

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

EUREKA, LANDER, LYON AND PERSHING
COUNTIES

LASSIE LANE, District Extension Agent

1924

AC 0089/1/15

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, and negro agent, reporting on their respective lines of work.

State NEVADA County _____

Report of Lassie Lane County _____ Agent _____
(Name) (Title)

From November 1, 1923 to November 23, 1924.

If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.



Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

State Extension Director.

AC0089/1/15

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

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results obtained by the county extension agent assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader in charge 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. Where two or more extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to *avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.*

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.*

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results obtained under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented:

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Soils (b) Farm crops (c) Horticulture Home gardens Beautification of home grounds (d) Forestry (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds. (f) Animal husbandry (g) Dairy husbandry Home dairy (h) Poultry husbandry Home poultry 	}	(including diseases and insects).
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SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (i) | Rural engineering. |
| | Rural engineering—home. |
| (j) | Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing. |
| | Home marketing. |
| (k) | Foods. |
| (l) | Nutrition. |
| (m) | Clothing. |
| (n) | Home management. |
| (o) | House furnishings. |
| (p) | Home health and sanitation. |
| (q) | Community activities. |
| (r) | Miscellaneous. |

V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. 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 some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method* demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.
 - A *result* demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

- 17. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home-economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
- 18. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. AN EXTENSION SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time, but not exceeding two weeks.
- 19. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
- 20. FARM OR HOME PRACTICE ADOPTED is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home during the year as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and hat making.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her work with that of the agent.

- 1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report.

Lassie Lane District Extension Agent 12
(Name.) (Title.) (Months of service this year.)

- 2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 14 2
- 3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned 9 3
- 4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4
 - (a) Junior ¹
 - (1) Boys 7
 - (2) Girls 7
 - (b) Adult ¹
 - (1) Men -
 - (2) Women 24
- 5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5
 - (a) Junior ²
 - (1) Boys -
 - (2) Girls 6
 - (b) Adult ²
 - (1) Men -
 - (2) Women 8
- 6. Membership in above clubs: 6
 - (a) Boys -
 - (b) Girls 52
 - (c) Men -
 - (d) Women 133
- 7. Number of club members completing: 7
 - (a) Boys -
 - (b) Girls 51
 - (c) Men -
 - (d) Women 133
- 8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8
 - (a) Boys -
 - (b) Girls -

¹ Where the same local leader works with both boys and girls, or with both men and women, report only once under "junior," or "adult," as the case may be.
² Where the same club includes both boys and girls, or both men and women, report only once under "junior," or "adult," as the case may be.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

- 9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained 1 9
- 10. Number entering college this year who have been club members - 10
- 11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work (incl. in No. 13) - 11
- 12. Number of different farms visited (incl. in No. 14) - 12
- 13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work 247 13
- 14. Number of different homes visited 121 14
- 15. Number of calls ² relating to extension work
 - (a) Office 137
 - (b) Telephone 316
- 16. Number of days agent spent in office 131 16
- 17. Number of days agent spent in field 175 17
- 18. Number of individual letters written 217 18
- 19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made
 - (a) Community -
 - (b) County -
- 20. Training meetings ² held for local leaders
 - (a) Number -
 - (b) Leaders in attendance -
- 21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20)
 - (a) Number 181
 - (b) Attendance 2723
- 22. Farmers' institutes ² held
 - (a) Number -
 - (b) Attendance -
- 23. Extension schools ² and short courses held
 - (a) Number -
 - (b) Attendance -
- 24. Junior club encampments held: 24
 - (a) Number -
 - (b) Attendance by club members
 - (1) Boys 4
 - (2) Girls 20
 - (c) Total attendance 22
- 25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported
 - (a) Number 256
 - (b) Attendance 5791
- 26. Number of meetings at which were shown
 - (a) Lantern slides -
 - (b) Motion pictures -
 - (c) Charts -

[Use space below to include other important data.]

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¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.
² See definition on page 3.

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered.

