

B. C. Catta

ANNUAL REPORT

1935

Modoc County, California

J. C. Hays, County Agent

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1935

Report of Agricultural Extension Activities in Modoc County, California, by the assistance and efforts of Representatives of the University of California, United States Department of Agriculture, College of Agriculture and Modoc County Cooperating.

John C. Hays

County Agent

Alturas

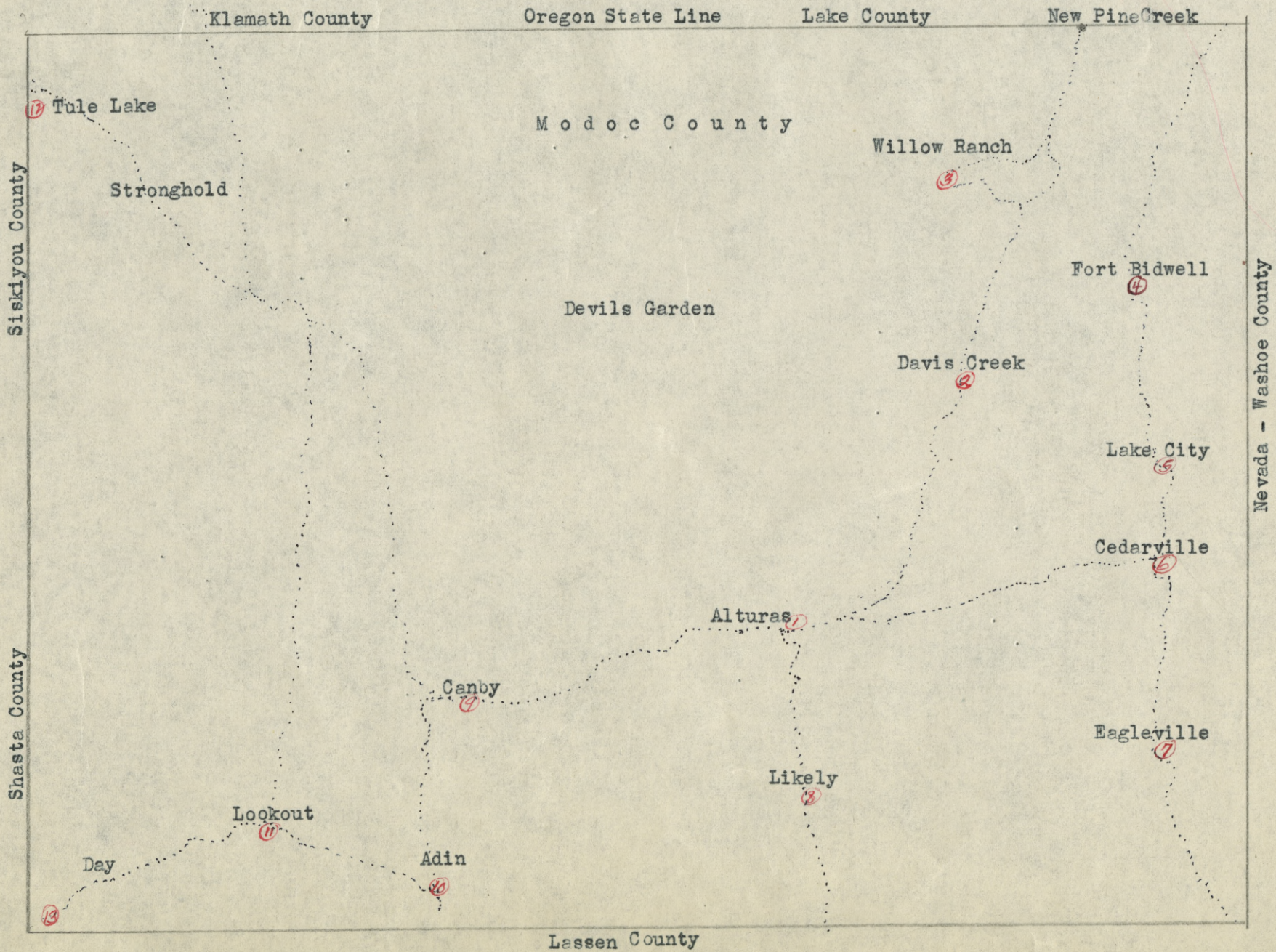
Modoc County

California

This report covers the period of the time between December 1, 1934 and November 30, 1935.

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Nevada - Washoe County

This chart indicates the location on the map of communities where extension work should be conducted, is being conducted, and the location of organized 4-H Clubs, and active Farm Centers.

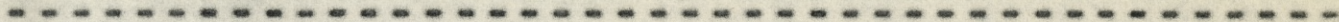
<u>Should Be</u>	<u>Is Being</u>	<u>Farm Centers</u>	<u>4-H Clubs</u>
1. Alturas	X	0	0
2. Davis Creek	X	X	X
3. Willow Ranch	X	X	X
4. Bidwell	X	0	X
5. Lake City	X	0	0 X
6. Cederville	X	X	0 X
7. Eagleville	X	X	X
8. Lilsely	X	X	0
9. Canby	X	0	0
10. Adin	X	0	0
11. Lookout	X	0	X
12. Tule Lake	X	0	0 X
13. Day	X	0	0

X Indicates communities where certain activities exist.

0 Indicates communities where no activities are undertaken and where no active organizations participate.

STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

(1) FORM OF ORGANIZATION - DISTINCTIVE FEATURES



The Modoc County Farm Bureau is an organization of farmers fostering Agricultural Extension Work and community and county improvement. The organization is composed of four active farm centers, each having a director who is a member of the County Board of Directors. 3

The Farm Bureau meetings have been largely of an educational and social character. The membership for the last year was 50 paid-up members, the total number of farms in the county being 700. 902 99

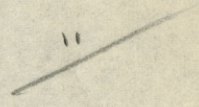
Practically all of the farm bureau activities have been conducted in three large districts, namely: Pit River, Goose Lake, and Surprise Valley. + *June Lake*

(2) FUNCTION OF MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND COMMITTEES IN DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM OF WORK.

The directors meet on the last Saturday of each month to develop plans and means of promoting the program of work and improve the centers. At the beginning month of the new year, the members of each center develop a community program of work. After a project has been adopted in more than three centers that project is then adopted and listed as a county project. Officers and Committeemen help to carry out the program in cooperating with the County Agent.

(3) GENERAL POLICIES, INCLUDING RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Farm Bureau works very closely with the Alturas Chamber of Commerce, Modoc County Tax Payers Association, Modoc County Granges, California Wool Growers Association, and California Cattle-
mens Association, United States Forest Service, Grazing Division United States Department of Interior, and business firms in the county.



V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(1) FACTORS DETERMINING PROGRAM

(1-1) Financial Conditions

The attitude of the farmers, as reflected by their financial circumstances, is one of the important factors which determine the individual farmers' desire to improve or neglect his farm.

(1-1-1) Farm Prices

Prices for farm commodities in general, from 1930 to 1934, for all crops produced in this area were extremely low, in comparison to former years.

