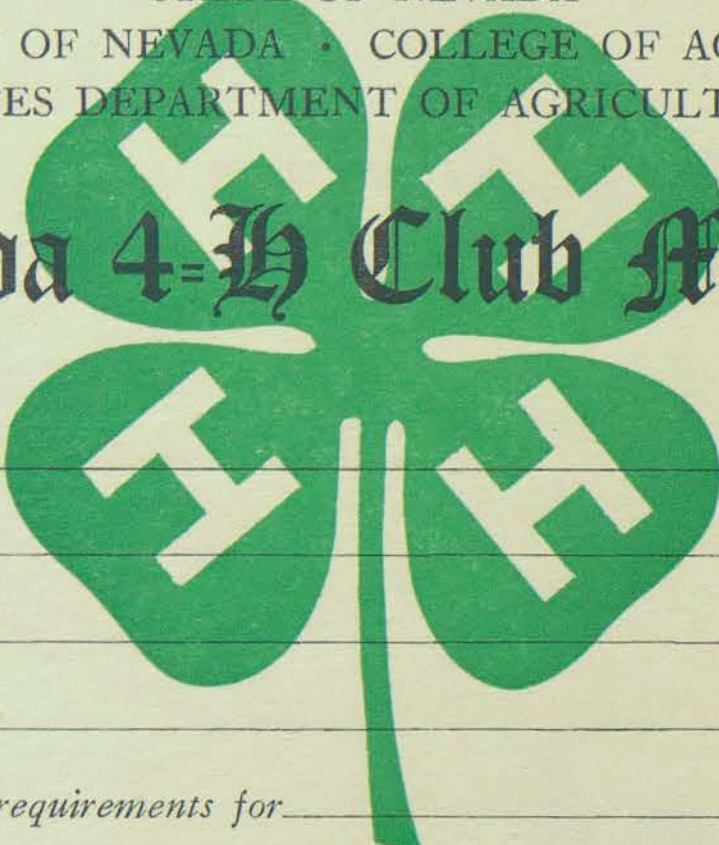
Grade in School.....

Year	Kind of Club	Member Demonstration Team	Member Judging Team	Attended Club Camp	Attended Out-of-State Club Camp	Club Pin Awarded (Year)		

Record prizes won on other side of card, such as those won at County Achievement Days, Fairs, Nevada 4-H Club Camp, Camp Plummer U. P. Scholarships, trips to fairs awarded by county organizations, etc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE & HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Nevada 4-H Club Member

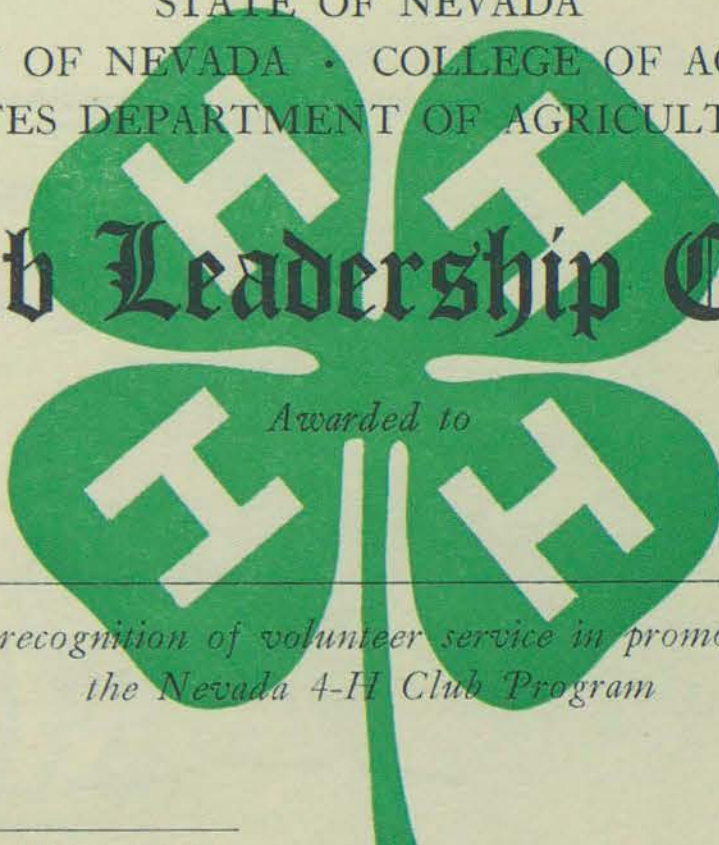


of the _____ 4-H Club
of _____ County has completed a
4-H Club Project during _____ and has successfully
complied with the 4-H Club requirements for _____ year

County Extension Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE & HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

4-H Club Leadership Certificate



Awarded to _____

*In recognition of volunteer service in promoting
the Nevada 4-H Club Program*

Assistant County Agent

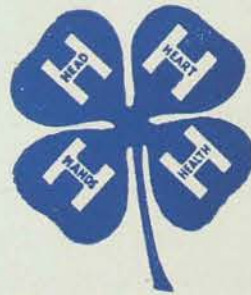
Home Demonstration Agent

County Extension Agent

1945 PROGRAM



NEVADA BOYS
and GIRLS



PRODUCE FOR VICTORY
through
4-H CLUB WORK



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • RENO

ANNUAL REPORT

Days in Office
Days in Field
Testing of Bees
Annual Leave
Sick Leave

Conference with Agents at Reno
Extension Agents Visited
Reg. Conference - Staff and Public
Work on Radio Station

ANNUAL REPORT

MRS. EDA L. CARLSON

EXTENSION NUTRITIONIST

SEPT. 1 to NOV. 30, 1945

STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Total Work Days - - - - -	68
Days in Office - - - - -	45
Days in Field - - - - -	16-1/2
Testing of Recipes - - - - -	4-1/2
Annual Leave - - - - -	1
Sick Leave - - - - -	1
Conference with Agents at Headquarters - - - - -	6
Extension Agents Visited - - - - -	2
Ind. Conference - Staff and Faculty- - - - -	24
Farm or Home Visits- - - - -	23
Method Demonstration Given at Meetings - - - - -	12
Attendance- - - - -	107
Other Meetings - - - - -	15
Attendance- - - - -	180
Individual Families Assisted - - - - -	17
Letters Written - - - - -	46
Phone Calls - - - - -	81
Office Calls - - - - -	19
Miles Traveled - - - - -	738
News Articles - - - - -	19
Leaflets Prepared - - - - -	6

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Appointment to the position of Extension Nutritionist was made effective September 1, 1945. The preceding months were spent supervising the Emergency War Food Conservation Program. A separate report covers this phase of activity.

The three months from July 1st to November 30th were in the nature of an orientation period, the main activities being a continuation of the food conservation program, assisting in carrying on the home demonstration program in Lyon County, reviewing of subject matter, writing of state-wide news releases, writing of reports and strengthening public relations.

FIELD WORK

Field work was largely confined to Lyon County, that county being without a home demonstration agent. Demonstrations on subjects requested by the club members were given at eight meetings, with an attendance of 79.

In Storey County, a talk on nutrition, illustrated with charts and food models, was given before the Parent-Teacher Association at their request, with emphasis on stimulating interest in a nutrition study group. Later a request was received for subject matter for such a study group.

In Washoe County, field work included home visits, giving of home instruction, and attending various and sundry meetings to help in co-ordinating the work with other agencies.

ASSISTANCE TO AGENTS

Assistance to agents has been mainly the transmitting of new subject matter material, and supplying of bulletins, charts, films, and various recipes as requested. Since the office of Extension Nutritionist is a new one to the Nevada staff, it has not as yet become an established habit to call upon her for assistance. As the program develops, there should be more demand for her services.

Copies of mimeographed leaflets prepared for the Lyon County demonstrations were sent to all home demonstration agents and all of them requested additional copies for their use, so the work involved served a dual purpose.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE TO HOMEMAKERS

Various calls for information and assistance have been received from the public at large, and we feel that the newly created position is gradually taking on life and personality.

Many phone calls for assistance or information were received, covering such subjects as canning and storing of vegetables, food spoilage, quantity cooking, cooking problems and recipes of various kinds.

Home instruction was given in the canning and freezing of chicken, the canning of deer meat and canning of mushrooms.

The new office dehydrator was loaned to two families, and office pressure cookers were loaned to a number of different families.

WORK WITH OTHER AGENCIES

State Nutrition Committee: As a member of the State Nutrition Committee, assistance was given in the activities of that group, especially in the issuing of the Food for Folks news releases.

Nevada Congress of Parent and Teachers: As State Chairman of the Nutrition Committee for the Nevada Congress of Parents and Teachers, there has been a close working relationship with that group. Two district meetings were attended, one featuring the national field secretary and the state president. At one meeting a talk was given on the school lunch program, illustrated with the Disney film.

Nevada State Home Economics Association: As Secretary for this association and in company with other officers, met with Mrs. Lynde when she visited Nevada in September. Showed the Disney school lunch film at one meeting. Assisted with the organization of a Western Branch of the Association.

State Division of Public Instruction and Nevada Public Health Association: A congenial working relationship exists with these groups, and there is frequent exchange of ideas.

SUBJECT MATTER PREPARATION

The following leaflets, (copies attached), were prepared, primarily for use in connection with Lyon County demonstrations: Time Saving Cookery; Sugar Saving Desserts; Sugar Saving Quick Breads; Sugarless Cookies; Christmas Confections to Fit the Sugar Supply; and Christmas Decorations and Place Cards. Copies were sent to home demonstration agents and brought requests for additional copies for their use. An extension news release, naming the new leaflets available brought many requests from 25 different communities in Nevada and 14 different communities in 4 other states - California, Colorado, West Virginia and Kansas.

PUBLICITY

During the period covered by this report, 7 news articles were prepared on the following subjects: Fat Salvage; Drying Corn; Home Canning Still Needed; Storing Principles; Storing Methods; Game Conservation; Christmas Sweets.

In addition 12 "Food for Folks" news releases were issued in collaboration with Mrs. Andrew C. Rice, Chairman of the State Nutrition Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the planning for demonstrations and the preparing of leaflets for public distribution, it was necessary to do a certain amount of testing of recipes. This had to be done at home because of lack of facilities in the department. There is need for a work shop in the department for experimental work and for the training of agents, not only in foods but in all phases of the home demonstration program. Such a work shop would save time and make for more efficient work.

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

TIME-SAVING COOKERY

By Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist
- - - - -

The length of time spent on food preparation does not insure adequacy of nutrition or aesthetic appeal. Many homemakers could save a great amount of time if meals were simplified by reducing the variety of foods served at each meal; by serving one-dish meals occasionally; by serving more foods raw, by choosing simple recipes; by keeping supplies and equipment within easy reach, and by studying work habits to eliminate unnecessary steps and motions.

Planning menus in advance helps to save time. It makes it possible to gear meal-preparation to the rest of the day's activities. On very busy, tiring days, choose recipes that can be mixed easily and quickly. When household duties are lighter, plan to prepare foods in advance for busy days.

In planning meals, consider the time element of all recipes, select those that can be prepared in smooth-running order without haste or over-lapping of time.

Assemble all ingredients and utensils before starting preparation and use a tray to carry supplies from storage space to work center in order to save time and effort in walking back and forth.

AN INEXPENSIVE DINNER WHICH MAY BE PREPARED AND COOKED IN ONE HOUR

Heart Patties

- One-Step Creamed Potatoes - Twenty Minute Beets
- Cole Slaw with No-Oil Salad Dressing
- Bread and Butter
- Fresh Fruit in Season or Canned Fruit and Cookies
- Coffee, Tea, or Milk

Order of Work: Start potatoes first; they require 45 minutes cooking time. Next prepare the meat patties which require 30 minutes cooking time; then the beets which cook in 20 minutes, and lastly the cole slaw. The recipes which follow serve 4 to 6.

ONE-STEP CREAMED POTATOES

- 3 cups raw potatoes, cubed
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup milk
- few grains pepper

Put potatoes, milk, salt and pepper into top of double boiler. Place over boiling water. Simmer 45 minutes, or until potatoes are tender. If sauce needs thickening, lightly sprinkle flour over top and stir until well blended. Cook five minutes after flour has been added.

HEART PATTIES

- 1 pound beef or veal heart
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 1/2 cup cracker crumbs (about 12 crackers)
- 1 egg
- 1 medium onion
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper

Wash heart in warm water and dry thoroughly. Trim hard parts. Grind, together with onion and crackers. Add remaining ingredients, and mix well. Shape into patties. Roll in flour and brown in 2 tablespoons drippings. Cover closely and cook slowly for 30 minutes.

TWENTY-MINUTE BEETS

8 beets
2 cups boiling water

2 tablespoons butter or
1/2 cup sweet pickle juice

Peel raw beets, shred or cut in match-like strips. Put in heavy pan, add water and cover with tight fitting lid. Cook rapidly for 20 minutes. Add butter or sweet pickle juice and serve hot.

COLE SLAW WITH NO-OIL DRESSING

2 teaspoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper

1/16 teaspoon paprika
1/4 teaspoon mustard
2 tablespoons chopped onion

2-1/2 tablespoons mild vinegar
1/4 cup evaporated milk, full strength
3 cups shredded cabbage

Mix dry ingredients; add onion and vinegar, then add the evaporated milk gradually. Beat until thickened. Pour over the shredded cabbage and serve.

- - - - -

Following are other time-saving recipes:

DELICATE CREAMED CABBAGE

1 quart cabbage, finely shredded
1 pint milk, hot
1-1/2 teaspoons sugar, if desired

1/2 cup cream or top milk, (optional)

1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter

Simmer the finely shredded cabbage for 5 minutes in the hot milk with the salt and the sugar, if desired. Stir to prevent burning. Blend the butter and flour together, add to the hot cabbage and cook until thickened. If cream or top milk is used, add it at the same time as the butter and flour.

The vegetable should not be allowed to entirely lose its crispness, but should have about the same texture as slaw. The flavor should be milder than that of ordinary creamed cabbage,

BAKED SHPEDDED BEETS

Pare beets, grate, shred or slice very thin. Place in casserole; season with salt, pepper, butter, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon vinegar and dash of nutmeg. Add 1/2 cup water. Cook closely covered in oven until vegetable is tender, about 30 minutes.

NEAR FRENCH FRIED POTATOES

Cut pared white potatoes into regular French-fried shape. Boil for 5 minutes. Drain well. Place in one layer in a pan greased with flavorful drippings, such as sausage or bacon fat, or with butter. Set in hot oven (450° F.). When hot, brush with more of the fat, sprinkle with salt, stir occasionally. Bake until delicately browned.

WILTED LETTUCE

Dice and cook several slices bacon until crisp. Remove bacon. To the fat add a small onion, chopped; cook until it turns yellow. Add 1/2 cup vinegar. When heated add 2 quarts garden lettuce or shredded head lettuce. Cover and cook until lettuce is just wilted. Season with salt and pepper and serve garnished with the crisp bacon.

CABBAGE CHOP SUEY

3 cups shredded cabbage	1 onion, sliced	1 tablespoon soy sauce
1 cup celery, cut in thin strips	1 tablespoon short-	Salt and pepper to taste
2 small carrots, cut in strips	ening	

Heat shortening piping hot in frying pan. Drop in finely shredded cabbage and other vegetables, adding soy sauce, salt and pepper. Stir well, cover tightly, and steam for 5 minutes, stirring several times.

Green peppers and sliced string beans may also be added to above recipe.

QUICK SOUPS

Save all liquid from cooked vegetables. Add an equal quantity of whole milk or top milk, a little butter, salt and pepper to taste. Bring to boiling point, serve hot in bouillon cups.

QUICK LEMON PUDDING

1 cup sugar	1/8 teaspoon salt	1/2 cup lemon juice
1/4 cup cornstarch	1-1/2 cups boiling water	1 egg, separated

Mix sugar, salt, and cornstarch in sauce pan, add boiling water. Cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Lower heat and cook very slowly for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat egg yolk, add lemon juice and stir into pudding. Cook 1 minute. Fold into beaten egg white. Pour into serving dishes. Chill before serving.

QUICK BRAN MUFFINS

3/4 cup milk	1 egg	3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup bran flakes	1 cup flour	1/4 cup shortening
1/4 cup brown sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt	

Pour milk on bran flakes and sugar; let stand 10 minutes. Then add beaten egg and mix. Add sifted dry ingredients and melted shortening. Mix lightly. Pour into greased muffin tins, and bake in hot oven 450° F. fifteen minutes.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION, AND
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STATE OF NEVADA

SUGAR SAVING DESSERTS

Recipes Checked by - Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist
- - - - -

COLONIAL CUSTARD

1 pint milk
3 eggs
1/4 cup old fashioned molasses
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald milk. Mix remaining ingredients together. Add scalded milk a little at a time, stirring constantly. When well mixed, pour into six individual custard cups. Place cups in a shallow pan of warm water. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 30 minutes. Or cover pan tightly; place over low flame on top of stove (do not let water boil). Cook until knife comes out clean when inserted in center. Yield: 6 servings.

GRAPE-NUTS PLUM PUDDING

1 package Lemon or Cherry Jell-O
Dash of salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/8 teaspoon cloves
1/8 teaspoon nutmeg
1 pint hot water
3/4 cup finely cut raisins
3/4 cup finely cut cooked prunes
1/4 cup finely cut citron, or mixed glazed fruit
3/4 cup finely cut nut meats
3/4 cup Grape-Nuts

Combine Jell-O, salt, and spices; add hot water and stir until Jell-O is dissolved. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in combined fruits, nuts, and Grape-Nuts. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve with whipped cream flavored with nutmeg or serve with custard sauce. Serves 10.

VANILLA ICE CREAM

2 eggs
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup corn syrup
2 cups thin cream
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks, and add the sugar and syrup. Stir in cream and vanilla. Fold in egg whites. Freeze in freezer or in automatic refrigerator. If frozen in refrigerator, stir with wooden spoon when mixture is mushy. Beat again when mixture becomes solid and return to refrigerator.

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

SUGAR SAVING QUICK BREADS

Recipes Checked by - Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist
- - - - -

CARROT MUFFINS

1/4 cup butter or shortening	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup corn sirup	1 cup less 2 tablespoons milk
1 egg, beaten	1 cup grated raw carrot
2 cups sifted flour	1 teaspoon grated orange rind
3 teaspoons baking powder	

Cream the shortening and sirup until light and fluffy. Beat in the egg. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together. Add alternately with the milk, stirring only enough to mix well. Lastly, fold in carrots and orange rind. Fill greased muffin tins two-thirds full. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 20 to 30 minutes, depending on the size of the muffin. Makes 12 medium sized muffins.

HONEY BRAN MUFFINS

1-1/4 cups sifted flour	3/4 cup sour milk or buttermilk (or 3/4 cup sweet milk with 1/2 teaspoon vinegar added)
1-1/2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder	1 egg, well beaten
1/2 teaspoon soda	3 tablespoons melted butter or other shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt	
1/4 cup honey	
1 cup Bran Flakes	

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda, and salt, and sift again. Combine honey, milk, egg, and shortening. Add to flour, beating only enough to dampen all flour. Add Flakes. Bake in greased muffin pans in hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 10 muffins.

MOLASSES NUT BREAD

1 cup molasses	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg	2 cups flour
1 teaspoon mapeline or almond extract	3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup milk	1 cup chopped nuts

Mix molasses, egg, milk and flavoring. Sift dry ingredients three times and add, mixing only enough to dampen all flour. Let raise 20 minutes. Add chopped nuts. Bake in greased loaf pan, at 375° F. for 40 minutes.

ORANGE MARMALADE BREAD

3 cups sifted all-purpose flour	1-1/4 cups orange marmalade
3 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup orange juice
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons melted shortening
2 eggs, well beaten	1/4 teaspoon soda

Sift the flour and measure. Add baking powder, soda, and salt. Combine eggs, marmalade, orange juice, and shortening; add the flour mixture, stirring only until well mixed. Turn into a greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (350° F) for 1 hour. If possible, let stand 24 hours before slicing.

CRUNCHY TOP QUICK COFFEE CAKE

2 cups all purpose flour (sifted)
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup honey
1 egg, beaten

1/4 cup fat
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup less 2 tablespoons milk

Heat fat and honey together in double boiler until they may be easily mixed. Add lukewarm milk and beaten egg. Sift the dry ingredients. Make a depression in the center, pour in the blended liquids and mix only until flour is moistened, do not beat. Bake in greased dripping pan 7" x 11" x 1-1/2". Cover batter with honey topping and bake in a 400° F. oven for 25 minutes. Serve warm.

HONEY TOPPING

3 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons flour

1/4 cup honey
1/4 cup nuts

Cream butter or margarine, beat in sugar, flour and honey. Warm slightly in oven until of the right consistency to spread easily over unbaked batter. Sprinkle with nut meats.

MOLASSES CORN MUFFINS

1-1/2 cups flour
3/4 cup cornmeal
3/4 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder

2 tablespoons melted shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk or 1 cup milk
plus 1/2 teaspoon vinegar
1 egg

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses, milk, beaten egg, and shortening. Mix and pour into greased muffin pans and bake in moderate hot oven, 400° F. 20 minutes.

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

SUGARLESS COOKIES

Recipes Checked by - Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist
- - - - -

ICE BOX COOKIES

3/4 cup molasses	1/4 teaspoon cloves
3/4 cup melted butter or shortening	1 teaspoon ginger
1 egg, beaten	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 cups sifted flour	1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 cup raisins (optional)

Combine molasses and shortening. Add egg and stir until blended. Sift together dry ingredients and add, together with the raisins. Stir until smooth. Form into roll and wrap in waxed paper. Chill in refrigerator 2 to 3 hours, or until firm. Slice thin and bake on greased baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 4 dozen cookies.

OATMEAL COOKIES

1/2 cup butter or shortening	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup corn syrup	1/4 cup milk
1 egg	1-1/2 cups rolled oats
1-1/2 cups sifted flour	1 cup chopped peanuts or walnuts
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 cup seedless raisins

Combine the shortening and syrup, add egg and beat well. Sift together the dry ingredients, except the rolled oats, and add with the milk to the first mixture. Add the rolled oats, nuts, and raisins. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking pan. Bake until golden brown in moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) Remove from baking sheet while hot. (2 teaspoons cinnamon may be added to recipe if desired.) Makes about 60 cookies.

CRISP LEMON COOKIES

1/4 cup butter or shortening	1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup corn syrup	2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 egg	2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1 cup sifted enriched flour	1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
1/4 teaspoon soda	2 tablespoons Lemon Sugar

Lemon Sugar

2 tablespoons sugar
Mix sugar and rind.

1/4 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Cream together shortening and syrup until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Sift together flour, soda, and salt. Add flour mixture alternately to creamed mixture with lemon juice, rind, and vanilla extract. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheets. Flatten slightly with back of spoon. Sprinkle with Lemon Sugar. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 15 minutes. Yield: 2-1/2 dozen 1-1/2 inch cookies.

ALMOND JAM BARS

1/2 cup butter or shortening
1/2 teaspoon almond extract
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
1/2 cup corn syrup or honey
1-1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 egg
3/4 cup jam

Mix together shortening and extracts. Stir in the syrup, add egg and beat until well blended. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon, and cloves. Add to shortening, and mix to a smooth batter. Spread half the batter in bottom of greased 7 x 12-inch pan. Spread jam over batter. Cover jam with remaining batter. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Cut in bars. Yield: 2-1/2 dozen bars 1 x 2-1/2 inches.

CHRISTMAS COOKIES

1/4 cup butter or shortening
1 egg
3/4 cup honey
2 tablespoons milk
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt

1 cup chopped nuts
1/2 cup chopped dates,
figs, raisins or other
dried fruits
1/2 cup chopped candied
citron, or mixed glazed
fruits

Cream the butter. Mix the beaten egg, honey, and milk. Mix the nuts and fruits to the sifted dry ingredients and add alternately with the liquid to the butter which has been creamed. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) 10 to 15 minutes.

PEANUT BUTTER DROP COOKIES WITH HONEY

1/4 cup butter or shortening
1 cup honey
2/3 cup (scant) peanut butter

2 eggs
1-1/2 cups flour
1/4 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt. Cream fat, add honey, and mix until light and fluffy. Add peanut butter and beat well. Add a small portion of flour. Add beaten eggs. Add rest of flour. Drop from teaspoon on well greased cookie sheet. Bake at 340° F. for about 15 to 20 minutes. Cool slightly before removing from cookie sheet.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA

Christmas Confections to Fit the Sugar Supply

Recipes Checked by - Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist
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For best results in candy making, the use of a candy thermometer is recommended. In standard recipes the exact degree of temperature for each candy is given for sea level. In high altitudes it is necessary to decrease these temperatures 1° F. for each 500 feet.

The following recipes have been adjusted for altitude of 4500 feet.

MOLASSES MINT TAFFY

2 cups light molasses	1/8 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vinegar	1/2 teaspoon baking soda
1-1/2 tablespoons butter or margarine	5 drops oil peppermint

Cook molasses and vinegar in a large saucepan slowly, stirring constantly, to 251° F. (260° F. at sea level) or until a little of the syrup dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Remove from heat and add butter, salt, and baking soda. Stir until mixture ceases to foam, then pour into a greased or oiled pan about 12" x 8" x 1". When cool enough to pull, drop peppermint in center, and draw corners toward the center. Press together, then pull the candy until it is light in color, and begins to harden. Then pull into 2 long strips 1/2" in diameter and cut into pieces with scissors. Wrap in waxed paper, or dust with powdered sugar.

PEANUT CLUSTERS

3/4 cup dark corn syrup	2 tablespoons butter
1/8 teaspoon salt	1 cup shelled roasted peanuts
1 tablespoon vinegar	

Mix together the syrup, salt and vinegar. Cook until a small quantity in water forms a soft ball, 231° F. (240° F. at sea level). Add the butter, and the peanuts. Mix quickly. Drop by tablespoons on greased surface.

FRUIT BALLS

1 cup prunes	1 tablespoon lemon juice
1-1/2 cups raisins	few grains salt
1/2 cup chopped nut meats (if desired)	

Wash and dry the prunes and raisins. (If prunes are extra dry, soften slightly in water.) Grind through meat chopper, using medium knife. Add the salt, lemon juice, and nuts. Mix well. Make into balls, 1 rounded tablespoon mixture to a ball, and roll in sugar or graham cracker crumbs. Store in a tin box or tight jar.

If available, other dried fruits - figs, apricots or dates - may be substituted for part or all of the prunes or raisins. This is a popular confection for children.

INEXPENSIVE MILK CARAMELS

2 cups sugar
1 cup corn syrup (light or dark)
3 cups milk

1/4 cup butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Heat sugar and syrup in 1 cup of milk stirring until dissolved. Then cook, stirring frequently to the soft-ball stage 232° F. (241° F. at sea level). Slowly add the second cup of milk, and cook again to the soft-ball stage. Add the final cup of milk, the butter and salt. Cook to the firm-ball stage, 235° F. (244° F. at sea level.) stirring constantly to prevent scorching.

Remove from heat, add vanilla extract and pour at once into a buttered pan, marking in squares when cool.

Chopped nuts or coconut may be added if desired.

TURKISH PASTE

5 tablespoons gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
1/4 cup hot water
1 cup sugar
1 cup honey
1/4 teaspoon salt

1/2 cup orange juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice
Green coloring and mint flavoring
or red coloring and almond flavoring
1 cup finely chopped nuts (optional)

Soften the gelatin in the cold water for 5 minutes. Bring the hot water, sugar, and honey to the boiling point. Add the salt and gelatin, stir until the gelatin has dissolved, and simmer for 20 minutes. Remove from the fire and when cool, add the orange and lemon juice, coloring, and flavoring. Stir in the nuts and allow the mixture to stand until it begins to thicken. Stir again before pouring into a wet pan; have the layer of paste about an inch thick. Let stand overnight in a cool place. Dip a sharp knife into boiling water, cut the candy into cubes, and roll in powdered sugar.

NOUGAT

3 cups sugar
1/2 cup honey
2/3 cup boiling water
2 egg whites

2/3 cup chopped nuts
2/3 cup chopped citron, or
chopped candied cherries
(well drained), or mixed glazed
fruit

Boil the sugar, honey, and water to a very soft-ball stage, 229° F. (238° F. at sea level). Remove 2/3 cup and beat into the stiffly beaten egg whites. Cook the remainder of the syrup to the hard-ball stage 256° F. (265° F. at sea level) and pour over the first portion. Beat until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add the chopped nuts and fruits. Pour into a deep mold lined with oiled paper. Cut into oblongs.

(Temperatures adjusted for altitude of 4500 feet.)

ORANGE DIVINITY

2-1/3 cups sugar
2/3 cup light corn syrup
1/2 cup water
1/4 teaspoon salt

2 egg whites
3 tablespoons coarsely grated
orange rind
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract

Combine sugar, syrup, water, salt. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until sugar dissolves. Continue to cook slowly to hard-ball stage 256° F. (265° F. at sea level). Beat egg whites stiff. Pour sugar syrup on egg whites gradually, beating constantly until mixture holds its shape. Add rind and vanilla extract. Turn into greased pan 8" x 8" x 2" and spread evenly. Cut into squares.

BUTTERSCOTCH

1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup corn syrup, dark

1 teaspoon vinegar
1/2 cup butter

Combine all ingredients. Boil until it becomes instantly brittle when dropped in ice water, 256° F. (265° F. at sea level). Pour thinly into buttered pans. Cut into squares or drop by teaspoon on greased pan to make wafers.

POPCORN BALLS

3 quarts popped corn (crisp in
oven if necessary)
1 cup sugar
1 cup corn syrup

1/2 cup water
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Put sugar, salt, syrup, and water into a kettle; stir until mixture begins to boil. Cook to a firm ball 251° F. (260° F. at sea level). Add vanilla. Pour syrup over corn, stirring well. Moisten hands with cold water, take out desired amount of corn and press it into a ball. Pink coloring and strawberry flavor may be used.

CINNAMON WALNUTS

1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons water

2 teaspoons cinnamon
few grains salt
shelled walnuts, 2 to 3 cups

Bring sugar, water, cinnamon to boil, stir walnuts in until thoroughly coated. Spread out on waxed paper.

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(Temperatures adjusted for altitude of 4500 feet.)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA

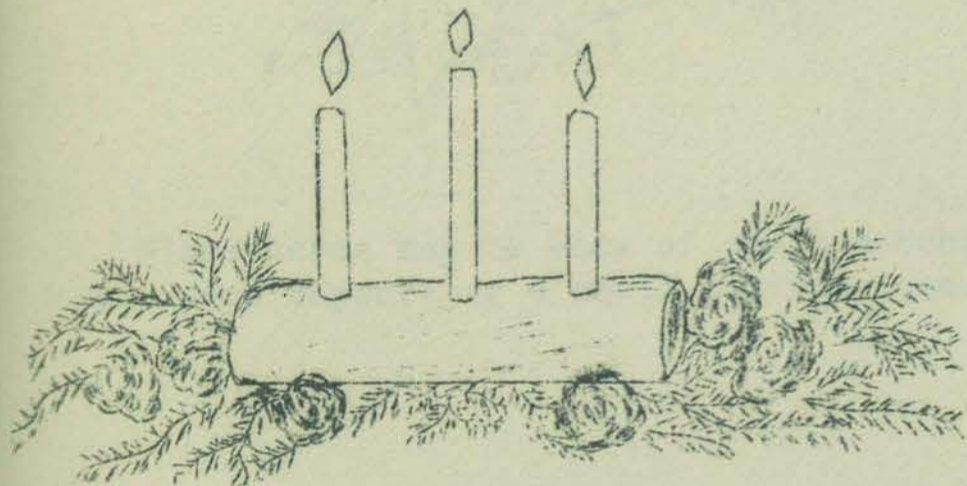
CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS AND PLACE CARDS

By - Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist

Gay table decorations and individual place cards give an added note of festivity to the Christmas dinner table.

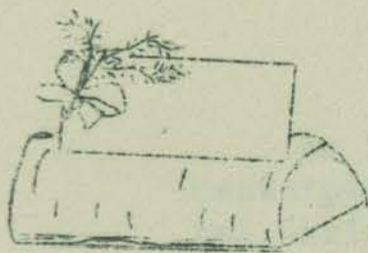
Table decorations and place cards need not be elaborate nor expensive. Simple arrangements of evergreens and candles make an effective centerpiece, and many interesting place cards can be made to carry out the festive spirit.

The following ideas will suggest others to the imaginative mind:

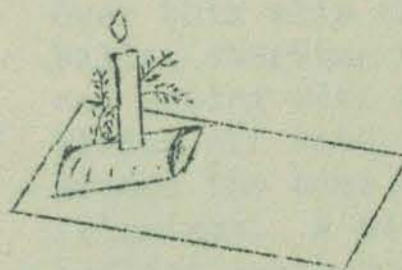


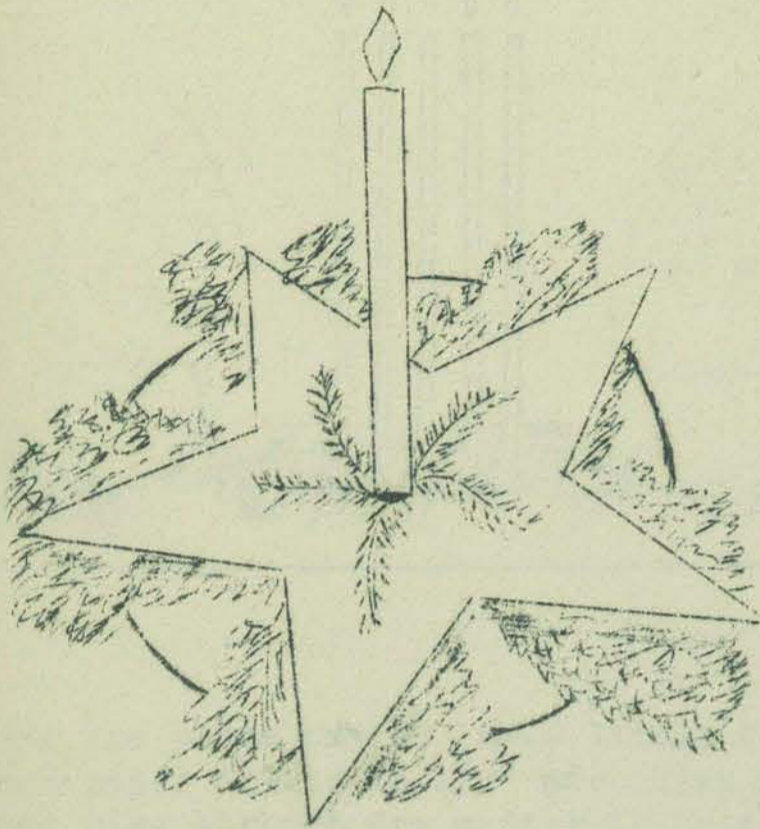
Select a piece of limb wood 3" in diameter and 15" long. Whittle one side flat to make a firm base. Drill three holes on the upper rounded edge and insert candles. Place in center of table and bank with evergreens.

For the place cards; use a branch 1" in diameter, cut into 2" pieces. Make a lengthwise slit in the top, and insert a plain white card on which fasten a piece of evergreen, holly, or Christmas cut out.



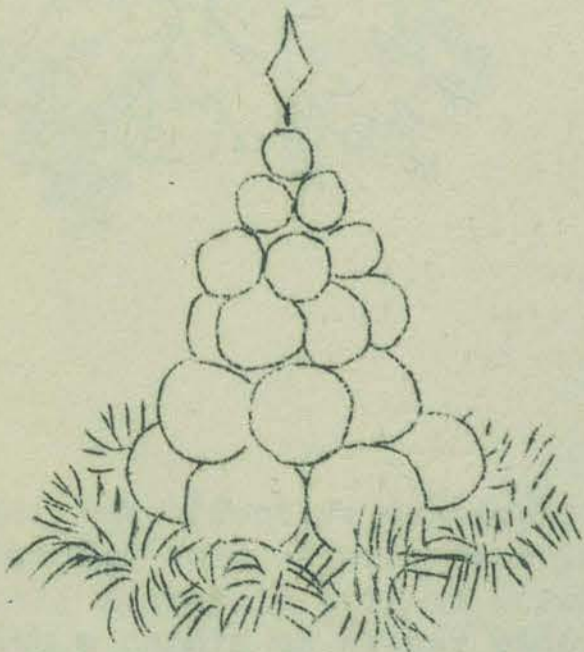
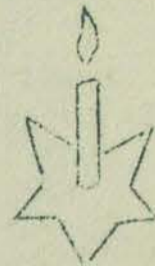
Or cut a 2" branch in 1" pieces. Cut each piece in half lengthwise. Bore a hole in the top for a small birthday candle and glue on to a white card.



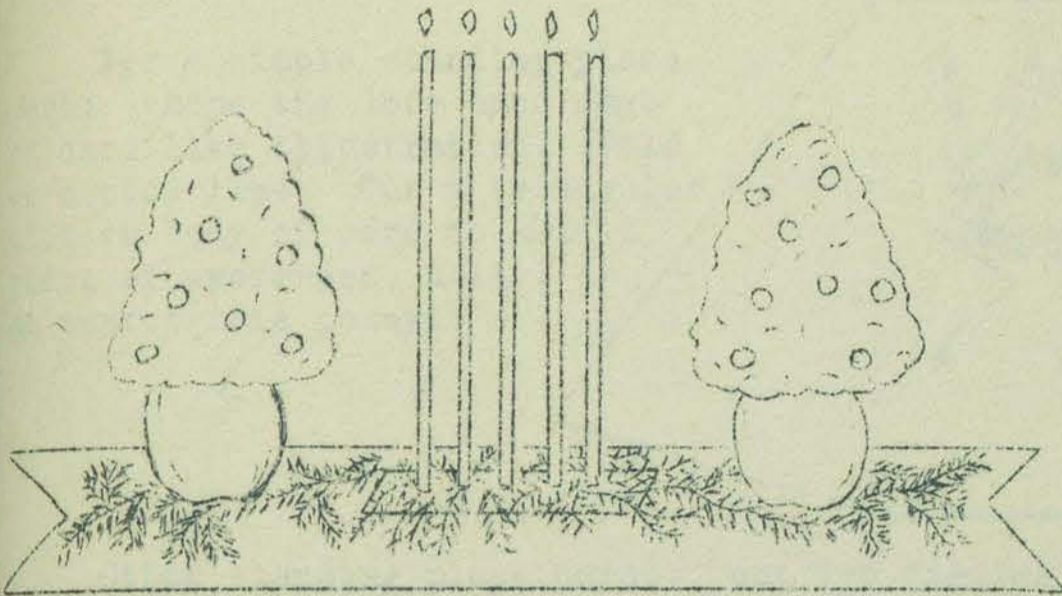


Cut a circle and star from cardboard or plywood. Paint silver or gold, or cover with sparkling gift wrapping paper. Cut paper covering 1/2" wider on all edges; slit every half inch around edge and fasten on under side with scotch tape. Support the star on a small empty box (such as a powder box) with a small nail protruding through the center to hold a candle. Place the star over the circle and arrange evergreens in the space between star and circle.

Place cards may be made of small matching stars, each supporting a small birthday candle.