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. ¹ (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year. ² (e)	Meetings at result demonstrations.		Method-demonstration meetings.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Number of different farms or homes adopting improved practices. ² (m)
						Number. (f)	Attendance. (g)	Number. ² (h)	Attendance. (i)	Number. (j)	Attendance. (k)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry	6	7	2	14	6	2	27	8	134	3	74	218
27. Soils												27
28. Farm crops												28
29. { Horticulture—home gardens { Beautification of home grounds	-	-	2	2½	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	29
30. Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32. Animal husbandry	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	34	32
33. Dairy husbandry—home dairy	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	33
34. Poultry husbandry—home poultry	1	-	1	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
35. { Rural engineering { Rural engineering—home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
36. Agricultural economics—home marketing	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37. Foods	4	3	2	27	41	26	326	-	-	-	-	54
38. Nutrition	11	6	2	43½	8	-	-	56	1307	-	-	18
39. Clothing	10	9	-	41	80	-	-	64	705	-	-	74
40. Home management	-	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
41. House furnishings	5	6	½	32	-	-	-	34	375	-	-	8
42. Home health and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Community activities	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	11	998	-
44. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	52	94	-	-	1	10	16	1033	89
Organization	8	10	3	35½	-	-	-	-	-	32	310	-
TOTAL	47	35	16	253½	228	26	326	155	2397	66	2402	262

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¹ The total of this column need not check with question 4, page 4, since one leader may assist with two or more projects.
² The information in this column should check with the information reported under the corresponding questions on the following pages.

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.¹

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

- 45. Number of method demonstrations given
- 46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way
- 47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year
- 48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations
- 49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year
- 50. Tons involved in preceding question
- 51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year
- 52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time
- 53. Tons of lime or limestone so used
- 54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time
- 55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under
- 56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page

[Use space below to include other important data relating to soils.]

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¹ For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Rural Engineering," page 16.

CEREALS.¹

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other. ²	
57. Number of method demonstrations given							57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs ³							62
63. Number of members enrolled. { (a) Boys. (b) Girls.							63
64. Number of members completing. { (a) Boys. (b) Girls.							64
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing							65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time							67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time							68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time							69
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page							70
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

² Indicate crop by name.

³ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given							71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							74
75. Increased yield ¹ per acre on demonstrations	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ²							76
77. Number of members enrolled. { (a) Boys. (b) Girls.							77
78. Number of members completing. { (a) Boys. (b) Girls.							78
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing							79
80. Total yield ¹ of crops grown by junior club members	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time							81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time							82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time							83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

¹ Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

² States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. ¹	
71. Number of method demonstrations given.....							71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							74
75. Increased yield ² per acre on demonstrations.....	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ³							76
77. Number of members enrolled.....							77
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
78. Number of members completing.....							78
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....							79
80. Total yield ² of crops grown by junior club members.....	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....							81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....							82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time.....							83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page.....							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.
³ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other. ¹	
85. Number of method demonstrations given.....						85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....						86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....						87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....						88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		89
90. Number of junior clubs ³						90
91. Number of members enrolled.....						91
(a) Boys.....						
(b) Girls.....						
92. Number of members completing work.....						92
(a) Boys.....						
(b) Girls.....						
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....						93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members.....	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....						95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....						96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time.....						97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time.....						98
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page.....						99
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.
³ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given.....							100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....					X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs ¹							105
106. Number of members enrolled.....							106
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							107
107. Number of members completing.....							
(a) Boys.....							108
(b) Girls.....							
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....						X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time.....							110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time.....							111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question.....	trees	acres	acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	112
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....							113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question.....	acres	acres	acres	acres	X X X	X X X	114
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page.....							115
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]							

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

FORESTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

116. Number of method demonstrations given.....							116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....							119
120. Number of junior clubs ¹							120
121. Number of members enrolled.....							121
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							122
122. Number of members completing.....							
(a) Boys.....							123
(b) Girls.....							
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members.....							123
124. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made this year.....							124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....							125
126. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management this year.....							126
127. Acres involved in preceding question.....							127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year.....							128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time.....							129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....							130
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page.....							131

[Use space below to include other important data relating to forestry.]

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. ³	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. ³	
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....					132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....					133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....					135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....					136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....					137

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

² Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.

³ Indicate by name.