(1-1-3) Climatic Conditions

For the period of 1929 to the beginning of 1935, the annual precipitation, except in 1932, has been much below the ten year average, 10.5 inches. The annual rain-fall for the year ending 1929 was 8.18 inches, 1930, 9.69; 1931, 6.55; 1932, 12.5; 1933, 8.94; 1934, 9.8, during these dry years, hay, pasture, and range forage production was much below normal, in some years, and even below that reflected by the annual rain-fall.

With a period of low prices, coupled with dry years, farmers in general were unable to meet expenses, which resulted in the foreclosures of a number of farms, the selling of livestock (capital stock) and the borrowing on capital to meet expenses.

Ranchers faced with these conditions could not keep up the quality of their breeding stock, and make improvements and changes necessary to keep their farms in good condition.

(1-1-4) General Condition Changes

In the early months of this year, conditions changed rapidly, prices on practically all livestock and livestock products began to improve, and weather conditions changed from dry to more than 3 inches below normal. These factors changed the attitude of the people from discouragement to a more economic security. The change in financial conditions was extended to the non-agricultural class, as shown by sales in the lumber industry, automobile dealers, stores, implement dealers, hotels, and others, for example: The largest implement dealer in the county, reports, that his largest volume of sales were in 1929, and from 1932 to 1934 he sold practically no machinery, in 1935 his volume sales were 25% above 1929.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(1) FACTORS DETERMINING PROGRAM

Brief Surveys of the more important agricultural projects were taken up by the Farm Bureau and Extension Service, and results of these surveys were used as a basis of determining the activities of these two organizations. Such factors are considered as climatic conditions, market, transportation, and characteristics of the people.

Extension projects are written up and submitted to the State Extension Office for approval before final adoption, and many projects will have to be carried over from year to year, due to the work on these projects being more or less continuous.

(2) PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

(a) Development of Community Program of Work

Each of the four farm centers developed a community program of work early in the year. Projects adopted by these organizations were developed from the floor in meetings and voted upon by the assembly. The most important projects adopted were: 4-H Club Work, Hay and Pasture Improvement, Dairy Improvement, Rodent and Weed Control, Better Roads, Telephone Lines, and Farm Electrification.

This table shows the projects adopted by the different centers as their community project. Some of the projects adopted were completed, while others will be continuous or will not be completed for a number of years.

Name of Project	South Fork	Davis Creek	Eagleville	Surprise
4-H Club	x	x	x	x
Hay and Pasture Improvement	x	x	x	x
Beef Cattle Demonstration	x	x	x	x
Beef Cost Studies	x	x	x	x
Hay Cost Studies	x	x	x	x
Poultry Improvement	-	x	x	x
Dairy Improvement	-	x	x	x
Rodent & Weed Control	x	x	x	x
Better Roads	-	x	x	x
Telephone Lines	-x	x	x	x
Farm Electrification	-x	x	x	x

x Indicates project adopted by respective centers.

Farm centers in developing their center meeting programs used the program of work as an outline in addition. The meeting programs consisted of general educational subjects and social activities.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(2) PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

(a1-1) Agricultural Surveys

(a1-1-1) Potato Survey

A survey to determine the number of commercial potato producers is being conducted at this time, in addition, the survey will give the acreage planted and yields in the years 1932-1935 inclusive. The survey is made in connection with the potato adjustment program.

(a2) Development of Farm Bureau Departments Participating in Extension Work

No new departments were organized during the year, although the Livestock Department, Dairy Department, Poultry Department, and Forage Crop Department functions throughout the year.

(a3) Development of Demonstrations

(a3-1) Demonstration Meetings

(a3-1-1) Method Demonstration Meetings

Poultry Brooding

Aug. 29	Harvey Ranch	Lookout	28
May 15	Weber Ranch	Alturas	10
May 10	Harris Ranch	Eagleville	12

Poultry Culling

Aug. 29	Clark Ranch	Davis Creek	17
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Apple Tree Pruning

March 8	Power Ranch	Eagleville	10
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Beef Cattle Grading Dem.

Nov. 6	Lakeshore Ranch	Davis Creek	56
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(a3-1-2) Result Demonstration Meetings

Forage Crops

June 23	Tour	Dry Land Pasture	30
June 27	Tule Lake	Nursery Plot	7
July 6	Likely	Field Plot	11
July 7	Alturas	Cr. Wheat Grass	9
July 9	Tule Lake	Nursery Plot	14
Aug. 30	Eagleville	Poultry Housing	12

(a3-1-3) Demonstration Poultry Houses

The poultry house project has made good progress and by the

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved

(2) PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

means of demonstration houses. These demonstration houses are modified university type, to suit climatic conditions. These houses are located in different parts of the county on the following farms: C. E. Decious, Ft. Bidwell; Geo. K. Heard, Lake City; James Caldwell, Cedarville, A. J. Harris, Eagleville; Ivie McGarva, Likely; H. A. Burmister, Alturas; P. C. Weber, Alturas; J. A. Gray, Davis Creek; R. J. Snider, New Pine Creek; C. J. Cook, New Pine Creek; Pete Nelson, Adin; making a total of 11.

(b) In Soil Improvement

(b2-2) Irrigation Organizations

(b2-2-1) Irrigation District

The organization of the South Fork Irrigation District was completed early in 1935. It was organized for the purpose of storing flood water for supplemental irrigation of 18 ranches on the South Fork of Pit River.

When completed this project will furnish storage water for irrigation for 18 farms comprising 12,387 acres, that have an assessed value of \$502,680.

The reservoir dam now being constructed in West Valley Canyon will impound flood water from West Valley Creek and South Fork Valley. A three mile supply ditch is also being constructed from the South Fork, just below Jess Valley to the West Valley reservoir.

The total cost of the project including the inlet canal will be approximately \$100,000 and the storage capacity of the reservoir will be approximately 17,000 acre feet. The per acre cost of the project will be \$8.88, the annual assessment per acre will amount to about \$.75, which will include the interest payment of principal and all other items, and 27 years will be required to pay off the indebtedness.

The storing of this water will permit the operators of the 18 farms to hold back the spring flood water and furnish additional irrigation water late in the season. The land which is irrigated from this project is very fertile and produces, under favorable conditions, from 2½ to 4 tons of hay per acre with an abundance of late pasture after the hay is taken off. On seasons of heavy snow and rain-fall these lands receive too much water early in the spring during the heavy run-off and due to the early run-off and no way to hold it back there has been a shortage of water after the first of July.

This project will allow the operators to hold back the excess water in the spring and furnish them an abundance of water for late irrigation, by having this water under control it will increase both the quantity and quality of the hay and pasture produced in this area.

V) PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(b) In Soil Improvement

(b12) Fertilizer

Sulphur on Alfalfa

Records have been kept on the A. L. Hayes 200 acre ranch, near Lookout, showing the value of sulphur on alfalfa. Mr. Hayes began to fertilize his land with sulphur in 1930 and 1931 and covered practically all of his farm in a period of three years. It was applied at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre. The soil in which this ranch is located is classified as Buntingville Sandy Loam. This is the only farm where sulphur has been used on alfalfa, that have records of yields.

This table shows the increased yield obtained on this farm by the use of sulphur.