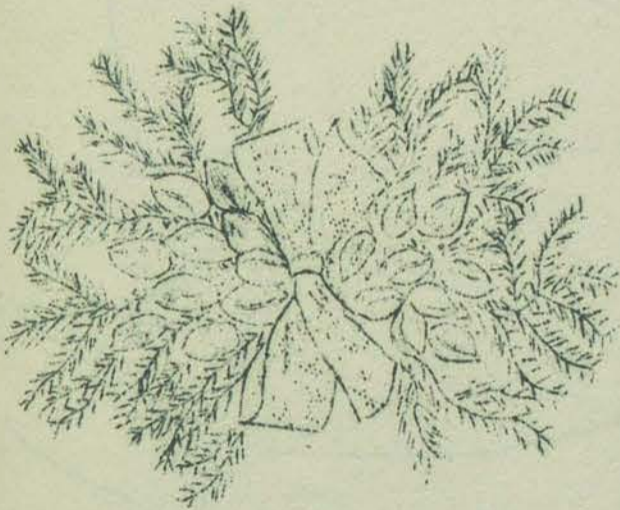
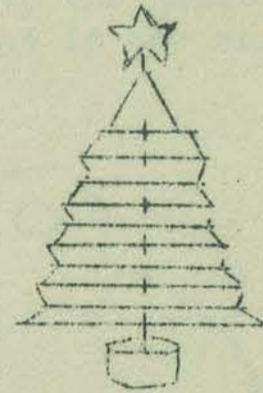


An interesting and inexpensive centerpiece can be made with ornamental Christmas balls of varying sizes. First fasten a 16" stick or knitting needle into a cork or end of potato. Over this slip the wire loops of the balls, starting with the larger ones and ending with a small one at top. Finish off with a tree ornament. Around the base arrange pine branch trimmings. A mirror underneath will reflect brilliance and color.



Mold popcorn balls into cone shape and mount with a skewer in an apple base. Decorate with gum drops, candied cherries or bits of glazed fruit. Place at either end of a wide red crepe paper band. Mount candles on a board hidden by evergreens.

For the place cards: make little trees from triangles of green paper folded in 1/2" accordion pleats. Push a skewer or stout wire through the center to hold the tree in shape. Insert the skewer or wire in a small block of wood to keep the tree upright. Tree may be trimmed with gummed stars or bits of metallic paper.

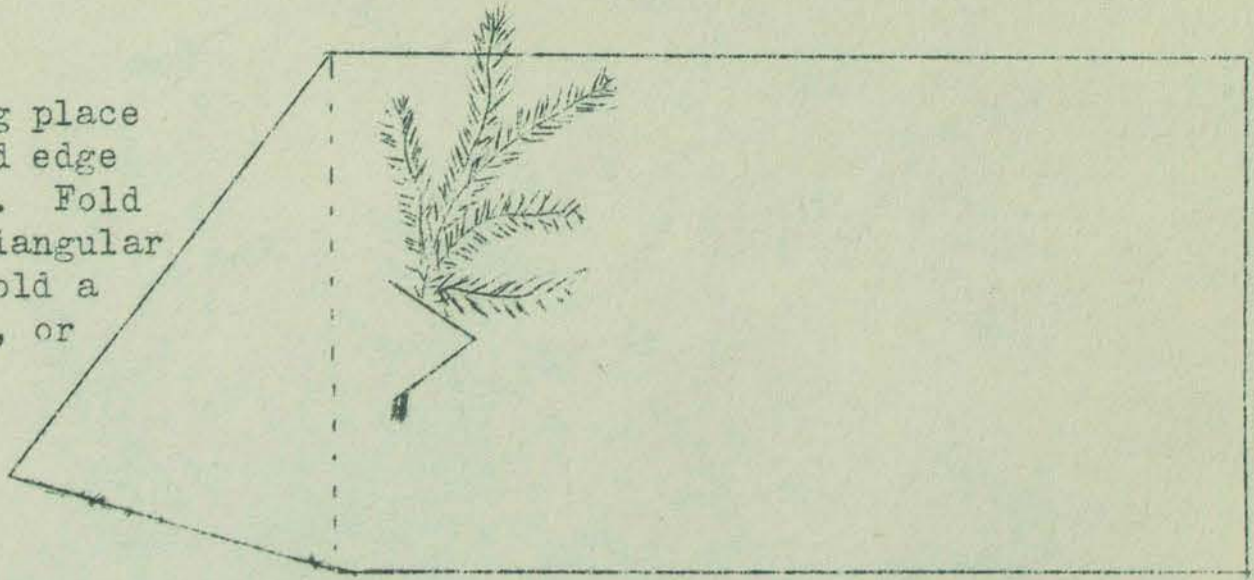


For a low centerpiece, tie branches of evergreens together with a large red ribbon bow and arrange small pine cones or nuts in a cluster near the center.

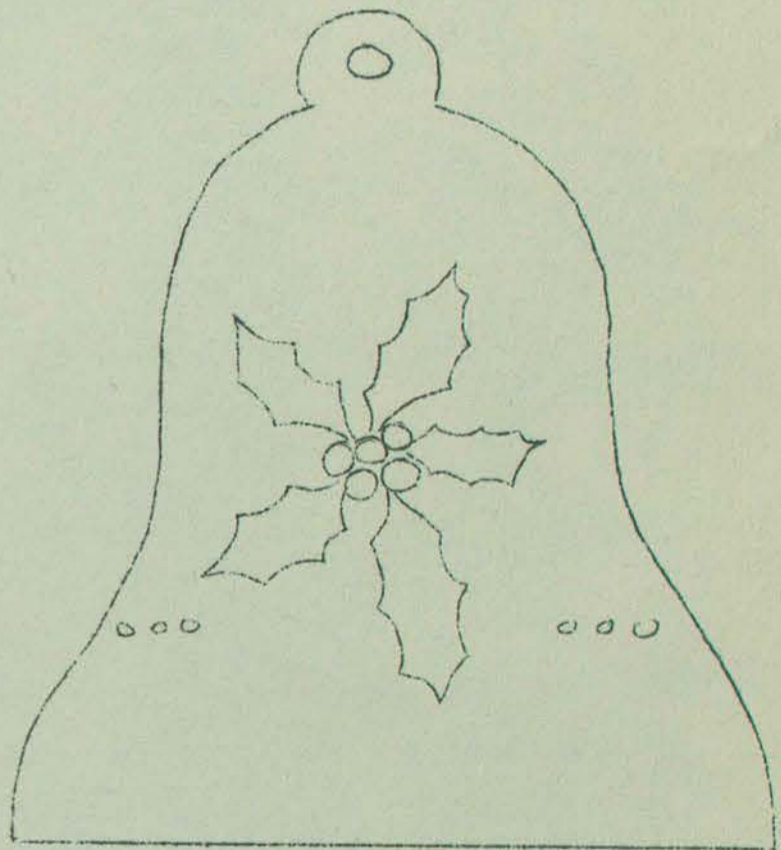
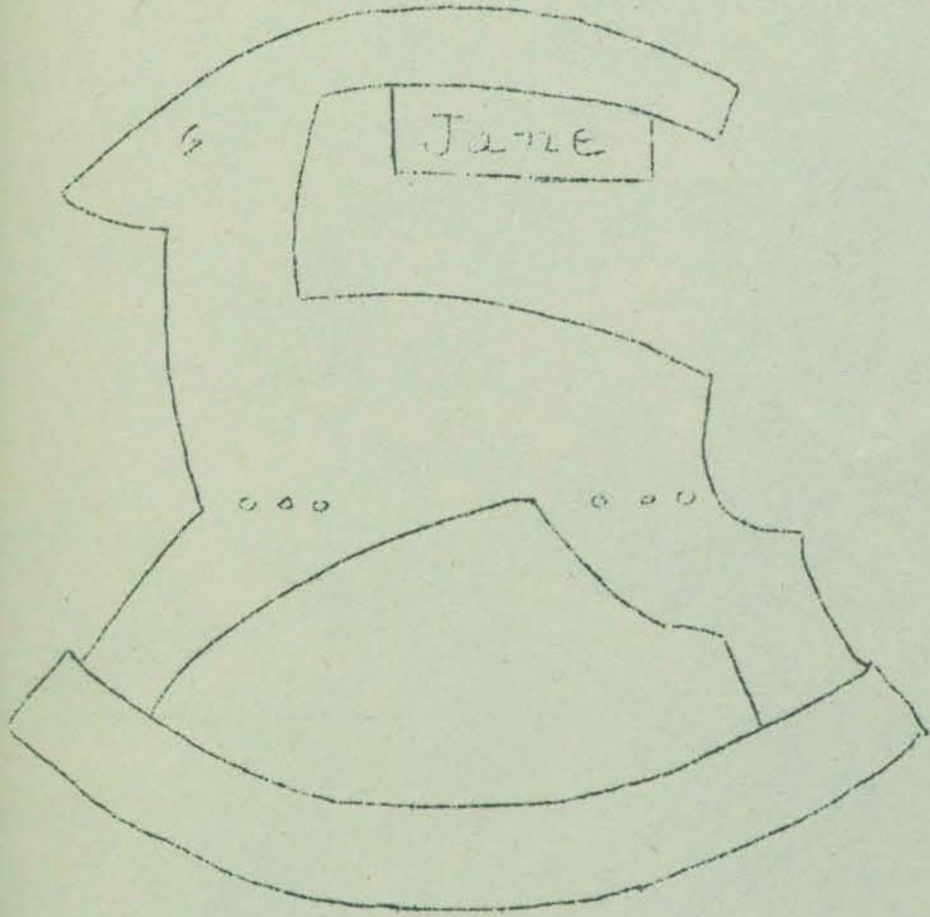
A simple but effective centerpiece can be made by forcing sharpened ends of evergreen twigs and holly into a potato until a shapely ball is formed. Place in center of table with a candle at either side.



For a simple standing place card: shape the left hand edge of card like illustration. Fold on dotted line. Cut a triangular slit in body of card to hold a piece of evergreen, holly, or an appropriate posey.



Other standing place cards: cut two figures alike (see illustrations below). Glue like-figures together down as far as the mark ooo. Open up the unglued portion and figures will stand erect. Any other figures may be used in the same manner.



References:

- Christmas Favors and Table Decorations, M. S. No. 585, By Marietta N. White, Utah Extension Service
- Christmas Gift Suggestions, M. S. No. 587, By Marietta N. White, Utah Extension Service
- Your Christmas Table, American Home, December, 1944.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

C. W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

January 1st to June 30

1945

L. E. CLINE

Extension Agricultural Economist

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

REPORT FOR 195
January 1 to June 30, 1945

L. E. CLINE

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT 1945 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1945 | Introduction and Summary |

The agricultural Extension activities conducted by L. E. Cline, as Extension Agricultural Economist, were concluded on June 30th, 1945. This report of these activities is for the period January 1st, to June 30, 1945.

The activities of this office for the above period were conducted along much the same lines as during the same period for the previous year. These activities were concerned principally with the promotion of food and feed production and marketing of such agricultural commodities as are best adapted to the state.

The principal sub-projects carried on by this office during the above mentioned period were as follows:- Agricultural Outlook Studies and Reports, Production and Marketing of Poultry and Eggs, Production and Marketing of Turkeys, Transportation and Marketing of Range Cattle and Sheep, Marketing of Hay, Production and Marketing of Rabbits, Wool Marketing, Organization of Cooperative Agricultural Associations, Cooperative with Federal, State and County Agricultural Agencies in promoting Food Production and Distribution in the State in furtherance of the war effort.

In connection with the promotion of the various Extension Sub-Projects during the six months covered by this work, fifty-three meetings were held with a total attendance of 1,204 persons. In furtherance of these Extension efforts 6,259 miles were travelled by automobile, 258 interviews were held with program leaders and others interested in the various Sub-projects.

Because of the sparsely settled territory and long distances between settlements much of the Extension work must be carried on by correspondence, news stories and circular letters. The use of news stories is considered one of the most effective and prompt means of promoting Extension projects that is being used in the state. During the period covered by this report thirty-one separate news stories and four mimeographed circulars have been issued by this office. The various news papers of the state have been very cooperative in using this material as an important feature in their papers.

Agricultural Extension activities conducted by this office have been in close cooperation with the various federal, state and county agencies operating in the area. The principal agencies with which this office has cooperated are as follows:- State and County Agricultural Adjustment Administration, State Office of Defense Transportation, State Office of Price Administration, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, State and County Farm Bureaus, State Department of Agriculture, and County Agricultural Extension Offices.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Report for 1945

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	149
Number of days in field	50
Total number of miles traveled	6259
-by auto	6259
Number of visits to Extension Agents	32
Number of leaders interviewed	258
Number of result demonstrations visited	33
Number of other farms or homes visited	42
Farm Bureau meetings attended	5
Number of leader training meetings attended	19
-number in attendance	215
Number of method demonstrations given	27
-number in attendance	70
Number of meetings at result demonstrations	11
-number in attendance	107
Number of other meetings attended	18
-number in attendance	892
Number of individual letters written	146
Number of circular letters prepared	5
Number of news articles prepared	26
Number of conferences with extension agents	
by telephone	27

Number of days devoted to following:	
Progress determination and project planning	31
Relations with cooperating organizations and agencies	50
Preparation of teaching materials	23
Assisting agents with teaching methods as applied to particular subject matter	19
Keeping other extension workers posted on subject matter	9
Training of local leaders	15
Other direct teaching of rural people	14
Determining project accomplishments	9
Making studies to determine more effective methods of conducting project	12
Reports and miscellaneous	17
Total days devoted to adult work	199

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

January 1 to June 30
REPORT FOR 1945

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT--1945 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE--1945 | Cooperating Agencies |

A considerable portion of the time and effort of the Extension Economist during the period covered by this report has been devoted to cooperative efforts with other agricultural agencies on the University campus and throughout the state. The principal cooperating agencies with which this office has worked, together with the activities are as follows: County Extension

Services

It is very largely through the county Extension Services throughout the state that the projects covered by this report are developed and carried out. The various county agents throughout the state participated in all the major projects included in this report. For the six month period, covered by this report 50 conferences were held in county agents' offices. This work was most often concentrated in a few counties where intensive farming is carried on. In addition to these office conferences, correspondence and telephone conversations were a common means of communication for the purpose of carrying out state wide and county projects.

Practically all contacts with farmers and Cooperative Associations were made through the various county Extension Offices on which occasions the contacts were invariably made

in company with the county agent. In order to further facilitate contacts with farmers in connection with the various projects, that were organized and promoted by this office, a complete mailing list of Nevada farmers interested in the various phases of agriculture was prepared, so that mimeographed releases from the State office could be sent to the farmers direct as well as through the county agents' offices.

Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

During the period covered by this report, this office as in years past has cooperated with the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the experimental work in turkey feeding, hog production, and dairy cattle and beef cattle feeding. Especial attention has been given to interpreting results of experiments relating to practices that are especially adapted to farming activities of the state.

One important experiment, started during the period covered by this report, was conducted for the purpose of determining the relative value of two commercial turkey rations and one home mixed ration. The most efficient ration for producing rapid growth was a commercial mix containing 27.7 per cent protein. This ration also produced gains for a somewhat less cost per pound than the next most efficient ration, which was a home mix, and contained 22.2 per cent protein. The least efficient ration although not greatly different from the second ration was a commercial mix in common use locally, containing 22.1 per cent protein. These results show a distinct advantage in a high protein ration also that it is possible to prepare a good and profitable home mash for turkeys.

Office of Price Administration. The

activities of the Office of Price Administration have had a very important bearing on the agricultural activities of the state. Producers, processors and handlers of agricultural products have been

more concerned than similar agencies handling other products. It is generally considered by agricultural producers and processors of agricultural products that O.P.A. orders have been a general handicap to them in expiditing their business. This handicap in their opinion has been largely due to a delay in getting out the orders by the administration and by frequent changes in the orders in the midst of operations. In the case of many seasonal crops the orders were not released until the harvesting, processing and selling were near completion. In many cases the O.P.A. offices were not given the official releases of orders until after such releases were already released in popular style through the news papers.

Perhaps one of the chief handicaps of this agency was the difficult wording in which the orders were couched, making it very hard for the layman to interpret the real meaning of the order. In many cases the agents of the administration were unable to be of much help in this connection.

In a number of cases this office rendered such services as it was capable and accompanied the agricultural producers affected to conferences with O.P.A. officials. A number of commodity meetings were attended where special commodities were considered.

During the period of this report six news stories and two mimeographed circulars were prepared by this office explaining price orders and regulations on potatoes, mixed feeds, poultry and eggs, alfalfa hay and hogs.

Office of Defense Transportation. In connection with this government agency, this office made a study for the third year of the truck transportation needs for the live stock industry in Nevada. Early in July 1945 there were indications that truck transportation for livestock would be shorter in this state

than it was for the previous year.

After conferences with the Office of Defense Transportation and the Nevada Truckers Transportation Assn. it was considered important that truck transportation needs for the marketing of Nevada cattle and sheep for 1945-1946 marketing season be assembled. For the purpose of assembling this information a survey was made in the same manner as last year with the aid of the various county agents in the state. While the report of this survey will not be prepared until after the period covered by this report, it was indicated by the early estimates that the number of cattle and sheep that would need to be transported by commercial trucks to railway leading points, to feed lots and final destinations would be in excess of the numbers needing transportation during the past two years. Much of this increased need for commercial transportation was due to the depreciation of ranch owned trucking facilities.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The federal agency with which this office has cooperated most closely has been the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In connection with activities with this organization, the Extension Economist has participated on the technical committee for considering all adaptations of the national program to the state agricultural programs. Monthly and some semi-monthly meetings have been attended as a regular routine in addition to some technical committee meetings at which special study was given to problems referred to it by the state committee. Eight conferences were attended in this connection.

Farmers' Cooperative Association.

A considerable portion of the time of this office during the period covered by this report has been devoted to work in connection with the establishment of farmers' cooperative associations and with assisting such associations in carrying on their functions. During this time

Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws have been prepared for a Farmers' Lumber Association, a Livestock Growers' Association, a Dairy Marketing Association, and a Dairy Improvement Association. In addition to establishing these incorporated organizations, nineteen meetings were held with farmers' cooperation associations for promotion purposes and to assist these organizations in carrying out their various programs in the production and marketing of agricultural products and the purchasing of supplies. The principal commodities handled were poultry, eggs, wool, dairy products, turkeys, grains and mill feeds. One of the dairy improvement associations was organized for the purpose of providing artificial insemination for dairy cows of the members. This is the first organization of its kind in the state and is rendering valuable service to its members. Since the annual meetings of most of these associations occur in January or February, many of these meetings mentioned were the annual meetings, at which most of the business of the year is transacted and plans for the year outlined.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
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REPORT FOR 1945
January 1 to June 30

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT--1945 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE--1945 | Agricultural Outlook |

One of the important phases of Extension work carried on by this office in the period covered by this report has been Agricultural Outlook. This line of Extension work has been emphasized since this work was established in the state. Considerable amount of time of the office has been devoted to reviewing the various U.S. and State Departments of Agriculture as well as reports from various war agencies, giving daily, weekly and monthly information on supply demand and prices for crops and livestock.

The information assembled has been used as a basis for current news stories on crops and livestock produced in the state. During the six months period seventeen news stories of an agricultural outlook nature have been prepared for state and county papers.

Because of the fact that war conditions during this period produced a demand and price condition entirely different from that which prevailed during normal times, farmers of the state were much dependent on the government orders and the interpretation of such orders to guide them in their operations. The war emergency created such artificial conditions under the general headings of support prices, ceiling prices, quotas and embargoes, all of which carried a

must clause so that farmers were hesitant to make a move without council. The outlook stories prepared under this project were designed especially to set forth this information and to inform the producers of the needs for civilian and military use of agricultural products. The former supply and demand factors were no longer effective, and the farmers were obliged to accustom themselves to unlimited production of some commodities and to more or less fixed prices.

During the period covered in this report much time was devoted to agricultural planning with representatives of federal agencies in the state. State and county boards were also established. The efforts of these boards and committees were directed toward readjusting the agricultural program and the employment program to the probable post-war needs. It was difficult to overcome indifference on the part of the general public, because of the inability of participants in the program to visualize the post-war situation or to predict the time of the cessation of hostilities. A great amount of planning was concerned with a reduction and adjustment of crop acres to imaginary post-war needs, and with providing employment for returning soldiers.

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

REPORT FOR 1945
January 1 to June 30, 1945

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT, 1945 | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT 1945 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1945 | Turkey Production and Marketing |

Three years of favorable conditions for the production and marketing of turkeys have resulted in a considerable increase in interest among former turkey growers as well as among many who produced turkeys for the first time this year.

Turkeys have been one of the few meat commodities that have not been rationed, and the demand has been sufficient to command ceiling prices for all of the crop.

The sentiment for increased production in January and February indicated that 25 per cent more turkeys would be grown in the state than during the previous year, and that more large flocks would be produced than in the past. Indications also pointed to an earlier average date of receiving poults. Some growers indicated that they would order sexed poults and cater to the army demand for early tom turkeys as an experiment.

Protein meals were found to be short early in the year. This applied especially to fish meal and dried milk, so that more dependence had to be placed on soy bean meal. This meant a considerable change in the starting and growing rations from what had been previously used, because of the lack of minerals

and vitamins for turkeys in the soy bean meal. Fortunately wheat and other grains promised to be reasonable plentiful throughout the feeding season.

The marketing of turkeys for the 1945 season is expected to be dominated by cooperative associations that have been operating in the state for the past fifteen years. The army demand for big turkeys that is expected to prevail this year, together with favorable ceiling prices, will make turkey marketing an easy matter for the producer. The only handicap that is anticipated is in connection with the box supply, which is expected to be very short. It is anticipated that very few Nevada turkeys will be sold out of the state, since thru nearby army bases will draw on Nevada turkeys for all supplies not directly needed for civilian use. It is anticipated that approximately 70,000 turkeys will be grown in Nevada during the 1945 production season.

Anticipating that a number of new Nevada turkey growers would enter the field in 1945 and that there would be increased need for information by these new growers as well as previous growers, this office issued a number of circular letters and news stories on the breeding and feeding of poults and growing young turkeys, as well as on timely disease subjects. Up to July 1st, three circular letters were prepared for this purpose and sent directly to a special mailing list of turkey growers in the state. Up to July 1st, six news stories were prepared which were printed in state and county news papers and in other agricultural papers circulating in the state. Fifty-three farm visits were made up to July 1st, in connection with turkey production and disease control.

This office has planned to assist in carrying out a turkey feeding experiment in cooperation with the

Nevada Experiment Sub-Station at Fallon for the purpose of comparing a home mixed medium protein turkey ration recommended by the station with a high protein ration and a medium protein ration sold in the State by commercial producers. All the poults included in this experiment will be started for the first thirty days on a high protein ration, after which they will be divided into lots according to the ration to be fed. All pens will have free access to alfalfa pasture.

It is generally felt that considerable savings might be made by feeding home mixed turkey mashes, because of the high freight charges and merchandizing costs for the various brands of commercial formula mashes used in the state. It is planned to compare not only the cost of these commercial mashes but also their efficiency with home mixed formula made of ingredients that are generally available in the state.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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REPORT FOR 1945
January 1 to June 30, 1945

L. E. CLINE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT 1945 | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing |
| II. SUB-PROJECT 1945 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1945 | Poultry Production and Marketing |

During the first half of 1945, the poultry and egg industries of Nevada have assumed 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 as highly profitable as in the past in a commercial way, production has been more general among small operators and individual families as a means of supplementing their income and as 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 was still below retail prices and besides this has been the only way of being sure of a supply of eggs and poultry.

Wholesale handling of poultry and eggs through the regular channels are still greatly interfered with

because of the insufficient margins that handlers are allowed, and as a consequence increasing proportions of poultry and egg products are still going directly to consumers up to the middle of the year.

During the first half of 1945 poultry feed supplies especially, high protein feeds, have become 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 such poultry feeds as are 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 for the first half of 1945 will be much less than for the same period of 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 two 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.

Regular meetings of these associations have been attended throughout the year, and while their operations have been curtailed, due to poultry and egg 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. The Nevada Poultry Producers, Inc. expects to make an additional payment on eggs sold out of storage and retire on issue of certificates.

From January 1 to June 30, 1945 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 half year four news stories were prepared on poultry subjects, and thirteen meetings with poultry association groups were attended.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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January 1 to June 30, 1945

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| I. NAME OF PROJECT | Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing. |
| II. SUB-PROJECT 1945 | Marketing Agricultural Products |
| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1945 | Dairy Promotion and Marketing |

Dairy production and marketing has been a project of this office for a long time. Dairying fits well into the agriculture of all parts of the state where alfalfa hay is a principal crop. Prior to war time the production of butter fat for butter making purposes was the principal dairy product marketed. During the war demands for whole milk took precedent over the demand for butter fat and the increase in price of whole milk over butter fat caused the conversion of the production of the state to whole milk to be consumed as such. The war demand and price for whole milk has greatly increased the income of Nevada dairymen, and has resulted in considerable increase in buildings and equipment on most dairy farms.

Some of the important recent developments, which have been brought about by the increased income of dairymen, have been the building of sanitary barns, increased use of veterinary services, and the organization of an artificial insemination association. One organization has been set up in the state, where veterinary service was not readily available, for the purpose of employing a full time veterinarian.

Stimulation of dairy production in the State during the war has been conducive to the formation of cooperative

organizations, until now the major portion of the dairy interests are in some way affiliated with incorporated cooperative organizations, set up by this office. During the time covered in this report nine meetings of dairy cooperatives were attended and two dairy associations were organized by this office. One of the principal meetings attended was that of the Modesto Milk Producer's Association, operating a branch in Fallon, Nevada. Three hundred members were in attendance at the time of this meeting some special matters pertaining to the Nevada branch were discussed with the directors. As a result of this meeting the directors became interested in receiving whole milk at the Nevada plant and provided equipment for handling such milk. The Nevada Creamery has also taken a special interest in assisting Nevada dairymen in the vicinity of the Creamery to build sanitary milking barns.

The dairy subsidy payments have been the source of much encouragement to Nevada dairymen. Much of the increased production has been due to these subsidy payments.

This office has spent considerable time keeping the dairymen of the state informed on dairy products subsidy payments, and on the great need of dairy products for feeding the armed forces.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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| III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1945 | News Stories and Circular letters |

War Food Administration Announces Support and Loan Prices for 1945 Potato Crop

Turkey Growers to Add to Meat Supply

Guard Against Short Winter Supply of Vitamin A for Turkeys

Nevada Farmers Raising More Turkeys

Pullorum Disease (White Diarrhea)
A Serious Menace to the Turkey Industry

Cause of Coccidiosis in Turkeys

Brooder Pneumonia In Young Turkeys

Nevada Turkeys Embargoed by U. S.

Handling Turkeys after the Brooding Stage

All Nevada Turkeys to be Offered to Government First

Proteins and Their Use in the Turkey Ration

How Fast Do Turkeys Grow?--How Much Do They Eat?

Coccidiosis In Turkeys and Control Measures

U. S. Support Prices Are Fixed for Nevada Potatoes

New Dairy Subsidy Payments for Nevada

New Payment Rates Announced for Milk, Butterfat

Hog Support Prices Increased 50¢ Per Hundred

New Floor Price for Hogs Aid to Growers

Feed Production Rates Raised for Dairymen

Subsidy Is Limited on Slaughter of Cattle & Hogs

Cattle Producers Get Fifty Cents Per Hundred Pounds Subsidy

Prepare Wool Properly For Top Price

Number of Sheep In Nevada Continues to Drop

New Government Wool Buying Program In Effect

Nevada Wool Sale To Government Not Now Required

More Poultry Protection Against Meat Shortage

Grow Chickens For Household Meat Supply

Civilian Shortage of Chickens Is Explained

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

REPORT FOR 1945
January 1 to June 30

L. E. CLINE

I. NAME OF PROJECT	Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing
II. SUB-PROJECT 1945	Marketing Agricultural Products
III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE 1945	Miscellaneous

Each year this office devotes a considerable portion of its time to miscellaneous activities. Many of these activities cannot be anticipated, and many are not of sufficient importance to justify the status of project. Some of them, however, may become of major importance before the year is over and take a considerable portion of time. As a rule miscellaneous activities are of a current nature and require only a minor part of time but may be important and cannot be ignored. Usually miscellaneous activities require about 25 per cent of the time of the office.

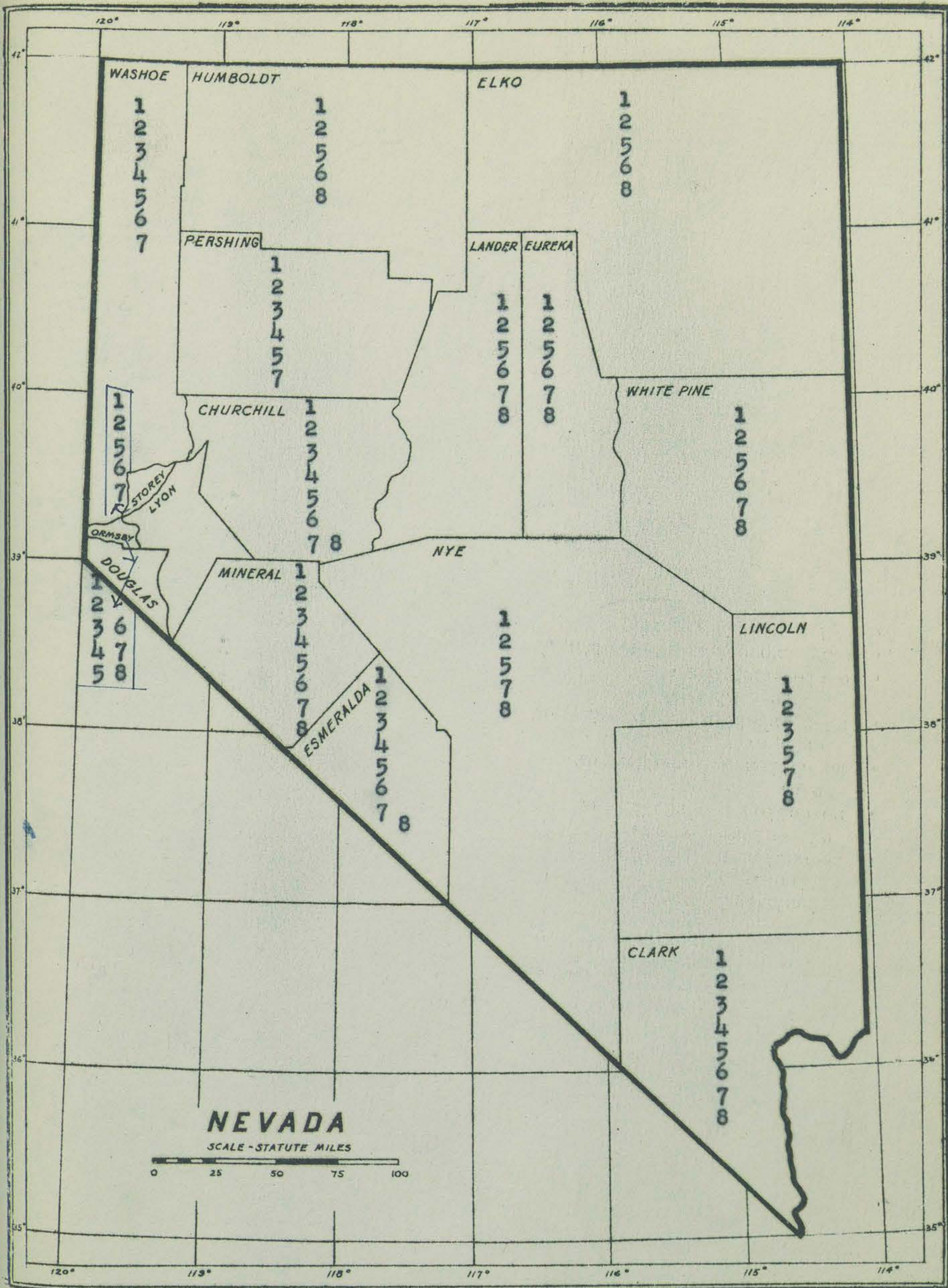
Some miscellaneous activities reoccur each year, but usually most miscellaneous activities do not reoccur. Many cooperative efforts with other public agencies are of a miscellaneous nature.

The following is a list of activities considered under miscellaneous for the first six months of 1945:-

1. Service on technical committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the State.
2. Cooperation with Nevada State and County Farm Bureaus.
3. Preparation of organization papers for the farmers' production and marketing cooperatives.

4. Marketing of Alfalfa hay.
5. Cattle price subsidies.
6. Dairy payment subsidies.
7. Wool marketing.
8. Lamb marketing.
9. Cooperation with Veterinary Control Service.
10. Cooperation with various farmers.
11. Cooperative Production and Marketing Associations.
12. Answering correspondence from within and without the state on agricultural resources and on technical agricultural subjects.
13. Post War planning.
14. Hog marketing
15. Rabbit production and marketing.

SUB-PROJECT PHASES IN COUNTIES



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



ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

FOR

1 9 4 5

BY

A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EXTENSION EDITOR

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1945
By
A. L. Higginbotham

The war is over. On the battlefronts, the fighting has ceased.

On the food front, however, the battle continues to produce more to feed service men and women abroad, civilians, and hungry people in foreign countries.

Most of 1945 was a war year. During it the focus of the news service was, naturally, toward farmer-homemaker cooperation with the war effort. As the war ended, it was necessary to shift rural psychology to the all-out production of food and fiber for peace.

News Service Ready for emergency

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

In one of the greatest volumes of information issued by it in any of its nineteen years, the news service has brought to every farmer and homemaker in the state who reads or listens to the importance of the war and peace food efforts 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, except for 1944.

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 nineteen 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 three or more years. In 1945, therefore, it merely increased the tempo of its efforts and the volume of its work.

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 nearly all the 1945 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 one of the greatest volumes in Nevada Extension history with the need for more, and more timely, information. This was achieved on a part-time basis and with no help, except for little more than a month.

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 Story Chief Medium

This war year, as during three 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, and a new farm program inaugurated.

Few bulletins were issued by the extension service during the year; bulletins, in general, are less fitted than other commonly used medium 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, but a beginning was made.

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 USDA agencies, and, with the nation on a war basis, this is a time-consuming addition to his other work, and cannot always be given adequate attention.

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. In 1945, however, the importance of the war board as such as a news source declined and most news came direct from the various agencies.

AAA and SCS News Covered

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

Hardly had the 1945 year begun when the young University of Nevada journalism student who had been helping with the extension news service a few days a week quit. She had been paid by emergency and food production funds and in 1944 had been of considerable help in covering this part of the war food program.

It has been impossible to find a qualified successor to her, and the extension editor has carried the burden alone since that time. Despite this fact, the volume of news stories has declined only slightly.

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 homemaking.
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.

Specialist Number Limited

Chief handicap of the news service during the year has been the limited number of specialists as sources of news.

If news is to be handled so as to have a personal appeal, it must be localized. Specialists for this function are not available in many important fields. Those available have worked with a will and done a good job. But much, if not most, of the copy used by the news service is stimulated by suggestions of the extension editor, who has even acted as an unofficial garden story source, although everything has been checked by quotable extension workers.

I.Q. and Education are Index

The method of presenting farm and home information to any group of persons must depend to a very large degree upon their intelligence and ability to understand.

If these factors are of a low grade, material must be adapted to that kind of reader and listener. If, on the contrary, there is a high I.Q. and an extensive educational background, the appeal can be made at a much higher level.

The rural people of Nevada, to whom the extension service directs its information through various channels, are very much above the average in intelligence and in education.

Nevada Farmers Rate High

According to the 1940 census, the median number of school years of Nevada rural people, 25 years and older, was 8.4, a figure exceeded in only seven other states.

Since this figure, however, includes Nevada's Indians who have their own extension service, the major contact of the extension news service is with native whites. Among these, the median number of school years completed is nine, a standing exceeded only by Utah and Massachusetts.

Many College Graduates

While most rural people are not college graduates, the percentage of this group among the farm population is a significant index of the general intelligence and background. Only two states in the union exceed Nevada in the number of rural farm people, 25 years and older, who have completed four or more years of college. In Nevada the percentage is 9.5, again exceeded only by that of Utah and Massachusetts.

In brief, therefore, the appeal to Nevada farm people can be pitched at near the top level for farm people anywhere in the United States.

Map Shows Distances

A map issued by the national highway users conference during World War II indicates dramatically how dependent are Nevada rural people upon secondary contacts for their information and stimulus.

According to the map, there are three enormous areas in the United States which are 25 miles or more from any railroad line. Of these areas, two include large parts of Nevada. The third includes parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado.

Secondary Contacts Important

With so many of Nevada's rural people living in such an isolated area, the effectiveness of such secondary contact agencies as the newspaper, the magazine, the bulletin, the radio, and similar mass community methods is evident.

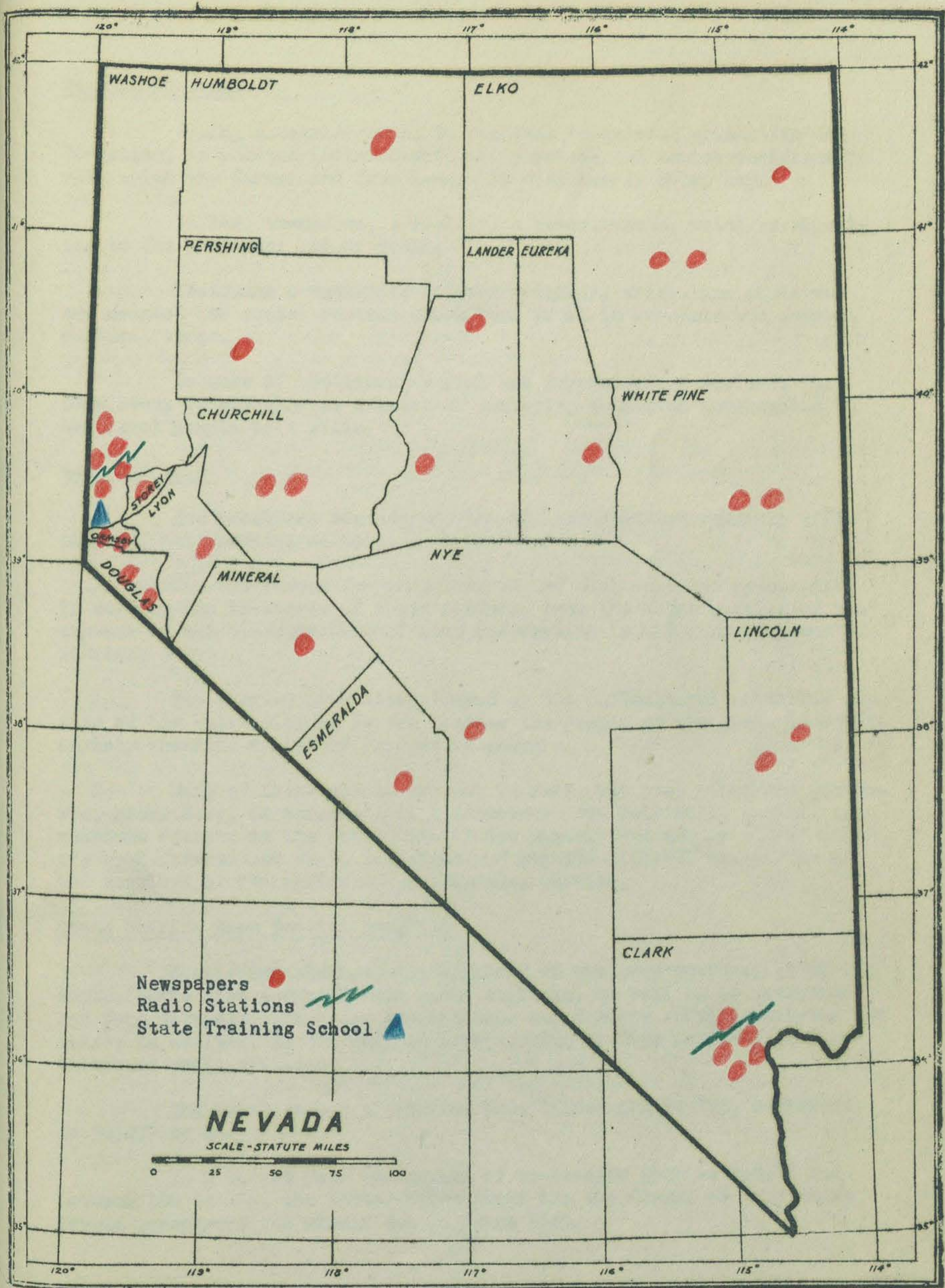
It is with such factors as these in mind that the University agricultural extension news service is operating.