LIVESTOCK.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
138. Number of method demonstrations given							138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations							141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations							142
143. Number of junior clubs ²							143
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys						144
	(b) Girls						
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys						145
	(b) Girls						
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed							146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year							147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year							148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time							149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks							150
151. Number of animals discarded							151
152. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year							152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.							153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year							154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs							155

¹ Indicate by name.
² States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	156
157. Number of members in these associations		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	158
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	159
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	160
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time							161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time							162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX	165
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15							166
[Use space below to include other important data relating to livestock.]							

¹ Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

205. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the extension service counseled or advised.

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL						

[Use space below to include other important information relating to agricultural economics.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as beekeeping, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a) Beekeeping.	(b) ¹	(c) ¹
206. Number of method demonstrations given.....			206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....			207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....			208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....			209
210. Number of junior clubs ²			210
211. Number of members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys.....		} 211
	{ (b) Girls.....		
212. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Boys.....		} 212
	{ (b) Girls.....		
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.....			213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....			214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

¹ Indicate name over column.

² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... 3	} 215
	{ (b) Juniors..... -	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	{ (a) Women..... 35	} 216
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
217. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... 35	} 217
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
218. Number of method demonstrations given.....	40	218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... 35	} 219
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... 35	} 220
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	{ (a) Women..... -	} 221
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	{ (a) Women..... -	} 222
	{ (b) Girls..... -	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	{ (a) Women..... -	} 223
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	{ (a) Women..... -	} 224
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	{ (a) Women..... 24	} 225
	{ (b) Girls..... 6	
	{ (c) Boys..... -	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time.....	-	226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page.....	40	227

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

FOODS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

- 228. Number of project clubs or groups ¹.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Juniors.....
 228
- 229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 229
- 230. Number of members completing.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 230
- 231. Number of method demonstrations given..... 6 231
- 232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 232
- 233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 233
- 234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 234
- 235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....
 - (a) Women..... 14
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 235
- 236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time..... 236
- 237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page..... 14 237
- 238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing: 238

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned..... quarts.....			
(b) Meats and fish canned..... quarts.....			
(c) Jelly and preserves made..... quarts.....			
(d) Fruit juices made..... quarts.....			
(e) Pickles made..... quarts.....			
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried..... pounds ²			
(g) Meats cured..... pounds ²			

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preservation.]

Meat cutting and curing demonstration given late last winter. Practices will be used at butchering time this year.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² Finished product.

NUTRITION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

- 239. Number of project clubs or groups ¹.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Juniors..... 8
 239
- Nutrition project groups - not clubs.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls..... 108
 - (c) Boys..... 87
 240
- 240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls..... 108
 - (c) Boys..... 87
 240
- 241. Number of members completing.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls..... 99
 - (c) Boys..... 75
 241
- 242. Number of method demonstrations given..... - 242
- 243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way..... Com. Dem. 8
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls..... 99
 - (c) Boys..... 75
 243
- 244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year..... 8
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls..... 99
 - (c) Boys..... 75
 244
- 245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 245
- 246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 246
- 247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time..... 1 247
- 248. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 31 248
- 249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time..... - 249
- 250. Number of children involved in preceding question..... - 250
- 251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page..... 18 251

[Use space below to include other important data relating to nutrition.]

In Lyon County normal children were increased 3%. Dangerously underweight children were decreased 7%.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

CLOTHING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

252. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women 4	} 252
	{ (b) Juniors 5	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	{ (a) Women 35	} 253
	{ (b) Girls 46	
	{ (c) Boys -	
254. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women 35	} 254
	{ (b) Girls 45	
	{ (c) Boys -	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women 35	} 255
	{ (b) Girls 46	
	{ (c) Boys -	
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women 35	} 256
	{ (b) Girls 46	
	{ (c) Boys -	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women 35	} 257
	{ (b) Girls 45	
	{ (c) Boys -	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	{ (a) Women 15	} 258
	{ (b) Girls 6	
	{ (c) Boys -	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	{ (a) Women 11	} 259
	{ (b) Girls -	
	{ (c) Boys -	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	{ (a) Women 22	} 260
	{ (b) Girls -	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	{ (a) Women 5	} 261
	{ (b) Girls -	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women -	} 262
	{ (b) Girls -	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women -	} 263
	{ (b) Girls -	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women -	} 264
	{ (b) Girls -	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....	{ (a) Women 4	} 265
	{ (b) Girls -	
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 4	} 266
	{ (b) Girls -	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 5	} 267
	{ (b) Girls 10	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	{ (a) Women -	} 268
	{ (b) Girls 30	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 28	} 269
	{ (b) Girls 76	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to clothing.]