	<u>15 Acre Plot</u>	<u>200 Acre Ranch</u>
Yields in 1928	3 Tons	140 Tons
Yields in 1929	3 Tons	140 Tons
Yields in 1930	3 Tons-Frozen Sulphur	110 Tons-Froze
Yields in 1931	37 Tons	" 200 Tons
Yields in 1932	67 Tons	" 484 Tons
Yields in 1933	65 Tons	" *350 Tons
Yields in 1934	50 Tons	" *230 Tons
Yields in 1935	40 Tons	" *500 Tons

(c) In Crop Production

(c1) Field Crops

There were no variety test plots conducted in the county during the year.

(c1-1-1) Wheat

(c1-1-1-1) AAA Program

The wheat control contract was signed by 12 operators in Modoc County, the total acres on these farms was 17,118 and the acres in the wheat base established was 1454. The total allotment for the county amounted to 20,092 bushels. Percentage of all the acreage signed up 23.1%, the total production signed up 26.5%. The total acres harvested for 1934 was 8,240, the total bushels harvested was 125,700, for 1935 the acres harvested was 727 and the bushels harvested was 21,866. The total benefit payments received to date are \$13,700.78 and 6 payments are still due. The total cost of operation of the association for the two year period was \$339.43, or 8.2 mills per bushel.

For the 1936-39 contracts, 10 applications have been made, but all data and corrections have not been tabulated.

7. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

(cl-1-2) Barley

(cl-1-2-1) Barley Varieties

Atlas Barley was introduced in the county in 1931, and has been making good yields in the Tule Lake area. Atlas is not purchased by brewing buyers, who prefer Hannchen and Wisconsin No. 38. Hannchen makes the heaviest weight per bushel and brings the highest price for the American brewing trade.

While Atlas does not bring the price, it makes up in yield. On the Clifford Shuck ranch at Tule Lake, the gross returns from Atlas over Hannchen was \$8.61. The following table shows the comparative value of the two varieties:

	<u>Atlas</u>	<u>Hannchen</u>
Yield per acre	4366	3000
Selling Price	.85	.95
Value	\$37.11	\$29.50

Albert Plasil of Malin operating in the Tule Lake section, produced large quantities of barley and his yield of Atlas was 26 sacks per acre and Hannchen 20.

Colsess, Union Beardless, and Bald are planted for hay. A considerable amount of Bald Barley is grown in the Tule Lake section. This produces an excellent quality grain hay, which is fed to beef cattle. Liskey Bros. planted 30 acres and harvested 90 tons of hay, which will be fed in fattening beef.

Union Beardless and Colsess are both beardless varieties, the Colsess matures about two weeks earlier than Union Beardless, which makes it more desirable to plant with alfalfa as a double hay crop.

Last year H. D. Essex, near Alturas, planted Union Beardless Barley in his 80 acre field of alfalfa, which had an uneven stand and partly run out. Mr. Essex states that this barley increased the yield at least 25%, and produced a valuable hay for dairy cows.

(cl-2) Beans

Colorado Pinto Beans were introduced five years ago by the County Agent, and the past season E. A. Dorris of Alturas raised 100 pounds on .082 of an acre, at this rate, the yield would have been 1220 pounds per acre.

This bean is particularly adapted to this climate, as it matures much earlier than all other varieties.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

(cl-3) Potatoes

(cl-3-1) Potato Clubs

Four boys enrolled and four boys completed their 4-H potato projects. They planted a total of 3.83 acres, and the receipts were \$377.95, the cost \$152.76, and the net profit \$225.19.

(cl-3-2) AAA Program

Potato adjustment program is getting underway in the county, Leaflet #1 and Form #1 Application, with a letter, has been mailed to all growers.

Most of the potatoes are produced in the northwest corner of the county known as Tule Lake Basin, while this is a new area being developed by the U. S. Reclamation Bureau, most of the occupants of these lands are homesteaders, who are just getting started to grow potatoes. A large percentage of the growers in this area are opposed to the control program, due to the fact that this area is new, the farms are small, potatoes are one of the most important cash crop, and most of the growers need to expand their acreage.

(cl-6) Forage Crops

(cl-6-1) Alfalfa

Alfalfa is one of the three important hay crops in the county. Variety yields have not been determined by actual tests, and there is some doubt as to the best varieties grown for hay production. Due to the large amount of seed produced, some of the growers prefer to market seed rather than produce hay.

An experimental plot is being conducted on the F. L. Robert's ranch, 8 miles south of Cedarville, by the College of Agriculture. On this plot are fourteen selections of Common or Chilian and four winter hardy varieties, making a total of 18 varieties in the experiment. This test has just finished its second season, and the yields have not been calculated.

Ladak, one of the new winter hardy, has been planted in the northern end of the county. E. G. Peterson, R. J. Snider, and George Perkins have planted considerable acreage for the production of seed. Grimm has been grown for the past five or six years on the following farms: W. D. Bishop, W. J. Dorris, and Corporation Ranch, this variety has done well but as far as the operators report it does not produce more hay than Chilian, but did withstand the severe winter of 1931-32, that killed out some of the old stands of Chilian.

Forage Crop Nursery Plot



Farmers studying results of twenty-nine varieties of grasses and clovers in an experimental on W. G. McClymonds farm at Tulelake. Conditions on this plot are favorable for maximum yields for practically all of our more important varieties.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

(cl-6-2) Irrigated Pastures and Meadow Hay

Most of the hay in the county is on natural or reseeded meadows. After the hay is taken off, these meadows furnish an abundance of valuable pasture for all classes of livestock, valued from 20% to 30% of the hay crop.

The following is taken from the Progress Report on hay and pasture improvement.

Precipitation

Years	1930-31	31-32	32-33	33-34	34-35
Inches	6.55	12.50	8.94	9.84	13.61

Average for the past ten years - 10.50 inches.

The total moisture for this year was 3.11 inches more than the ten year average, and the moisture fell at a time when the maximum amount was available for crop use.

Result Demonstration Meetings

Date	Place	Subject	Attendance
June 23	N. E. County	Crested Wheat Grass	30 (Tour)
June 27	Tule Lake	Nursery Plot	7
July 6	Likely	Forage Crops	11
July 7	Alturas	Crested Wheat Grass	9
July 9	Tule Lake	Nursery Plot	14

Status

This project has been continuous since the spring of 1930.

Test Stage: Nearly completed on most important varieties.

Demonstration Stage: Completed on some varieties, in progress on others, and some varieties to be demonstrated.

Campaign Stage: In progress for most of the important varieties.

Plots

Nursery Plots: One row of each variety planted in rows from 15 to 24 inches apart and 16 to 18 feet long, a total of 35 of these plots have been planted, two of which were planted last spring, one in Cowhead Lake and one in Eagleville.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

Small Area Test Plots: After one or two seasons growth, more suitable varieties are mixed or planted separately in small area plots, 12 of this type of plantings have been made.

Field Plantings: 19 have been made, with a total of 655 acres having been planted.

Varieties Used.