Development is Reviewed

In 1945 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 require regular attention, are 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, and it has not been available in 1945.



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 newspapers, 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 seventy-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, go to the entire state list and to Nevada radio stations, as well as to newspapers and farm journals, the press association, and 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 192, expressed in 56,277 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 1945, which is nearly 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, a second is emphasis on all war news, while a third 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 1945 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 national war effort and the peace effort following the end of the war.

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, or its consequences.

One of Greatest Volumes

An analysis of the news service for the year reveals that it has reached one of the highest figures in its history, running to 192 stories, totalling 56,277 words.

The ending of the war in August resulted in a decline in the number of news stories this report year dealing with the war in comparison with last year. Nonetheless, more than one quarter of the copy dealt with the war and war problems, and, of course, many other stories dealt with matters especially important on account of the war effort, such, for example, as gardening.

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

1945

	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
I. Wartime Extension Activities		
1. Directly in relation to the war effort	26	6,840
2. Contributory to the war effort	28	8,330
II. Regular Extension Activities	110	32,947
III. Agricultural Adjustment Agency	17	5,890
IV. Office of Supply	5	1,020
V. Soil Conservation Service	1	180
VI. Other Wartime Sources	<u>5</u>	<u>1,070</u>
Total	192	56,277

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 about half of the stories dealt with general matters which might have been stressed in peace time, and all the remainder with wartime affairs. Most of the so-called "normal" stories undoubtedly were related to the war effort in some way.

Chief Subject Matter Categories														
Food Preservation	Gardening	Nutrition	Wartime Regulations	Production	Salvage	Utilization of Food	Manpower	Loans & Insurance	Homemaking	Horticulture and Forestry	Personnel	Outlook	General	Engineering
8	15	6	14	20	6	8	5	9	15	23	4	12	45	2

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 1945, 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.

News Activity Varies

Great variation occurs in the number of stories originating from various members of the Nevada extension staff.

An analysis of the calendar year 1944, which includes part of the 1944-45 report year, reveals that one specialist was responsible for material for 23 state-wide stories, while another was authority for but 16.

Among the county and district agents, one agent worked up material for 9 stories and another agent for 8. But the majority of agents produced nothing suitable for use in the state-wide service.

Of course, the kind of material handled by various specialists and agents is a determining factor in news value but it does seem as though there should be less of a gap between the various workers in their news activities.

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 Agency, now of the Production and Marketing 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 Office of Supply, Nevada branch, was serviced by the extension news service. It is reported that that office tried to do the state-wide job itself but did not get results.

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 1945, 12 such stories were written in a total of 2,450 words.

4-H Camp Special News Event

Because of the war, in 1945, as in 1944, 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 1945 in view of a sharp increase in state population - in percentage second greatest in the United States--despite the shortage of newsprint. Circulation would have been much greater had the normal supply of newsprint been available.

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 1945 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 another wartime year although plagued by wartime problems, especially that of manpower.

Illustration Use Curtailed Somewhat

A number of stories, some illustrated, were worked up during the year for regional and national publication. The activity in this field, however, was considerably curtailed during the year on account of the necessary attention to news of the war effort on the farm and home front.

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. At no time in the history of the extension news service have so many extension stories been published.

While no more space was available, a shortage of manpower to cover the news of their own communities, among other things, 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 and food preservation stories also encouraged papers in non-agricultural communities to use the Extension News Service.

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 1945, but it probably about equalled the percentage determined in previous surveys - about 80 percent of the average for all the papers of the state, although the volume increased greatly.

In comparison with Nevada's 80 percent, in some states a batting average of 20 percent is considered good.

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 1945 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, a post he held during 1945.

In this capacity the Extension Editor is in a position to work more closely than usual with the newspapermen of the state, and to ascertain their needs and develop their cooperation.

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.

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 in recent years and until the load of detail incidents the war effort bogged them down, most of the agents have been 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 in 1944 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.

Figure Rises in 1945

In 1945, for the first time in eight years, an increase in the average agent's annual production of news stories occurred, the figure rising from 43.1 in 1944 to 44.5. So slight an increase may be meaningless. It may indicate a reversal of the downward trend. It may mean only a pause. It may also reflect an increased effort on the part of the extension editor to interest the agents in extension work through news stories. The 1946 report will tell which.

Agents Have Little Time For News Work

Why has this marked decline occurred since the beginning of the war?

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. This is the judgment not only of the extension editor but of the agents themselves.

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, in 1943, 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. The drop continued in 1944 and 1945.

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.

Ratio 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:

No. Produced Per Agent 10 years	No. State-Wide Stories Issued 10 Years
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
1945 - 44.5	192

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, and preparations have already been made for a news writing school at the 1946 state-wide extension conference. A state-wide competition among the agents may be adopted.

Agent Production Varies

During 1945, one of the home demonstration agents wrote, or was responsible for, 139 stories. Another home demonstration agent was responsible for 2. Opportunities for publication were almost identical.

This represents the variation in the use of news as an extension method between one agent and another.

The variation among the men agents was not so great but it also illustrates the same principle--that news story production depends to a very large extent upon the desire to use this proven and sound medium. One of the men agents was responsible for 91 stories. Another only 4. Still a third only 6.

Women Agents Beat Men

Again, in 1945, as for many years, the home demonstration agents outstripped the men agents by more than two to one news story production. This is in view of the fact that agricultural news is very much more easily handled than news of home economics.

Agent Experience Reveals Time Lack

An illustration of the time required to produce good news stories on the local level occurred in 1944 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.

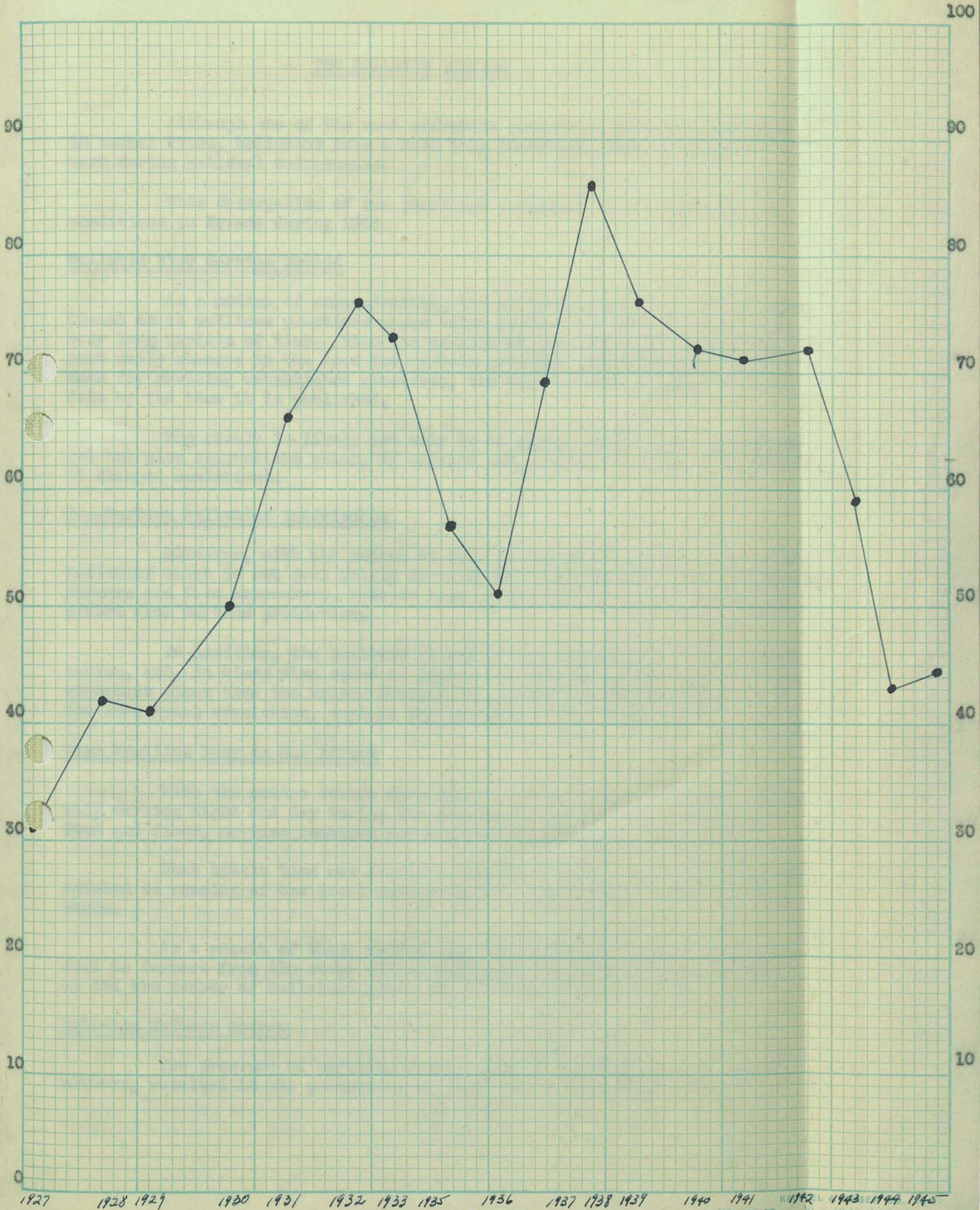
A similar occurrence in the summer of 1944 in another county in the state resulted in the starting of a weekly garden column which lasted about seven weeks until the agent lost interest in it or found the pressure of other duties so great that he could no longer continue his job as columnist.

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 AGENTS1927 1945

<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	1058*	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
1945	12 men 5 women	17	403 354	33.6 71.0	757	44.5

*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 two years ago continued to be applicable to conditions in Nevada during 1945.

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 for 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 continued to decline during the year, as did the number of bulletins issued by the extension service.

Bulletin Writers Scarce

The pressure of war-time tasks, changes in personnel, and other matters, resulted in the production of only one bulletin during the year.

While a number of bulletins were projected, staff members were unable to complete them and, in some cases, to make any progress whatsoever.

The bulletin on Nevada Trees, however, is one which has been greatly needed and is a genuine contribution, as well as a beautiful handbook for all interested in trees in the state in relation to agricultural matters.

Under Way Two Years

Under way for a couple of years, the final work was done during 1945 and the bulletin came from the press during the summer.

The author is Professor Dwight Billings of the department of biology of the University of Nevada, who was hired by the extension service to write the booklet.

The drawings were also made by Professor Billings, who took part of the pictures, although the majority were taken by Assistant Director Thomas Buckman. Preparing the illustrations was one of the biggest jobs in issuing the bulletin.

Designed to help the rural people of Nevada understand and appreciate the role of trees in Nevada's life, the bulletin, it is believed, will be useful not only among adults but among 4-H club boys and girls.

Covers Known Species

Totaling more than 100 pages, the bulletin covers 177 species and varieties, the only ones known at the date of publication as growing in the state. Scientific and economic information is given about each and the more important trees are given extensive treatment. Nearly thirty photographs of trees, most of them full-page, are reproduced in the book in addition to maps and drawings and photographs of cones and leaves. Reaction to the bulletin has been very favorable.

Nevada Bulletin Praised

A high tribute to a Nevada extension bulletin was paid by the federal extension service during the year.

The bulletin, The Nevada 4-H Club Garden Book, was submitted to Mrs. Amy G. Cowing for analysis as to its readability through the new testing scale now being used for all USDA bulletins.

Mrs. Cowing reported that the bulletin was exceptionally good.

"Horticulture on the eighth grade level is something to be proud of," she wrote. "You are to be congratulated on this very readable publication. It is so attractive and interesting, too."

The high level of intelligence and education among Nevada rural people indicates that the readability factor, which, in this case, is the level of the Ladies' Home Journal, really meets the reader half way.

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.

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 1945 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 of 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. Beginning May 15, 1945, it affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company.

KENO, Las Vegas, is a station serving the people of southern Nevada and affiliated with the American Broadcasting Corporation.

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 was put into operation in May 1945.

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 are 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 and Associated Press radio wires; 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 is 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.

It is voiced by a University of Nevada journalism junior, who, although without previous radio experience, is doing a good job. His kindly voice and sincere personality take well with rural listeners.

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, and with Kenneth Gapen, Pacific coast extension radio specialist.

Reaction Wholly Favorable

Careful checking of the reaction of farmers and farm homemakers to the new program, through opinions expressed to county and district extension agents, indicates that it is the type of thing which meets their needs. Only favorable comments have been forthcoming.

A more careful check, however, is under way as the report year ends. By postal card, a majority of the farm homes in western Nevada are being polled to ascertain rural preference of what is now offered as well as suggestions as to what might be done. In addition, a check of the kinds of crops raised on the farm with the most listeners is being made. Results of this survey, it is believed, will enable the extension service to tell KOH what is wanted and to strengthen the program further.

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 each year.

Fan mail indicated 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.

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 added great stimulus to radio station KOH to initiate the localized farm program on its own at a better time of the day so the rural people of western Nevada continue to be served and in better fashion through either Western Nevada radio station.

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 on the air.

During 1943, KENO, Las Vegas, which has been operating only during the daytime 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.

KOH uses all of the state-wide news stories in its farm program, giving them 100 percent radio use in the state.

Transcriptions Broadcast

According to an arrangement made by the extension editor, both of Nevada's two radio stations used an entire series of transcriptions of radio talks, conversations, and interviews supplied for the use of individual stations through the federal extension service.

Radio station KOH, during most of the year, worked these transcriptions into its regular noontime program for farmers. Radio station KENO, Las Vegas, used the recordings whenever it could fit them in.

Returns beginning to come in in the western Nevada farm listener habit study indicate little interest in the transcriptions in comparison with other features of the KOH farm program.

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 1943 and 1944 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.

The report on the survey is repeated here to complete the Nevada radio picture.

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 KFO, San Francisco is on the listening list of any large proportion of Nevada farmers.

The picture is entirely changed at night. At that time, KFO, San Francisco, is the most popular station, followed closely by KOH, Reno, with KSL, KNX, 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.

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.

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.

Publications Distribution Officer

During the year, the extension editor acted as state publications distribution officer.

Under a new arrangement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, one person is delegated in each state to have charge of estimates of the numbers of prospective publications of the USDA needed in this state and to handle the bulk distribution of such publications.

Methods were worked out during the year by the extension editor through which, by the use of a blank, individual members of the extension staff could order 25 or fewer bulletins from Washington without writing a letter.

Ordering is Simplified

A similar arrangement was made by which larger orders could be dispatched by the extension editor.

The new arrangement has apparently simplified things a good deal in Washington, and, while it has added to the duties of the state staff, has probably resulted in a more efficient distribution of bulletins and in considerable saving of paper and printing.

Its effect upon the extension editor has been largely to reduce the time available for other and probably more important duties for which he is especially equipped.

He's Franking Privilege "Lawyer"

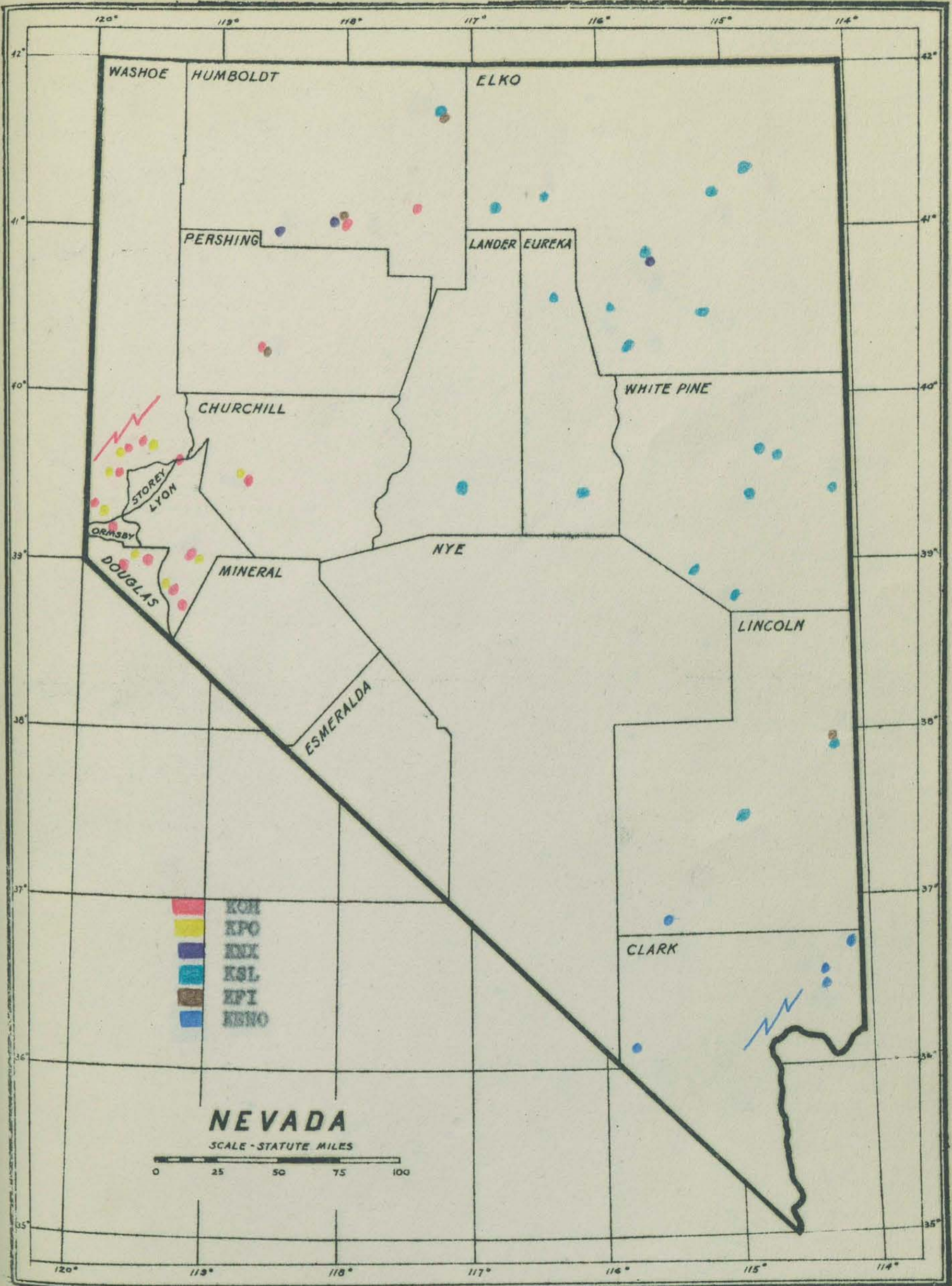
Over the years, the extension editor has been delegated the function of what might be called the service's "franking privilege lawyer".

Normally, the duties in connection with this function are not arduous but, during the last report year, many changes were made in the federal penalty privilege regulation concerning the extension services of the various states.

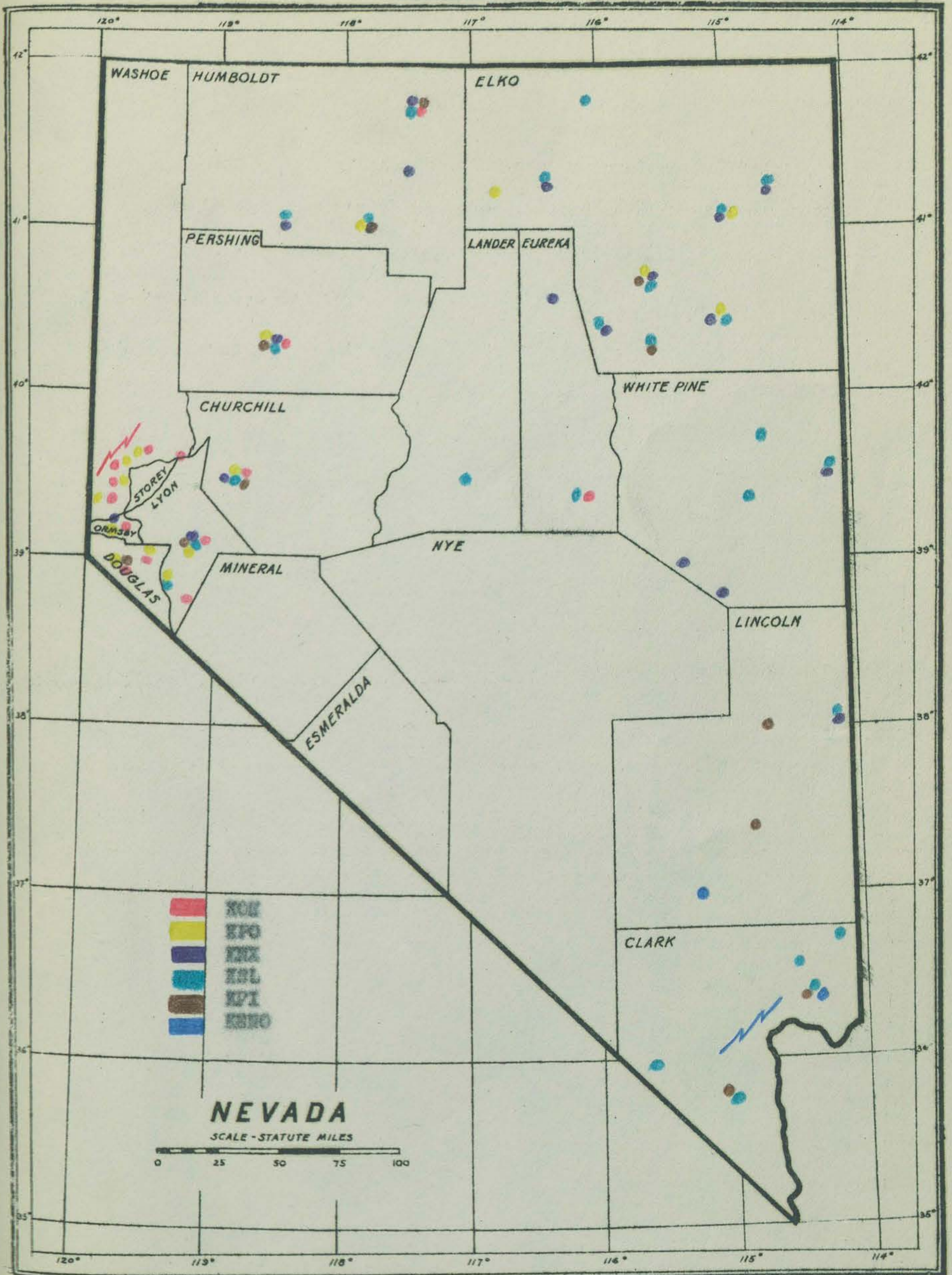
A great deal of detailed work in understanding and helping others understand and apply these regulations fell on the shoulders of the extension editor.

It is unfortunate that so much time by so many persons has to be devoted to these detailed matters, but, of course, the extension service must be governed by law.

DAYTIME



NIGHTTIME



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in
Soil Conservation

For the Period
November 1, 1944 to October 31, 1945

Otto R. Schulz
Extension Soil Conservationist

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

- I. NAME OF PROJECT III Extension Work in Soil Conservation
- II. PERIOD COVERED November 1, 1944 to October 31, 1945

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 Conservationist.

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 the organization of the Fernley Soil Conservation District was completed, and four additional districts have been petitioned for, including portions of Elko, Humboldt and Pershing counties.

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 related to the production program.
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.
8. Meet with county agents, S.C.S. technicians and district supervisors on Soil Conservation Programs.

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 1945 were stressed.

2. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION:

The organization of the Fernley Soil Conservation District was completed during the year. Nominating petitions for the election of Supervisors were received by the State Committee in December and January 24, 1945 set as the date for election with notices appearing in the Mason Valley News on January 12th and 19th. One polling place, the Fernley Court House was used for the election with a voluntary election committee appointed by the state committee in charge. The three candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast at the election were Victor Imel, Charles Viaene and John Popovich. An organization meeting of the elected and appointed supervisors was held at which time the supervisors named their officers and requested assistance from the state committee on preparation of the program and work plan. The plan and programs were prepared and adopted by the supervisors and memorandums entered into with the Soil Conservation Service. Soil studies have been made by the Soil Conservation Service and Individual farm plans are now in progress.

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. At the organization meeting of the district supervisors he was chosen to act as Secretary for the Supervisors. 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.

STATUS OF OFF-AREA FARM PLANS
AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1945

County	Number of Farm Plans As of November 1, 1944				Number of Farm Plans Nov. 1, 1944 to Nov. 1, 1945				Total of Farm Plans As of November 1, 1945			
	Reques- ted	Acre- age	Comple- ted	Acre- age	Reques- ted	Acre- age	Comple- ted	Acre- age	Reques- ted	Acre- age	Comple- ted	Acre- age
Churchill	14	2202	14	2202	0	0	0	0	14	2202	14	2202
Clark	10	997	10	997	3	880	3	880	13	1877	13	1877
Elko	13	56749	11	21345	2	137500	1	2500	15	194249	12	23845
Esmeralda	5	4740	3	4460	0	0	0	0	5	4740	3	4460
Eureka	3	5640	3	5640	0	0	0	0	3	5640	3	5640
Humboldt	10	58133	8	57083	0	0	2	1050	10	58133	10	58133
Lyon	6	6840	6	6840	0	0	0	0	6	6840	6	6840
Nye	3	12495	2	760	0	0	0	0	3	12495	2	760
Ormsby	4	2962	4	2962	0	0	0	0	4	2962	4	2962
Pershing	1	3000	1	3000	0	0	0	0	1	3000	1	3000
Washoe	17	8693	17	8693	2	1380	1	160	19	10073	18	8853
TOTAL	86	162451	79	113982	7	139760	7	4590	93	302211	86	117572

4. FERTILIZER TESTS:

The cooperative field test program was carried through on a somewhat curtailed basis again this year. Most of the writer's time was taken up with the Farm Labor Program during the early spring when it was necessary to devote considerable time to this program and the Agricultural Experiment Station has not employed anyone to Mr. Willhite's position who cooperated with us on this program. However some increased participation was secured in the counties where plots were put out and checked by County Extension Agents. Arrangements were also made with Mr. M. R. Miller, Experiment Station Chemist to make analysis of grasses on fertilized plots in Elko County.

The fertilizer spreader which was purchased by this office for putting out small test plots was made available to the County Agents upon request for establishing test plots.

Check was made during the year of plots previously established to determine the length of the carry-over effect and new plots established in the following counties: Elko, White Pine, Douglas, Pershing, Eureka and Lyon. The results of these tests will be compared with those of past years work.

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.

A series of County meetings of Farm Bureau Directors, AAA Committeemen and County Farm Labor Advisory Committees were attended with representatives of State AAA and SCS at which all phases of the 1945 production program were discussed and conservation practices best suited to the county emphasized.

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

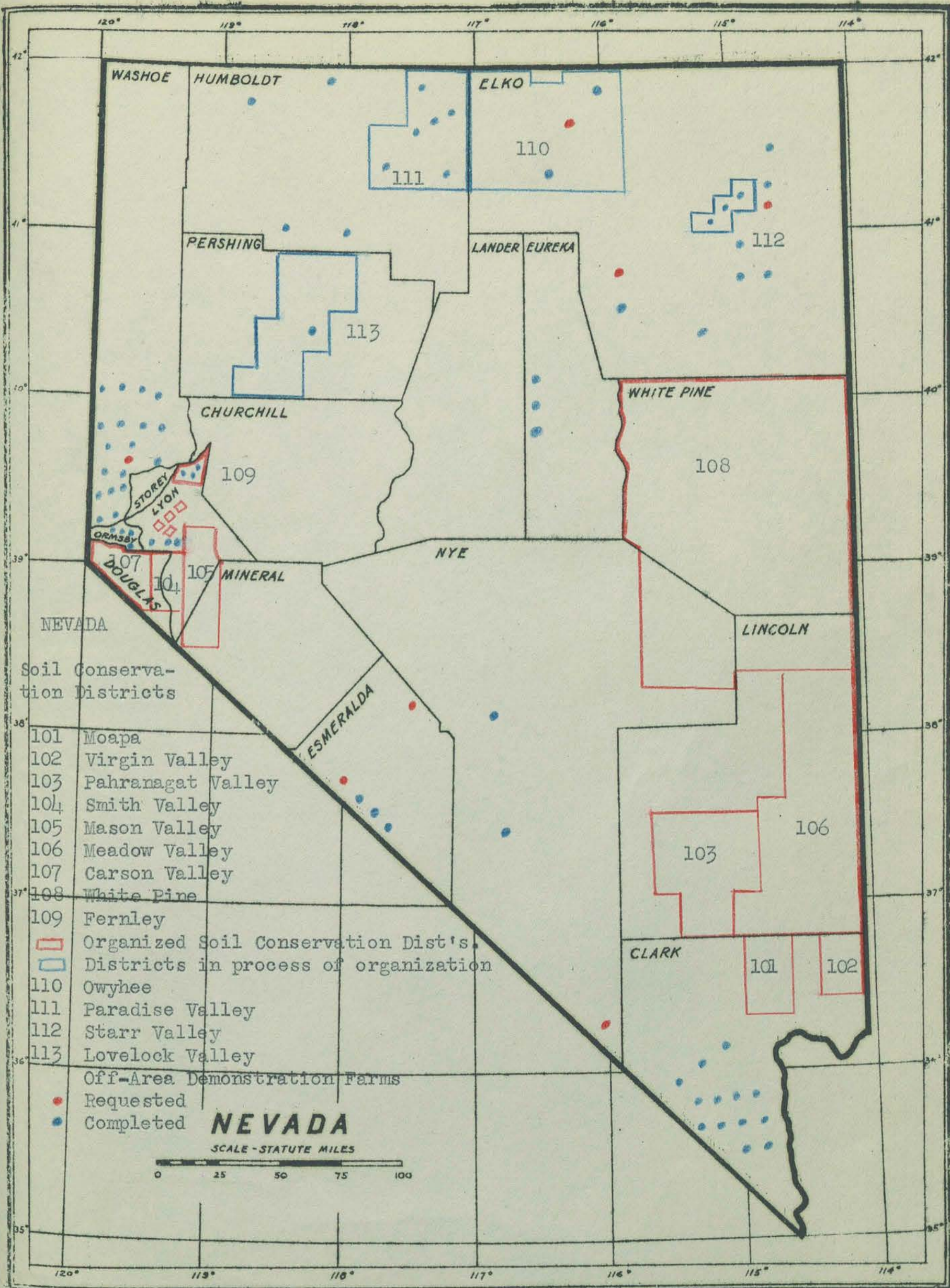
irrigation systems and land leveling, assisted the farmer in carrying out these improvement programs, which materially assisted in forwarding the program. In organized soil conservation districts, loan of equipment has been made available to assist farmers in leveling land in accordance with a complete farm plan

Many contractors had heavy equipment which was idle due to curtailment of construction projects, and therefore they sought contracts on land leveling which materially increased the acreage of land leveled. This practice is of great importance to soil and water conservation and increased crop yields and the large acreage leveled the past year is most encouraging.

7. OUTLOOK:

During the coming year farmers will be faced with the period of transition from heavy War-time production to that of a peace-time economy. Good conservation practices should be the basis for this long time adjustment. Many of the practices that could not be carried out in past years owing to shortage of equipment, materials and labor should be stressed as these items become available to the end that each farming unit will be well balanced and productive.

The map on the following page outlines the areas of Soil Conservation districts and gives locations of off-area demonstration farms.

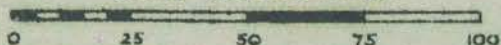


Soil Conserva-
tion Districts

- 101 Moapa
 - 102 Virgin Valley
 - 103 Pahrangat Valley
 - 104 Smith Valley
 - 105 Mason Valley
 - 106 Meadow Valley
 - 107 Carson Valley
 - 108 White Pine
 - 109 Fernley
 - Organized Soil Conservation Dist's.
 - Districts in process of organization
 - 110 Owyhee
 - 111 Paradise Valley
 - 112 Starr Valley
 - 113 Lovelock Valley
- Off-Area Demonstration Farms
- Requested
 - Completed

NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in
Farm Labor

For the Period
January 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945

Otto R. Schulz
State Supervisor Farm Labor
And
William A. Goodale
Ass't State Supervisor Farm Labor

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

- I. NAME OF PROJECT VII Extension Work in Farm Labor
- II. PERIOD COVERED January 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945
- III. INTRODUCTION:

The Emergency Farm Labor Program for 1945 was organized and carried on along the same pattern that was followed in 1944. This was recommended by the State Farm Labor Advisory Committee at a meeting early in the year. The committee, all farmers themselves, reported the satisfaction of farmers all over the state with the operation of the program and the help rendered them in obtaining labor. It was apparent at the beginning of the year that the supply of farm labor would be at an all time low and that an extensive recruiting program would be necessary to secure sufficient workers, if farmers were to attain the record crop production asked for by the government. The effectiveness of the program is shown by the fact that sufficient workers were placed, supplemented with 871 Mexican Nationals, to almost meet farmers requests for workers and to harvest all crops without any losses due to shortage of labor.

Since May 1, 1943 when the Extension Service was given the responsibility of this program, there has been 18,830 placements of agricultural workers made. 5,575 of these, were made in 1943, 6,069 in 1944 and 7186 in 1945. The placements for the last year were distributed over 1,359 farms, the largest number to receive help for any year of the program.

In spite of the added placements on more farms, fewer men were actually used in Nevada agriculture. This was made possible by more efficient utilization of labor, exchange of labor between farms and wider use of labor saving machinery, all of which was continually stressed by Extension and Farm Labor Personnel.

IV. ORGANIZATION:

On May 10, 1943 the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nevada entered into an agreement with the Administrator of the War Food Administration whereby the Extension Service would assist in providing an adequate supply and distribution of farm workers in the State of Nevada for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war, in accordance with the Federal Act of April 29, 1943, (Public Law Number 45). The Congress and President recognized the need for continuing this program during 1944 and thereby enacted similar legislation known as Public Law 229. In accord with this legislation, a supplemental agreement was signed between the War Food Administration and the University of Nevada continuing the aforementioned program in effect for the calendar year 1944.

The continuation of the war and the ever diminishing supply of farm labor caused this procedure to be followed again for 1945.

State Organization:

The above agreement entered into by the University of Nevada and the Secretary of Agriculture places the responsibility of the Farm Labor Program on the Director of Extension. Therefore this program has been operated under the direct supervision of C. W. Greel, Director of Extension, who has taken an active part in promoting, establishing policies and forwarding all phases of the program.

The personnel on the state level consists of a State Supervisor and one Assistant State Supervisor. No attempt to organize the Women's Land Army was made in 1945 because the experience of the two previous years proved it to be impractical in Nevada. Arrangements were made with the Dean of the College of Agriculture for the part-time services of Mr. Titus, Agricultural Engineer, to stress labor utilization and conduct demonstrations on use of labor saving equipment and devices. During the peak seasons, two additional Assistant State Supervisors are used - one on the Victory Farm Volunteer Program and the other on Housing and Transportation, and Foreign Labor Program.

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

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

State Farm Labor Committee:

The State Farm Labor Committee appointed by the Extension Director was made up of the same men that served in 1944 and represented all sections of the State and major types of agriculture. This Committee functions in an advisory capacity on the farm labor program and assists in informing people within their areas of the labor problems and means of solution. The names and addresses of this Committee are:

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

County Organization:

County Extension Agents were given the responsibility of the Farm Labor program in their respective counties. Twelve county Farm Labor

Assistants were appointed for periods from three to six months to assist agents during the peak season and fourteen county clerks or clerical assistants were appointed on part-time basis according to need in the counties.

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

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

County Advisory Committee:

County Advisory Committees of from three to seven farmers representing the different communities of the counties and the various types of agriculture acted as advisory committees to the County Extension Agent in determining the policies and in assisting with the Farm Labor Program in the counties. These committees also acted as County Wage Boards in those counties where this was found to be necessary.

V. PROPOSED SOLUTION:

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

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

VI. METHODS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Determination of Requirements.

The determination of requirements or need of workers is considered one of the most important factors relating to all phases of the Farm Labor Program; therefore, this was one of the first items undertaken early in 1945. During 1943 a very detailed survey of need was conducted by listing each farm with its labor requirements. During that year a close analysis of actual requirements were checked with the estimated need and through this experience and that of 1944 the 1945 estimate of requirements was adjusted. These estimates were made on the county level and after the need was determined, the County Agent and County Farm Labor Advisory Committees determined all the available labor supplies within the County and then forward a request to the state office for the labor needed from outside the county to fill their needs.

By this method of determining needs by individual farms, the information becomes very valuable in arranging for better utilization of labor and also the exchange of labor and equipment between farmers of the community.

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

About 2,800 men are employed year-round as general farm or ranch hands. In the range country, most of these men will work as cow hands or on specialized jobs with sheep when extra work is to be done with the stock, as in lambing or the roundup. About 500 men are employed as year-round riders with cattle and 1,000 as sheepherders, camp tenders, etc. About 200 extra riders are employed in the spring and again in the fall. Around 2,000 extra men are used for lambing. Dairying is largely a family enterprise in Nevada and only about 350 dairymen are hired.

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

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

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

2. Mobilization - Supply

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

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

3. Training Programs:

Through the cooperation of Mr. M. C. Wilson, Deputy Director of Farm Labor Program, arrangements were made for securing the services of Mr. K. F. Warner, of the Federal Extension Office to conduct a two day Job Instruction Course here at the University of Nevada. Several County Extension Agents and Home Demonstration Agents were invited to this school which was held on April 9th and 10th.

The purpose of this 10 hour course was to improve the work of those taking it and to encourage them to give similar instruction to farmers in the field. Most of the course was devoted to the program of better utilization of farm labor with emphasis being placed on methods in training inexperienced workers.

Many favorable comments were received from those taking the course to the effect that they had received many new ideas which would materially assist them in helping farmers to train inexperienced workers.

The following members completed the course and received their certificates:

Mr. V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist
 Eda L. Carlson, Extension Nutritionist
 Alma Schelt, Home Demonstration Agent
 M. Gertrude Hayes, Home Demonstration Agent
 Lena Hauke, Home Demonstration Agent
 Kirby E. Brumfield, State Director, Vocational Agriculture
 Louis Titus, Agricultural Engineer
 W. A. Goodale, Ass't State Supervisor Farm Labor
 Joseph W. Wilson, District Extension Agent
 Louie A. Gardella, County Extension Agent
 Olive M. McCracken, Home Demonstration Agent
 Rose M. Spezia, Home Demonstration Agent
 Margaret Griffin, Ass't Director for Home Demonstration Work
 Otto R. Schulz, State Supervisor Farm Labor

Training programs developed in cooperation with the State Department of Education were limited mainly to High School youth volunteering for farm work. County Extension Agents and Vocational Agricultural instructors cooperated in providing necessary instructions. This training consisted mainly of giving boys and girls information on farm life and the conditions and type of work so that they would know what to expect when they got to the farm. The training for specific jobs was placed with the farmer for on-the-job training.

Training meetings were held with farmers, at which time they were given information on training methods and how to explain different jobs to the youth. After youths were placed on the farm, some follow-up visits were made to determine effectiveness of program and make further suggestions where necessary.