One group of women made silk flowers for dress and hat trimming. Six women - flowers.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MANAGEMENT.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women -	} 270	
	{ (b) Juniors -		
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	{ (a) Women -	} 271	
	{ (b) Girls -		
	{ (c) Boys -		
272. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women -	} 272	
	{ (b) Girls -		
	{ (c) Boys -		
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women -	} 273	
	{ (b) Girls -		
	{ (c) Boys -		
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women -	} 274	
	{ (b) Girls -		
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women -	} 275	
	{ (b) Girls -		
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	{ (a) Women -	} 276	
	{ (b) Girls -		
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....	16	277	
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....	2	278	
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	{ (a) Women -	} 279	
	{ (b) Girls -		
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	{ (a) Women -	} 280	
	{ (b) Girls -		
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....	10	281	
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282	
(a) Hand washing machines.....	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....
(b) Power washing machines.....	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....
(c) Fireless cookers.....	(h) Cook books.....	6
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	(i) Pot lifters.....	8
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	(j) Can openers.....	6

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home management.]

Pressure Cookers - 4. Steak Plank 1.
Testing circle of pressure cooker. Can opener and lifter.
Six women cooked all kinds of dishes on cooker. Magazine club of 13 women. 6 magazines.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

283. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... 1	} 283
	{ (b) Juniors.....	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	{ (a) Women.....	} 284
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
285. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women.....	} 285
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women.....	} 287
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women.....	} 288
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	{ (a) Women.....	} 289
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	{ (a) Women..... 3	} 290
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	{ (a) Women..... 3	} 291
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	{ (a) Bedrooms..... 4	} 292
	{ (b) Living rooms..... 2	
	{ (c) Dining rooms..... 1	
	{ (d) Other rooms..... 4	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		8 293

[Use space below to include other important data relating to house furnishings.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women.....	} 294
	{ (b) Juniors.....	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	{ (a) Women.....	} 295
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
296. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women.....	} 296
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
297. Number of method demonstrations given		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women.....	} 298
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women.....	} 299
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
HEALTH, ²		
300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card	(f) Care of skin and hair	
(b) Good posture	(g) Home nursing	
(c) Prevention of colds	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination	(i)	
(e) Care of teeth	(j)	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	{ (a) Yes.....	} 302
	{ (b) No.....	
SANITATION.		
303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....		303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....		304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time		305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....		306

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home health and sanitation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

² It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

307. Number of method demonstrations given.....	307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	1 313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	3 316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	4 317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

318. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	318
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	319
320. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	320
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	321	
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	322
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	323
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	324	
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	325	
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....	326	
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....	327	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to beautification of home grounds.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME GARDENS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

328. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	2 328
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	20 329
330. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	330
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....	331	
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	332
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	333
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	334
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	335
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	336
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	337
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	338
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	339
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....	340	
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	341
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....	342	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home gardens.]

Scarcity of water made home gardens impossible this year.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME POULTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

343. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 343
	{(b) Juniors.....	.....
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 344
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
345. Number of members completing.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 345
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....	.....	.....	346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{(a) Women.....	5	} 347
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{(a) Women.....	5	} 348
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 349
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 350
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 351
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....	.....	.....	352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....	.....	.....	353
354. Number of birds discarded.....	.....	.....	354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....	.....	.....	355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	{(a) Women.....	19	} 356
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....	.....	.....	357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	{(a) Women.....	19	} 358
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry.....	.....	.....	359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....	.....	.....	360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....	.....	5	361

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home poultry.]

Three flocks vaccinated for chicken cholera.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
8-5146

HOME DAIRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

362. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 362
	{(b) Juniors.....	.....
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 363
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
364. Number of members completing.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 364
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....	.....	.....	365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 366
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 367
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{(a) Women.....	.....	} 368
	{(b) Girls.....	.....
	{(c) Boys.....	.....
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time.....	.....	.....	369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....	.....	.....	370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.....	.....	.....	371
372. Number of pounds of butter made.....	.....	.....	372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made.....	.....	.....	373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page.....	.....	.....	374

[Use space below to list other important data relative to home dairying.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
8-5146

HOME MARKETING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 17 and 18.