Clovers: Medium Red, Mammoth Red, Alsike, Ladino, Strawberry, San Foin, Chilian, Ladak, Baltic, Grimm, Cossack alfalfas, Burr, White Sweet, Yellow Sweet, Grundy County Sweet Clovers, Hubam, Crimson, and Subterranean clovers, Korean, Lespedisa Serica, Black Medick, Canadian Field Peas, Austrian Field Peas, Common Vetch, and Purple Vetch.

Grasses: Smooth Brome, Red Top, Astoria Bent, Seaside Bent, Orchard, Reed's Canary, Common Timothy, Huron Timothy, Timothy F. C. 12368, Meadow Fescue, Chewings Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat, Western Wheat, Crested Wheat, Canadian Blue, Sudan, Austrian Rye, English Rye, Oregon Rye, Zwadki's Alkali, Western Alkali, Hardings, and Dallis.

Native Varieties: Marginatus, Agropyrons, Elmus Spec., Nevada Blue Grass, Salt Sage, Beckmania, Bromos hordeaceus.

Varieties Recommended.

Irrigated: The following perennial varieties have proven valuable under certain conditions, and have been recommended for field plantings: Meadow Fescue, Red Top, Timothy, Smooth Brome, Tall Oat, Austrian Rye, Crested Wheat, Western Wheat, Western Rye, Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, Alsike, White Dutch, San Foin, Alfalfa and Strawberry Clover.

The following annuals and bi-annuals have been recommended: Sudan, Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, under certain conditions.

Both the Mammoth and Medium Red Clover produced in this area, under irrigation conditions and semi-dry, mildew very badly. Trouble caused by cattle foraging on pasture has been reported in the Tule Lake section. Mildew resistance strains should be developed to eliminate this trouble.

Failures.

A number of failures have occurred on field plantings on some of the important varieties.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

Reeds Canary Grass: This variety has been difficult to establish on sodded areas, and where the moisture is not under control.

Crested Wheat Grass: Most spring plantings and broadcast seedings have been failures and a few of the fall plantings, the few failures where this occurred has been where it was planted late in the fall and where the soil was wet.

Meadow Fescue: Has failed when planted in sod or meadows too wet.

One five acre field of Huron Timothy and one five acre field of Meadow Fescue, five years old, was killed last spring by too much water.

The Native Varieties have not been thoroughly tested and it would probably be worth while to try a number of the more promising varieties, including some of the Lupins.

Listing Varieties According to Soil Types.

A soil survey was made in 1931, but the report has not been completed. It would be advantageous to list all proven successful varieties according to the soil types on which they do best.

Meadow Renovation

This phase of the project has not been tried, but from reports of ranchers, many of these meadows are sod-bound or packed by heavy pasturing, which has gradually decreased the yield.

It is planned to conduct some tests next year on cultivation or renovation, this has been taken up with the Livestock Specialist, L. H. Rochford, and Agricultural Engineer, J. W. Fairbanks.

(cl-6-3) Dry Land Pastures and Range Lands

Crested Wheat Grass has been planted on more than 50 plots in the county during the past six years. In most of these plots, Crested Wheat Grass had made satisfactory to excellent growth and has proven to be the most valuable variety for pasture and hay, to be planted on soil that is not irrigated.

The outstanding plots of this variety are: An 8 acre field on the Lakeshore Ranch at Davis Creek, planted in the fall of 1932, the 1.25 acre field on the P. C. Weber ranch, near Alturas, planted in the fall of 1933 and the 1/2 acre plot on the Fandango burn, planted in the fall of 1933, in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.

Without irrigation the Weber plot was estimated would produce pasture for two cows for 6 weeks per acre.

Range and Dry Land Pasture



Farmers inspecting an experimental plot of Crested Wheat grass on the Fandango burned over area, Modoc National Forest, planted October 1933. Estimated yield one ton of hay per acre, where stand is heavy. Lower left corner check plot unplanted, in foreground note the competition between this grass and slick leaf (*Ceanothus prostratus*) This experimental plot was established in cooperation between the U. S. Forest Service, Modoc County Farm Bureau, and Agricultural Extension Service.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

(cl-6-3-1) Modoc - Lassen Grazing District.

Stockmen in both Modoc and Lassen Counties, early in 1934 made preliminary steps for the organization of a grazing district, under the Taylor Act, and when finally passed in June 28, 1934, the preliminary organization work had been completed.

The preliminary steps in getting the district established was initiated by V. F. Christensen, Frank McArthur, A. L. Flourney, Ivie McGarva of Likely, F. J. Powers and D. H. Grove of Eagleville, and other farmers in the south-east portion of Modoc County and the northeast section of Lassen County. The present district covers approximately the south half of Modoc County, a small tier of sections on the east border of Shasta County and all of Lassen County, except, the central and southwest portion.

Two elections have been held and officers and committeemen elected, who constitute the Board of Control. Applications for permits have been acted upon, and permits issued to those stockmen who have used this portion of the public domain for grazing.

Most of the stockmen of the area feel that the grazing of livestock on the public domain should be regulated, and a large percentage of the applicants believe that regulations of grazing on public domain, under this act, will be beneficial.

(c2) Seed Improvement

(c2-1) Seed Production and Marketing

Alfalfa seed production is an important cash crop. Until 1931 an average years, the seed crop amounted to 600,000 pounds. In the winter of 1931-32, a considerable acreage was killed out by a hard freeze, and since that time, either drouth or pests have reduced the total crop yield. In 1934, there was approximately 110,000 pounds, and in 1935 there was approximately 100,000 of seed produced, ninety-nine per cent of the acreage is in Modoc Chilian, a variety brought into the county about 1870. There has been a few plantings of Grimm, Harry Peruvian, Ladak, and Turkestan. Surprise Valley, Goose Lake Valley, and Little Hot Springs Valley are alfalfa seed producing areas.

Fred Huffman on the Lakeshore Ranch, harvested eight acres of Crested Wheat Grass seed with a combine, which produced a yield of 1100 pounds of pure seed, all of this crop was sold to local ranchers for 1935 fall plantings.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production

(c2-1-1) Approved Seed

A seed marketing committee in Surprise Valley has made a request that Chilian Alfalfa Seed be included in the Calapproved Seed List.

(c2-2) Seed Purchasing

Seed is not purchased in a cooperative way by the Farm Bureau, or any other cooperative agency in the county.

Four growers were assisted in securing 500 pounds of Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover seed for demonstration purposes. This seed was purchased from the North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Seed Association.

(c3-3) Orchard Pruning

There are about 8 commercial orchards in the county, and a large number of small home orchards. In these orchards are apples, cherries, apricots, and peaches, which are grown for the market.

One apple pruning demonstration was held at Eagleville on March 8, with an attendance of 10. The County Agricultural Commissioner, Thomas Briles, conducted the demonstration. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local farm center and Extension Service. In this orchard, Mr. Briles demonstrated thinning and long pruning methods.

(c4-1-2) Predatory Animal Control

Predatory animal control work is conducted by the United States Biological Survey and the County Supervisors cooperating. The work is under the supervision of Chas. G. Poole, U. S. Biological Survey, Sacramento.

(c4-3) Insect Control

Insect control work is handled by the Agricultural Commissioner, although information and publications are given out by the County Agent in the control of pests.

(c4-4) Weed Control

Weed control program is handled by the Agricultural Commissioner, although this office has had a large number of calls on the control of weeds.