This same procedure was followed for all workers and Mexican Nationals.

The reports received from the follow-up visits were very gratifying as it was found that the farmers conducted some very good training programs and many of the inexperienced workers soon were found to be very good hands with horses and farm machinery.

4. Educational Programs With Farmers:

Educational Programs were conducted through regular extension methods such as Community Center meetings, newspapers, personal visits and local leaders for the purpose of securing most efficient utilization of all available labor. It was necessary to create attitudes among farmers favorable to using inexperienced workers and youth.

The exchange of labor between farmers was stressed and ten counties reported having organized programs for exchanging labor and equipment in thirty-one communities. These programs were effective in reducing the total labor needs, as well as efficient use of equipment. In addition reports show that in thirteen counties, 550 farms were assisted in labor-saving methods, sharing labor and equipment, etc.

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

5. Labor Utilization and Work Simplification:

The special Labor Utilization Program developed in 1944 by Mr. Thomas Buckman, Assistant Director, and Mr. Louis Titus, Professor of Farm Mechanics of the College of Agriculture, who was employed on a part-time basis on this program, was continued during this year with the following results:

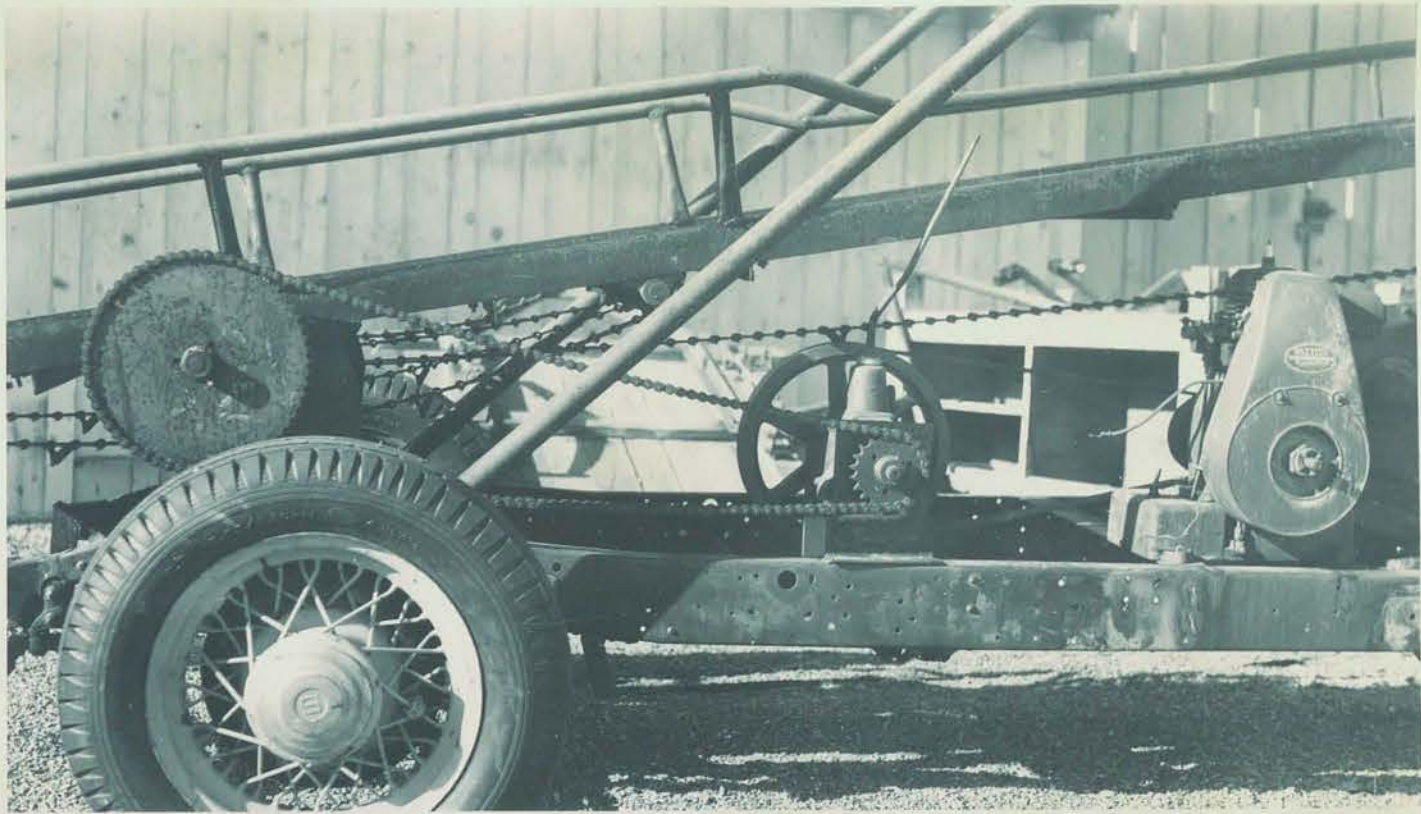
The baled hay loader which was constructed in 1944 continued to have a wide appeal. Many plans were distributed throughout the state, resulting in an increased number of these machines being built. Recently, the Virginia and Truckee Railway obtained the plans and are planning to build several in their shops.

The use of these machines materially reduced the requests for bale buckers which are a very hard type of worker to secure owing to the heavy work attached to this job.

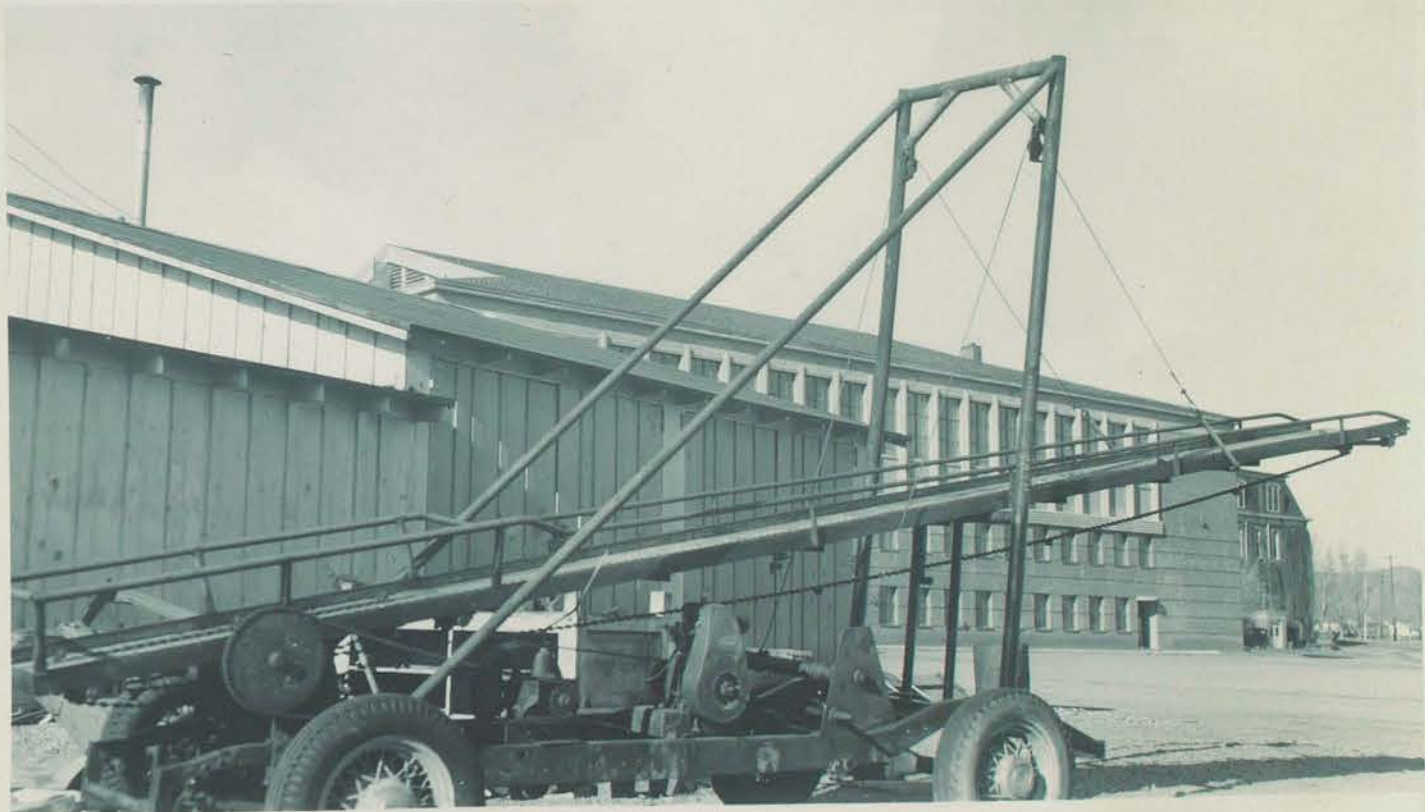
It was observed that few farmers had any equipment to stack baled hay. Accordingly, a machine was designed and built as a labor saving device by providing a mechanical baled hay-stacker. Some parts were impossible to obtain in time to complete the machine so it could be demonstrated during the haying season, but it is now ready for demonstration purposes.

In cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture a spray rig was built for the application of Sinex spray in weed control, principally on onions.

Results of flame burning of weeds by a farm built machine were observed and suggestions given as to revisions which seemed necessary or desirable. This machine was effectively used and saved the labor necessary for the first weeding of onions.



Two views of the Baled Hay Stacker constructed by Mr. Louis Titus, to be used in demonstrating on Nevada farms.

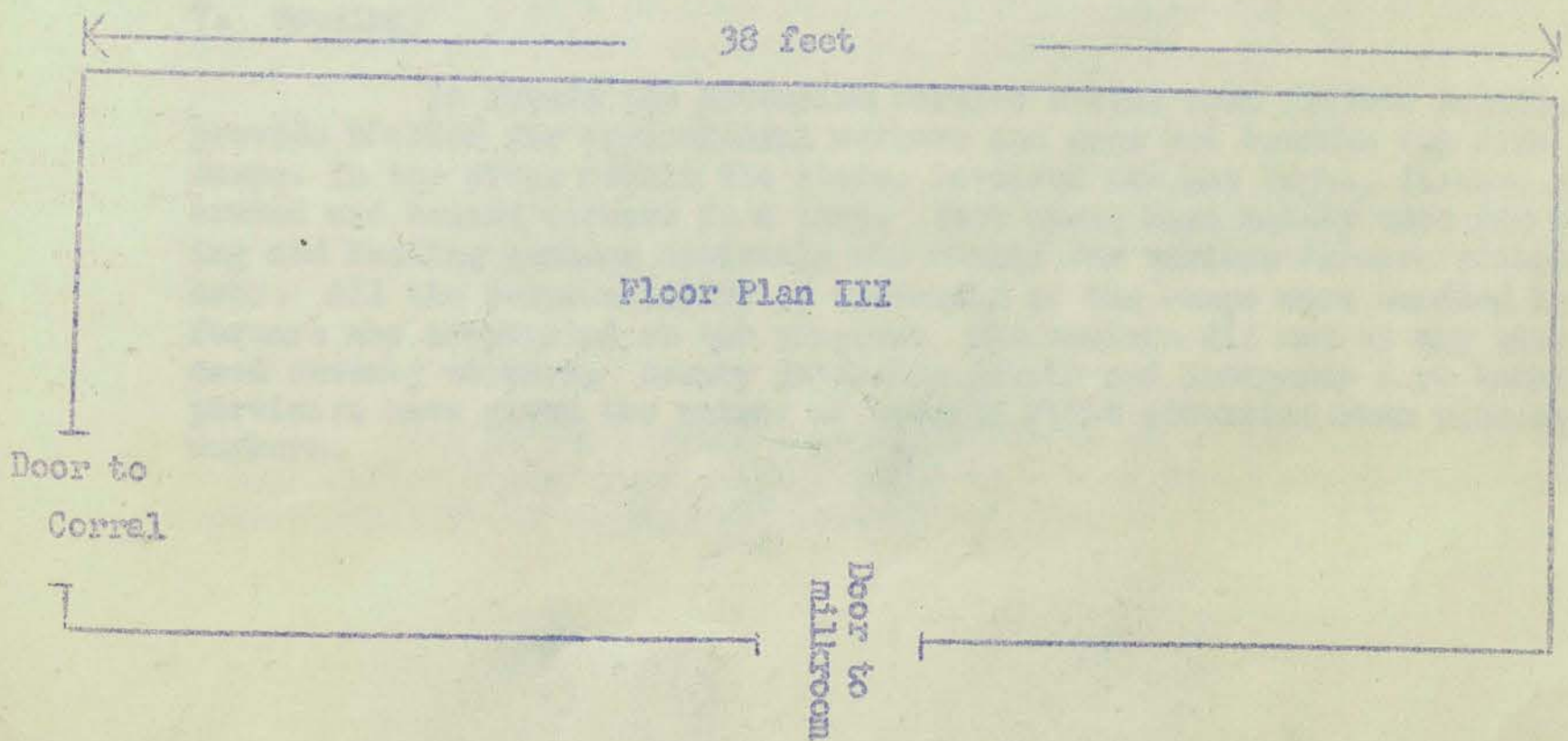
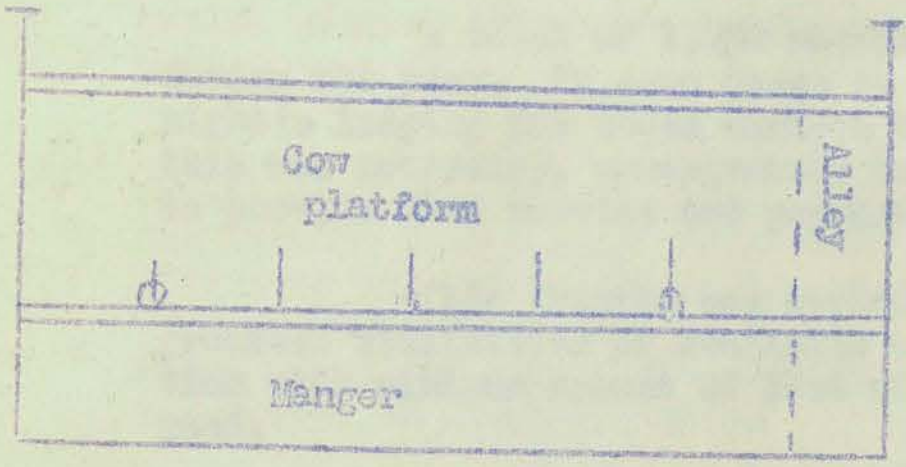
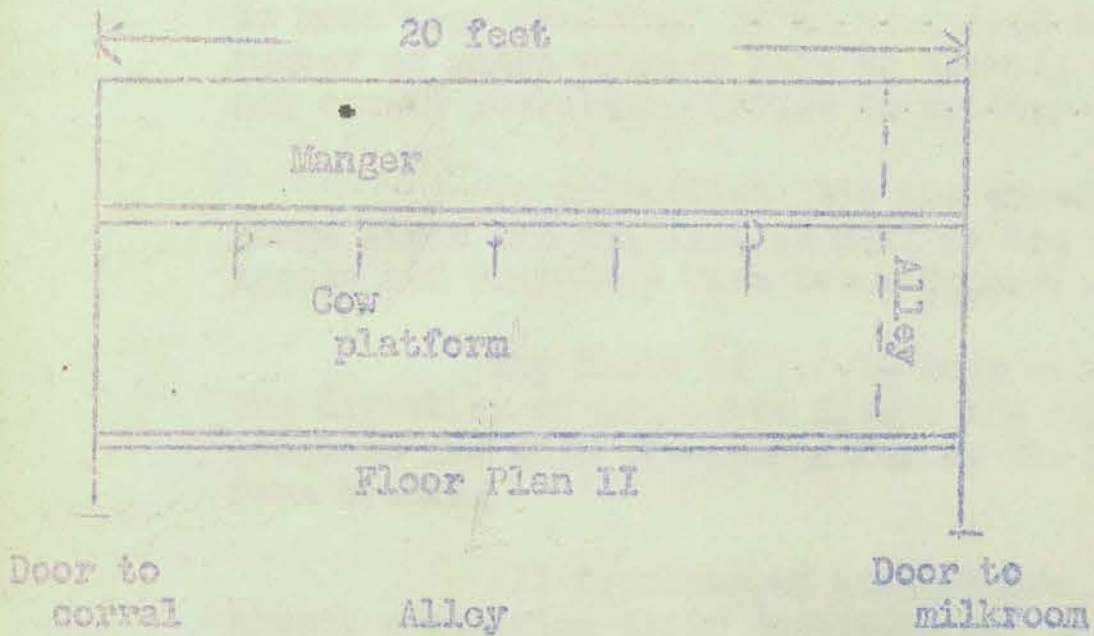
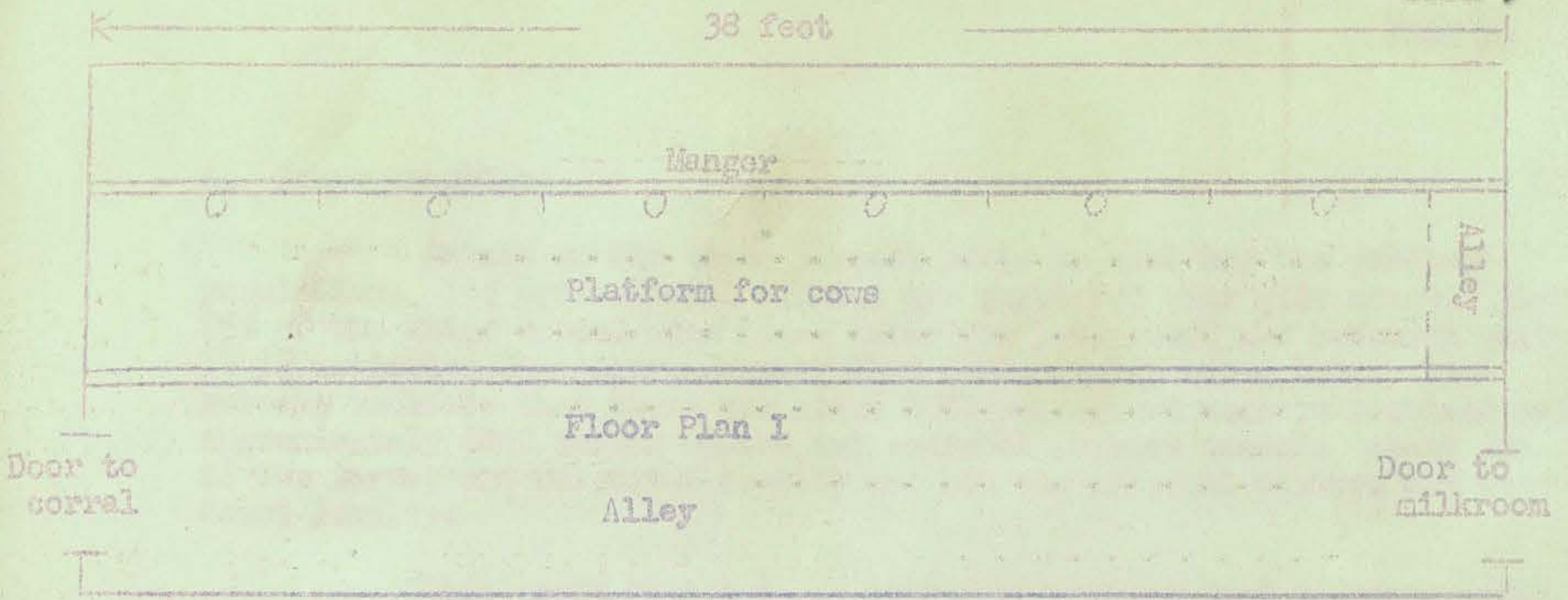




Weed burner being operated by a Nevada onion producer.
This burner was effectively used for the first weeding
and saved a lot of labor.

Mr. V. E. Scott, Extension Economist forwarded the work simplification phases of the program especially as it was adopted to the dairy industry and the following is an example of his activities:

Due to scarcity of labor, various devices have been resorted to for making the best use of time. In one area considerable effort was made by the labor agent to devise milking barn floor plans that would save steps. The commonest type of milking barn in the area is illustrated on the following page, floor plan I. One string of 12 cows. In this type of milking barn the milker walks on an average of 240 feet carrying milk and buckets to and from the milk room. Floor plan No. II, accomodates the same number of cows, is more easily kept clean and requires on an average of 132 feet per milking for carrying milk and buckets. The same saving in steps can be made by putting the door to the milkroom in the middle of the long milking barn. Floor plan No. 3. The saving of steps by either of these devices amounts to a minimum saving for carrying milk and pails of 14.8 miles in a year. The time saved in all operations, milking, feeding and cleaning, due to the more compact type of floor plan would amount from 2 to 4 days in a year.



6. Transportation:

Nevada as the sixth largest state in area has the smallest population. Its agricultural centers are scattered over wide areas. About 85% of the farms depend upon hired labor for year-round and seasonal periods. It is estimated that approximately 2400 farms employ hired help. Past surveys indicate that there are about 2800 year-round workers required and approximately 6200 summer months and seasonal workers needed. About 70% of the former are recruited locally and 40% the seasonal workers can be found locally.

This means that a large number of workers must be transported to meet area demands. It is estimated that 150 miles is about the average number of miles workers have to travel. Transportation is furnished from one county recruiting office to another county recruiting office.

To accomplish this the services of ten state and interstate stage lines are utilized as well as the vehicle services of Extension Agents and Emergency Farm Labor Supervisors.

Day hauls of V.F.V. were made in most cases by growers under the direction of Extension Agents and Farm Labor Assistants. Much of this adequate and safe transportation by the farmers was done in family cars and farm trucks.

All transported workers are sent and received by authorized agents - checking their departure and meeting them upon arrival.

A total of 1,492 workers were transported under this program during the year. In some cases it was necessary to provide meals and a night's lodging for these workers while in the process of placement. When this was necessary, arrangements were made with local hotels and restaurants to provide this service and payment was made to them.

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

7. Housing:

In Nevada the Extension Service relies upon private housing to provide shelter for agricultural workers and does not operate any farm labor camps. In two areas within the state, Lovelock and Las Vegas, farmers cooperated and housed workers in a camp. Both camps were mainly used for housing and feeding Mexican Nationals who worked for various farmers within the area. All the responsibility of operation of the camps were handled by the farmers who cooperated on the program. The maximum did not at any time exceed seventy workers. County Extension Agents and Emergency Farm Labor Supervisors have given the matter of housing first attention when placing workers.

Satisfactory housing is an important factor in attracting workers to an area of employment. Workers have not been assigned to private housing that did not meet approved sanitation and safety standards.

Educational programs stressing need of better housing have been stressed in the counties directed toward essential sanitary and housing facilities.

This program should be enlarged and well supervised in the future as there is still considerable improvement to be made on some farms.

All growers are required to furnish a cot and mattress. Workers are expected to provide their own bedding.

It is a pleasing fact that in the case of most V.F.V. a personal interest in the worker is quickly developed and the young boys are recipients of many family considerations.

8. Interstate Labor:

It was found that during certain sharp peak demands for short periods the Farm Labor Recruiting Offices could not meet the labor demand of the farmers. These periods coincided with periods in California when their requirements are somewhat reduced.

Through the splendid cooperation of the California Extension Service, a plan was worked out with the Extension Service Farm Labor Office in Sacramento whereby they recruited workers in that city, and sent them to Nevada to work for short periods to meet our labor peaks, after which they were returned.

The first of these peaks comes in March when, as soon as the ground is dry enough, irrigation ditches must be cleaned in preparation for the seasons irrigating. When this time arrived a phone call from the State Office to the Sacramento Office was made to ascertain if men were available. If they were enough to fill a bus, were signed up and transported to Reno or other points of distribution. In this manner 65 men were put to work in Western Nevada on ditch cleaning.

The second peak comes when in Northern Nevada almost every grower begins haying on or near the same date. For this peak the same procedure as before was followed and 140 men were transported and placed in the last few days of June and in early July.

This portion of the 1945 program was made possible only through the hearty cooperation of the California Extension Service especially Mr. Jack Dempsey of the Sacramento office.

9. Foreign Labor:

Due to the success experienced in previous years with the use of Mexican Nationals transported from Mexico, this labor source was again utilized in 1945 to augment the domestic supply.

Following the determination of need and the complete mobilization of workers within the county, Extension Agents certified to the State Director the number of workers needed to be imported into the county to meet the needs. These needs were accumulated on the state level and determinations made of the numbers that could be supplied from other counties in the State which left the number needed to be supplied from outside the state. On this basis, a certification of need was made to the Office of Labor for foreign workers by the Extension Director and cleared with the State Director of War Manpower Commission, who concurred in the certification of need.

To fill this need of foreign labor, workers were transported from Mexico under the supervision of the War Food Administration, Office of Labor.

Upon arrival at their destination within the State, County Extension Offices supervised their distribution to the farmers, and their transfer from one grower to another. The contracts, payrolls and medical care given these workers and their transportation was under the jurisdiction of Mr. Lee Perry, Area Representative of the Office of Labor. Owing to the well knit organization of County Extension Offices and their proximity to the growers many of these agents and farm labor assistants were consulted frequently by the growers and called upon to help the farmers transport the Mexican Nationals, to arrange for their reassignments and to supervise their needs and grievances.

In 1944 about 750 Mexican farm laborers were employed by 10% of Nevada farmers who employ farm labor. There were 1684 Mexican National placements which was about 26% of the total state placements.

At the beginning of this year there were 148 Mexican Nationals in the state but this number dropped to 92 by the first of February as the Nationals completed their contracts and were repatriated. Between March 7th and July 17th, 571 Mexicans were brought into the state from Mexico but the greatest number employed at any one time was 865 on the first of August. This was because many of the Mexicans proved unsatisfactory or were themselves dissatisfied and were sent home shortly after being placed. Those that stayed were used mainly in hay harvest throughout the state and then were placed with potato growers to harvest the potato crop.

In 1945 Mexican laborers were distributed to about 11% of the growers employing farm labor. This again constituted about 26% of the total state placements.

The increased use of foreign labor was made necessary due to increased production over 1944 and a reduced supply of labor available within the state. This shortage was anticipated early in the year by Extension officials, when they requested additional foreign labor.

Extension Farm Labor Supervisors worked diligently to improve inter-relations of farmers and workers in order to achieve maximum results. Growers were required to furnish standard housing and living conditions, to pay prevailing wages and to instruct new and untrained men in farming and ranching skills. This policy paid dividends as in almost every case the laborer responded satisfactorily.

As in 1944, the Extension authorities promoted this common ground of understanding by distributing an English-Spanish Phrase Book for employers of Mexican Nationals in Nevada. It served well as a ready reference to assist the farmer and town merchants in their contacts with the Mexican Nationals.

Realizing that the world is and will be for sometime dependent on an American food products, plans have been made to carry on maximum production for 1946. Reconversion is steadily but slowly returning American laborers to the fields and Nevada Extension officials will exert every effort to suitably place these workers. However present estimates reveal that there will still be a considerable shortage of farm labor in 1946 and Farm Labor Supervisors are now making plans to again use Mexican Nationals to help harvest Nevada farm crops.

10. Deferments of Agricultural Workers:

In this years program, County Extension Agents and Farm Labor Assistants were given the responsibility of securing information for Selective Service Boards on Agricultural workers subject to induction and this function became a very important part of the program during the year as 1,055 cases were investigated at the request of State and local Selective Service Boards.

At the start of the program, conferences were held with the State Selective Service Board and the State War Board at which time a uniform procedure was adopted for handling cases in the state. The information secured under this program included a complete study of the farms operations and all workers employed on each unit. From this information it was possible to determine the essentiality of each applicant to the farming or ranching operations.

The information was presented to local War Boards and their recommendations were also made on each case which was then presented to the Selective Service Boards for their consideration.

Owing to the large holdings scattered over wide areas most of these cases required considerable time and travel to secure the information essential to giving the cases equitable consideration. The workers which were deferred highly contributed to the Agricultural production during the year.

VII. VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS:

A total of 787 Victory Farm Volunteer certificates were issued to boys and girls for their efforts on the farm production front during this year. These youth performed a great service to agriculture and many farmers stated that their crops would probably not have been harvested had it not been for the help of this group.

During the potato and onion harvest in which a considerable number of youth were employed, they were dismissed from school for certain

periods to work on the farm. In these operations the youth stayed at home and were taken to the job on daily hauls.

Splendid cooperation was secured from the State Department of Education and all the schools in the state which materially aided this phase of the program.

Most of the activities on the Victory Farm Programs were carried on by Mr. Edwin Whitehead, who was employed part-time as Assistant State Supervisor in Charge of Victory Farm Volunteers and he has prepared the attached report on the Victory Farm Volunteer Program.

VIII. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK:

The charts on the following pages present a fairly accurate summary of the highlights of the recruitment and placements of the Farm Labor Program for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 1945.

On Chart Number 1, the first column shows the total number of workers which were placed in the state. The other columns on the chart show the source from which these placements were made. Of the 7,186 total placements, about 4,400 were secured from local sources, or about 62% of the job was done by complete mobilization within the counties. This is shown by the red column on the chart. The green column shows that 787 Victory Farm Volunteers were used. This is the number of certificates that were issued to these workers and a much larger number of these workers were used, but some counties did not issue certificates to the workers and therefore were not counted. The yellow column represents 871 Foreign workers which were Mexican Nationals brought into the state in cooperation with the Office of Labor, War Food Administration. Many of these workers were placed several times making a total of 1,480 placements shown in this column. The purple column represents the individual intrastate workers who were transported by the Extension Service from recruiting centers to placement centers. Most of these workers were secured from Reno and Las Vegas areas which are the larger centers of population and provided some excess of labor above the needs of these counties during certain periods of time. The last or brown column represents the interstate workers brought in from other states.

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

Chart Number 3 shows the requests and placements by months. A study of this chart shows that requests for both seasonal and year-round workers have exceeded the placements but this is caused by a little lag of the placements and some reductions on farmers requests by using fewer men, working longer hours and exchanging labor so the requests were sufficiently filled and all crops harvested without loss. In other words, farmers were supplied with sufficient workers to get by but probably not quite as many as they should have had.

Chart Number 4 is a comparison of Mexican Nationals used in the years 1943, 1944 and 1945. The number of Nationals working in the state on the first of each month is shown for each of the three years.

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

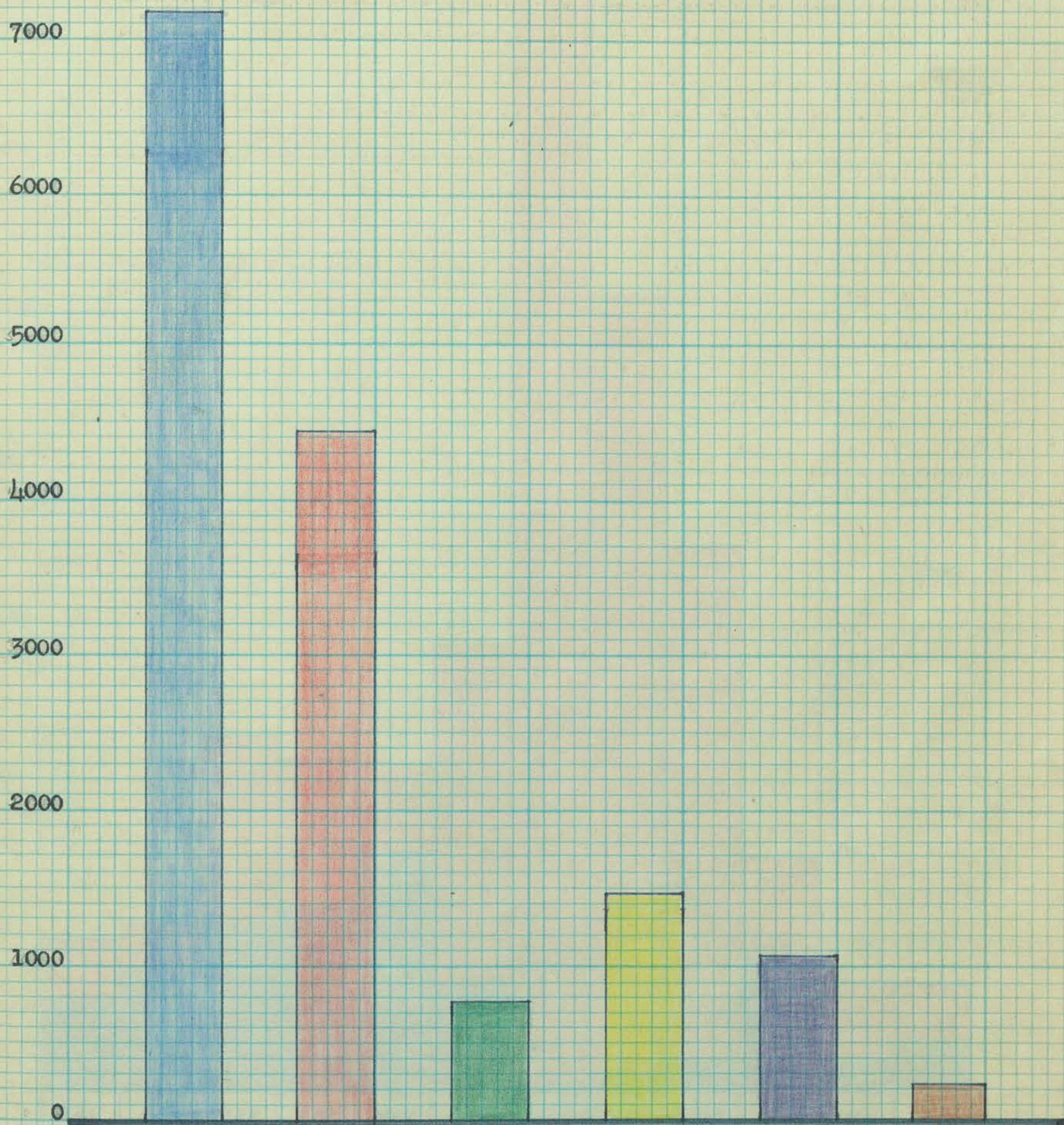
Many comments have been received from farm groups of their appreciation of the manner in which the program was handled during the year and felt that the assistance of the Victory Farm Volunteers, interstate workers, Mexican Nationals and the deferment of key agricultural workers materially assisted in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







The shortage of farm labor, which was brought about by a combination of several factors during the war period, still exists in Nevada. We are now approaching the period of transition from the war emergency to peace time economy which undoubtedly will bring many challenging farm labor problems. Another year of high production has already been requested of farmers, which, if secured will require about the same farm labor force as during the past year.

The source of supply from which this need must be secured presents a major problem to be met during the coming year. Many questions difficult to anticipate arise, such as: How long it will require the men released from the Armed Forces and wartime industries to be available and accept farm employment? What will be the effect of recruiting volunteer workers now that the patriotic appeal is lost.

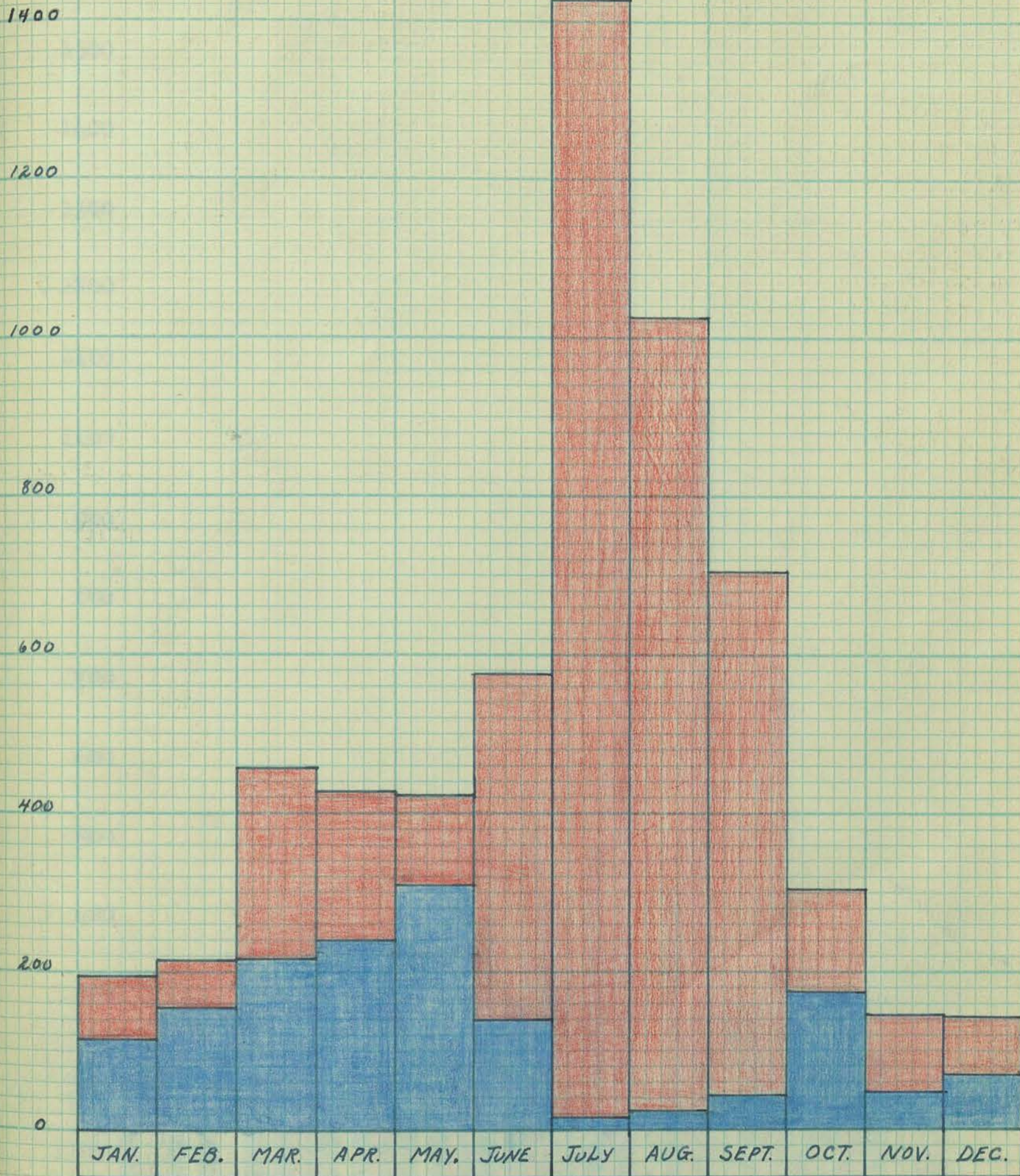
Therefore in looking ahead during 1946 it seems very difficult to plan a definite program. So it seems most appropriate to plan the coming year with full consideration of making adjustments in the program from time to time as conditions warrant. The local conditions must be closely observed and changes in program effected as rapidly as required.