375. Number of method demonstrations given..... 375

376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. 376

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold.		Supplies purchased.	
		(c) Value.	(d) Profit.	(e) Value.	(f) Saving.
Curb or bazaar markets.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Egg circles.....					
TOTAL.....					

377. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the Extension Service counseled or advised. 377

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold.		Supplies purchased.	
		(c) Value.	(d) Profit.	(e) Value.	(f) Saving.
Curb or bazaar markets.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Egg circles.....					
TOTAL.....					

378. Number of homes standardizing and grading products for markets: 378

- (a) Poultry and poultry products.....
- (b) Canned goods.....
- (c) Dairy products.....
- (d) Fruits and vegetables.....
- (e)
- (f)

[Use space below to list the principal products handled in cooperative-marketing associations reported above.]

MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 18.

Use this page to include work on any other home-economics project not included in the preceding pages, such as recreation, basket making, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.		(a) ¹	(b) ¹	(c) ¹	
		Basketry.	Polychrome	Handwork.	
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²	(a) Women.....	5	3	2	} 379
	(b) Juniors.....	-	-	-	
380. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Women.....	65	35	10	} 380
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	
381. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	57	30	7	} 381
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....		13	6	2	382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	65	35	10	} 383
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	57	30	7	} 384
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....	129	35	8	} 385
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....		47	34	8	386

[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]

Two demonstrations on flower making for trimming hats and dresses. Five women made flowers.

¹ Indicate name over column.

² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department
 of Agriculture Cooperating