The County Agent cooperates with the Agricultural Commissioner whenever possible on the weed program.

Austrian Field Cress has infested a considerable acreage of land on the South Fork of the Pit River. Control of this area is under the supervision of the Agricultural Commissioner in cooperation with the State Dept. of Agriculture.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(c) In Crop Production.

(c5) Apiculture

(c5-1) Beekkeeping Clubs

One boy enrolled and completed in the beekkeeping club. This boy started out with 4 stands and ended with 22 stands. According to his report, the income was \$148.10, and the cost \$44.65, making a net profit of #93.45. This is the outstanding project in the county for net returns, compared with the money invested.

(c6) Forestry

(c6-1) Windbreaks

One windbreak was laid out and planted on the R. J. Snider ranch near New Pine Creek. This operator planted 300 Black Locust and 150 Russian Olives on his ranch.

The Farm Bureau in 1932 started a tree planting project for the purpose of helping farmers lay out plans, and securing trees for windbreak, shade, shelter, and ornamental purposes. In 1933, this department handled 100 Colorado Blue Spruce for ornamental purposes. In 1934, distributed 1500 trees of different varieties and in the spring of 1935 sold 2500 trees of the following varieties: Eastern Black Walnut, Red Oak, Russian Olive, Black Locust, Arizona Ash, Green Ash, Colorado Blue Spruce, Jeffrey Pine, Caroline Poplar, and Weeping Willow.

Three experimental plots have been established for the testing of different varieties of trees and shrubs on the J. D. Patterson, R. O. Ward, and N. G. Mathews properties.

About 700 young trees will be ready for distribution for 1936, that are being grown in the local nursery.

In the past four years, 1100 acres have been replanted by the U. S. Forest Service, on the Sugar Hill Burn. A total of 550,000 Ponderosa and Jeffrey Pine have been planted, and from 65 to 70% of these transplants are living.

(c6-2) Lumber Industry

Lumbering is one of the largest industrys in Modoc County, and information from the U. S. Forest Service and from other sources, show that there was approximately 18% more lumber cut in Modoc County in 1935 than there was in 1934.

During the operating season in 1935, 11 mill operators cut 29,550,000 board feet, valued at \$530,000. Two operators that mill their lumber outside the county logged 30,000,000 feet from Modoc forest valued at \$510,000, making a total of 13 operators milling 59,550,000 feet, valued at over \$1,000,000 for Modoc County in 1935.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(d) In Livestock Production

(dl) Dairy Improvement

(dl-1) Cow Testing

A cow testing association was maintained throughout the year. The association is not a standard California Association but a "so-called" mail order association. All samples are mailed to the tester at a central place, and the tester never visits the dairy.

During the association year, September 1934 to August 1935 inclusive, there was an average of 3.5 herds tested for the 12 months and with an average of 50 cows on test for the period. These cows produced an average of 6,894 pounds of milk and 276.9 pounds of butter-fat. The average per cent fat was 4.02. Nine low producing cows were disposed of from these herds.

(dl-2-1) Better Sires

One pure bred bull was placed on the J. O. Cummings ranch in 1935.

(dl-3) Better Feeding

Rations for cows and calves were calculated for 13 dairymen and the feeding of dairy herds was discussed at numerous meetings.

On account of the shortage of hay and concentrates last winter, many dairymen fed cotton cake and meal.

(dl-4) Dairy Calf Clubs

Five members completed and raised six dairy calves with an income of \$81.00 and a cost of \$78.28, making a profit of \$2.72.

(dl-5) Bred Heifer Clubs

Four club members raised four bred heifers at a cost of \$100.30, and a gross income of \$125.00, making a net profit of \$24.70.

(dl-6) Dairy Cow Clubs

One 4-H Club member had one cow as a project that brought an income of \$101.06, with a cost of \$63.50, making a net profit of \$37.56.

This was the best dairy project. The cow made a record of 346.8 pounds of fat for the year.

Steers in Feed Lots



Feeding beef on the Huffman & Bixby Ranch. Beef sold in 1935 will amount to approximately \$600,000 the largest of the agricultural industries.

4-H Beef Project



Erma Ash 2nd. year member of the Fort Bidwell Club and her baby beef project.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(d) In Livestock Production

(d2) Beef Cattle Improvement

One beef cattle grading demonstration was conducted November 6, at the Lakeshore Ranch near Davis Creek, the attendance was 56. Range cows were segregated into different classes to show the type of steers to produce. Feeder and fat steers were segregated into different federal market grades. The demonstration was conducted by J. K. Wallace, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and L. H. Rochford, Extension Livestock Specialist.

(d2-4) Beef Calf Clubs

Seven members enrolled and seven completed, developed 10 calves, with a gross income of \$389.15, produced at a cost of \$304.58, and a net profit of \$84.57.

(d2-5) Beef Cow and Calf

Two members completed, developed 4 animals with an income of \$157.05, at a cost of \$109.66, with a net profit of \$37.49.

(d2-6) Baby Beef Club

Three members completed, developed 3 animals with an income of \$104.90, and a cost of \$67.83, with a net profit of \$37.07.

(d3) Sheep Improvement

(d3-4) Sheep Club

(d3-4-1) Bummer Lambs

One boy completed, raised two lambs with total receipts of \$8.40, and his cost was \$11.20, resulting in a net loss of \$3.80.

(d3-4-2) Ewe and Lambs

Three members completed, they handled 91 head of sheep, the total value was \$542.32, and the total costs were \$326.90, making a net profit of \$215.42.

The most outstanding livestock project was that of Ray Bishop, a fifth year club member from the New Pine Creek club, with his ewes and lambs. He started out with 34 ewes and lost one before club period ended, and raised 51 lambs, all of which he sold at \$220.20, the net profit was \$212.22 for this seasons work.

This boy finished high school last year, and is now attending Junior College at Sacramento, using his club money to finish his education.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(d) In Livestock Production

(d4) Swine Improvement

(d4-6) Pig Growing Out Club

Two members completed two projects, and developed three guilts, the total receipts were \$47.73, the cost was \$31.97, and the net profit \$15.74.

(d4-7) AAA Program - Corn-Hog

In 1934, 37 contract signers operated 36,342 acres, with a hog base of 3,479, which was 75.5% of the total hogs produced for market in 1932-1933. The total cost of operating the association that year was .23¢ per hog for the number in the base.

In the corn-hog program of 1934, 28 signers operated 31,266 acres with a total hog base of 3,230 or 71% of the total produced for the county. Total benefit payments received in 1934 were \$13,035, and there were 2,905 hogs produced for market as shown by the midyear compliance form.

For the 1935 program, 2,622 hogs have been produced, according to the first compliance report. Benefit payments will amount of \$9,200.

(d6) Poultry Improvement

The poultrymen have had a very good year, feed prices are low, egg and dressed meat prices have been high, which has meant that poultrymen have had good net returns.

All of the poultry products produced in the county are from farm flock. For the past four years, poultrymen have purchased good baby chicks from reliable breeders and hatcheries.