Number And Source of Workers
Placed In The State



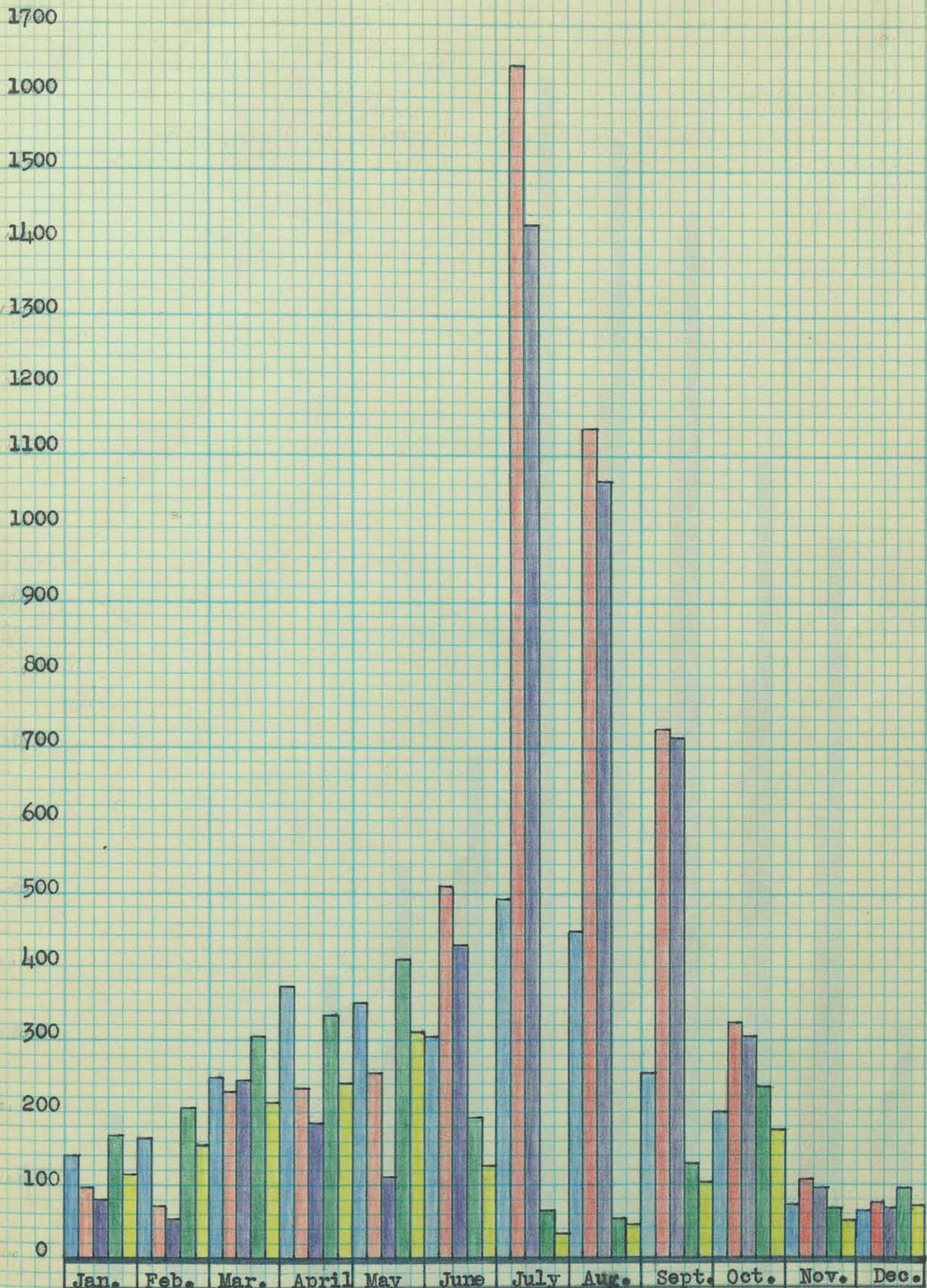
 Total Workers Placed	 Victory Farm Volunteers (Included in Local Placements)	 Intrastate Workers Transported by the Extension Service
 Total Placements From Within Counties	 Foreign Workers Mexican	 Interstate Workers

Total Placements By Months
Seasonal and year-round Workers



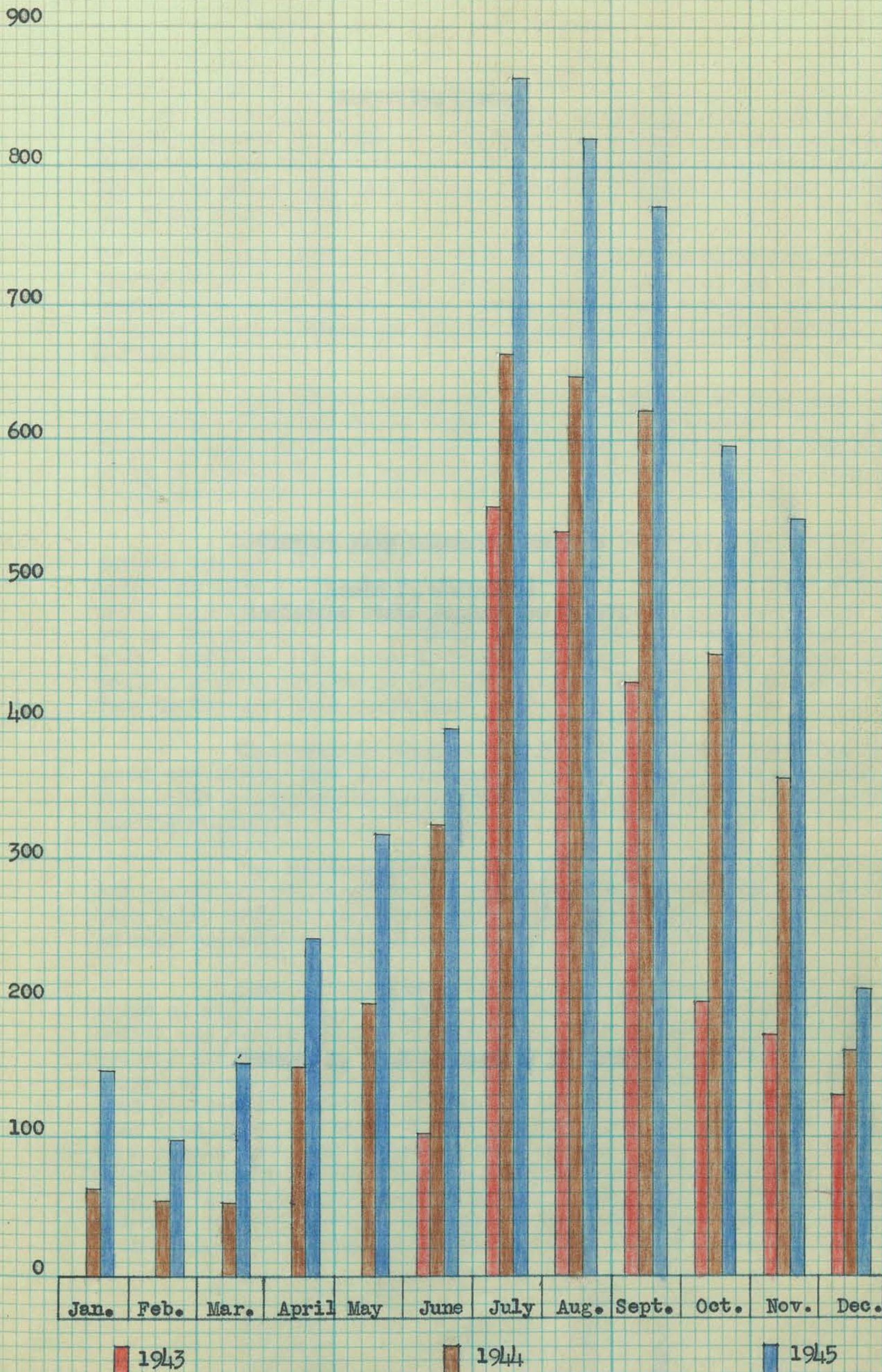
SEASONAL WORKERS. YEAR-ROUND WORKERS.

Farmer Requests For Workers Compared With Extension Placements - 1945



- Number of Farmers Requesting Workers
- Number of Seasonal Workers Ordered By Farmers
- Number of Seasonal Workers Placed by the Extension Service
- Number of year-round workers ordered by Farmers
- Number of year-round workers placed by the Extension Service

MEXICAN NATIONALS EMPLOYED
BY MONTHS



NARRATIVE REPORT

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Edwin F. Whitehead
Assistant State Supervisor V.F.V.

January 1, 1945 - December 31, 1945

Victory Farm Volunteer Program

During the three year period of this program, from May 10, 1943 to December 31, 1945, a total of 2,080 youths have been employed on Nevada farms doing seasonal work. This constitutes approximately 11% of the placements made by the Emergency Farm Labor Program during the three year period.

Due to the type of farming, predominate in Nevada, the majority of youths working were live-ins and worked from one to four months continually on the farms. Hay, grain, onions and potatoes being the principal harvest crops and requiring considerable physical ability to harvest.

Most of the youths were actually members of farm families and as a result required little instruction in the operations. Those youths from the towns of Nevada who were employed as live-ins, were usually very adept in picking up the types of jobs or work required by the farmers and I believe in most cases were a definite asset to the farmer.

Methods of recruitment were changed during the program, for several reasons; we found that a sign up held in the schools often resulted in many youths physically unable to do the type of farm work, would sign up and then naturally expected to be placed when school was out in the spring. This resulted in some dissatisfaction on the part of these youths and also some farmers, because of their size. The farmer usually expecting a youth capable of doing some heavy type of farm job that had been done in the past by a grown man.

We corrected this in 1945 by a more careful selection of both youth and farm. This was done mainly by the County Extension Agent or Farm Labor Assistant who interviewed the youth carefully and also the farms needing workers.

The recruitment was handled locally in each county by newspaper and poster advertisement and sign ups were held in the County Agents or Farm Labor offices, this usually was most satisfactory. This also prevented over recruitment and delay in placing volunteer workers.

Need for workers was determined by the knowledge of the County Agent of farm conditions locally. It was apparent early in June that the actual hay harvest peak would not be reached until mid July, due to adverse weather and high water in some sections of the state. Those youths who had signed up earlier and were still unplaced were selected or eliminated and then placed. This worked both to our advantage and disadvantage in that many good prospects eager to work in June, obtained other work locally and as a result were lost to the program. Farmers were urged to take on good prospects early and work them at odd jobs and in this way have them ready when the harvest season started later. Many of the more far-sighted farmers did this and it paid them dividends later. They were able to instruct the youths slowly and oriented him to farm life before the actual need arose.

In Nevada during the months of April, May and June, the types of work or jobs to be done vary from the cleaning of irrigation ditches, cutting willows and brush, fixing fences and the weeding of onions to regular farm chores. The weeding of onions can be done by younger volunteers and was usually the main source of our day haul totals. Farmers needing workers for weeding placed their orders with the Labor Office several days earlier in the week and then on Saturdays and Sundays the youths would be transported from the Labor Office to the farm by the farmer. In 1945, most of this first weeding by hand was eliminated by weed burning machines that proved highly successful.

The following weedings had to be done by hand and some youths were used but more of this work was done by Mexican Nationals than previously.

Work that required time off from school was worked out by cooperation between the Extension Service and Public Schools. During 1945, the spring vacation in April came at a time when high school boys were used for ditch cleaning work. Training was developed through cooperation with State Department of Education and County Agents working with vocational Agriculture instructors.

The County Agents working in cooperation with the farmers improved methods of instructing the volunteer workers.

Most farmers preferred to do their own job instructing and particularly in the use of tractors and other mechanical equipment. This method placed the responsibility on the farmer and it seemed to be his preference.

Farmers who had used Victory Farm Volunteers in 1944, requested the same boys be returned in 1945. This was done whenever possible, but in most cases the youths from long distances were not obtainable in 1945. Many having taken more lucrative offers of employment when school was out, others moving away.

In no instances were there cases of opposition to youth placement. The farmers all having used youths some time or other, knew the characteristics of youth. They all requested good sized boys or preferred them but would take others if they were capable of doing a good job.

We had no written agreement between operator and youth as to length of work period. If the boy proved unsatisfactory the County Agent or Labor Assistant would investigate and adjustments made; during the 1945 season only one case of refusal to accept the youths was encountered and the youths involved were definitely too small to place in haying operations.

The farmers accepted the youths and work assigned the youths was usually agreed upon by mutual consent. The wages paid, hours to be worked and other terms were always agreeable to both parties. In a few cases the wage paid for the type of work done appeared out of line, but the youths in question remained over two months, so they apparently were satisfied.

Transportation:

In most cases the transportation was provided by the farmer from the Labor Office to the ranches.

Youths recruited in Reno and Las Vegas were often transported to farms in Elko, Douglas and Lyon Counties distances of over 300 miles. Transportation was provided by bus lines and considering over crowded facilities, excellent cooperation was maintained with the bus companies and volunteer farm workers were given priority seating space. Housing facilities necessitated by a stop over for bus connections was provided by the local Y.M.C.A.

Supervision:

Close supervision over youths was maintained by field visits from the State Office and local Farm Labor Assistants in the counties employing the youths. Recommendations were made to the farmers when needed and also to the youths.

When transporting of youths was required safety rules were observed and there were no accidents reported.

Insurance:

All farm workers in Nevada hiring Victory Farm Volunteers were insured under the Nevada Industrial Insurance Commission, this is required under Nevada Law and operators using youths were informed. The youths themselves were informed of the Victory Farm Volunteer Insurance plan but none participated in the plan.

During the past three years, the only major accident, reported were one case of hernia and two youths breaking their arms. These cases were handled by the Industrial Insurance, the boy with the hernia having been successfully operated on and is now a member of Uncle Sam's Navy, the other boys were satisfactorily taken care of by the Industrial Insurance also. The parents of the youths were satisfied with the handling of these cases.

Recognition:

Youths were awarded Victory Farm Volunteer Certificates and identification cards by the County Agents on completion of their jobs. The schools were contacted and presentation made to some at assemblies in the fall.

Conclusion:

Mr. Irvin Schmitt's visit to Nevada in July was very much appreciated by the State Office. An opportunity to show what Nevada's farm problems were and how they were being solved.

A two day visit into the field gave Mr. Schmitt an opportunity to see Nevada youths working in haying operations, talk with farmers, and gave us suggestions from his experiences gathered in the areas which has definitely aided the program.

The actual value of youth in solving our labor problems is difficult to ascertain, but there is no question in the minds of the farmers and officials that the result in value exceeded their expectations in 1943, 1944 and 1945. While youth is not the complete answer to the problem, they served their purpose and did it well.

In 1946 there will still be a need for youth workers and with the experience gained over the past three years, we in Nevada feel they will do their part. Nevada farms have always used this type of labor and facts show that most farm children have remained on the farms. Town volunteer have, in many cases, expressed a desire to become farmers later, because of these summer jobs. This shows a deep interest in agriculture and a healthier outlook for farming in the future.

In 1946, I believe the opportunities may be greater for youth employment in Nevada because of increased acreage, and possibly slow return of manpower to the farms. Other jobs being more appealing to adult labor will cause more desirable and better physical standards of youths to seek farm work in 1946.

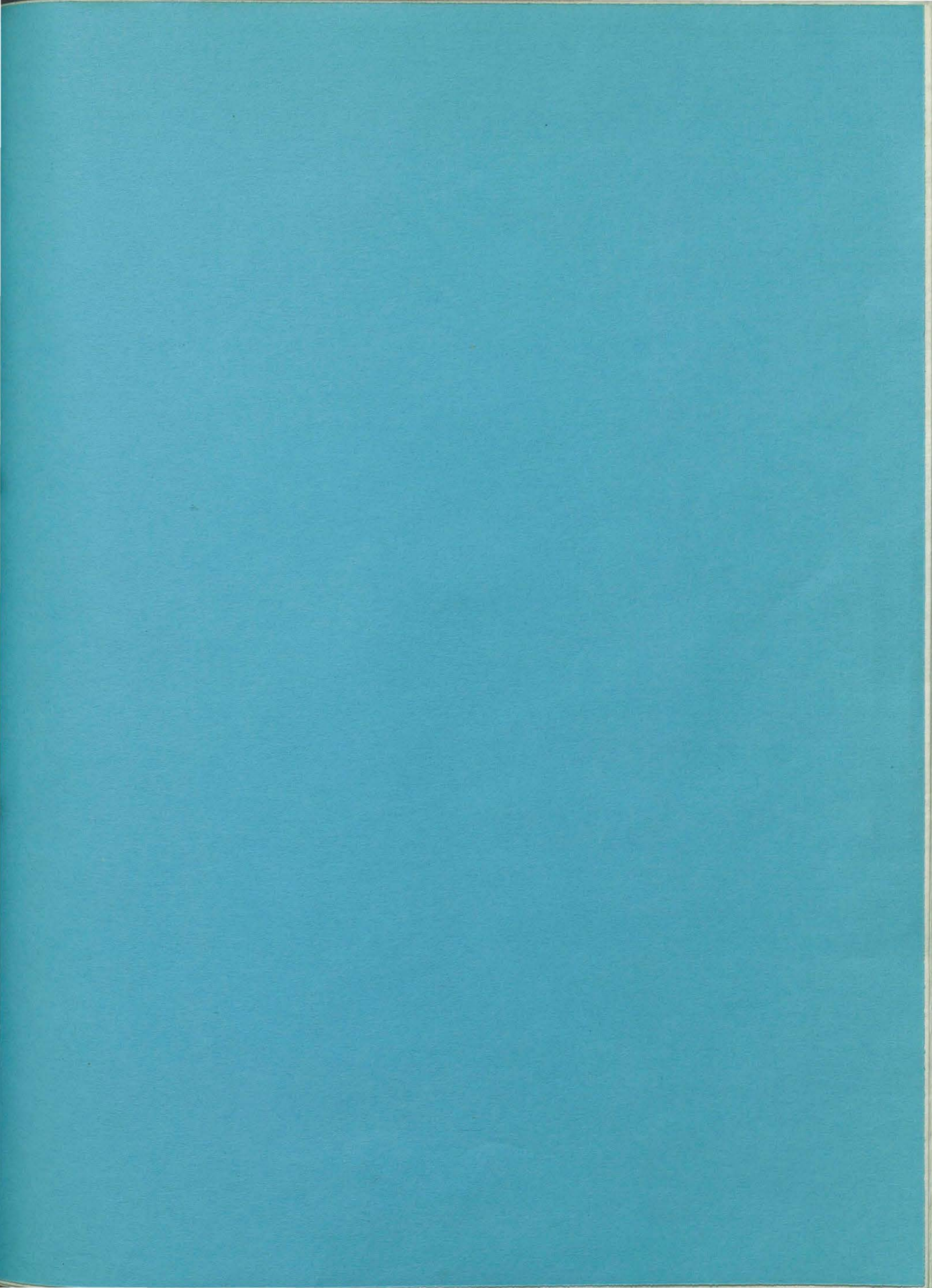
Number of Victory Farm Volunteer Certificates issued in Nevada.

1943 ----- 625

1944 ----- 668

1945 ----- 787

2080 Total issued



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CHEEL

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Project 6 - Sub-Projects D-Farm Management, and

I- Agricultural Planning

1945

Verner E. Scott
Extension Agricultural Economist

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ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1945

PROJECT VI Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECTS A - Marketing

 B - Credit

 C - Agriculturalist 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 has been no changes in organization. The nature of project work has changed very little. The same cooperative arrangement with the department of Farm Development in the Experiment Station continued throughout the year.

Sub-project I was continued along the same line of work as in

1944.

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

A. Sub-project phase - General Farm Accounts.

1. Variations from Plan of Work. In general the plan of work was followed. Numerical difference is shown in paragraph 4.
2. Adult and Junior phases of Sub-project. All cooperative accounts were kept by adults in 1945.

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

The need of farm bookkeeping is almost axiomatic. Some form of record, usually a cash book, is kept by most farmers but the majority pay little attention to the physical factors which cause income and expense, and still fewer analyze those factors. The cooperative account is an attempt to emphasize analysis and planning. The personal service rendered by experiment station and extension workers is aimed at putting records in such form that they may be analyzed.

3. Ultimate Objectives.

- a. To teach farmers to keep complete records of farm finance and farm operations.
- b. To teach farmers to use their records in planning farm operations, farm financing, and to influence them in habits of buying.
- c. As a service feature, assist farmers with income tax problems.

In a general way the above objectives are being accomplished. There is a growing use of the information

shown in the books, however, the number of cooperators does not increase.

4. Numerical Goals for 1945

a. Major teaching activities

	Goal	Results
(1) Number of meetings for training agents in subject matter	12	0
(2) Number of agents assisted in:		
(a) Planning, establishing and conducting result demonstrations	8	8
(b) Preparation and using circular letters, news articles, exhibits and other extension means	10	8

b. Participation of farm people

(1) Number of adults to take part in major phase	100	148
(2) Number of adults to participate through meetings and individual cooperation	500	1000

c. Physical and material results

(1) Number of farms on which cooperative accounts were kept	100	74
(2) Number of farms on which unsupervised accounts were encouraged	20	12

5. Integration of this Sub-Project with Subject Matter of Other Projects.

Summarized information obtained through this sub-project gives the leader a fund of practical farm information applicable to county production projects and other projects pertaining to the land. Exchange of information between agencies has been freely practiced with mutual benefit.

6. Activities and procedure

a. Activities in connection with sub-project are as follows:

- (1) Visits to cooperators, to check inventories, maintain interest, obtain production data, check accuracy of books, answer questions.
- (2) Service to cooperators, such as assisting with income tax schedule, individual reports upon request of cooperators for the use of credit agencies.

b. Procedure - New accounts are started at the suggestion of Extension Agents. Agents encourage farmers to avail themselves of the service. After the account is started it becomes a project of the State Specialists and the county agents carry out none of the details.

Farm books are audited once a year and new books containing all carry-over data such as inventories are supplied at the time inventories are taken. Books are kept in the State Office until a complete audit is made. Analysis of individual accounts is made by letter and follow up is made by visits during the year.

Group analysis by area and by type of farming is publicized by mimeographed bulletins. In these bulletins financial and physical aspects of farm operations are discussed in an attempt to draw lessons from the combined experience of cooperators.

7. Explanations and reasons for differences in goals and accomplishments.

Outside of 4 a (1) number of meetings for training agents in subject matter there was little difference in goals and accomplishments.

The inclusion of this item in the plan of work is due to adherence to a general plan. The goal was set in response to the generally accepted method of carrying on the project in other states. Since in this state the spade work is done by Station and Extension specialists instead of by County Agents there seems to be little reason for training meetings. The item will not be included in the next plan of work.

8. Exhibits

- a. State maps showing number of active accounts in each county.
- b. *News bulletins - Vol. VI, No. 5.
- c. *Extension bulletin - Vol. XV, No. 5.

9. Outlook

Cooperative Farm Accounts do not attract large numbers of farm cooperators. Many farmers do not like to have outsiders know their business and others do not care to keep complete accounts. In order to be of any value to others than the individual, the cooperative account must conform to the type of record kept by all. The aim, to have about 100 cooperative accounts, will be continued and no request

* Exhibits retained in State Office. These exhibits have been sent to individual Extension offices at the time they were released.

for assistance or for books will be refused, however, it will not be the policy of either the Experiment Station or the Extension Service to solicit cooperators.

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 plan of work for the sub-project was limited to assisting returning veterans who were seeking to purchase farms and to assisting state and federal agencies in post war plans. There was no variation from the general plan.

2. Adults and Junior phases of sub-project.

All planning work was in the field of adult education and activities.

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

The original "Land Use" or "Agricultural Planning" project really ended in July 1943, when the Bureau of Agricultural Economics withdrew its funds and the work formerly done by farmer committees was done by technicians from the Regional B. A. E. office working with a technician in the Experiment Station. The county committees were retained as advisory committees to assist agents in advising veterans on the purchase of farms.

3. Objectives

a. To assist B. A. E. and Station technicians in post war planning.

b. To assist returning veterans in the selection of farms.

4. Numerical Goals for 1945

a. Major planning and teaching activities.

	Goal	Results
(1) Number of meetings for informing agents and committee men	11	3
(2) Number of agents to be assisted in preparing basic fact material	6	8

b. Participation of farm people.

(1) Number of adults to take part		
(a) In committee work	40	48
(b) In center meetings	300	294

5. Integration of this sub-project with subject matter of other projects. Information obtained through the farm management sub-project was of such value in the planning sub-project.

6. Activities and Procedure

The principal activities in connection with this sub-project were:

- a. Attendance at County, State and Regional Post war planning meetings.
- b. Providing production information for the use of committees in making estimates.
- c. Letters to agents and committees regarding veteran farm needs.

7. Explanations and reasons for differences in goals and accomplishments.

The principal differences occurred in:

- a. (1) number of meetings with agents and committeemen.
- Reorganization of committees was accomplished by Extension

Agents without holding meetings. Also, there has not been a large demand for "farm purchase" information. In most cases, requests have been handled directly by Extension agents.

8. Exhibits.

a. State map

b. Extension Bulletin Vol. IV No. 5, also listed under Project D.

9. Outlook

Probably the work in this project will be carried on as miscellaneous work in connection with other projects.

ANNUAL REPORT

MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK

- A. Sub-project Phase - No written project covers this work.
1. Variations from plan of work. The plan of work recognized that in Nevada each specialist needs work on many phases of Extension work not written up as a sub-project. During 1945 there were three men specialists working out of the State Office. It was necessary therefore for these specialists to do work in fields not primarily their own. The specialist in farm management, having a background in dairying and poultry and having contact with management factors pertaining to all phases of agriculture, was expected to pinch hit in fields not covered by other direct sub-projects.
 2. The plan of work anticipated and outlined work in:
 - a. Dairy and poultry production phases, and
 - b. Income tax problems

In addition, the specialist in farm management spent considerable time on agricultural adjustment problems, county and state Farm Bureau, 4-H work, judging at fairs, assistance to returning veterans. Time spent on these activities is reported on the statistical report.

- a. Dairy and poultry work consisted of advice to dairy and poultry farmers on housing, disease control, sanitary measures, feeding, and management.
- b. Income tax problems consisted of service to farmers in

making out Internal Revenue reports, advice on tax problems in connection with sales.

Assistance in county offices and news items for local papers.

- c. Assistance to returning veterans consisted of written articles for the press, a mimeographed bulletin on Nevada's agriculture for use of those seeking farms, accumulation of Federal and State bulletins for the use of Extension Agents.
- d. AAA - The specialist in farm management was a member of the AAA technical committee, and assisted the executive secretary of that agency with problems pertaining to farms in Nevada.
- e. Farm Bureau, attendance at meetings, and discussion of farm problems at such meetings.
- f. 4-H work. The major club work consisted of judging 4-H projects at achievement day programs and exhibits.
- g. Fairs. The purpose of attending fairs was to assist by judging dairy cattle, poultry, rabbits, etc.

3. Labor Efficiency

Two days were spent in conference on job training. The demonstration illustrated the need of careful preparation for teaching even the simplest of jobs when the learners have little background information. The principles of job training are applicable to other phases of extension teaching.

4. Labor Simplification

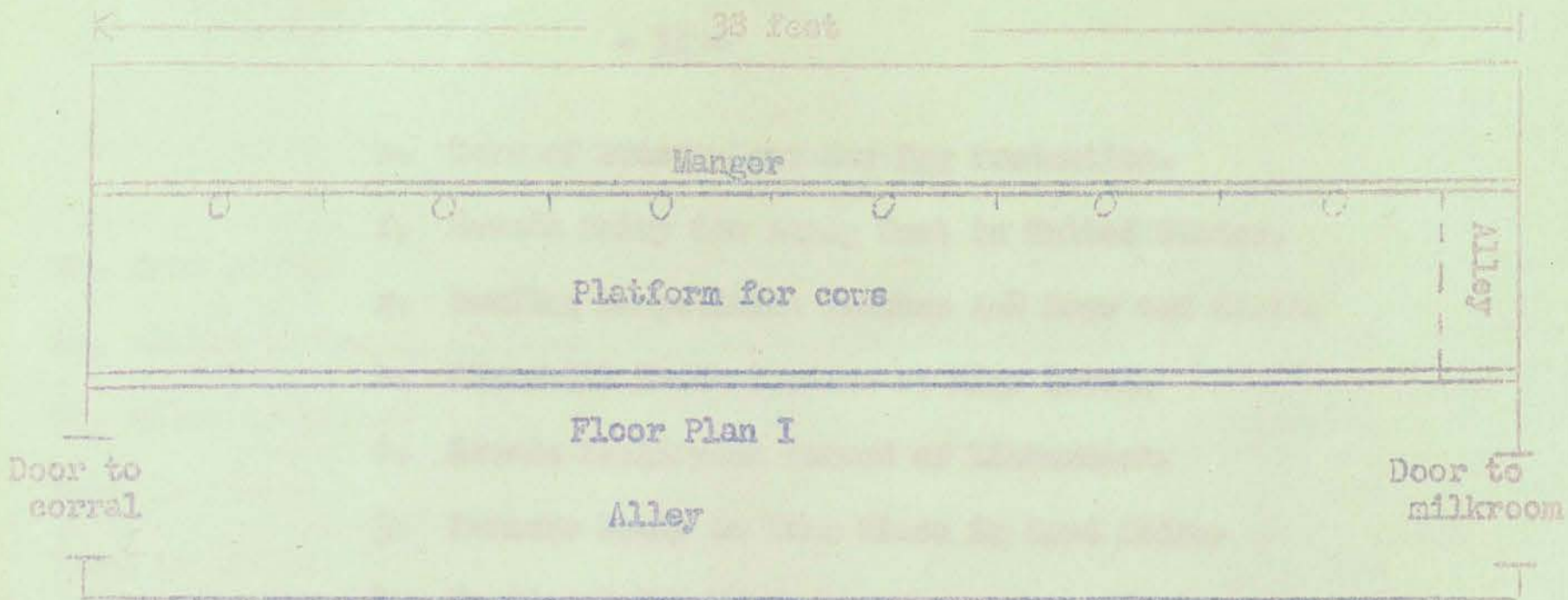
Due to scarcity of labor, various devices have been resorted to for making the best use of time. In one area considerable effort was made by the labor agent to device milking barn floor plans that would save steps. The commonest type of milking barn in the area is illustrated on the following page, floor plan I. One string of 12 cows. In this type of milking barn the milker walks on an average of 240 feet carrying milk and buckets to and from the milk room. Floor plan No. II, accommodates the same number of cows, is more easily kept clean and requires on an average of 132 feet per milking for carrying milk and buckets. The same saving in steps can be made by putting the door to the milkroom in the middle of the long milking barn. Floor plan No. III. The saving of steps by either of these devices amounts to a minimum saving for carrying milk and pails of 14.8 miles in a year. The time saved in all operations, milking, feeding and cleaning, due to the more compact type of floor plan would amount to from 2 to 4 days in a year.

5. * Exhibits - News Items as follows:

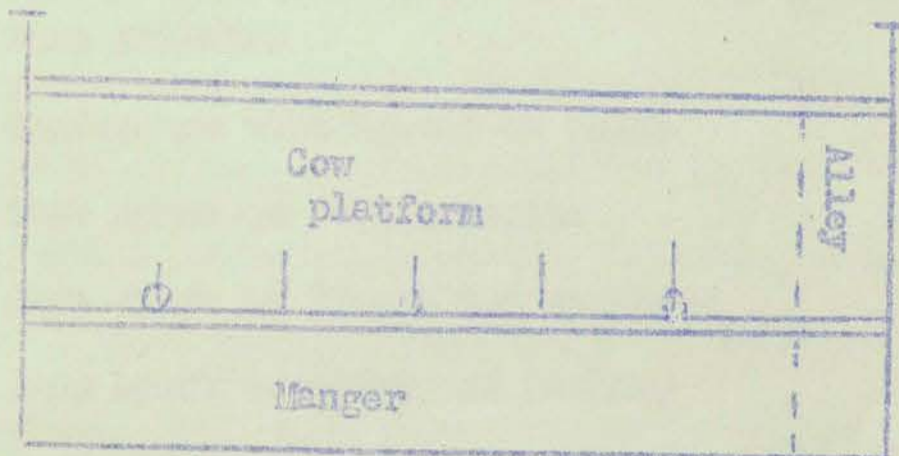
- a. Holstein Breeders Make Plans.
- b. More Milk Through High Producing Cows.
- c. Range Industry Rates Highest in Nevada.
- d. Veterans Advised About Farming in Nevada.

* Exhibits retained in State Office.

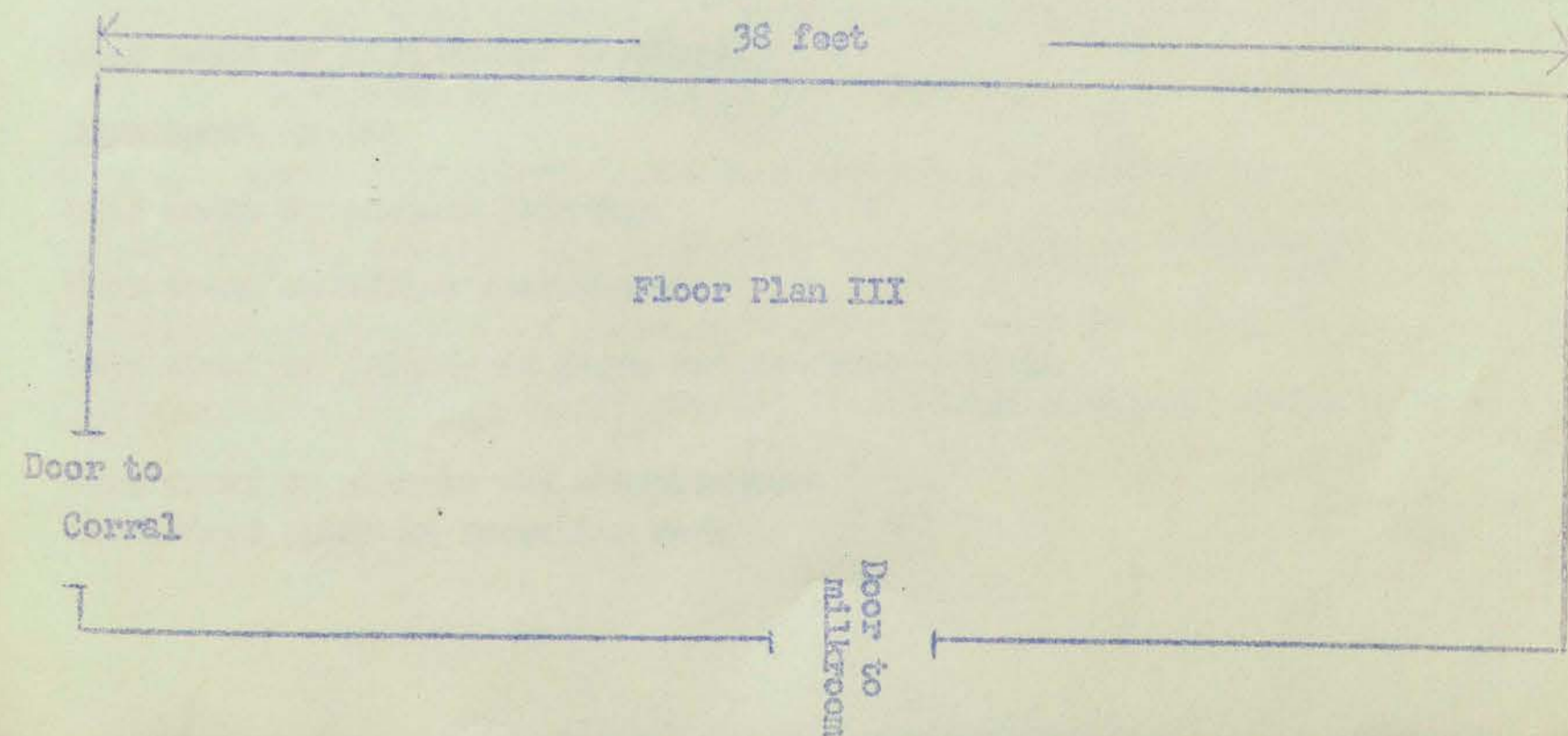
38 feet



20 feet



38 feet



- e. Care of Broody Hens for Egg Production.
- f. Nevada Dairy Cow Among Best in United States.
- g. Feeding Competition Teaches 4-H Boys and Girls.
- h. Churchill Herds Produce at High Level.
- i. Nevada Poultrymen Warned of Limberneck.
- j. Farmers Ready to Take Place in Bond Drive.
- k. Feeding Dairy Heifers.

STATISTICAL REPORT - 1945

No. farm visits	135
No. visits to county offices	33
No. miles travelled	10,531
Days in field	102
Days in office	196
No. method demonstrations	7
Attendance at demonstrations	36
No. Farm Bureau meetings attended	5
Attendance at Farm Bureau meetings	152
No. other meetings	39
Attendance at other meetings	1,024
Individual letters	280
Circular letters	8
News articles	16
Conference with agents on phone	9
Days spent on farm accounts	110
Days spent on income tax problems	40
Days spent on dairy and poultry	33
Days spent on assistance to veterans	39
Days spent on farm bureau problems	7
Days spent on AAA	13
Days spent on postwar planning	9
Days spent on office conferences	3
Days spent on judging at fairs and exhibits - adult	3
	4-H
	25
Days spent on reports and miscellaneous	16
Total days spent in Extension work	<u>298</u>

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

V. E. SCOTT, EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

SUBJECTS COVERED: Farm Accounts, Agricultural Planning,
Assistance to Veterans and Miscellaneous
Work in Dairying and Poultry.

Farm Accounts - Cooperative farm accounts were offered in all counties in the state, however, in Elko County the Experiment Station maintains a sub-station for carrying on research accounts among cattle and sheep ranches, hence, farm account Extension work in Elko, Humboldt and Nye Counties would be duplication of effort and was not attempted. Cooperative farm accounts were promoted in Eastern, Southern and Western Nevada. Summaries of the accounts by counties and by type of farm were made available to agents in all counties.

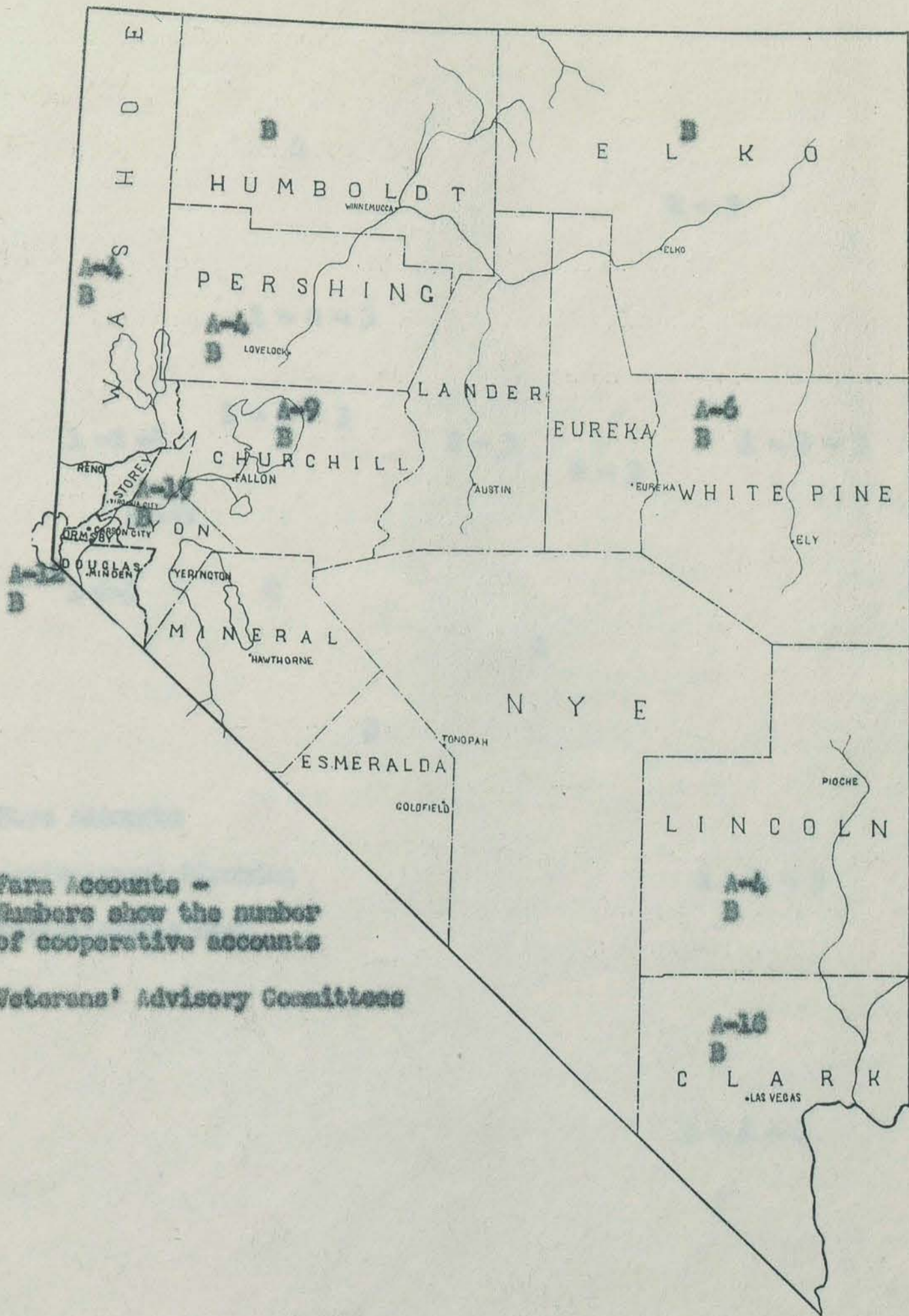
In each county where the project was carried on, analyses were discussed with the Extension agent, giving him a concept of farm conditions in his own county, and drawing from him opinions regarding the general application of such analyses. Analyses by types of farms, livestock, dairy, crop, general and poultry were applicable to all areas in the state but not applicable to large ranching outfits in any part of the state. The farm analyses and the Extension bulletin, "Farming in Nevada", were helpful to agents and veteran's advisory committees in assisting veterans who were seeking farm locations. They have also been sent directly from the state office in answer to direct questions from veterans and veterans' assistance organizations.