STATE OF NEVADA

Pershing, Lyon, Eureka
 and Lander.....County

MAP SHOWING COMMUNITIES

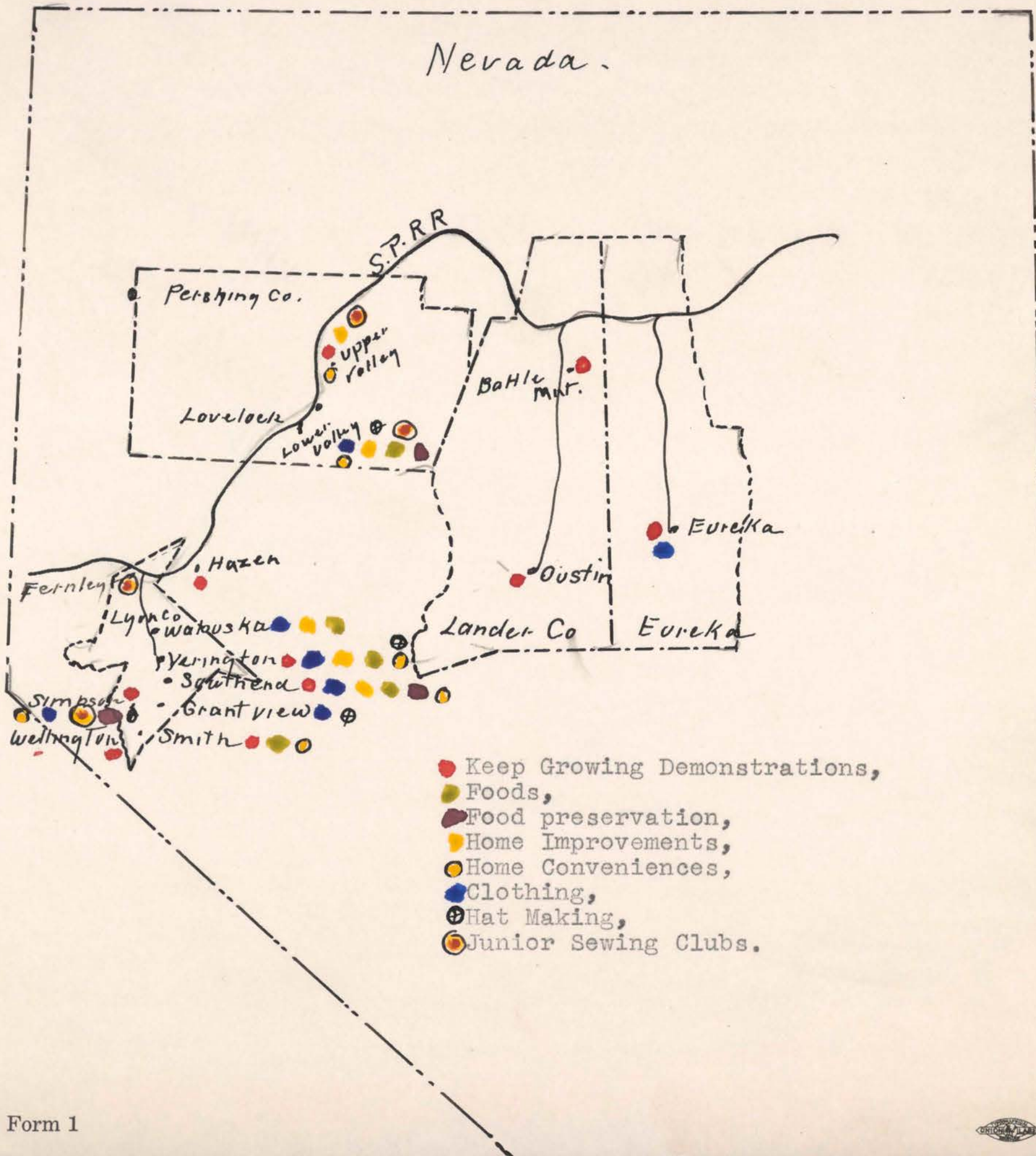


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* * * * *

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

PERSHING COUNTY,

NEVADA.

-000-

BY

LASSIE LANE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT,

ONE-HALF TIME NOV. 1, 1923 TO JULY 1, 1924.

ONE-THIRD TIME JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1924.

This report covers the womens' extension work done in Pershing, Lyon, Eureka and Lander Counties from November 1, 1923 to November 1, 1924. Also the supervision of the organization of the mens' work in Pershing County from November 1, 1923 to November 1, 1924. The agent spent one half day a month in Churchill County from November 1st to June 1st, conducting a junior sewing club and school nutrition work.

During the first eight months the agent divided her time between Pershing and Lyon County, half time in each county. For the first five months she also had charge of the organization of the mens' work. Mr. A. J. Reed, agent for Churchill, the adjoining county, acted as specialist of the agricultural projects and was in the county one week of each month. On April 1st the agent turned over all the responsibility of the mens' work to Mr. Reed, whose time was then increased to two weeks a month in the county.

On July 1st two eastern counties, Eureka and Lander, were added to the western counties of Pershing and Lyon. The agent's time was then redivided, ten days in Pershing County, ten days in Lyon County and the remaining ten in Eureka and Lander Counties. She attempted to visit all four counties every month. The time required in travel in the eastern counties, the communities being a day's ride off the main line, made this plan impracticable. She now goes to Eureka and Lander Counties every other month.

The agent's time for this year was divided as follows:

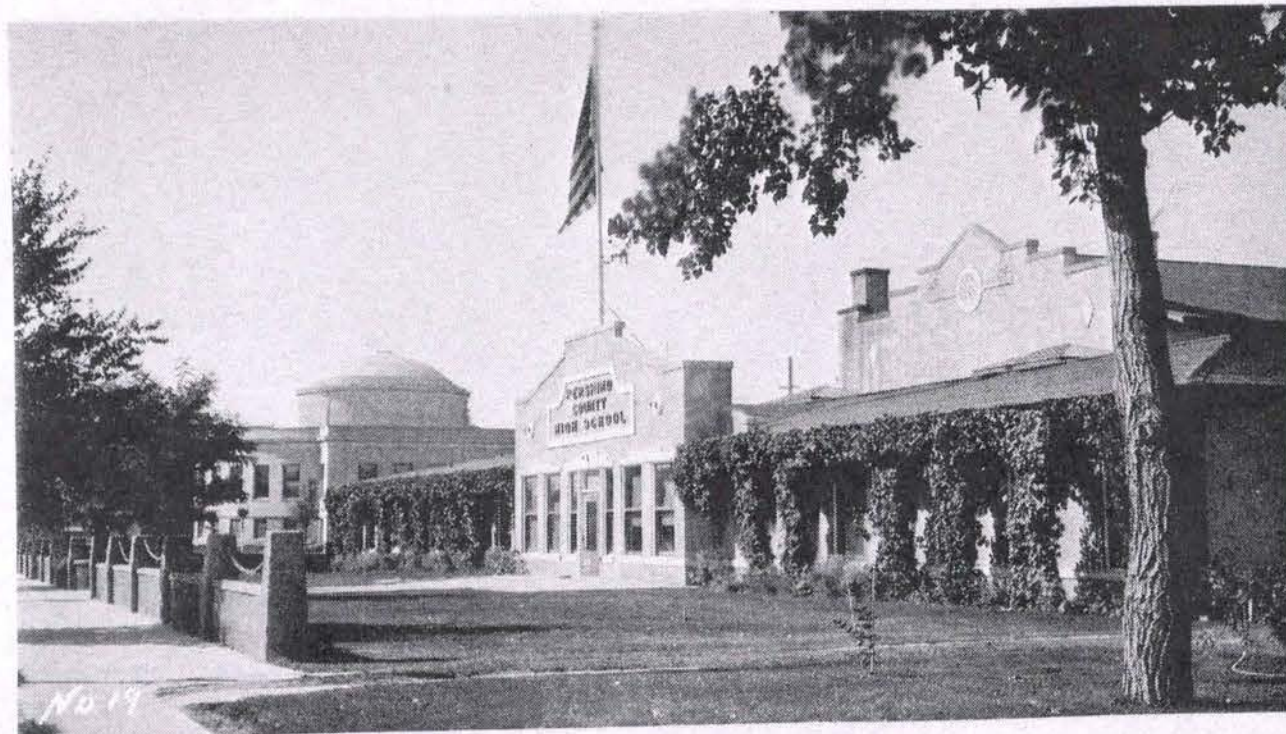
Pershing County.....	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	Working Days
Lyon County.....	100	" "
Eureka County.....	4	" "
Lander County.....	5	" "
Churchill County.....	4	" "
Reno Club Camp.....	5	" "

Total - - - 294 Working Days.

The headquarters have been retained in Lovelock, Pershing County. It is there that a great part of the clerical work has been done. With the addition of two counties and with the increased amount of clerical work occasioned by the expansion of the work, especially the nutrition project, the stenographic work has become a problem. With exception of assistance on her annual and quarterly reports, sending the notices of community meetings in Lyon County and a half dozen stencils, the agent has done all of her stenographic work during the year.

HIGH SCHOOL AND COURT HOUSE, LOVELOCK, NEV.

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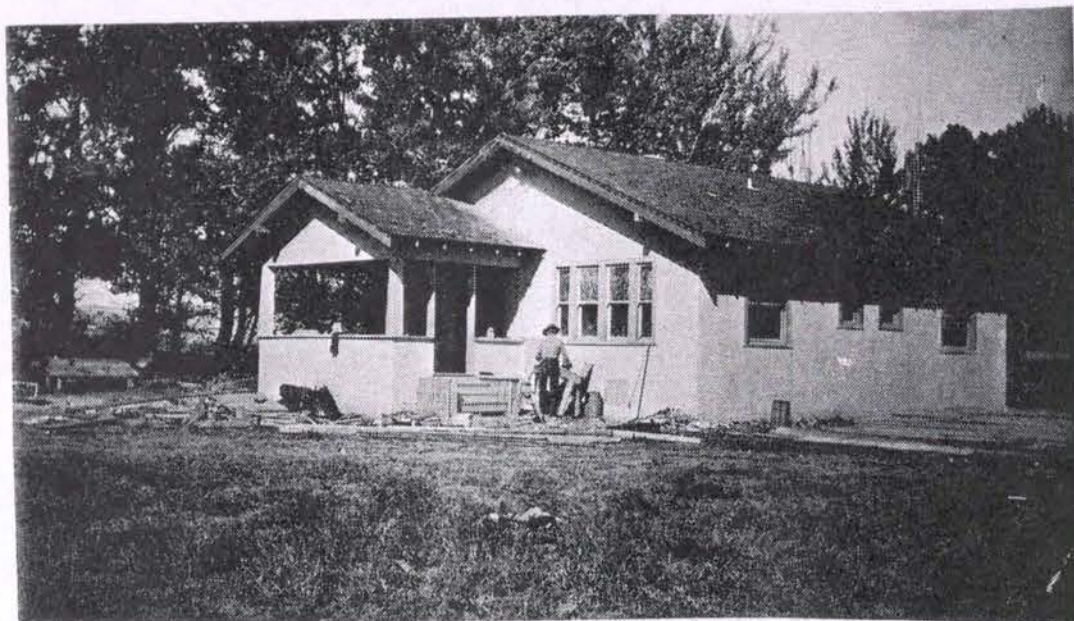
A TYPICAL RANCH HOME BEING BUILT IN