In 1929, a survey was made showing that in that year 6,601 cases of eggs were purchased by merchants in the city of Alturas from outside the county. A similar survey was made in 1932, showing only 3,747 cases were purchased from outside the county. In 1935 local poultrymen supplied practically all the market from April to the latter part of July, but during the other months all the eggs were shipped in from the outside to satisfy the local markets.

(d6-1) Poultry Housing

With the improvement of housing conditions, production has increased materially and this part of the flock management program has been vitally important. The following farmers constructed houses in 1935: I. C. Bachtel and J. W. Taylor, making a total of 42 houses constructed to date, with a total capacity of 6,680 hens. This is approximately a housing replacement of 2,865 hens. The hen population on these 42 farms is about 3,815. On January 1, 1930, the census report gives 23,000 chickens for the county.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(d) In Livestock Production

(d6-2) Poultry Feeding

Twenty-seven poultry raisers were assisted in improving poultry rations. Most of the poultrymen feed some sort of a mash or milk to their baby chicks and laying hens, which is commercial mashes, while a few grind and mix their own feeds.

Lack of green feed is one of the weak points in the local feeding practices many poultrymen do not realize the importance of feeding good succulent grains, especially during the growing season.

(d6-3) Poultry Breeding

Some natural incubation is practised on a few of the smaller poultry flocks but most of the ranchers who produce eggs for market, purchase their chicks from reliable poultry breeders or hatchers.

There is only one hatcherman in the county that markets baby chicks and baby turks, and most of the chicks are sold within the county.

(d6-4) Poultry Culling

Two poultry culling demonstration meetings were held in August, and poultry culling was discussed at center meetings during the winter of 1934 and 1935.

(d6-5) Poultry Brooding

A few of the less important flocks are raised by natural brooding methods, while most of the larger or important flocks are brooded by the artificial method.

(d6-6) Poultry Clubs

Two members completed projects, thirty six hens, cost \$46.18, receipts were \$66.11, with a net profit of \$19.93.

Three members completed brooding projects, they raised 259 pullets, at a cost of \$147.33, valued at \$188.98, making a net profit of \$41.65.

(d6-7) Turkey Improvement

Production of turkeys in the Tule Lake area has been conducted on a large way by a number of operators. Five operators in the Modoc County section of Tule Lake have been raising turkeys for the past two or three years. These operators are: Liskey Bros., Oscar Kitridge, Haskins Bros, and Cannor Bros, who raised 42,000 turkeys this past season, which will be marketed from Thanksgiving to the middle of January. Liskey Bros., raised 15,000 this season and 2500 last season. This season Liskey Bros., Henry Nicol, and Oscar Kitridge constructed a brooding plant just north of Malin with a capacity of 60,000 poults.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(d) In Livestock Production

(d7) Livestock Disease Control

(d7-1) Diseases of Cattle

(d7-1-1) Bang's Disease

One dairy herd has been used as a demonstration for Bang's Disease control by the segregation method.

(d7-1-2) Tuberculosis

Modoc County is a modified free area. The State Department of Agriculture completed a test in the summer of 1934, on this test, there were 6,100 animals tested and with one reactor.

(d7-1-3) Liver Fluke

Liver Fluke has been reported from twelve different ranches in the county. Reports are made by slaughter house inspectors from these areas that are effected with Liver Fluke. Two stockmen last year purchased Blue Stone to kill snails in order to control this pest.

(d7-1-4) Photo synthesis

Doctor Robert Jay, U. S. B. A. I., looked over some cattle on the P. C. Weber ranch and reported that these cattle were infested with the trouble he called Photo Synthesis.

(d7-4) Poultry Diseases

There were no new poultry diseases reported, and Round Worms have not made their appearance, except on one or two farms in the southeast corner of the county.

(d7-4-1) Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is by far the most wide apread and costly disease in this area. Numerous calls were made during the year at the request of poultry raisers, and in practically all cases the poultry were found to be infected with Tuberculosis. This disease here cuases lameness at first, loss of weight, and finally death.

Due to the confinement necessary during the winter months, it is difficult to control this malady, except by building new houses on clean soil and starting out with a new flock, that are free from the disease.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(d) In Livestock Production

(d7-4-2) Bronchial Pneumonia

This disease was found in a flock of 1,000 half-grown Rhode Island Red chicks. The Agent was notified, he examined the flock immediately and found the birds infected with what he thought was this bronchial trouble, as a treatment he recommended a very small film of kerosene on the drinking water, and Mr. Carol Hight reported that the birds recovered rapidly.

This method of control seems a little out of line with what our disease authorities report, and while the observations might not have been correct, nevertheless, the chickens got well.

Two years ago, Mrs. Fred Fisher, 3 miles south of Alturas, had Brooder Pneumonia in some young baby chicks, kerosene was also recommended in the drinking water, and they immediately recovered from the trouble. At the time the Agent visited this flock 50% of the chicks had died.

(d7-4-3) Avian Diptheria

Avian Diptheria, which got a good start about five years ago, has not been reported for over a year.

(d7-5) Diseases of Horses

The horse disease known as Blind Staggers or the Brain Disease was reported in a few isolated places during the year, but no epidemic occurred like it was in 1932.

(e) In Farm Economics

(e1-1) Farm Credits and Finance

(e1-1-1) Emergency Crop and Livestock Loans.

The Farm Bureau, special drouth committees, and Extension Agents, assisted farmers and stockmen in securing emergency loans, as follows: 17 crop loans amounting to \$4,170, and 14 drouth feed loans, amounting to \$11,571. These organizations also helped farmers in securing loans from other credit agencies. There were on November 1, 348 Land Bank and Commissioner loans to the amount of \$1,780,650.00.

(e2-1) Beef Cattle Cost Studies

This project was started in the spring of 1935. Inventories were taken on 11 beef cattle ranches March 1.

One cooperator discontinued keeping records on account of not being able to keep his livestock inventory accurate, due to his buying and selling operation.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(e) In Farm Economics

(e2-1) Beef Cattle Cost Studies, continued.

All monthly reports, but one, have been completed by the 10 cooperators, up to November 1st.

(e2-2) Hay Cost Records

These same cooperators have been keeping records on the cost of producing hay, all of these have been completed to date, except one, and additional hay cost records may be taken on other farms for the 1935 season.

(e2-3) Farm Accounts

Individual farm accounts are being kept by Mrs. W. H. Flourney, and Mrs. P. C. Weber, both of these accounts are kept in addition to the beef and hay accounts. The account book used by these two cooperators are the new farm account books published by Arthur Shultis, Extension Specialist in Farm Management.

(e3) Agricultural Outlook

The annual Outlook report was mailed to 628 farmers in the county. A summary of the Outlook was reported at all farm center meetings, held in February, total meetings 4, attendance 178.

(e4) Farm Buildings

(e4-1) Distribution of Plans

Twenty bulletins of poultry house plans were distributed during the year. Two new houses were constructed by persons receiving these plans.

(e4-2) Demonstration Farm Buildings

One milk house and 11 demonstration poultry houses were established throughout the county.

(f) In Marketing

(f1-1) Livestock Marketing Association

No new selling associations were organized, but one of the Livestock Marketing Associations, whose headquarters is at San Francisco, changed their policy in suggesting a way that the Farm Bureau made an agreement with this association to disseminate marketing reports to members and other stockmen who are interested.