Assistance in Promotion of War Activities - The sub-projects in farm management have not in themselves offered opportunities to assist in war activities, however, the specialist has a background of Extension work in production projects and since Nevada has no dairy or poultry specialist, Extension work in these two fields has been added as miscellaneous Extension

work. News for dairy and poultry farmers has been prepared and distributed through the Extension editor. County agents have been assisted in promoting improved dairy and poultry houses, and in promoting better dairy herd management, both of which were aimed at increased dairy and poultry production.

Post-War Planning - This phase of Extension work has been accomplished by attendance at 3 meetings of the State Planning Committee, and one meeting of the Regional Interbureau Committees on Post-War Programs, as well as by assisting in preparation of "Nevada's Ability to Produce", published by the Experiment Station.

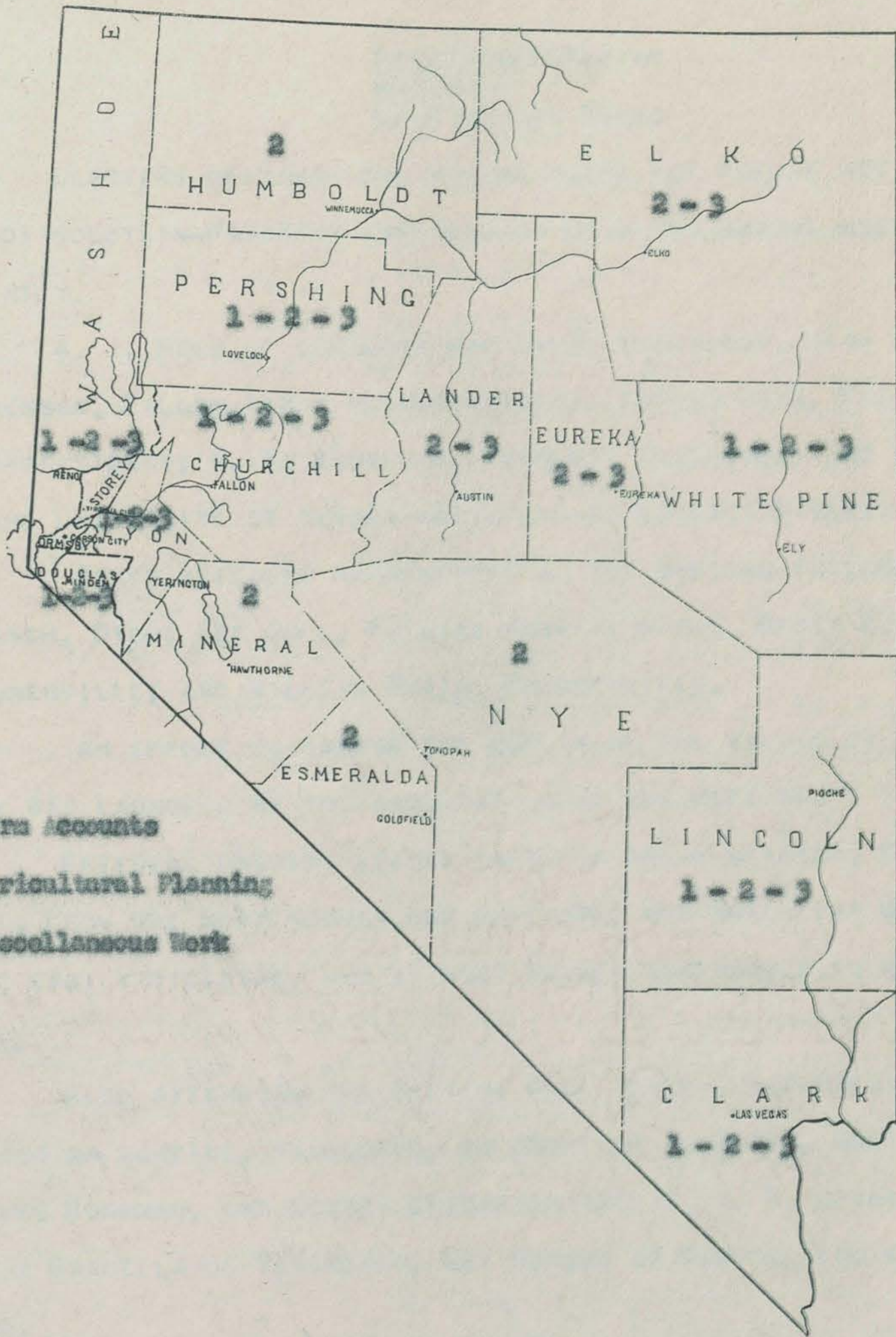
Exhibit A - Project Map



A - Farm Accounts -
Numbers show the number
of cooperative accounts

B - Veterans' Advisory Committees

Project Map



1 - Farm Accounts

2 - Agricultural Planning

3 - Miscellaneous Work

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
BREEDERS
MAKE NEVADA PLANS

ELECTING OFFICERS AND MAKING PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES, THE NEVADA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION HELD ITS ANNUAL MEETING AT FALLON RECENTLY.

A. J. REED OF LOVELOCK WAS NAMED PRESIDENT, WITH E. A. SORRENSEN, FALLON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT; ALFRED OATS, FALLON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT; P. T. ANDERSON, FERNLEY, TREASURER; AND V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, SECRETARY.

OTHER BREEDERS REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING INCLUDED THE CIRCLE L RANCH, DYER; JOE BELL, FALLON; REWANA, FARMS, RENO; W. H. DOUGHTERY, GARDNERVILLE; AND WILLIAM WHITE, GARDNERVILLE.

AN EFFORT TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE VALUES OF HOLSTEIN MILK WAS LAUNCHED BY THE ASSOCIATION AT THE MEETING.

BREEDERS PRESENT STATED THAT, IN THEIR OPINION, HOLSTEIN MILK COMES FROM THE MOST ROBUST COW ON EARTH, HAS SMALL FAT GLOULARS, IS MOST EASILY DIGESTED, AND IS MOST NEARLY COMPARABLE TO HUMAN MOTHERS' MILK.

ALSO ATTENDING THE MEETING WERE SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, INCLUDING, IN ADDITION TO SCOTT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR THOMAS BUCKMAN, AND COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS, R. D. CROOK OF FALLON, LOUIE GARDELLA OF YERINGTON, LEE HANSEN OF MINDEN, AND ARCHIE ALBRIGHT RENO.

MORE NEVADA MILK
SOUGHT THROUGH
HIGH-PRODUCING COWS

THE NEED FOR MORE MILK IN NEVADA CAN BEST BE MET BY INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF THE STATE'S PRESENT COW POPULATION, IN THE OPINION OF V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NEVADA COWS, HE SAID, HAVE AN INHERENT CAPACITY FOR MILK PRODUCTION, AND, IF THEY ARE GIVEN BETTER FEED AND "PAMPERED" PROPERLY, THEY WILL PRODUCE MUCH MORE MILK THAN AT PRESENT.

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY COWS IN NEVADA A YEAR IS ABOUT 5,650 POUNDS OF MILK PER COW.

THIS MILK VOLUME IS CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE FOR THE NATION, AND INDICATES THAT NEVADA'S COWS ARE ABLE TO PRODUCE EVEN MORE.

ESTIMATED NEED OF THE NATION FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS THIS YEAR IS 120 BILLION, 582 MILLION POUNDS OF MILK. TO PRODUCE THIS AMOUNT OF MILK, THE NATION'S 26.4 MILLION COWS WOULD EACH NEED TO PRODUCE ONLY 4,568 POUNDS OF MILK, CONSIDERABLY UNDER NEVADA'S PRESENT PRODUCTION.

WHILE DAIRY COW NUMBERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN RISING IN RECENT YEARS, SCOTT BELIEVES THAT INCREASED PRODUCTION WILL COME CHIEFLY FROM THE POTENTIALLY HIGH PRODUCING ANIMALS. IN 1943, HE POINTED OUT, 59 PERCENT OF THE DAIRY COWS IN THE COUNTRY PRODUCED 68 PERCENT OF THE MILK. INCLUDED IN THIS GROUP IS THE AVERAGE NEVADA COW.

POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING MILK PRODUCTION IN AREAS WHERE THE PRODUCTION IS LOW ARE NOT VIEWED FAVORABLY BY SCOTT.

FIRST, HE SAID, IN THE LOW PRODUCING AREAS MANY ARE OF A BEEF TYPE WITH LOW MILK PRODUCTION INHERITANCE.

SECOND, THE HERDS THERE ARE SMALL, RUNNING FROM ONE TO TEN COWS.

SO, SCOTT CONCLUDES, THE HIGH PRODUCING COWS IN NEVADA AND OTHER STATES ARE BEING LOOKED TO TO GIVE THE INCREASE IN MILK NEEDED BY THE NATION UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS.

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RANGE LIVESTOCK
INDUSTRY
RATES HIGHEST

RANGE LIVESTOCK RAISING IS, BY ALL ODDS, THE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN THE STATE IN TERMS OF DOLLARS, IT IS INDICATED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FIGURES ANALYZED BY V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

A TOTAL OF 64 PERCENT OF NEVADA'S CASH AGRICULTURAL INCOME IS NORMALLY DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND WOOL, PRODUCTS DIRECTLY DEPENDENT UPON THE RANGE, THE FIGURES SHOW.

IN MUCH OF THE STATE, RANGE CATTLE MUST BE FED ON THE HOME RANCH FROM THREE TO SIX MONTHS EACH YEAR. IN SOUTHERN NEVADA--ESMERALDA, NYE, LINCOLN, CLARK, AND THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF EUREKA AND LANDER COUNTIES-- , HOWEVER, MOST OF THE CATTLE AND SHEEP GRAZE THE WHOLE YEAR ON THE OPEN RANGE.

INCOME FROM FARM-RAISED LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, ACCORDING TO THE USDA FIGURES, BOOSTS THE TOTAL CASH INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK IN NEVADA TO 85 PERCENT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL INCOME OF NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

ACCORDING TO THE 1940 CENSUS, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE FARMS IN NEVADA DERIVED THEIR MAJOR INCOME FROM THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK.

THIS MEANS, SCOTT SAID, THAT 68 PERCENT OF THE CASH AGRICULTURAL INCOME IN NEVADA NORMALLY COMES FROM ONE-THIRD OF THE FARMS, AMOUNTING TO AN AVERAGE OF JUST UNDER \$15,000 A FARM.

(MORE)

ON THESE LIVESTOCK FARMS, MORE THAN 92 PERCENT OF THE CASH INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OTHER THAN DAIRY.

ON THE SAME FARMS, SLIGHTLY UNDER 4 PERCENT OF THE CASH INCOME COMES FROM THE SALE OF CROPS, 2 1-2 PERCENT FROM DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND LESS THAN 1 PERCENT FROM POULTRY AND EGGS.

THE REMAINING TWO-THIRDS OF THE STATE'S FARMS PRODUCE ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE STATE'S AGRICULTURAL INCOME---AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT \$3,500 A FARM.

SCOTT POINTED OUT THAT AVERAGES MAY MEAN VERY LITTLE WHEN APPLIED TO ITEMS OF GREATLY VARYING VALUE.

AVERAGE CASH INCOME OF ALL FARMS IN THE STATE IN 1943, HE SAID, WAS \$7,349, WHILE THE AVERAGE FOR THE HIGH THIRD WAS \$14,509, FOR THE MIDDLE THIRD \$6,150, AND FOR THE LOW THIRD \$535.

VETERANS ADVISED
ABOUT
FARMING IN NEVADA

NO LARGE NUMBERS OF RETURNED VETERANS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE UP FARMING IN NEVADA FOLLOWING THEIR DISCHARGE, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

SCOTT WAS RECENTLY APPOINTED BY DIRECTOR CECIL W. CREEL AS EXTENSION FARM ADVISOR FOR VETERANS WHO MAY WISH TO LOOK INTO FARMING OPPORTUNITIES IN NEVADA.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS ARE NOT FOR SALE IN THE STATE AT THIS TIME, SCOTT SAID, YET THERE ARE SOME GOOD OPPORTUNITIES.

TO HELP RETURNED VETERANS CONSIDERING FARMING, COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE STATE. IN MOST CASES, MEMBERS OF THESE COMMITTEES ARE THOSE SERVING ON AGRICULTURAL PLANNING COMMITTEES BEFORE THE WAR.

SOME COMMITTEES HAVE ALREADY ASSISTED VETERANS TO GET STARTED IN AGRICULTURE.

IN MANY CASES, HOWEVER, THE JOB OF THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN TO DISCOURAGE PURCHASES OF LAND AND TO ENCOURAGE A PERIOD OF WORK AS HIRED HAND OR AS A RENTER, IN ORDER TO DEVELOP ACQUAINTANCE WITH LOCAL CONDITIONS. THIS HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY TRUE WHERE VETERANS HAD LITTLE FARM EXPERIENCE OR WHERE THE LAND INVOLVED WAS POOR OR WATER RIGHTS INSECURE.

EXPERIENCE OF COUNTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN AGRICULTURAL PLANNING HAS GIVEN THEM ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS OF FARMING IN THEIR AREAS, SCOTT SAID, AND HAS EQUIPPED THEM TO HELP VETERANS TO MAKE WISE DECISIONS.

--30--

CARE OF BROODY HENS
SUGGESTED
FOR EGG PRODUCTION

BROODY HENS, WHETHER IN BACK YARD, FARM, OR COMMERCIAL FLOCK, ARE BEST SEPARATED FROM OTHER CHICKENS, IN THE OPINION OF V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

WHEN A HEN BECOMES BROODY, SCOTT SAID THIS WEEK, SHE HAS FINISHED A PERIOD OF LAYING, AND, IF THE BROODINESS IS BROKEN UP, SHE WILL LAY ONLY A FEW MORE WEEKS AND BECOME BROODY AGAIN.

IN ORDER TO GET THE BEST RESULTS IN EGG PRODUCTION, THEREFORE COMMERCIAL POULTRYMEN REMOVE BROODY HENS FROM THEIR FLOCK AND SELL THEM AS CULLS.

THIS YEAR THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF LAYING HENS AND EGGS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND. FOR THIS REASON IT MAY BE GOOD ECONOMY TO "BREAK UP" THE BROODY HENS AND TRY TO SQUEEZE OUT A FEW MORE EGGS.

A PEN FOR BROODY HENS RECOMMENDED BY SCOTT IS ONE WITH SLATS ABOUT 2 INCHES APART FOR THE FLOOR AND SETTING UP OFF THE GROUND TO ALLOW PLENTY OF CIRCULATION FOR AIR.

IF THERE IS NO WAY OF CONSERVING WARMTH, THE HEN WILL GO ABOUT THE BUSINESS OF EATING AND DRINKING, AND, IF SHE GETS SUFFICIENT EGG MASH, THE EGGS WILL BE MANUFACTURED AND BROODINESS WILL STOP.

A HEN WHICH IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING A LARGE NUMBER OF EGGS IN A YEAR AND IS FED A MASH THAT WILL PRODUCE THOSE EGGS DOES NOT HAVE THE INCLINATION TO SET.

NEVADA DAIRY COW
AMONG BEST
IN UNITED STATES

A NEVADA DAIRY COW RANKS AMONG THE BEST HOLSTEINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SHE IS LADY HOLLAND SENSATION, ONE OF THE A. J. REED HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS IN CHURCHILL COUNTY.

LADY HOLLAND SENSATION HAS JUST COMPLETED THE PRODUCTION OF MORE THAN 100,000 POUNDS OF MILK DURING HER LIFE, AND IS THE 72D HOLSTEIN IN THE NATION TO REACH THAT GOAL.

HER ACTUAL PRODUCTION IS 112,582 POUNDS OF MILK, AND 4,220 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT, ACCORDING TO A REPORT OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

BEST ONE-YEAR RECORD OF TEN-YEAR OLD LADY HOLLAND SENSATION WAS MADE AT THE AGE OF 5, WHEN SHE PRODUCED 608 POUNDS OF FAT AND 16,863 POUNDS OF MILK.

"SENSATION IS WELL NAMED", ACCORDING TO SCOTT, "SINCE SHE IS A SENSATION IN NEVADA DAIRY CIRCLES WITH AN AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF OVER 600 POUNDS OF FAT FOR SEVEN YEARS".

"THIS HIGH MILK AND FAT PRODUCTION IS NOT JUST A LUCKY BREAK."

"SENSATION COMES FROM A LONG LINE OF HIGH PRODUCERS."

HER SIRE, SIR SENSATION ORMSBY HEILO WAS BROUGHT INTO THE STATE BY OATS BROTHERS AND A. J. REED, FROM THE ST. OLAF COLLEGE HERD

(MORE)

NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA, TO MATE WITH DAUGHTERS OF LONGHEATH ORMSBY
ONDINUS DEKOL, SON OF THE GREAT BULL KING ORMSBY CANARY JOHANNA.

THESE MATINGS BRING TOGETHER A LINE-BRED GRANDSON OF
SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES 37TH, AND LINE-BRED GRANDDAUGHTERS OF
KING ORMSBY CANARY JOHANNA, TWO GREAT SONS OF SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY
MERCEDES, A COMBINATION WHICH HAS PRODUCED COWS WITH HIGH AND PERSIS-
TANT PRODUCTION.

FEEDING COMPETITION
TEACHES
4-H BOYS AND GIRLS

IMPROVED FEEDING OF ANIMALS FOR EXHIBITION AT THE 1946 NEVADA JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW IS EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM THE 4-H CLUB ECONOMICAL FEEDING CONTEST HELD DURING THE LAST DISPLAY.

METHODS BY WHICH BETTER LIVESTOCK MAY BE PRODUCED WITH LESS EXPENSE WERE INDICATED BY ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE CONTEST, WHICH WAS SPONSORED BY THE DANGBERG LAND AND LIVESTOCK COMPANY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

JUDGES OF THE CONTEST UNANIMOUSLY AGREE THAT THE LENGTH OF TIME AN ANIMAL IS ON FEED COULD BE SHORTENED, FOR CONTEST PURPOSES, TO FIVE MONTHS, AND THAT NURSE COWS ARE ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY AFTER A CALF HAS REACHED A WEIGHT OF 500 POUNDS.

CALVES SHOULD BE TAKEN OFF NURSE COWS NOT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 15, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY RECEIVE 150 DAYS OF FULL FEED BEFORE THE SHOW, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF JUDGES.

"IN THE CASE OF LAMBS", SCOTT SAID, "IT DOES NOT SEEM FEASIBLE TO ELIMINATE THE EWE, FOR IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT A 4-H CLUB BOY CAN PURCHASE A LAMB AND ITS MOTHER, FEED THEM BOTH THROUGH THE PERIOD IN PREPARATION FOR THE SHOW, AND SELL THE EWE AT A HIGHER PRICE THAN HE PAID FOR IT."

IN SUCH CASES, SCOTT SUGGESTED THAT THE ROUGHAGE AND GRAIN CONSUMED BY THE EWE AND LAMB BE CONSIDERED AS LAMB COSTS. OTHER CONCLUSIONS OF THE JUDGES INDICATE THAT JUNIOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS MAY FATTEN OUT THEIR STOCK CONSIDERABLY MORE EASILY AND CHEAPLY THAN HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST.

(MORE)

THE OBJECT OF 4-H LIVESTOCK CLUB WORK, THEY POINT OUT, IS NOT TO TRAIN CLUB MEMBERS TO WIN PRIZES BUT TO TEACH THEM TO HANDLE AND FEED THEIR STOCK SENSIBLY AND AT A MINIMUM OF COST TO PREPARE THEM FOR ACTUAL FEEDING AS FARM OPERATORS LATER IN LIFE.

WINNERS OF THE 1945 ECONOMICAL FEEDING CONTEST WERE SHIRLEY LUNDERGREEN FOR THE MOST ECONOMICALLY FATTENED LAMB, AND MARLENA NEDDENRIEP FOR HER BEEF PROJECT, BOTH OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

CHURCHILL HERDS
PRODUCE MILK
AT HIGH LEVEL

FOUR DAIRY HERDS IN CHURCHILL COUNTY REGULARLY TESTED THROUGH 1944 REVEAL WHAT GOOD COWS CAN DO IN MILK PRODUCTION, ACCORDING TO V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

MILK PRODUCTION OF THE COWS IN THE FOUR HERDS RAN TO ABOUT DOUBLE THAT OF A SIMILAR NUMBER OF COWS OF THE AVERAGE OF THE STATE.

AND THE FOUR FALLON HERDS PRODUCED MILK TO THE EXTENT OF TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE PRODUCTION OF A SIMILAR NUMBER OF AVERAGE COWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL OF THE SIXTY-SIX ANIMALS ARE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. THEIR TOTAL 1944 PRODUCTION WAS 713,975 POUNDS OF MILK, TESTING 3.7 PERCENT BUTTERFAT.

HIGHEST PRODUCER OF THE FOUR HERDS WAS THAT OF A. J. REED WITH AN AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF 11,232 POUNDS OF MILK, TESTING 3.8 PERCENT BUTTERFAT AND TOTALING 422 POUNDS.

IN SECOND PLACE, ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS OF THE CHURCHILL COUNTY DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, WAS THE HERD OF OATS BROTHERS, WHICH PRODUCED AN AVERAGE PER COW OF 10,872 POUNDS OF MILK, TESTING 3.7 PERCENT BUTTERFAT, OR 408 POUNDS.

OF THE TWO OTHER HERDS IN THE ASSOCIATION, THAT OF BEN PFLUM AVERAGE 11,132 POUNDS OF MILK, TESTING 3.4 PERCENT, OR 382 POUNDS OF FAT. THE JOE BELL HERD RAN TO 9,843 POUNDS OF MILK, TESTING 3.6 PERCENT BUTTERFAT OR 354 POUNDS.

(MORE)

"OF COURSE, IT REQUIRES MORE FEED FOR THESE HIGH PRODUCING COWS", SCOTT SAID THIS WEEK.

THE AVERAGE COST OF FEED WAS \$136, AND THE GAIN OVER FEED COSTS WAS \$87 PER COW. FEED FOR THE AVERAGE NEVADA COW COSTS ABOUT \$90 A YEAR AND HER INCOME, AT THE SAME PRICE OF BUTTERFAT, IS \$120, LEAVING A PROFIT OVER FEED OF \$30, AS COMPARED WITH \$87 FOR THE HIGH PRODUCING CHURCHILL COUNTY COWS.

FIGURES ON THE FOUR HERDS WERE REPORTED FROM WASHINGTON BY THE DIVISION OF DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT INVESTIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NEVADA POULTRYMEN
WARNED
OF "LIMBERNECK"

NEVADA POULTRYMEN WERE WARNED THIS WEEK BY V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE DANGER OF BOTULISM OR "LIMBERNECK" IN THEIR FLOCKS THIS FALL.

DECAYING ORGANIC MATTER, SUCH AS DEAD CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND POORLY DRAINED, SCUM-COVERED PONDS, WERE POINTED TO BY SCOTT AS THE CHIEF SOURCES OF DANGER.

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR, WITH ITS COOL NIGHTS, FARMERS OFTEN SLAUGHTER PIGS, LAMBS, AND CALVES. REFUSE IS FREQUENTLY LEFT ON THE GROUND AND THE WARM AFTERNOON SUN STARTS DECAY. BACTERIAL GROWTH WHICH CAUSES THE POISONING DEVELOPS RAPIDLY DURING THE WARM INDIAN SUMMER DAYS.

ALSO, AMONG THE CAUSE OF BOTULISM OUTBREAKS IN NEVADA FLOCKS HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE OF THROWING THE BODIES OF STILL-BORN AND CRUSHED PIGS, LAMBS, OR OTHER ANIMALS OUT WHERE CHICKENS MAY EAT THEM.

SUCH REFUSE, SCOTT SAID, SHOULD BE BURIED OR BURNED IN AN INCINERATOR.

OPEN BURNING, HE REPORTED THIS WEEK, FREQUENTLY RESULTS IN INCOMPLETE CONSUMPTION WHICH LEAVES PARTICLES OF FLESH TO DECAY, WHICH, IN TURN, BECOME A MENACE TO FOWLS.

WHILE CHICKENS AND TURKEYS ARE MORE OFTEN THE VICTIMS OF LIMBERNECK, PIGS ALSO MAY BE INFECTED.

FARMERS SAID READY
TO TAKE PART
IN U. S. BOND DRIVE

MANY NEVADA FARMERS ARE NOW IN FINANCIAL POSITION TO PURCHASE U. S. GOVERNMENT VICTORY BONDS IN GREATER NUMBERS, V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SAID THIS WEEK.

ALL THROUGH THE WAR, HE POINTED OUT, FARMERS HAVE BEEN PAYING OFF DEBTS. LAND BANK LOANS HAVE BEEN PAID FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN ADVANCE. THIS HAS BEEN A GOOD CROP YEAR AND NEVADA FARMERS ARE RECEIVING GOOD PRICES FOR ABUNDANT CROPS.

"THERE WOULD BE NO BETTER EXPRESSION OF FAITH IN OUR GOVERNMENT OR OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE RETURN OF OUR VICTORIOUS SERVICE MEN," SCOTT DECLARED, "THAN A BIG OVERSUBSCRIPTION IN THE VICTORY BOND DRIVE

THE CAMPAIGN, WHICH BEGINS OCTOBER 29 AND EXTENDS UNTIL DECEMBER 8, IS THE LAST OF THE BIG DRIVES TO FINANCE WAR EXPENDITURES.

"OF COURSE WE SHALL CONTINUE TO BUY 'E' BONDS FOR A LONG TIME, BECAUSE UNCLE SAM NEEDS THE MONEY AND BECAUSE THERE IS NO MORE SECURE PLACE TO PUT OUR MONEY THAN IN U. S. BONDS," THE EXTENSION ECONOMIST SAID.

"THE NEED FOR THE LOAN IS SELF-EVIDENT.

"WHILE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ARE BEING REDUCED BY BILLIONS THERE ARE STILL MANY OBLIGATIONS TO BE MET.

"ARMIES OF OCCUPATION MUST BE MAINTAINED. A LARGER NAVY AND AN AIR FORCE WILL BE ESSENTIAL FOR YEARS TO COME.

"WE CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO GET ON A 'PAY AS YOU GO' BASIS FOR A FEW YEARS, ESPECIALLY SINCE CONGRESS IS LEANING TOWARD TAX REDUCTION."

--30--

METHOD OF FEEDING
DAIRY HEIFERS
IN NEVADA OUTLINED

WITH THE MILK SITUATION DEMANDING THAT EVERY GOOD DAIRY HEIFER BE RAISED, V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE THIS WEEK OUTLINED METHODS OF FEEDING.

HEIFERS ARE BADLY NEEDED IN THE PRESENT POST-WAR FOOD SITUATION, HE SAID, AND IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT THAT AS MUCH MILK AS POSSIBLE BE SAVED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. BOTH THESE OBJECTIVES CANNOT BE FULLY ACCOMPLISHED AT THE SAME TIME.

BUT, THE EXTENSION MAN STATED, IT IS NOT A SAVING IN MILK TO RESTRICT THE FEED OF HEIFERS, AS IS PRACTICED BY SOME DAIRYMEN, TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEY DO NOT GROW WELL.

A GOOD HEIFER, WELL FED, WILL MATURE FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS EARLIER THAN IF POORLY FED AND WILL MAKE A LARGER AND BETTER PRODUCER THROUGHOUT HER LIFE.

TO DEVELOP HEIFERS QUICKLY YET CONSERVE THE MILK SUPPLY, SCOTT SUGGESTS A SCHEDULE OF FEEDING.

"DURING THE FIRST FIVE DAYS, USE THE COW'S MILK," HE SAID.

"THEN, TAKE ABOUT THREE 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 FOUR QUARTS OF MILK DAILY FOR ABOUT THREE WEEKS, THEN, AS THEY LEARN TO EAT GRAIN, REDUCE THE MILK (LARGER CALVES SHOULD HAVE MORE.)

"NORMALLY A CALF SHOULD HAVE MILK FOR SIX MONTHS, AND, IF SHE DOES NOT HAVE MILK, SHE SHOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT GRAIN IN ITS PLACE.

(MORE)

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.

"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."

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University of Nevada
Agricultural Experiment Station
Department of Farm Development
and
Agricultural Extension Service
Cooperating

Reno, Nevada

Summary of Family Classification
Farm Privilege and Cash Cost of Living

By

V. E. Scott and Phoebe Swett

Introduction

This report on 1944 farm living standards is for the use of individual cooperators and Agricultural Extension workers. The data tabulated in the bulletin will be used for short bulletins on specific subjects in which correlations of income, size of family and various items of expense will be made.

The families are listed in the same order in all tables; the order being on the basis of income available for family living.

Table I - Family Classification

This table shows: (1) the number of adults in the immediate family; (2) the number of children 16 years old and over; (3) the number of children under 16 years old; (4) the number of hired workers 1/; (5) the total number of persons boarded; (6) the number of adult equivalent boarded 2/; (7) the total number of persons excluding hired labor.

The last column represents the number in the immediate family, which influences expenditures in clothing, operation, medical, development and recreation, personal, life insurance, and miscellaneous family expense.

1/ Members of the family who receive regular wages are reported as hired workers and not as members of the immediate family.

2/ Adult equivalent is an arbitrary number derived by multiplying the number in any age group, by a given factor. It is assumed that one person 17 years old to an age of retirement from active farm or home work will consume the amount of food required by one active adult.

The following table shows the factors for converting different age groups to adult equivalents.

1 active adult over 17 years old	equals 1 adult equivalent
1 aged or inactive adult over 17 years old	equals .8 adult equivalent
1 boy 13 to 16 years old	equals .9 adult equivalent
1 boy 9 to 12 years old	equals .7 adult equivalent
1 boy girl 13 to 16 years old	equals .8 adult equivalent
1 girl 9 to 12 years old	equals .6 adult equivalent
1 boy or girl 2 to 8 years old	equals .4 adult equivalent

TABLE I - FAMILY CLASSIFICATION
 (Arranged According to Income as Reported in Table II)

	No. of Adults	No. of Children		No. of Hired Men	Total No. Persons	Adult Equivalent	No. Persons Excluding Hired Labor
		16 and Over	Under 16				
1	2.0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2	2.0	0	0	.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
3	3.0	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	3.0
4	2.0	0	0	.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
5	2.0	0	1.0	0	3.0	2.4	3.0
6	2.8	0	0	.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
7	2.0	1.0	4.0	0	7.0	5.3	7.0
8	2.0	1.0	2.0	0	5.0	4.3	5.0
9	2.0	0	2.0	.9	4.9	4.1	4.0
10	2.0	1.0	2.0	0	5.0	4.0	5.0
11	2.0	1.0	0	0	3.0	2.9	3.0
12	2.0	0	2.0	0	4.0	3.3	4.0
13	2.0	1.7	1.0	.1	4.8	4.2	4.7
14	3.0	0	2.0	0	5.0	4.0	5.0
15	2.0	1.0	5.0	0	8.0	6.4	8.0
16	2.0	0	0	.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Av. low income 1/3	2.2	.4	1.3	.1	4.0	3.5	3.9
17	2.0	0	1.2	0	3.2	2.4	3.2
18	2.5	0	1.0	0	3.5	3.4	3.5
19	1.8	0	2.0	.1	3.9	2.7	3.8
20	2.0	1.0	0	0	3.0	2.9	3.0
21	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.6	8.6	7.4	7.0
22	3.0	0	0	.9	3.9	3.9	3.0
23	2.0	1.0	1.0	0	4.0	3.8	4.0
24	2.0	0	3.0	.6	5.6	3.5	5.0
25	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.1	7.1	5.4	6.0
26	2.0	0	2.8	0	4.8	3.1	4.8
27	2.0	0	0	.3	2.3	2.3	2.0

TABLE I - FAMILY CLASSIFICATION (continued)
 (Arranged According to Income as Reported in Table II)

	No. of Adults	No. of Children		No. of Hired Men	Total No. Persons	Adult Equivalent	No. persons Excluding Hired Labor
		16 and over	Under 16				
28	2.7	0	1.0	.7	4.4	4.0	3.7
29	2.0	1.6	3.0	0	6.6	5.9	6.6
30	3.0	0	0	3.1	6.1	5.2	3.0
31	2.0	1.6	0	1.0	4.6	4.2	3.6
32	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.3	9.3	7.7	8.0
Av. mid. income 1/3	2.2	.6	1.6	.7	5.1	4.2	4.4
33	2.0	1.0	3.0	0	6.0	5.0	6.0
34	2.0	1.0	0	1.5	4.5	4.4	3.0
35	2.0	0	1.0	0	3.0	2.8	3.0
36	2.0	0	6.0	0	8.0	4.9	8.0
37	1.9	0	1.6	0	3.5	2.7	3.5
38	2.0	0	2.0	.2	4.2	3.6	4.0
39	2.0	0	0	.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
40	2.5	0	0	.7	3.2	3.2	2.5
41	2.0	0	5.0	0	7.0	4.5	7.0
42	3.0	0	4.0	0	7.0	4.9	7.0
43	2.0	0	0	5.6	7.6	7.6	2.0
44	2.0	1.0	0	.5	3.5	3.4	3.0
45	2.0	0	0	1.1	3.1	3.1	2.0
46	2.0	0	1.0	0	3.0	2.4	3.0
47	3.0	0	3.0	1.9	7.9	5.9	6.0
48	2.0	2.9	2.0	0	6.9	5.6	6.9
Av. high income 1/3	2.1	.4	1.8	.7	5.0	4.1	4.3
Av. 48 families	2.2	.4	1.6	.5	4.7	3.9	4.2

Table II - Available Family Income

Available family income consisted of all cash not used for other purposes. It was assumed that money in the bank at the end of the year was available if the family desired to use it. Specific savings, such as bonds, were not considered available.

In addition to cash, available family income included the non-cash items, farm produce and rental value of the home.

The rental value of the home was calculated at 10 percent of the inventory value of the farm home.

The items farm produce and rent are items of both income and expense, and were so treated throughout the bulletin.

Dividing the families according to available income, into three groups, the average available income of the low group was \$1,652, or 47 percent of the average of all farms; the average available income of the middle group was \$2,672, or 76 percent of the average of all farms, and the average available income of the high group was 177 percent of the average of all farms.

There was a great divergence of available family income. The highest income was nearly 13 times as much as the lowest. In the low group, variation was from 58 percent to 120 percent of the average; in the middle group, variation was from 77 percent to 128 percent of the average; and in the high group, variation was from 56 percent to 196 percent of the average.

Extensive divergence existed in the value of all three factors of available income although the divergence did not occur alike in all three factors, for example: Family No. 6 lived in a home valued at \$4,470, with a rental value of \$447. Rental value of the home was the highest in the group, the value of farm produce used in this family was slightly below the average of the group and the available cash was next to the lowest of the group. The total available income of this family was 93 percent of the average income of the group.

TABLE II - FAMILY INCOME
 Arranged in Order of Total Income

	Available Family Cash Income	Non-cash		Total Family Income
		Farm Produce	Rent Value Home	
1	663	280	15	958
2	891	203	88	1182
3	996	136	60	1192
4	732	299	336	1367
5	1111	159	133	1403
6	793	304	447	1544
7	1408	276	82	1766
8	1409	276	82	1767
9	1150	556	100	1806
10	1103	649	75	1827
11	1660	148	97	1905
12	1178	510	228	1916
13	1447	354	122	1923
14	1244	511	183	1938
15	1063	797	93	1953
16	1577	222	191	1990
Av. low income 1/3 % non-cash income	1152	355	145	1652 30.2
17	1588	225	236	2049
18	1630	319	168	2117
19	1859	313	48	2220
20	1373	512	400	2285
21	939	1329	100	2368
22	1935	398	137	2470
23	1342	1108	168	2618
24	1952	496	225	2673
25	1751	774	194	2719
26	2155	269	300	2724
27	2228	380	119	2727

TABLE II - FAMILY INCOME (continued)
 Arranged in Order of Total Income

	Available Family Cash Income	Non-cash		Total Family Income
		Farm Produce	Rent Value Home	
28	2204	271	347	2822
29	2625	352	71	3048
30	2190	637	358	3185
31	2423	525	358	3306
32	2594	626	200	3420
Av. mid. income 1/3 % non-cash income	1924	534	214	2672 28.0
33	2494	750	250	3494
34	2673	691	336	3700
35	3220	392	250	3862
36	3153	653	226	4032
37	3851	127	71	4049
38	3523	564	277	4364
39	4677	160	250	5087
40	5040	418	181	5639
41	5231	255	376	5862
42	5172	635	323	6130
43	3831	1897	469	6197
44	5726	343	192	6261
45	7575	457	639	8671
46	8181	420	801	9402
47	8179	1259	721	10159
48	11012	723	416	12151
Av. high income 1/3 % non-cash income	5221	609	361	6191 15.7
Av. 48 families % non-cash income	2766	499	240	3505 21.1

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Table III - Total Cash Home Expense
(Cash living expense and home investments)

Cash living expenses listed under separate headings in Table IV are included in this table as total cash living expense. Money spent for furniture and equipment and for home improvements was considered as an investment rather than an annual living expense, since these items either increase the inventory value of the home or decrease total depreciation.

Home investments did not follow the pattern of ordinary living expenses as is indicated in Table III. Nineteen percent of the families had no home investment expense, and in fifty six percent of the homes such expenses amounted to less than \$100.

Among the 3 families whose investment expense amounted to more than \$1,000 each, one such investment was due to fire and 2 were due to increased income, that is, there was a need for the improvements and furnishings, and also sufficient income to cover it, without curtailing other needs.

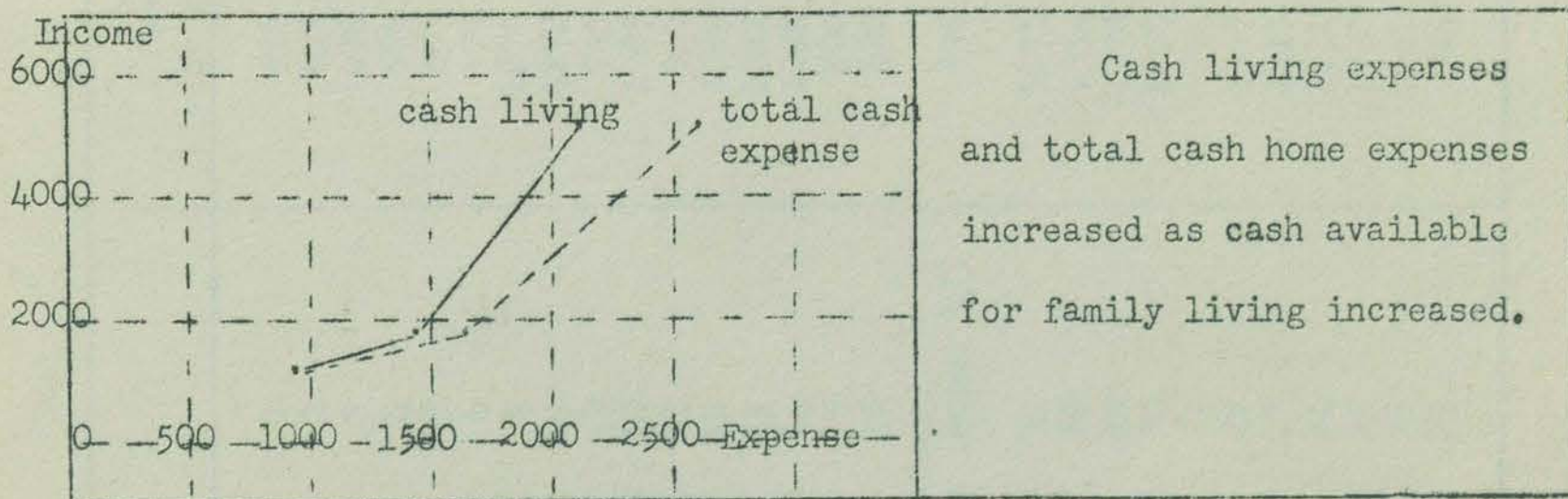


TABLE III - TOTAL HOME EXPENSE
(Living and Home Investments)

	Cash Living Expense	Home Investment		Total Cash Home Expense
		Furniture & Equipment	Home Improvements	
1	580	2	12	594
2	643	24	1	668
3	996	0	0	996
4	575	32	0	607
5	657	159	0	816
6	579	23	0	602
7	1277	0	0	1277
8	1278	0	0	1278
9	745	0	0	745
10	1085	0	0	1085
11	947	0	0	947
12	1089	52	37	1178
13	1382	1	24	1407
14	1088	132	24	1244
15	800	31	5	836
16	620	145	3	768
Av. low income 1/3	896	38	7	941
17	1076	294	117	1487
18	1534	2	62	1598
19	1278	81	185	1544
20	1050	98	208	1356
21	754	185	1000	1939
22	1567	192	63	1823
23	1215	20	7	1242
24	2131	31	1	2163
25	1780	3	0	1783
26	1141	196	90	1427
27	796	88	2	886

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TABLE III - TOTAL HOME EXPENSE (continued)
(Living and Home Investments)

	Cash Living Expense	Home Investment		Total Cash Home Expense
		Furniture & Equipment	Home Improvements	
28	1742	127	24	1893
29	972	281	227	1480
30	837	2	0	839
31	2486	12	0	2498
32	2375	52	3	2430
Av. mid. income 1/3	1421	104	124	1649
33	2100	159	34	2293
34	2253	14	253	2520
35	847	17	173	1037
36	4181	132	4	4318
37	1014	201	0	1215
38	2020	475	548	3043
39	868	0	0	868
40	598	255	225	1078
41	3084	497	0	3581
42	3900	0	0	3900
43	2477	58	568	3103
44	1363	205	2408	3976
45	673	64	19	756
46	2758	548	273	3579
47	2565	548	274	3387
48	3012	0	0	3012
Av. high income 1/3	2107	198	299	2604
Av. 48 families	1475	113	143	1731

Table IV - Living Expenses - Including Farm Privilege
(Home Investment Omitted)

Farm living expense consists of both cash and non-cash items. Table IV, columns 1 and 2, indicate roughly that home produced food provided about 50 percent of the family food needs. Of course, this varied among families. The average of the low income 1/3 provided 52.6 percent of its food from the home farm; the middle income 1/3 provided 45.3 percent of its food from the home farm; the high 1/3 provided 57.5 percent and the average of all families provided 55.4 percent of the family food budget from the home farm.

Food amounted to 41 percent of the total living expense and cash food expense amounted to 27 percent of the cash living expense.

The average of the low 1/3 used 48 percent of its total expense and 36 percent of its cash for food. The middle group spent 44 percent of its total and 30 percent of its cash, and the high group spent 35 percent of its total and 21 percent of its cash for food.

The two non-cash items, food and house rent amounted to approximately one-third of the total living expense. The higher proportion of non-cash items was in the low 1/3, decreasing as incomes increased.

The proportion of cash spent for various items other than food, did not differ very much in the three groups. The average of all families is fairly representative. Clothing nearly 13 percent, supplies 8 percent, medical 13.5 percent, development and recreation 18.2 percent, personal 4.8 percent, life insurance 13.2 percent. The greatest differences occurred in medical and life insurance expenses,

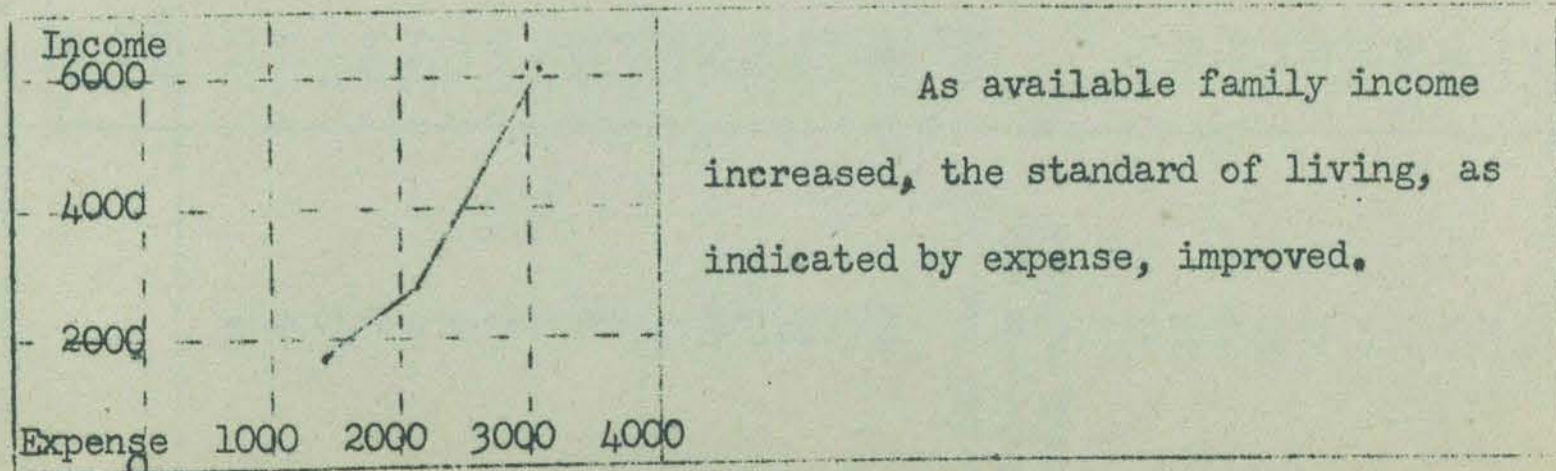


TABLE IV - FARM LIVING EXPENSE - 1944
(Includes Farm Privilege, Home Investment omitted)

	Food			Cloth- ing	Operation		Medi- cal Exp.	Devel. & Recrea.	Per- sonal	Life Ins.	Miscel- lan- eous	Non- cash Rent Val home	Total cash exp.	Total non- cash exp.	Total living exp.
	Farm Pro- duce	Cash Food Cost	Total Food Exp.		Sup- plies	Power & Phone									
1	280	208	488	41	24	45	167	15	25	54	1	15	580	295	875
2	203	309	512	48	75	22	14	25	13	101	36	88	643	291	934
3	136	684	820	0	3	0	309	0	0	0	0	60	996	196	1192
4	299	249	548	57	56	84	56	11	13	10	39	336	575	635	1210
5	159	262	421	59	32	3	17	222	0	60	2	133	657	292	949
6	304	179	483	23	50	69	25	49	0	171	13	447	579	571	1330
7	276	435	711	258	0	106	23	436	0	17	2	82	1277	358	1635
8	276	434	710	258	0	106	24	436	0	17	3	82	1278	358	1636
9	556	364	920	78	0	117	103	0	14	57	12	100	745	656	1401
10	649	182	831	241	19	81	85	359	24	94	0	75	1085	724	1809
11	148	290	438	144	17	38	0	325	77	56	0	97	947	245	1192
12	510	443	953	123	0	0	181	12	103	227	0	228	1089	738	1827
13	354	629	983	212	70	80	0	191	23	0	177	122	1382	476	1858
14	511	231	742	305	18	0	226	16	44	248	0	183	1088	694	1782
15	797	150	947	221	14	0	28	286	4	89	8	93	800	890	1690
16	222	73	295	21	90	11	0	312	116	0	0	191	623	413	1036
Av. low inc. 1/3 % non-cash exp. % cash expense	355	320	675 52.6	131	29	48	79	168	29	75	18	145	897	500	1397 35.8
		35.7		14.7	3.2	5.3	8.8	18.7	3.2	8.4	2.0		100		
17	225	213	438	188	94	64	107	379	19	9	3	236	1076	461	1537
18	319	451	770	89	17	86	632	195	46	14	4	168	1534	487	2021
19	313	398	711	197	89	34	350	144	33	26	7	48	1278	361	1639
20	512	533	1045	91	78	31	123	21	116	23	34	400	1050	912	1962
21	1329	128	1457	186	21	3	140	229	47	0	0	100	754	1429	2183
22	398	452	850	306	138	23	246	227	22	148	5	137	1567	535	2102
23	1108	355	1463	247	138	45	140	220	40	5	25	168	1215	1276	2491
24	496	722	1218	154	33	87	857	99	116	58	5	225	2131	721	2852
25	774	421	1195	290	158	58	353	80	44	327	49	194	1780	968	2748
26	269	289	558	157	11	74	197	322	22	53	16	300	1141	569	1710
27	380	322	702	106	71	12	12	235	3	11	24	119	796	499	1295

TABLE IV - FARM LIVING EXPENSE - 1944 (continued)
 (Includes Farm Privilege, Home Investment omitted)

	Food			Cloth- ing	Operation		Medi- cal Exp.	Devel. & Recrea.	Per- sonal	Life Ins.	Misc- ellan- ous	Non- cash Rent Val Home	Total cash exp.	Total non- cash Exp.	Total liv- ing Exp.
	Farm Pro- duce	Cash Food Cost	Total Food Exp.		Sup- plies	Power & Phone									
28	271	632	903	107	170	68	245	273	46	35	166	347	1742	618	2360
29	352	137	489	0	72	56	555	143	9	0	0	71	972	423	1395
30	637	383	1020	0	57	33	0	0	24	204	136	358	837	995	1832
31	525	715	1240	286	4	82	329	766	20	272	12	358	2486	883	3369
32	626	760	1386	294	115	0	583	255	304	64	0	200	2375	826	3201
Av. mid. inc. 1/3	534	432	965	169	79	47	304	224	57	78	30	214	1421	748	2169
% non-cash exp.			45.3												34.5
% cash expense		30.4		11.9	5.6	3.3	21.4	15.8	4.0	5.5	2.1		100		
33	750	297	1047	563	5	90	3	702	15	298	127	250	2100	1000	3100
34	691	746	1437	275	168	76	46	198	304	125	215	336	2153	1027	3180
35	392	358	750	101	11	10	17	178	47	98	27	250	847	642	1489
36	653	832	1485	485	138	50	140	398	139	1995	5	226	4182	879	5061
37	127	316	443	213	96	44	177	83	66	17	2	71	1014	198	1212
38	564	444	1008	339	165	67	294	225	329	145	12	277	2020	841	2861
39	160	225	385	150	10	42	221	105	15	76	24	250	868	410	1278
40	418	161	579	63	0	64	19	155	51	85	0	181	598	599	1197
41	255	571	826	467	58	139	53	475	133	1171	17	376	3084	631	3715
42	635	356	991	469	201	54	803	1412	0	580	25	323	3900	958	4858
43	1897	1113	3010	496	13	157	145	122	101	329	1	469	2477	2366	4843
44	343	566	909	107	57	61	48	172	0	214	138	192	1363	535	1898
45	457	173	630	67	0	34	54	191	16	0	138	639	673	1096	1769
46	420	219	639	225	53	75	739	334	160	754	199	801	2758	1221	3979
47	1259	595	1854	200	53	75	137	615	403	487	0	721	2565	1980	4545
48	723	241	964	75	11	182	523	1236	239	500	5	416	3012	1139	4151
Av. high inc. 1/3	609	451	1060	268	65	76	214	413	126	430	58	361	2101	970	3071
% non-cash exp.			57.5												31.6
% cash expense		21.6		12.7	3.1	3.6	10.1	19.7	6.0	20.4	2.8		100		
Av. 48 families	499	401	900	189	58	57	199	268	71	194	36	240	1473	739	2212
% non-cash exp.			55.4												33.4
% cash expense		27.2		12.8	4.0	4.0	13.5	18.2	4.8	13.2	2.3		100		

Table V - Farm Produce Used in the Farm Home

Milk, eggs and poultry meat were produced in sufficient quantity on nearly all farms, so that little cash was spent for these items. Beef and veal were provided by the farm in about 50 percent of the families in quantities ranging from 75 pounds to 4,500 pounds; pork was provided by the home farm in 35 percent of the families in quantities ranging from 200 pounds to 1,990 pounds; lamb was provided on 27 percent of the farms in quantities ranging from 80 pounds to 1,200 pounds. All meats were reported on the live basis. The amount of dressed carcass in each class of livestock is about as follows; poultry 70 percent, beef 55 percent, pork 75 percent, lamb 50 percent. The last column in Table V shows total pounds of meat. It will be noticed that all farms supplied some meat and about half of the families secured their major needs of meat from the home farm.

Potatoes were grown in sufficient quantities to supply the family on half of the farms. Some potatoes were supplied in small quantities in home gardens and reported as "vegetables". Seventy-nine percent of the families had gardens. Gardens were reported as to size and quality, fair, good and excellent. An acre of excellent garden was arbitrarily valued at \$300, good at \$200 and fair at \$100, and other sizes calculated accordingly. It will be noted that there was very little home grown fruit.

TABLE V - FARM PRODUCE
(Used in the Farm Home)

	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poul- try Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Lamb Lbs.	Pota- toes Lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value	Total Lbs. Meat
1	150	60	160	0	800	320	0	75	0	0	280	1280
2	180	200	65	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	203	65
3	180	180	15	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	136	15
4	863	135	156	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	299	156
5	400	100	10	0	0	0	500	10	0	0	159	10
6	550	300	50	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	304	850
7	365	0	0	500	0	0	0	50	5	0	276	500
8	365	0	0	500	0	0	0	50	5	0	276	500
9	733	365	80	600	600	0	0	80	0	0	556	1280
10	915	274	125	0	640	0	0	150	0	0	649	765
11	367	50	0	250	0	90	0	0	0	0	148	340
12	640	200	75	600	600	1200	1500	0	0	0	510	2475
13	365	200	108	500	600	0	0	30	0	0	354	1208
14	640	200	75	600	600	1200	1500	0	0	0	511	2475
15	2703	425	175	75	0	0	1500	75	0	48	797	250
16	160	52	24	600	720	80	0	0	0	0	222	1424
Av. low income 1/3	599	171	70	289	285	206	344	34	5	3	355	850
17	365	180	60	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	225	60
18	620	263	80	300	200	0	0	25	0	0	319	580
19	483	365	200	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	313	200
20	182	182	350	0	1125	0	2000	75	50	0	512	1475
21	3033	600	144	2800	500	0	0	200	0	0	1329	3444
22	270	300	200	0	720	0	1500	50	50	0	398	920
23	1730	365	150	200	300	80	1000	75	500	0	1108	730
24	450	365	100	0	900	960	0	50	0	0	496	1960
25	1000	360	210	1000	1000	0	1250	100	50	0	774	2210
26	300	240	150	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	269	150
27	687	160	178	500	0	0	600	75	10	0	380	678

TABLE V - FARM PRODUCE (continued)
(Used in the Farm Home)

	Milk Gal.	Eggs Doz.	Poul- try Lbs.	Beef Lbs.	Pork Lbs.	Lamb Lbs.	Pota- toes Lbs.	Vege- tables Value	Fruit Value	Other Value	Total Value	Total Lbs. Meat
28	500	200	155	0	600	120	0	0	0	0	271	875
29	800	180	90	0	200	0	0	75	25	0	352	290
30	500	300	30	0	1250	400	2000	175	25	0	637	1680
31	573	365	110	0	1200	0	1000	120	0	0	525	1310
32	900	365	230	600	1040	160	0	25	0	35	626	2030
Av. mid. income 1/3	775	299	152	338	564	108	584	73	44	2	534	1162
33	1020	200	120	0	900	0	0	150	50	20	750	1020
34	1177	251	237	2175	600	0	3000	0	0	0	691	3012
35	1083	300	0	0	375	0	300	50	0	0	392	375
36	1097	160	40	750	1250	0	0	50	0	0	653	2040
37	370	103	60	0	0	0	305	0	0	0	127	60
38	537	215	62	0	900	291	2000	125	0	0	564	1253
39	110	120	110	0	0	0	1000	50	0	10	160	110
40	400	400	140	0	600	0	3000	50	0	0	418	740
41	600	100	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	12	255	0
42	900	300	150	0	0	0	0	150	50	0	635	150
43	1366	1000	160	4500	1990	0	2000	250	0	0	1897	6650
44	333	300	194	0	700	0	1500	25	0	0	343	894
45	223	180	48	0	0	0	0	50	100	0	457	48
46	384	150	200	686	427	0	1000	75	25	50	440	1313
47	1153	450	600	2060	1283	0	3000	225	75	90	1319	3943
48	3100	160	0	0	800	400	0	50	0	0	723	1200
Av. high income 1/3	866	274	85	636	614	43	1069	83	19	11	609	1378
Av. 48 families	746	248	118	421	488	119	647	63	23	5	482	1146

Introduction

Many people have been interested in the agricultural extension service.

Factors which have influenced the development of the service are:

before the war, the service was primarily concerned with the

creation of new agricultural enterprises in each state.

Each state, however, has its own special needs and interests.

Presented for the first time in this bulletin are the

conditions prevailing in Nevada in 1943.

It is hoped that this bulletin will be of interest to all

those who are interested in the agricultural extension

service.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

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FARMING IN NEVADA

By

V. E. Scott and Phoebe Swett

Data supporting this bulletin are derived from U. S. D. A. Agricultural Statistics 1943; The Census 1940; and Nevada Cooperative Farm Accounts 1938 to 1942, inclusive.

Number in Nevada, 1943, is 1,000,000.

of livestock, and 1,000,000 of poultry and crop value.

FARMING IN NEVADA

Introduction

Information on farming is being sought from all agricultural agencies. Many people have made agricultural investments without previous study of the factors which make for success, and many are trying to study those factors before making the investments. Both groups need information. Agricultural literature from many sources gives general advice and general information, but in each state, conditions differ to such an extent that specific information presented for one state cannot be applied to another. As a general rule, practices that have grown up in a community have a reason for their existence and it behooves a stranger to study local conditions and practices before making investments.

This bulletin is written for the purpose of presenting some of the conditions peculiar to Nevada agriculture, and to help those who want information relating to agricultural enterprises.

Nevada's Agriculture

Nevada's agriculture is primarily a livestock type, as evidenced by Chart I, Cash Agricultural Income for 1943 (Agricultural Statistics U.S.D.A.). In 1943, 85 percent of the cash agricultural income in Nevada was from the sale of livestock and livestock products.

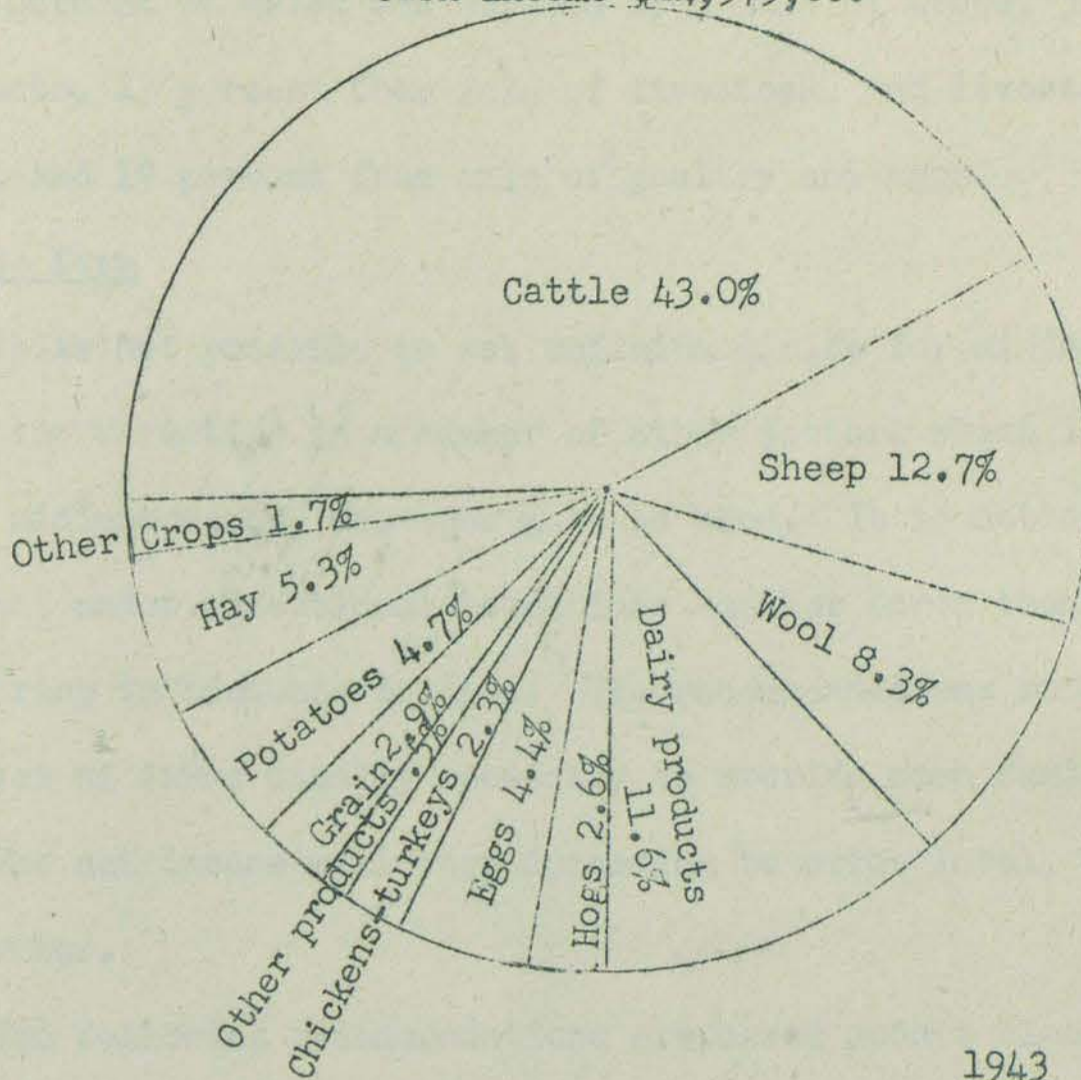
The income from cattle, sheep and wool was 64 percent, nearly two-thirds of the total cash income from agricultural products.

The 1940 census reported 1,150 farms, approximately one-third of the number in Nevada, which derived their major cash incomes, 92.8%, from the sale of livestock, and livestock products, and their minor income, 7.2% from dairy, poultry and crop sales.

CHART I

NEVADA CASH AGRICULTURAL INCOME, CROPS AND LIVESTOCK - 1943

Cash Income \$24,575,000



1943

	Value	Income	Percent
1. Cattle	\$10,576,000		43.0
2. Sheep	3,119,000		12.7
3. Wool	2,035,000		8.3
4. Dairy products	2,847,000		11.6
5. Hogs	642,000		2.6
6. Eggs	1,078,000		4.4
7. (Chickens	332,000	2.3	(1.4
8. (Turkeys	232,000		
9. (Honey and wax	51,000		(.2
10. (Other livestock	76,000		.5 (.3
Sub-total livestock	\$20,988,000		85.4
11. Grain	717,000		2.9
12. Potatoes	1,150,000		4.7
13. Hay	1,300,000		5.3
14. (Beet seed, tomato plants, (cantaloupe and truck	350,000	1.7	(1.4
15. (Other crops	70,000		
Sub-total crops	\$ 3,587,000		14.6
TOTAL	\$24,575,000		100.0

The other 2,194 farms received 32% of the state's cash agricultural income, 37 percent of which was derived from sale of crops, 31 percent from dairy products, 13 percent from sale of livestock, and livestock products other than dairy, and 19 percent from sale of poultry and eggs.

Minimum size farm

It is not possible to set definite limits for minimum size farms because of the variation in a number of other factors which influence income. In setting minimum sizes, averages must be used. It is not intended to convey the idea that under exceptional conditions smaller farms than those recommended might not bring in adequate incomes. The recommendations made indicate the minimum sizes of farms usually necessary to provide cash family incomes of \$750 or more. The net income will vary according to price level, and the efficiency of the operator.

The following recommendations are based upon a classification of farms according to type.

1. Cattle - 200 head, January 1st count.

This will allow for an annual sale of about 52 to 60 animals with a gross income of from \$2,500 to \$9,000, depending on the age and condition of the animals sold and on the price level. Such a setup requires about 430 acres of land, 120 of which are crop land, and the total farm investment required to make a going concern, is about \$37,000.

2. Sheep - 1,000 ewes, January 1st count.

This allows for an annual sale of about 600 lambs, 200 old ewes and 9,000 pounds of wool, with a gross annual income of \$7,000 to \$10,000. Such a setup requires about the same acreage and investment as 200 cattle. The amount of land for either cattle or sheep depends on the opportunity for securing grazing privileges on public lands.

3. Dairy, crop and general farms.

A minimum of 80 crop acres.

(1) Dairy farms

On 80 acres one might expect about 70 acres for farm crops, consisting of 35 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of pasture, and 15 acres of grains and row crops. This will support about 20 cows and the necessary young stock to maintain such a herd.

Sales of stock would vary from \$700 to \$1,000, and income from poultry and miscellaneous sales would amount to about \$1,000. The major income would be from the sale of milk or cream, and the amount would depend on production per cow and the type of market. With a production of 250 pounds of fat and a butterfat market at 50¢ per pound, the major income would be \$2,500, making a gross income of \$4,200. Farm expenses would amount to about \$2,800 leaving a net income of about \$1,400.

(2) Crop farms.

An 80 acre crop farm has wide possibilities of production and income. The average annual crop acreage would be about 70, due to annual reworking, leveling, and non-productive use. On a horse operated farm, 8 acres are required for maintenance of work stock. Four acres are required for family cows, leaving 58 acres for income crops. Due to the need for fertilizer and to rotation of crops, crop farms usually grow considerable alfalfa and grain, with only 50 to 60 percent of the acreage devoted to high income cash crops. With more intensive methods, the use of tractors instead of horses, and the use of commercial fertilizer, total acres can be very much reduced. Average net incomes from 80 acre crop farms, operated as most of them are

operated in Nevada, are comparable to livestock and dairy farms of the same size.

(3) General farms

General farms have variable sources of income. They seldom have a complete failure because "their eggs are not all in one basket". All operations are smaller than on the specialized farms; less hired labor, less gross income, less expense and less net income. General farms and poultry are most typically family operated farms.

4. Poultry - 1 to 5 acres

Many of the poultry farms in Nevada have grown out of general farms, hence, they have a greater investment in land than is necessary or desirable. Frequently the time required to properly farm the land could be spent more advantageously on the poultry enterprise.

1,500 to 2,000 laying hens or 1,500 to 2,000 market turkeys constitute a family poultry farm. Such a farm may be expected to yield a net income of \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Types of Farms Determined by Source of Income

The type of farm is determined from the main source of income, although the minor sources of income taken together may be considerable.

The average gross income from 14 livestock farms, 1938-1942, was \$7,111 of which \$6,359 or nearly 90 percent was derived from livestock and livestock products, not including poultry income.

The average gross income from 18 dairy farms, 1938-1942, was \$4,452, of which \$2,973 or 67 percent was derived from dairy products and the sale of dairy cows. Sale of other kinds of livestock or livestock products from these farms amounted to \$784 or 17.6 percent of the total income.

The average gross income for 7 crop farms, 1938-1942, was \$7,136, of

which \$5,222 or 73 percent, was derived from the sale of crops. The most important sources of minor income on these farms were beef and dairy cattle \$1,057, dairy products \$202 and hogs \$249.

The average gross income from 20 general farms, 1938-1942, was \$3,871. This was derived from a number of sources, namely, dairy products \$1,081; crops \$802; beef and dairy cattle \$747; hogs \$489; poultry and poultry products \$364, and all other sources \$388.

The average income from 6 poultry farms, 1938-1942, was \$4,578, most of which, \$3,393 or 74 percent, was derived from the sale of eggs, chickens or turkeys. The sale of dairy products amounting to \$374 was the most important source of minor income.

A detailed statement of incomes, classified according to type of farm and source of income is given in Table III.

Comparisons of Five Major Farm Types

Five-year averages obtained from cooperative accounts kept by individual farmers have been analyzed and interesting comparative results are given below. It should be kept in mind that the data here given were derived from records kept during the relatively prosperous years 1938 to 1942, inclusive, but do not include years when farm operations were influenced extensively by the war effort.

Available for living

The average cash available for family living varied according to type of farm, from \$994 to \$1,536. The average for each type of farm are arrayed below according to the amount available for living. Each x represents \$100, or major fraction thereof. (See Table IV for details).

General	XXXXXXXXXX	\$ 994
Poultry	XXXXXXXXXX	1,050
Crop	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	1,313
Dairy	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	1,378
Livestock	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	1,536

Farm investment

The average farm investment, (not including the home) for the several types of farms, varied from \$10,531 on poultry farms to \$36,733 for livestock farms. They are arrayed below according to size of investment. Each x represents \$2,000. (See Table I for details)

Poultry	xxxxx	\$10,531
General	xxxxxxxxx	16,857
Crops	xxxxxxxxxxx	19,689
Dairy	xxxxxxxxxxx	19,886
Livestock	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	36,733

Farm expense

Farm expenses varied from a low of \$2,611 on the general farms to a high of \$5,119 on the crop farms. (For details of expenses see Table III) The types of farms are arrayed below according to amount of expenses each x representing \$500.

General	xxxxx	\$2,611
Dairy	xxxxxxx	2,986
Poultry	xxxxxxx	3,305
Livestock	xxxxxxxxxxx	4,904
Crop	xxxxxxxxxxx	5,119

The relatively high expense of the crop and livestock farms are due in part to the hiring of more labor. The dairy, general and poultry farms were more nearly family operated farms.

Farm expenses varied from 67 to 72 percent of the gross income.

Gross income

The average gross income varied from a low of \$3,871 on the general farms to a high of \$7,136 on the crop farms. They are arrayed below according to size of gross income, each x being equivalent to \$500. (See Table III for details)

General	xxxxxxxxx	\$3,871
Dairy	xxxxxxxxxxx	4,452
Poultry	xxxxxxxxxxx	4,578
Livestock	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	7,111
Crops	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	7,136

Gross income per \$1,000 invested capital

The average gross income per \$1,000 invested capital brings quite a shift in the array of farm types. It varied from a low of \$201 for the livestock farms to a high of \$448 for the poultry farms. In the array below each x represents \$50 gross income per \$1,000 invested.

Livestock	xxxx	\$201
Dairy	xxxxx	245
General	xxxxx	256
Crop	xxxxxxxx	379
Poultry	xxxxxxxxx	448

Net farm income

There is a tendency for net farm income to vary with the capital investment. Poultry farms produced the highest percentage net return on investment, while the livestock farms were lowest in this respect.

	Net farm income	Capital invested	Percent income is of investment
Poultry	\$1,416	\$10,531	13.4
General	1,712	16,857	10.1
Crops	2,349	19,689	11.9
Dairy	1,880	19,386	9.4
Livestock	2,492	36,733	6.6

Table I
Total Assets & Liabilities by Types of Farms

Average 5-years No. farm records	Livestock 71	Dairy 89	Crops 34	General 98	Poultry 31
Assets:					
Land	\$21,829	\$12,242	\$13,626	\$10,057	\$ 5,582
Farm improvements	2,550	1,682	783	1,712	1,400
Sub-total	\$24,379	\$13,924	\$14,409	\$11,769	\$ 6,982
Productive Livestock					
Hogs	330	113	143	226	21
Beef & other cattle	4,863	1,033	910	905	219
Dairy cows	849	1,429	280	842	287
Sheep	1,544	50	28	67	0
Bees	1	12	63	48	0
Turkeys	6	1	6	9	620
Rabbits and chickens	87	90	24	95	504
Sub-total	\$ 7,680	\$ 2,728	\$ 1,454	\$ 2,192	\$ 1,651
Feeds & supplies	1,513	895	987	869	543
Horses	858	377	411	421	175
Machinery & equipment	2,303	1,962	2,428	1,606	1,180
TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT	\$36,733	\$19,886	\$19,689	\$16,857	\$10,531
Other Assets					
Farm home	3,842	1,940	2,937	1,950	1,318
Cash on hand	515	168	463	220	108
Notes & accounts receivable	394	137	1,040	264	270
Stocks & other assets	338	549	899	361	241
Personal share car	168	268	209	94	74
Sub-total	\$ 5,257	\$ 3,062	\$ 5,548	\$ 2,889	\$ 2,011
TOTAL ASSETS	\$41,990	\$22,948	\$25,237	\$19,746	\$12,542
Liabilities					
Fixed notes & mortgages	11,206	6,469	4,462	5,131	3,067
Current accounts payable	701	597	507	470	368
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	\$11,907	\$ 7,066	\$ 4,969	\$ 5,601	\$ 3,435
NET WORTH	\$30,083	\$15,882	\$20,268	\$14,145	\$ 9,107

TABLE II
Expenses by Type of Farm

The major annual expenses of all types of farms which depend on some kind of livestock for their incomes are, purchase of stock, feed, labor and machinery expense. These four items constitute from 65 to 78 percent of the farm expenses; other items are just as necessary, but are smaller in amount. On the crop farms the item feed is of little importance, but crop expense, including seed, harvesting, preparation of seed bed, etc., amounts to nearly one fourth of the total expense. Hired labor ranks very high on all types, except poultry. In Nevada, poultry farms are family type farms, employing very little outside labor.

	Livestock		Dairy		Crops		General		Poultry	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Livestock bought	\$ 346	17	\$ 287	10	\$ 700	14	\$ 280	11	\$ 383	12
Feed	682	14	564	19	102	2	372	14	1,493	45
Labor	1,143	23	547	18	1,500	29	506	19	272	8
Crop expense	243	5	166	5	978	19	187	7	84	3
Misc. stock expense	136	3	50	1	23	-	46	2	78	2
Mach., equip., & repair	235	5	164	5	234	5	121	5	77	2
Machinery, new	553	11	418	14	597	12	430	16	359	11
Farm improvements	180	4	138	5	115	2	107	4	80	2
Taxes	400	8	202	7	201	4	203	8	96	3
Water	150	3	169	6	208	4	119	5	86	3
Miscellaneous costs	139	3	112	4	146	3	114	4	146	4
Gas & oil	197	4	169	6	315	6	126	5	151	5
AVERAGE EXPENSE	\$4,904	100	\$2,986	100	\$5,119	100	\$2,611	100	\$3,305	100

TABLE III
Sources of Income by Types of Farms

Average 5-years	Livestock		Dairy		Crops		General		Poultry	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Horses	\$ 35	.5	\$ 13	.3	\$ 34	.5	\$ 51	1.3	\$ 18	.4
Hogs	690	9.7	248	5.6	249	3.5	489	12.6	42	.9
Dairy cows	337	4.7	256	5.7	62	.9	195	5.0	51	1.1
Beef & other cattle	3,183	44.7	503	11.2	995	13.9	552	14.3	108	2.4
Bees	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sheep	830	11.7	15	.3	11	.1	66	1.7	0	-
Dairy products	901	12.7	2,717	61.2	202	2.8	1,081	27.8	374	8.2
Turkey eggs	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	164	3.6
Turkeys	34	.5	7	.2	4	.1	58	1.5	1,273	27.8
Chickens	26	.4	42	.9	5	-	60	1.6	288	6.3
Eggs	164	2.3	138	3.1	36	.6	245	6.3	1,668	36.4
Crops	315	4.4	293	6.7	5,222	73.2	802	20.8	376	8.2
Machinery & equipment	86	1.2	43	.9	150	2.1	45	1.2	72	1.6
Machinery & equipment rent	0	-	5	.1	18	.2	14	.4	2	-
Labor off farm	37	.5	90	2.0	37	.5	99	2.6	33	.7
Miscellaneous	90	1.3	68	1.5	91	1.3	64	1.7	108	2.4
Rents	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	.1	0	-
Wool	382	5.4	5	.1	7	.1	18	.5	0	-
Rabbits	0	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	1	-
Honey	0	-	8	.2	13	.2	25	.6	0	-
Average income	\$7,111	100.0	\$4,452	100.0	\$7,136	100.0	\$3,871	100.0	\$4,578	100.0

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TABLE IV
Financial Summary by Type of Farm

It will be noted that cash incomes for livestock and crop farms were larger, handling more money than the other types. Also, the net farm income from these two types of farms were the largest of the group.

In addition to other cash income, the average farm borrowed from \$547 on general farms to \$1,545 on livestock farms. Also, in addition to paying current farm expenses they paid out from \$800 to \$2,200 in interest and principal. Only one type, dairying, borrowed more money than was paid off on debts. (Table IV-B - supplement) shows that this occurred throughout the period. It was due to expansion which included purchase of cattle and improvement of buildings. The net cash available after paying farm expenses, interest and debt payments, was from \$994 to \$1,538. This amount may be considered as available for cash living expenses.

Average 5-years	Livestock	Dairy	Crops	General	Poultry
Average cash income	\$7,111	\$4,452	\$7,136	\$3,871	\$4,578
Less farm expense	<u>4,904</u>	<u>2,986</u>	<u>5,119</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>3,305</u>
Net cash income	2,207	1,466	2,017	1,260	1,273
Net farm inventory change \pm	\mp 285	\mp 414	\mp 332	\mp 452	\mp 143
Net farm income	\$2,492	\$1,880	\$2,349	\$1,712	\$1,416
Net cash income	\$2,207	\$1,466	\$2,017	\$1,260	\$1,273
Plus borrowed	1,545	1,489	1,300	547	691
Minus paid on interest	392	310	158	152	121
Minus paid on principal	1,824	1,267	1,846	661	791
Net cash available for personal use	<u>\$1,538</u>	<u>\$1,378</u>	<u>\$1,313</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>\$1,052</u>

Acres and Production

Alfalfa is a crop of major importance on all types of farms studied, although there are some individual farms on which other crops predominate.