This service rendered by the local organization was used by a large number of stockmen, and especially in a time when there was stock ready for sale, and buyers were in the field. Due to the good results the stockmen received by this service, it will be conducted again for another year.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(g) In Farm Home Betterment

(g-2) Water Supply System

(g2-1) Domestic Water Pump

One domestic water supply system was planned by the County Agent, for a farmer in the Tule Lake area, the system included the pump, to supply water for the house and beef feeding corrals.

(g4-2) Home Ground Planting

Shade and ornamental trees were distributed by the Farm Bureau, at low cost to many farmers.

(g7-3) Clothing Clubs

Thirty girls completed seven phases of the clothing projects, making a total of 92 garments and articles, which included 11 slips, 1 garment cover, 10 pair shorts, 1 coat, 11 towels, 6 skirts, 1 blouse, 3 jackets, 1 pair pajamas, 2 gowns, 2 aprons, 2 laundry bags, 3 shoe bags, 1 hat, and 8 pot holders.

(h) In Boys and Girls Club Work

There were 6 active clubs maintained throughout the club season in 1935, in addition, two former club members at Lake City and one at Tule Lake completed projects where there was no active club.

(hl-1) Enrollments and Completions

Enrollments dropped 60 per cent below 1934, and completions increased 2 per cent.

There were 88 members enrolled with 100 projects and 65 members completed.

(hl-2) Time

The County Agent devoted 42 days to club work.

(hl-3) Meetings

Attended 16 club meetings with an attendance of 215, attended one County Club Counsel meeting with an attendance of 54, 4 club tours with an attendance of 67, and three leader training meetings with the attendance of 27, and one club picnic with the attendance of 125. 4-H Club members held 28 meetings with an attendance of 375, where the County Agent was not present.

(hl-4) Leadership

There were 23 volunteer leaders that took active part in maintaining the club during the year in addition, there was some assistance by the junior leaders

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(h) In Boys and Girls Club Work

(hl-4) Leadership, continued.

who helped with certain phases of the club program.

(hl-5) Senior Members

There were 14 senior club members, who enrolled and completed projects the past season.

(hl-6) Agricultural Projects

Kind of Project	No. Memb.	No. An'nl.	Income	Cost	Profit	Loss
Egg Laying	2	36	\$ 66.11	\$ 46.11	\$ 19.93	
Poultry Brooding	2	259	188.98	147.33	41.65	
Beekeeping	1	22	148.10	28.65	119.45	
Pig Growing Out	2	3	47.73	31.97	15.76	
Ewes and Lambs	3	91	542.32	326.90	215.42	
Bummer Lambs	1	2	8.40	11.20		\$ 2.80
Beef Calf	7	10	389.15	304.58	84.52	11.92
Beef Cow & Calf	2	4	157.05	109.66	47.39	
Baby Beef	3	3	104.90	67.83	37.07	
Dairy Calf	5	6	81.00	78.28	2.72	15.00
Bred Heifer	3	5	160.00	130.30	29.70	
Dairy Cow	1	1	101.06	63.50	37.56	
Gardening	4	2.60A.	95.89	58.59	37.30	
Potatoes	4	3.83A.	377.95	152.76	225.19	
Total	40	442	\$2468.64	\$1525.69	\$ 913.66	\$29.72

The above table shows the demonstrational value of 14 different kinds of projects, 40 members completed with 442 animals, with the gross income of \$2,468.64, at a cost of \$1,525.69, the net value of \$883.94. The most important individual projects in this group were those conducted by the following members: Ray Bishop, New Pine Creek; Bill Moore, Lookout; Hilton Cundiff, New Pine Creek; Nolan Fulcher, Jr. Leventon, Donald Robinson, Bobby Minto, and Milton Bishop.

(hl-6-1) Achievement Days

Achievement days were held for the 6 different clubs, after the scores were completed, livestock judging, fashion shows, and crop exhibits made up the achievement day program.

(hl-7) Annual 4-H Convention

Nine 4-H Club members and leaders attended the annual 4-H Club convention at the Branch College of Agriculture at Davis.

Potato 4-H Project



Potatoes were the best crop projects. Four potato club members completed with 3.83 acres. The illustration shows a portion of the potato patch of the Lookout club, left Max Green, the club leader; center, Jim Leventon, right, Nolan Fulcher both potato club members.

4-H Club Clothing Projects



These three members belong to the New Pine Creek 4-H Club, and are wearing their project dresses. Left Elma Butler, right, Neva Cloud, both sixth phase projects center, Dorothy Reed 4th phase, woolens.

V. PROGRAM OF WORK - Methods Employed and Results Achieved.

(h) In Boys and Girls Club Work

(hl-8) Comment

The quality of project work was considerably above normal. The clothing work was exceptionally good, and all of the garden projects were much better than in former years. Enrollment for all the clubs was late, and some of the clubs did not get well organized until after the first of May, two of the large clubs in former years discontinued, due to lack of leadership and insufficient younger members to keep the clubs going. Lack of time, weather, conditions, and illness, prevented the County Agent from holding organization meetings at the proper time.

(i) Community Project Activities

(i-1) Schools

The Surprise Valley High School burned shortly after school started this fall, and the Surprise and Eagleville centers were active in preparation for the financing and planning for the new school house.

(i-5) Fire Protection

The Surprise Center helped to organize the Cedarville fire district, which was completed about August 1.

(i-8) Rural Electrification

(i-8-1) Light and Power Service

All the four communities in Surprise Valley have been actively engaged for the past two years in trying to work out, with the Federal Government, a project whereby the whole Surprise Valley will be electrified, this project will serve the valley, which is about 50 miles long and two miles wide and will furnish light and power for some 250 farmers.

(i-8-2) Telephone Service

A number of large communities do not have telephone service, and in other communities, old lines should be repaired or reconstructed. For six years, the Farm Bureau and Extension Service have been trying to get telephone service into Eagleville, through the U. S. Forest Service, local telephone company, and farmer lines. There is a line now running from Eagleville to Alturas, with a relay in Jess Valley, the Eagleville community has not had a telephone service with the outside for more than 10 years.

One additional side line at Davis Creek is being constructed by the Lake-Shore Ranch, this will require about 2 miles of wire. E. R. Tyeryar of Cedarville is also putting in a side line connecting with the system constructed in 1934. Plans have been made for the construction of a line from near Lake City and hook up with the station at Cedarville. The Surprise Valley light and power project, also plans on constructing a complete telephone system in connection with the power lines.

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V.-(3) CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF OFFICE AND FIELD SERVICE

The office of the Extension Service is located on the second floor, northeast corner of the Court House in Alturas, the County Seat. The office is in one room, 14 x 18 feet. The members of the Extension Staff are the Secretary, Emergency Assistant Secretary, and the County Agent.

Federal and State bulletins relating to agriculture are kept on hand for free distribution. All files pertaining to extension work, including publications, are filed under the decimal system.

The work done has been largely along lines projected during the early part of the year. Approximately 8% of the time has been spent on miscellaneous work.

App. Construction 67 g. P. 9.