The average percentage area in alfalfa on the several types of farms was as follows: general farms, 45 percent; livestock farms, 53 percent; dairy farms, 35 percent; crop farms 35 percent and poultry farms 27 percent. Even on poultry farms 11 percent of the gross income was from the sale of livestock fed primarily on alfalfa. The average yield of alfalfa on all types of farms was 3.0 tons per acre.

Among the grains, wheat and barley were most important. Together they occupied from 12 to 24 percent of the cropped area. On most of the farms, grains are used either to get the land in shape for permanent crops or as nurse crops for alfalfa.

Full production of grains is seldom obtained when they are used as nurse crops, the average yield then being from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds to the acre. Full production of either wheat or barley on good land is usually 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per acre but on some farms with predominantly coarse sandy soil, or shallow soil, a yield of a ton to the acre is seldom obtained.

The average production per acre of the various kinds of grains was as follows: wheat, 1,428 pounds; barley, 2,013 pounds; oats, 1,175 pounds; grain sorghum 2,050 pounds and corn 1,529 pounds.

Cash crops such as potatoes, cantaloupes, tomato plants, radishes, onions, etc., are grown on a relatively small part of the total crop area. They pay well and account for the high average rating of the crop farms. They require land of the highest fertility which is maintained by crop rotation and fertilization.

TABLE V
ACRES & PRODUCTION

Crop	Production Units	Livestock		Dairy		Crops		General		Poultry		5-yr. Av. yield
		Acres	Prod.	Acres	Prod.	Acres	Prod.	Acres	Prod.	Acres	Prod.	
No. farm records		71		87		34		99		30		
Alfalfa	T	68.4	189.0	35.4	104.1	30.9	122.2	35.2	99.6	9.9	28.8	3.0
Other tame hay	T	6.8	8.7	3.9	4.7	.2	.2	4.5	7.8	.1	.1	1.4
Wild hay	T	1.7	2.4	.3	1.1			.1	.3			1.8
Succulent crops	T	.6	12.0	1.7	19.7	.9	13.0	.8	13.6	.7	7.7	14.0
Wheat	#	8.1	9569	5.1	8007	9.9	14831	6.6	9852	4.4	6426	1428
Barley	#	14.9	28793	7.8	16399	8.3	17501	8.1	17049	2.0	2989	2013
Oats	#	3.8	3132	1.4	1816	.4	1100	1.5	2295	-	-	1175
Grain Sorgham	#	.2	443	1.4	3653	2.1	4015	.6	1511	1.0	1887	2052
Corn Grain	#	1.8	1711	.5	447	1.0	1897	2.8	4373	8.9	14399	1529
Potatoes	T	.6	7.5	.2	.8	1.2	10.3	1.3	9.0	.1	.1	8.1
Garden		.4		.3		.3		.4		.5		
Orchard		.2		.4		2.1		.5		.5		
Idle		7.8		4.2		4.3		5.2		4.1		
Other crops		6.2		2.8		5.3		2.5		1.8		
Cantaloupes	Crates			.1	7	4.3	654	.6	64	1.4	254	153
Tomato plants	Plants			.2	37127	8.2	1395469	.1	23030	.1	800	169351
Radishes	Doz. Bu.			.2	105	1.7	1796	.2	251	.6	674	1047
Onions	Crates					1.1	317					288
Asparagus	Crates			.1	5	.7	13	.1	4	.1	7	29
Sweet corn	#					.1				.1		
Pasture: (Tame Grass)		9.0		9.2		3.9		7.5		1.5		
(Grain)		2.6		1.8		2.6		1.5		1.6		
TOTAL CULTIVATED ACRES		133.1		77.0		89.5		80.1		39.4		
Non-crop pasture-permanent		219.1		70.0		12.0		35.0		17.1		
Waste and non broken		67.8		29.1		87.5		45.9		26.3		
Roads and ditches		8.6		4.2		7.4		5.1		3.1		
Farmstead		4.0		2.7		2.7		3.6		2.4		
TOTAL ACRES		432.6		183.0		199.1		169.7		88.3		

The area in non-crop pasture on private farms is extremely irregular and carrying capacity of this land varies widely. On the farm types used in this study the percentage of non-crop land relative to the total acres varied from 6 percent on crop farms to 51 percent on livestock and dairy farms where native grazing land is relatively important since it provides a cheap feed supply for cattle and sheep.

Physical Factors which Affect Production and Income

Table VI shows average size of farm, crop acres, efficiency of livestock, dairy and poultry operations. Crop yields are shown in Table V.

Comparing Table VI with Table IV Net Income, it will be seen that a relatively large number of crop acres are necessary in order to obtain a fair net income.

A few farms have completely shifted to mechanized power. Tractors are not owned on all farms, but practically all farms depend on tractors, either owned or on contract basis, for heavy plowing and levelling jobs.

The average number of horses includes riding horses, but does not include unbroken stock.

Percent of turn off is the number of animals sold, and used, divided by the total number of animals. It was small on the average dairy farms because many dairy calves were given away during the years 1938 - 1942. It was large on the average crop farm because the sales consisted primarily of animals purchased.

Note that average butterfat per cow was noticeably greater on dairy specialty farms than on any other type.

The average sow produced 1,273 pounds of hogs live-weight on general farms, 1,484 pounds on dairy farms and 1,616 pounds on livestock farms. There

is no evidence that these productions were due to type of farm.

The average livestock farm shows income from both cattle and sheep. The two types of stock however, were not operated together. The 5-year average contained 7 sheep farm records, each of which had between 1,800 and 2,000 sheep, and 64 cattle farm records, with cattle numbers ranging from 100 to 650 head. On all other types of farms, sheep were maintained in small flocks.

The average of poultry farms shows both chickens and turkeys. These two types of poultry were not operated together on the poultry specialty farms, and on all other types of farms turkeys were of minor importance.

TABLE VI
Physical Factors Affecting Production

Type of farm	Unit	Livestock	Dairy	Crops	General	Poultry
Total acres	No.	432.6	183.0	199.1	169.7	88.3
Crop acres	"	129.6	74.7	87.2	78.8	37.1
Horses	"	11.5	5.2	3.5	5.0	2.4
Crop acres per horse	"	11.8	14.4	25.0	15.8	15.4
Tractors	"	.7	.7	.9	.5	.4
Crop acres per tractor	"	184.0	107.0	97.0	158.0	93.0
Stock cattle	"	129.7	32.2	15.4	25.1	1.7
Cattle sold	"	48.5	7.6	15.0	8.4	1.7
Cattle used	"	.8	-	-	-	-
Cattle turn off	%	34.6	14.2	72.0	22.6	32.6
Dairy cows	No.	12.9	21.6	5.4	12.0	3.5
Butterfat produced	Lbs.	3,110.0	5,714.2	-	2,669.6	-
Butterfat per cow	"	241.0	264.5	-	222.4	-
Sows	No.	4.6	2.3	-	3.6	-
Pork produced	Lbs.	7,432	3,415	2,669	4,583	485
Pork per sow	"	1,616	1,484	-	1,273	-
Grain per 100# pork	"	473	455	507	585	505
Sheep	No.	173.8	6.0	5.0	11.0	-
Lambs sold	No.	139.6	2.0	2.0	11.0	-
Lambs used	No.	2.5	4.0	2.0	-	-
Wool per sheep	Lbs.	9.7	5.0	7.0	8.0	-
Sheep turn off	%	81.7	100.0	80.0	100.0	-
Hens	No.	98	94	32	118	475
Eggs per hen	Doz.	7.9	9.8	8.0	10.1	18.3
Turkeys marketed	No.	13	10	10	26	460
* Total animal units	No.	165.5	57.2	25.0	44.9	24.3

* 1 animal unit is the number of animals of any type that will consume as much feed as a one thousand pound dairy cow. For practical purposes, the following numbers have been established as 1 animal unit equivalent; 1 dairy cow, 1 horse, 1.25 beef cows, 1 two year old steer, 1.5 cattle 1-2 years, 2.85 calves all ages, 5 sheep January 1 count, 1,000 pounds of hogs live-weight, 60 laying hens, 200 pullets 3-6 months old, 50 market turkeys.

Livestock

Cash income from cattle per average animal in herd	\$ 24.54
Cash income from sheep and wool per sheep	6.97
Cash income from hogs per sow	150.00
Cash income from sale of butterfat per cow	69.84
Total cash income per crop acre	55.12

Dairy

Cash income from sale of dairy products per cow	125.78
Cash income from sale of cattle per dairy cow	35.14
Total cash income per crop acre	59.60

Crop

Cash income from sale of crops per crop acre	59.90
Cash income from sale of cattle per crop acre	11.41
Total cash income per crop acre	81.83

General Farms

Cash income from sale of livestock and livestock products, except dairy, per crop acre	16.75
Cash income from sale of dairy products per crop acre	13.72
Cash income from sale of crops per crop acre	10.18
Total cash sales per crop acre	49.12

Poultry Farms

Cash income from sale of poultry per hen	.61
Cash income from sale of eggs per hen	3.51
Cash income from sale of turkeys per turkey	2.77
Total income per crop acre	123.39

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SUPPLEMENT

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Mimeographed Bulletin

Volume 15 - No. 5

FARMING IN NEVADA

Supporting data by individual years 1938 - 1942 inclusive.

By

V. E. Scott and Phoebe Swett

Data supporting this bulletin are derived from U. S. D. A. Agricultural Statistics 1943; The Census 1940; and Nevada Cooperative Farm Accounts 1938 - 1942, inclusive.

TABLE I - A
Statement of Total Assets & Liabilities
Livestock

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	5-Year Average	
						Investment	% of Inv.
No. Farms	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14.2</u>	
<u>Assets & Liabilities</u>							
<u>Real Estate</u>							
Land	\$22,922	\$21,591	\$19,001	\$17,217	\$27,715	\$21,829	
Farm Improvements	3,160	2,512	1,895	1,429	3,476	2,550	
Sub-total	<u>26,082</u>	<u>24,103</u>	<u>20,896</u>	<u>18,646</u>	<u>31,191</u>	<u>24,379</u>	<u>58.1</u>
<u>Productive Livestock</u>							
Hogs	273	274	363	415	369	330	
Beef & Other Cattle	6,300	4,459	3,252	3,570	6,159	4,863	
Dairy Cows	899	906	584	792	989	849	
Sheep	2,006	1,051	3,311	1,193	439	1,544	
Bees	0	0	3	0	4	1	
Turkeys	5	6	7	8	7	6	
Chickens	75	75	135	77	85	87	
Sub-total	<u>9,558</u>	<u>6,771</u>	<u>7,655</u>	<u>6,055</u>	<u>8,062</u>	<u>7,680</u>	<u>18.3</u>
Feeds & Supplies	1,864	1,677	1,554	1,053	1,262	1,513	3.6
Horses	839	910	738	819	956	858	2.0
Machinery & Equipment	<u>2,412</u>	<u>2,282</u>	<u>2,177</u>	<u>2,302</u>	<u>2,297</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>5.5</u>
TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT	40,755	35,743	33,020	28,875	43,768	36,733	87.5
<u>Other Assets</u>							
Farm Home	3,731	3,456	3,681	3,490	4,981	3,842	9.2
Cash on Hand	578	494	379	278	809	515	1.2
Notes & Accounts Receivable	351	318	226	732	357	394	.9
Stocks & Other Assets	152	449	315	449	347	338	.8
Personal Share Car	202	271	104	68	142	168	.4
Sub-total	<u>5,014</u>	<u>4,988</u>	<u>4,705</u>	<u>5,017</u>	<u>6,636</u>	<u>5,257</u>	<u>12.5</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	45,769	40,731	37,725	33,892	50,404	41,990	100.0
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Fixed Notes & Mortgages	13,779	10,970	9,409	8,433	12,441	11,206	
Current Accounts Payable	593	441	816	1,160	630	701	
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	14,372	11,411	10,225	9,593	13,071	11,907	
NET WORTH	\$31,397	\$29,320	\$27,500	\$24,299	\$37,333	\$30,083	

TABLE II - A
Expense
Livestock

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14.2</u>
Horses purchased	\$ 35	\$ 64	\$ 67	\$ 21	\$ 57	\$ 48
Hogs purchased	17	33	47	96	105	56
Beef or other cattle purchased	240	887	132	461	365	442
Dairy cows purchased	66	13	31	52	0	33
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	209	85	1,088	6	3	241
Turkeys	7	9	8	3	3	6
Poultry	(17)	(13)	(27)	(18)	(28)	(20)
Rabbits	((((((
Total livestock bought	<u>591</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>657</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>846</u>
Feed purchased	624	438	1,073	581	845	682
Hired labor	1,309	951	1,112	892	1,450	1,143
Crop expense	290	237	171	161	330	243
Misc. livestock expense	127	120	262	97	103	136
Machinery, upkeep & repair	237	174	185	227	364	235
Machinery, new	430	489	586	885	437	553
Farm implements, new	(148)	(382)	(55)	(27)	(12)	(
Farm improvements, repair	(	(	(	(110)	(94)	(180)
Taxes	415	353	368	369	500	400
Water	108	189	189	143	126	150
Cash or crop rent	15	4	5	19	43	16
Miscellaneous	187	148	29	70	142	123
Electricity, farm share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas & oil	191	186	204	199	211	197
Total cash expense	<u>\$4,672</u>	<u>\$4,775</u>	<u>\$5,639</u>	<u>\$4,437</u>	<u>\$5,218</u>	<u>\$4,904</u>

TABLE III - A
Income
Livestock

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14.2</u>
Horse sales	\$ 10	\$ 24	\$ 59	\$ 49	\$ 44	\$ 35
Hog sales	585	442	475	955	1,069	690
Dairy cows sold	419	61	199	291	754	337
Beef or other cattle sold	3,738	3,164	1,938	2,075	4,646	3,183
Bee sales	0	0	0	0	4	1
Sheep sales	<u>511</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>830</u>
Total livestock sales	<u>5,263</u>	<u>4,115</u>	<u>5,212</u>	<u>4,088</u>	<u>6,960</u>	<u>5,076</u>
Dairy product sales	955	1,005	635	788	1,033	901
Turkey egg sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey sales	48	44	18	15	34	34
Chicken sales	24	20	36	33	23	26
Egg sales	101	138	177	146	286	164
Crop sales	262	236	350	456	316	315
Machinery & equipment sales	34	49	137	231	14	86
Machinery & equipment rent	1	0	0	0	0	0
Labor off farm	44	90	28	0	0	37
Miscellaneous income	39	81	96	139	115	90
Cash rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool sales	177	253	1,163	380	164	382
Honey sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cash income	\$6,948	\$6,031	\$7,852	\$6,276	\$8,945	\$7,111

TABLE IV - A
Financial Summary
Livestock

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14.2</u>
Total cash income	\$6,948	\$6,031	\$7,852	\$6,276	\$8,945	\$7,111
Less cash expense	<u>4,672</u>	<u>4,775</u>	<u>5,639</u>	<u>4,437</u>	<u>5,218</u>	<u>4,904</u>
Net cash income	\$2,276	\$1,256	\$2,213	\$1,839	\$3,727	\$2,207
Net farm inventory change \neq	- 800	+ 651	+ 1,044	+ 1,165	- 300	+ 285
Net farm income (return to capital & family labor)	\$1,476	\$1,907	\$3,257	\$3,004	\$3,427	\$2,492
Borrowed money	\$1,514	\$2,019	\$1,549	\$1,239	\$1,260	\$1,545
Paid on interest	492	393	405	252	388	392
Paid on principal	1,310	1,609	2,398	1,296	2,819	1,821

TABLE I - B
Statement of Total Assets & Liabilities
Dairy

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	5-year Average	
						Investment	% of Inv.
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17.8</u>	
<u>Assets & Liabilities</u>							
<u>Real Estate</u>							
Land	\$12,209	\$11,809	\$13,719	\$12,977	\$10,033	\$12,242	
Farm Improvements	1,410	1,559	2,130	1,967	1,233	1,682	
Sub-total	<u>13,619</u>	<u>13,368</u>	<u>15,849</u>	<u>14,944</u>	<u>11,266</u>	<u>13,924</u>	<u>61.0</u>
<u>Productive Livestock</u>							
Hogs	124	115	161	100	50	113	
Beef & Other Cattle	829	903	1,342	1,329	580	1,033	
Dairy Cows	1,344	1,325	1,350	1,474	1,727	1,429	
Sheep	18	38	16	84	102	50	
Bees	0	0	0	0	78	12	
Turkeys	0	0	0	1	5	1	
Rabbits	0	0	0	3	1	1	
Chickens	80	93	102	84	83	89	
Sub-total	<u>2,395</u>	<u>2,474</u>	<u>2,971</u>	<u>3,075</u>	<u>2,726</u>	<u>2,728</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Feeds & Supplies	966	960	826	840	880	895	3.6
Horses	445	362	419	388	247	377	1.6
Machinery & equipment	1,696	1,789	2,084	2,015	2,316	1,962	8.6
TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT	<u>19,121</u>	<u>18,953</u>	<u>22,149</u>	<u>21,262</u>	<u>17,435</u>	<u>19,886</u>	<u>86.7</u>
<u>Other Assets</u>							
Farm Home	1,734	2,087	1,999	2,064	1,724	1,940	8.5
Cash on Hand	120	127	272	162	166	168	.7
Notes & Accounts Receivable	175	164	155	104	72	137	.6
Stocks & Other Assets	505	635	365	404	909	549	2.4
Personal Share Car	368	164	307	298	212	268	1.1
Sub-total	<u>2,902</u>	<u>3,177</u>	<u>3,098</u>	<u>3,032</u>	<u>3,083</u>	<u>3,062</u>	<u>13.3</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>22,023</u>	<u>22,130</u>	<u>25,247</u>	<u>24,294</u>	<u>20,518</u>	<u>22,948</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Fixed Notes & Mortgages	7,112	6,657	6,220	6,436	5,774	6,469	
Current Accounts Payable	504	561	479	627	876	597	
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	<u>7,616</u>	<u>7,218</u>	<u>6,699</u>	<u>7,063</u>	<u>6,650</u>	<u>7,066</u>	
NET WORTH	<u>\$14,407</u>	<u>\$14,912</u>	<u>\$18,548</u>	<u>\$17,231</u>	<u>\$13,868</u>	<u>\$15,882</u>	

TABLE II - B
Expense
Dairy

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17.8</u>
Horses purchased	\$ 30	\$ 28	\$ 7	\$ 28	\$ 0	\$ 20
Hogs purchased	7	33	11	26	15	19
Beef or other cattle purchased	49	82	30	79	33	57
Dairy cows purchased	47	48	13	301	451	158
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	0	0	45	5	0	10
Turkeys	24	0	0	1	0	5
Poultry	(25	(11	(15	(21	(18	(18
Rabbits	((((((
Total livestock bought	<u>182</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>287</u>
Feed purchased	414	402	471	636	1,013	564
Hired labor	501	484	598	695	430	547
Crop expense	114	112	129	248	242	166
Misc. livestock expense	25	35	48	69	79	50
Machinery upkeep & repair	134	138	138	198	225	164
Machinery, new	162	336	342	735	523	418
Farm improvements, new	(104	(168	(124	(72	(111	(
Farm improvements, repair	(	(	(	( 67	(43	(138
Taxes	204	205	220	203	173	202
Water	173	149	184	157	189	169
Cash or crop rent	46	39	7	5	125	40
Miscellaneous	59	64	59	88	94	72
Electricity, farm share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas & oil	116	162	185	180	208	169
Total cash expense	<u>\$2,234</u>	<u>\$2,496</u>	<u>\$2,626</u>	<u>\$3,814</u>	<u>\$3,972</u>	<u>\$2,986</u>

TABLE III- B
Income
Dairy

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17.8</u>
Horse sales	1	\$ 19	\$ 12	\$ 29	\$ 2	\$ 13
Hog sales	228	236	250	359	137	248
Dairy cows sold	224	198	153	466	228	256
Beef or other cattle sold	393	536	629	654	219	503
Bee sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep sales	<u>11</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
Total livestock sales	857	1,015	1,054	1,525	590	1,035
Dairy product sales	2,333	2,033	2,450	2,824	4,414	2,717
Turkey egg sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey sales	30	0	1	4	0	7
Chicken sales	50	36	32	45	49	42
Egg sales	113	129	125	167	156	138
Crop sales	221	376	120	449	266	293
Machinery & equipment sales	5	23	51	100	30	43
Machinery & equipment rent	28	0	0	0	0	5
Labor off farm	27	223	159	0	0	90
Miscellaneous income	49	126	54	70	20	68
Cash rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool sales	2	5	7	9	0	5
Rabbits	0	0	0	3	0	1
Honey sales	0	0	0	0	54	8
Total cash income	\$3,715	\$3,966	\$4,053	\$5,196	\$5,579	\$4,452

TABLE IV - B
Financial Summary
Dairy

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17.8</u>
Total cash income	\$3,715	\$3,966	\$4,053	\$5,196	\$5,579	\$4,452
Less cash expense	2,234	2,496	2,626	3,814	3,972	2,986
Net cash income	\$1,481	\$1,470	\$1,427	\$1,382	\$1,607	\$1,466
Net farm inventory change \neq	\neq 7	- 92	\neq 261	\neq 1,306	\neq 654	\neq 414
Net farm income (return to capital & family labor)	\$1,488	\$1,378	\$1,688	\$2,688	\$2,261	\$1,880
Borrowed money	\$ 803	\$1,146	\$2,075	\$1,220	\$2,454	\$1,489
Paid on interest	360	316	393	225	248	310
Paid on principal	849	816	2,132	1,145	1,507	1,267

TABLE I - C
Statement of Total Assets & Liabilities
Crops

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	5-year Average	
						Investment	% of Inv.
No. of Farms	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6.8</u>	
<u>Assets & Liabilities</u>							
<u>Real Estate</u>							
Land	\$13,611	\$12,574	\$17,629	\$16,557	\$ 9,322	\$13,626	
Farm Improvements	629	729	1,051	1,181	504	783	
Sub-total	<u>14,240</u>	<u>13,303</u>	<u>18,680</u>	<u>17,738</u>	<u>9,826</u>	<u>14,409</u>	<u>57.0</u>
<u>Productive Livestock</u>							
Hogs	61	232	269	90	65	143	
Beef & Other Cattle	659	598	880	1,599	1,087	910	
Dairy Cows	220	265	398	296	253	280	
Sheep	0	27	0	24	89	28	
Bees	0	126	0	0	163	63	
Turkeys	3	0	25	0	3	6	
Rabbits	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chickens	23	24	14	35	27	24	
Sub-total	<u>966</u>	<u>1,272</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>2,044</u>	<u>1,688</u>	<u>1,454</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Feed & Supplies	1,198	1,183	811	945	700	987	3.9
Horses	535	503	587	261	123	411	1.7
Machinery & Equipment	1,940	2,244	2,713	2,975	2,561	2,428	9.6
<u>TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT</u>	<u>18,879</u>	<u>18,505</u>	<u>24,377</u>	<u>23,963</u>	<u>14,898</u>	<u>19,689</u>	<u>78.0</u>
<u>Other Assets</u>							
Farm Home	4,183	2,646	3,323	2,816	1,599	2,937	11.6
Cash on Hand	413	431	484	662	398	463	1.8
Notes & Accounts Receivable	1,016	551	1,515	1,468	913	1,040	4.1
Stocks & Other Assets	1,232	582	772	1,324	684	899	3.6
Personal Share Car	186	141	564	135	61	209	.9
Sub-total	<u>7,030</u>	<u>4,351</u>	<u>6,658</u>	<u>6,405</u>	<u>3,655</u>	<u>5,548</u>	<u>22.0</u>
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	<u>25,909</u>	<u>22,856</u>	<u>31,035</u>	<u>30,368</u>	<u>18,553</u>	<u>25,237</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Fixed Notes & Mortgages	4,874	4,099	6,418	4,008	3,051	4,462	
Current Accounts Payable	324	700	405	669	468	507	
<u>TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS</u>	<u>5,198</u>	<u>4,799</u>	<u>6,823</u>	<u>4,677</u>	<u>3,519</u>	<u>4,969</u>	
<u>NET WORTH</u>	<u>\$20,711</u>	<u>\$18,057</u>	<u>\$24,212</u>	<u>\$25,691</u>	<u>\$15,034</u>	<u>\$20,268</u>	

TABLE II - C
Expense
Crops

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Horses purchased	8	28	51	3	29	24
Hogs purchased	38	15	38	3	9	22
Beef or other cattle purchased	419	417	1,201	611	60	511
Dairy cows purchased	47	2	0	10	505	117
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	27	19	0	12	4	13
Turkeys	10	0	1	0	0	2
Poultry	(4	(5	(7	(0	(36	(11
Rabbits	(	(	(	(	( 1	(
Total livestock bought	<u>553</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>1,298</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>700</u>
Feed purchased	52	38	83	54	284	102
Hired labor	1,447	1,091	1,974	1,683	1,493	1,500
Crop expense	1,041	395	886	2,162	806	978
Miscellaneous livestock expense	34	6	11	43	25	23
Machinery upkeep & repair	171	188	198	197	415	234
Machinery, new	691	321	480	1,107	540	597
Farm improvements, new	(52	(67	(92	(0	(229	(
Farm improvements, repair	(	(	(	( 78	(57	(115
Taxes	193	180	242	256	161	201
Water	223	219	296	94	183	208
Cash or crop rent	6	0	161	98	91	63
Miscellaneous	75	49	103	110	92	83
Electricity, farm share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas & oil	246	294	300	409	366	315
Total cash expense	<u>\$4,784</u>	<u>\$3,334</u>	<u>\$6,124</u>	<u>\$6,930</u>	<u>\$5,386</u>	<u>\$5,119</u>

TABLE III - C
Income
Crops

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Horse sales	\$ 43	\$ 86	\$ 16	\$ 3	\$ 91	\$ 34
Hog sales	156	331	506	180	69	249
Dairy cows sold	113	6	59	66	1,224	62
Beef or other cattle sold	697	735	1,179	1,349	0	995
Bee sales	0	0	0	0	15	0
Sheep sales	0	28	0	6	0	11
Total livestock sales	\$1,009	\$1,186	\$1,760	\$1,604	\$1,399	\$1,351
Dairy product sales	110	28	468	108	346	202
Turkey egg sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey sales	1	0	6	0	12	4
Chicken sales	2	0	0	14	14	5
Egg sales	2	3	1	59	122	36
Crop sales	4,409	3,938	6,382	7,199	5,210	5,222
Machinery & equipment sales	134	114	125	317	113	150
Machinery & equipment rent	75	0	0	0	0	18
Labor off farm	30	126	0	0	0	37
Miscellaneous income	108	97	93	46	98	91
Cash rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool sales	0	0	0	7	29	7
Rabbits	0	0	0	0	1	0
Honey sales	0	24	0	0	38	13
Total cash income	\$5,880	\$5,516	\$8,835	\$9,354	\$7,382	\$7,136

TABLE IV - C
Financial Summary
Crops

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Total cash income	\$5,880	\$5,516	\$8,835	\$9,354	\$7,382	\$7,136
Less cash expense	<u>4,784</u>	<u>3,334</u>	<u>6,124</u>	<u>6,930</u>	<u>5,386</u>	<u>5,119</u>
Net cash income	\$1,096	\$2,182	\$2,711	\$2,424	\$1,996	\$2,017
Net farm inventory change <u>±</u>	± 390	± 45	± 821	± 490	± 62	± 332
Net farm income (return to capital & family labor)	\$1,486	\$2,227	\$3,532	\$2,914	\$2,058	\$2,349
Borrowed money	\$1,712	\$ 762	\$1,496	\$ 990	\$1,501	\$1,300
Paid on interest	176	167	216	117	105	158
Paid on principal	1,821	1,047	1,913	1,664	2,858	1,846

TABLE I - D
Statement of Total Assets & Liabilities
General

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	5-year Average	
						Investment	% of Inv.
<u>No. Farms</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>19.6</u>	
<u>Assets & Liabilities</u>							
<u>Real Estate</u>							
Land	\$ 8,055	\$ 5,363	\$10,770	\$11,191	\$12,391	\$10,057	
Farm Improvement	1,258	872	1,456	1,658	2,729	1,712	
Sub-total	<u>9,313</u>	<u>6,235</u>	<u>12,226</u>	<u>12,849</u>	<u>15,120</u>	<u>11,769</u>	<u>59.9</u>
<u>Productive Livestock</u>							
Hogs	146	173	242	168	352	226	
Beef & Other Cattle	495	255	760	991	1,590	905	
Dairy Cows	796	474	756	830	1,133	842	
Sheep	57	6	41	174	35	67	
Bees	37	53	99	57	5	48	
Turkeys	10	8	3	20	5	9	
Rabbits	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chickens	95	76	77	105	109	95	
Sub-total	<u>1,636</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>1,978</u>	<u>2,345</u>	<u>3,230</u>	<u>2,192</u>	<u>11.1</u>
Feeds & Supplies	593	551	899	947	1,154	869	4.3
Horses	344	284	366	444	571	421	2.0
Machinery & Equipment	1,514	1,061	1,492	1,275	2,311	1,606	8.1
<u>TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT</u>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>9,176</u>	<u>16,961</u>	<u>17,860</u>	<u>22,386</u>	<u>16,857</u>	<u>85.4</u>
<u>Other Assets</u>							
Farm Home	1,912	1,868	1,648	1,777	2,407	1,950	9.9
Cash on Hand	153	125	112	140	475	220	1.1
Notes & Accounts Receivable	176	181	200	355	349	264	1.3
Stocks & Other Assets	383	279	626	266	249	361	1.8
Personal Share Car	184	84	63	88	55	94	.5
Sub-total	<u>2,808</u>	<u>2,537</u>	<u>2,649</u>	<u>2,626</u>	<u>3,535</u>	<u>2,889</u>	<u>14.6</u>
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	<u>16,208</u>	<u>11,713</u>	<u>19,610</u>	<u>20,486</u>	<u>25,921</u>	<u>19,746</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Fixed Notes & Mortgages	2,796	2,142	6,464	6,257	6,419	5,131	
Current Accounts Payable	527	275	494	410	551	470	
<u>TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS</u>	<u>3,323</u>	<u>2,417</u>	<u>6,958</u>	<u>6,667</u>	<u>6,970</u>	<u>5,601</u>	
<u>NET WORTH</u>	<u>\$12,885</u>	<u>\$9,296</u>	<u>\$12,652</u>	<u>\$13,819</u>	<u>\$18,951</u>	<u>\$14,145</u>	

TABLE II - D
Expense
General

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>19.6</u>
Horses purchased	\$ 40	\$ 16	\$ 28	\$ 69	\$ 5	\$32
Hogs purchased	69	22	16	41	53	42
Beef or other cattle purchased	84	21	42	86	97	72
Dairy cows purchased	42	0	7	164	112	74
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	32	0	2	27	15	17
Turkeys	8	23	3	12	5	8
Poultry	(34	(38	(19	(45	(39	(35
Rabbits	((((((
Total livestock bought	309	120	117	444	326	280
Feed purchased	275	364	172	317	661	372
Hired labor	264	134	465	687	757	506
Crop expense	173	95	139	151	312	187
Misc. livestock expense	32	44	34	45	70	46
Machinery upkeep & repair	86	75	98	114	196	121
Machinery, new	162	213	354	753	536	430
Farm improvements, new	(104	(54	(31	(69	(93	(
Farm improvements, repair	(	(	(	( 52	(91	(107
Taxes	144	118	177	210	305	203
Water	165	137	115	109	87	119
Cash or crop rent	18	24	76	110	0	46
Miscellaneous	35	55	40	66	125	68
Electricity, farm share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas & oil	107	104	120	122	159	126
Total cash expense	\$1,874	\$1,537	\$1,938	\$3,249	\$3,718	\$2,611

TABLE III - D
Income
General

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>19.6</u>
Horse sales	\$ 41	\$ 61	\$ 19	\$ 62	\$ 71	\$ 51
Hog sales	246	260	283	428	1,011	489
Dairy cows sold	242	39	109	225	276	195
Beef or other cattle sold	338	137	581	436	995	552
Bee sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep sales	55	10	26	207	16	66
Total livestock sales	<u>922</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>2,369</u>	<u>1,353</u>
Dairy product sales	644	415	764	1,151	1,943	1,081
Turkey egg sales	0	0	0	4	0	1
Turkey sales	38	119	22	87	50	58
Chicken sales	81	64	39	64	54	60
Egg sales	190	198	142	310	340	245
Crop sales	496	385	739	1,011	1,122	802
Machinery & equipment sales	37	8	85	65	22	45
Machinery & equipment rent	70	0	0	0	0	14
Labor off farm	175	182	143	0	47	99
Miscellaneous income	97	105	67	68	12	64
Cash rent	0	0	0	0	19	5
Wool sales	6	3	12	64	1	18
Rabbits	0	0	0	1	1	1
Honey sales	0	51	48	41	0	25
 Total cash income	 \$2,756	 \$2,037	 \$3,079	 \$4,224	 \$5,980	 \$3,871

TABLE IV - D
Financial Summary
General

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>19.6</u>
Total cash income	\$2,756	\$2,037	\$3,079	\$4,224	\$5,980	\$3,871
Less cash expense	1,874	1,537	1,938	3,249	3,718	2,611
Net cash income	\$ 882	\$ 500	\$1,141	\$ 975	\$2,262	\$1,260
Net farm inventory change $\frac{f}{}$	$\frac{f}{}$ 89	$\frac{f}{}$ 155	- 15	$\frac{f}{}$ 998	$\frac{f}{}$ 802	$\frac{f}{}$ 452
Net farm income (return to capital & family labor)	\$ 971	\$ 655	\$1,126	\$1,973	\$3,064	\$ 1,712
Borrowed money	\$ 165	\$ 298	\$ 349	\$1,243	\$ 546	\$ 547
Paid on interest	53	94	146	188	233	152
Paid on principal	160	311	627	849	1,098	661

TABLE I - E
Statement of Total Assets & Liabilities
Poultry

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	5-year Average	
						Investment	% of Inv.
<u>No. Farms</u>	9	6	7	4	5	6.2	
<u>Assets & Liabilities</u>							
<u>Real Estate</u>							
Land	\$ 6,153	\$10,376	\$ 3,313	\$ 3,001	\$ 4,042	\$ 5,582	
Farm Improvement	2,160	1,152	1,398	1,000	653	1,400	
<u>Sub-total</u>	8,313	11,528	4,711	4,001	4,695	6,982	55.7
<u>Productive Livestock</u>							
Hogs	28	37	13	8	7	21	
Beef & Other Cattle	102	397	140	109	418	219	
Dairy Cows	277	517	204	224	194	287	
Sheep	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Turkeys	696	1,410	401	262	127	620	
Chickens	448	432	490	662	584	504	
<u>Sub-total</u>	1,551	2,793	1,249	1,265	1,330	1,651	13.2
Feeds & Supplies	542	566	277	648	807	543	4.3
Horses	221	287	89	78	154	175	1.4
Machinery & Equipment	1,277	1,902	535	912	1,257	1,180	9.4
<u>TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT</u>	11,904	17,076	6,861	6,904	8,243	10,531	84.0
<u>Other Assets</u>							
Farm Home	1,671	1,157	1,133	977	1,408	1,318	10.4
Cash on Hand	49	312	39	144	37	108	.9
Notes & Accounts Receivable	220	346	99	260	519	270	2.2
Stocks & Other Assets	65	312	357	469	125	241	1.9
Personal Share Car	72	95	0	269	0	74	.6
<u>Sub-total</u>	2,077	2,222	1,628	2,119	2,089	2,011	16.0
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	13,981	19,298	8,489	9,023	10,332	12,542	100.0
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Fixed Notes & Mortgages	3,547	4,965	2,378	1,338	2,274	3,067	
Current Accounts Payable	532	440	174	174	12	368	
<u>TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS</u>	4,079	5,405	2,552	1,512	2,686	3,435	
<u>NET WORTH</u>	\$ 9,902	\$13,893	\$ 5,937	\$ 7,511	\$ 7,646	\$ 9,107	

TABLE II - E
Expense
Poultry

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Horses purchased	\$ 11	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3
Hogs purchased	6	5	1	2	5	4
Beef or other cattle purchased	1	0	28	156	6	28
Dairy cows purchased	0	316	88	0	0	81
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	0	0	0	0	15	2
Turkeys	132	223	58	0	26	99
Poultry	(237)	(95)	(85)	(135)	(263)	(166)
Rabbits	()	()	()	()	()	()
Total livestock bought	<u>387</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>383</u>
Feed purchased	1,458	2,008	1,222	1,258	1,503	1,493
Hired labor	367	712	54	28	71	272
Crop expense	84	108	57	73	100	84
Misc. livestock expense	66	107	35	168	52	78
Machinery upkeep & repair	77	85	50	57	119	77
Machinery, new	298	821	181	348	171	359
Farm improvements, new	(112)	(72)	(58)	(60)	(32)	()
Farm improvements, repair	()	()	()	(38)	(19)	(80)
Taxes	109	122	71	72	99	96
Water	74	178	92	50	20	86
Cash or crop rent	129	173	101	0	48	102
Miscellaneous	54	54	32	21	50	44
Electricity, farm share	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas & oil	116	220	165	119	135	151
Total cash expense	<u>\$3,331</u>	<u>\$5,299</u>	<u>\$2,378</u>	<u>\$2,585</u>	<u>\$2,734</u>	<u>\$3,305</u>

TABLE III - E
Income
Poultry

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Horse sales	\$ 8	\$ 56	\$ 9	\$ 0	\$ 17	\$ 18
Hog sales	55	112	10	0	14	42
Dairy cows sold	48	16	64	118	27	51
Beef or other cattle sold	53	124	129	80	180	108
Bee sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total livestock sales	<u>164</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>219</u>
Dairy product sales	279	901	319	200	126	374
Turkey egg sales	200	463	45	0	38	164
Turkey sales	1,118	3,174	1,019	382	343	1,273
Chicken sales	263	255	169	54	328	288
Egg sales	1,540	1,092	1,460	2,381	2,308	1,668
Crop sales	528	984	87	26	59	376
Machinery & equipment sales	38	243	36	42	0	72
Machinery & equipment rent	8	0	0	0	0	2
Labor off farm	72	4	52	0	0	33
Miscellaneous income	65	65	45	506	5	108
Cash rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbits	0	0	5	0	0	1
Honey sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cash income	<u>\$4,275</u>	<u>\$7,489</u>	<u>\$3,449</u>	<u>\$4,289</u>	<u>\$3,445</u>	<u>\$4,578</u>

TABLE IV - E
Financial Summary
Poultry

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average Inv. 5-years
<u>No. farms</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Total cash income	\$4,275	\$7,489	\$3,449	\$4,289	\$3,445	\$4,578
Less cash expense	<u>3,331</u>	<u>5,299</u>	<u>2,378</u>	<u>2,585</u>	<u>2,734</u>	<u>3,305</u>
Net cash income	\$ 944	\$2,190	\$1,071	\$1,704	\$ 711	\$1,273
Net farm inventory change \neq	\neq 342	- 501	\neq 275	\neq 448	\neq 123	\neq 143
Net farm income (return to capital & family labor)	\$1,286	\$1,689	\$1,346	\$2,152	\$ 834	\$1,416
Borrowed money	\$ 461	\$1,411	\$ 840	\$ 358	\$ 301	\$ 691
Paid on interest	143	141	137	68	78	121
Paid on principal	525	1,835	717	303	514	791