Farm visits and total attendance dropped considerably this year, while telephone calls and letters written increased over last year. Farm visits dropped from 1140 to 1002, total meetings from 234 to 142, attendance from 6991 to 4140, telephone calls increased from 1307 to 2181, and letters written increased from 1732 to 2898, circular letters increased from 56 to 108.

Weather and crop conditions were exceptionally favorable for crop and livestock production during the past season, which increased the general interest in improving crops and livestock.

The following is a brief statistical summary for Modoc County of 621 farms (January 1, 1930).

Activities	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Farm Visits Made	610	871	1121	973	1140	1002-1234
Different farms visited	215	250	341	307	387	371-376
Office Calls	647	825	883	1177	1654	1687-1808
Telephone Calls	391	993	1281	1294	1307	2181-1393
Letters Written	1482	1271	1503	1301	1732	2898-2197
Circular Letters	141	68	71	50	56	108-59
Circular Letters Mailed	922	1632	1526	1267	2957	2843-3327
News Articles Published	83	63	91	99	186	135-118
Club Members Enrolled	168	184	148	181	216	88-119
Projects Enrolled	198	231	168	198	252	100-119
Members Completing	114	126	107	150	155	65-88
Projects Completed	119	147	118	159	171	72-89
Days in Field	201	183	207	193	190	183-204
Days in Office	83	104	109	96	114	108-85
Total Days	284	287	216	289	304	291-289
Miles Traveled by Automobile	15341	13158	16603	15237	16210	10510-13966
Farm Center Meetings held	59	68	64	43	52	37-33
Total Attendance	1154	1927	1765	1366	2668	1357-1101
Average Attendance	19.5	28.3	27.6	31.9	51	37-33.4
Demonstration Meetings	16	29	21	19	11	12-8
Total Attendance	244	875	403	485	177	216-171
Total Meetings Attended <i>held</i>	187	259	215	147	234	142-193
Total Attendance	4271	6612	4639	3287	6991	4140-3003

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V.--(4) ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF TABULAR SUMMARY

Statistical data is given under questions pertaining to the projects involved on different pages throughout the statistical report.

Nearly all the work done, including the A.A.A. program, is projected or has a definite program and the most important lines of work are projected with a definite plan of procedure. Most of these projects are written and have a state leader number.

Unwritten projects are of less importance and have no detailed plan of work, but are outlined. All work not included in the above is handled under miscellaneous items on page 24 of the statistical report.

Valuable assistance was rendered by project leaders, committees and specialists, the amount of work accomplished during the past year would have been impossible without the help of these leaders and committeemen.

VI. Outlook and Recommendations *TP K Page 36 after*

The outlook in 1936, for the improvement of farms, crops, and livestock, is better than it has been since 1929, when the Extension Service was established in Modoc County, due to the general increase in farm commodity prices, and due to what seems to be a change from a dry to a wet cycle.

Irrigation problems, particularly those pertaining to the storage distribution and applications, should be studied.

Continue the project on improving hay, pasture, and range, including meadow renovation.

Continue tests in grain varieties for yields by the rod row method. Encourage better breeding and culling of classes of livestock, including poultry. Continue and encourage the artificial brooding of baby chicks and turkeys.

Cost of production studies should be carried on alfalfa seed production, and sheep.

Give assistance to the Advisory Board of the Modoc Lassen Grazing District.

Encourage the organization of local livestock marketing association for the small operators.

Encourage the planting of home and marketing gardens.

Encourage better farm poultry flock management to supply the demands in the local markets.

Something should be done about the control of Bang's Disease and Tuberculosis in poultry.

Curtis

units with

VII SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Each of the farm centers made up a program of work at the beginning of the year, and held a total of 37 meetings with an attendance of 1357. *aa 1101*

Extension work is being conducted in 13 different communities. ✓

Six method and 6 result demonstration meetings were held on forage crop, livestock, poultry, and apple tree pruning. *8 mt R*

A demonstration for five years with sulphur on alfalfa resulted in an increase from 140 to 500 tons on one ranch.

The South Fork Irrigation District, organization was completed and a dam is being constructed for the storage of water to irrigate 12,387 acres. *95*

P. 6 One hundred and eleven project leaders and committeemen worked in agricultural and community projects. *12*

12 Twelve wheat contract signers operated 17,118 acres in 1934-35 and 10 applications have been made for 1936-39. *298*

Atlas Barley produced an average of 39 per cent more than Hannchen on two farms in Tule Lake Basin. *0*

Pinto Beans made a yield of 1220 acres on one farm.

Thirty-five test and demonstration plots, including an alfalfa experiment, are being conducted. Crested Wheat Grass has been found to be the best for dry land planting. *62*

The Modoc Lassen Grazing District started operation in April, 1935.

The Lake Shore Ranch at Davis Creek, produced 1,100 pounds of Crested Wheat Grass seed on 8 acres. This crop was sold for approximately \$400.00.

Five hundred pounds of Yellow Blossom seed was purchased for demonstration purposes.

One apple pruning demonstration was held at Eagleville.

The Farm Bureau disposed of 2,500 trees for windbreak, shade, and ornamental purposes. *6500 11,000* 700 trees were grown in the local nursery.

One cow testing association unit was operated throughout the year. *0*

One beef cattle grading demonstration was conducted by J. K. Wallace L. H. Rochford, Extension Service representatives, with an attendance of 56.

A corn-hog control association with 28 members was operated for the year. ✓ *178 180 180*

Poultry culling demonstrations were conducted in 5 different communities. Two new poultry houses were constructed.

VII. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS, continued.

A turkey brooding plant was constructed near Tule Lake, with the capacity of 60000 poults. Two operators raised 30,000 turkeys in the northern west corner of the county.

Thirty-one ranchers were assisted in securing emergency crop and feed loans to the amount of \$11,571.00.

Beef and hay enterprise efficiency studies are being conducted on 10 ranches.

Livestock marketing news service was established in the County Agent's office.

Thirty girls completed in 4-H clothing club project, constructing a total of 92 garments and articles. Forty 4-H Club members completed agricultural projects, developing 442 animals at a profit of \$883.94. Nine 4-H Club members and leaders attended the annual 4-H Club conference.

The officers of the Farm Bureau and County Agent wish to express their appreciation for the fine cooperation given by the U. S. Forest Service officials, Grazing District Committeemen, Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations during the year.

A light and power service project is being considered for the whole of Surprise Valley.

The Egleville community has indirect telephone service for the first time in more than a decade. Two farmers also connected with central lines during the year.

The County Agent made 1002 farm visits and received 1687 office calls, 2181 telephone calls, and wrote 2898 individual letters, and attended 142 meetings with a total attendance of 4140.

Weather, crop production, and prices were favorable for livestock producers during the past year, which increased general interest in improving crops and livestock.

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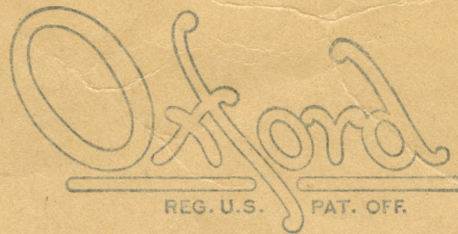
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