LOVELOCK VALLEY.

Pershing County is one of the medium sized counties of the state of Nevada with a population of 2800. The total area of the county is 6055 square miles, which includes 130,968 acres of land suitable for farming; 53,628 acres of which are irrigated chiefly from the Humboldt River. The total tax valuation of the county is \$13,280,717.18.

Like the rest of Nevada, Lovelock was originally a mining center, furnish an outlet for "Seven Troughs", "Rochester" and other famous old mines. Now they have practically closed, their mushroom towns have also gone with them. Only a dozen houses and a few stone walls remain of Unionville, the big mining camp made famous by the writings of Mark Twain.

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With the passing of the mining interests, Nevada is developing a permanent agriculture. Lovelock Valley is one of the many fertile valleys which will be the salvation of the state. It comprises some of the best land in the country and consists of approximately 75,000 acres with 2700 under cultivation.

While there is no great wealth in the valley, there is a prosperous rural population of about 100 families, mostly Danes, Swedes, Finns and Italians.

Equal in importance with mining was the beef industry. A few years ago Lovelock was one of the largest feeding stations on the coast. Only a few big holdings of several thousand acres remain. The grazing land has been cut up into small holdings of from 150 to 400 acres. Alfalfa is the most important crop. Lovelock, like the balance of the state, is suffering from a shortage of water, due to the light fall of snow on the mountains last winter. The alfalfa crop is of good quality, though the yield is much below the average. Since Lovelock is practically a "one crop" valley, this has its influence on the financial condition of the people of the county.

The extension work in the county has practically been confined to Lovelock Valley. The agent made an attempt to introduce some womens' work in Orana. It however is a railroad community with only a few women who seemed impossible to work together. The agent also made a trip to Unionville, hoping to get in touch with the women who might be interested in the work, but on account of the distance and the small number of women it did not seem practical to start the work in the community. The agent hopes, however, to be able another year to visit Imley, another railroad town, and interest the women there in the work.

STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

Financial Support.

The extension work is done through the County Farm Bureau, which is financed by the federal government, state and county funds as follows:

State Farm Bureau Appropriation.....	\$1300.00
Proceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent County Farm Bureau Tax..	1950.00
Balance carried over from 1923.....	2300.00
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to State Farm Bureau Fund..	\$5550.00
U.S.Department of Agriculture.....	925.00
Extension Division.....	150.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$6207.00

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

The Pershing County Farm Bureau consists of the Farm Bureau of the two community centers, Fairview and Big Meadow. There are five directors in each of these organizations who are elected at the community Farm Bureau meetings. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are chosen from these directors by the directors themselves. Each of the five are project leaders; three of the mens' work;- farm and range, livestock, farm and community economics, and two of the womens' work:- home and community welfare, and sanitation and hygiene. These ten directors met in December 1923 and elected five county directors with duties corresponding to those of the community directors.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

During November 1923 the two community farm bureaus elected their officers and drew up their programs of work along the lines of the state program adopted at the State Farm Bureau meeting. Mrs. W. C. Thorne, the County Farm Bureau President, has been the main factor in keeping alive the interest in the organization. It is greatly through her effort that the membership reached sixty, seven more than last year.

It was the plan to have a meeting of the Fairview and Big Meadow Bureaus twice a month, once when the woman agent would be present. For a time this schedule was carried out in the Big Meadow, but on account of quarantines and stress of ranch work the regular meetings were practically given up. Unfortunately the meetings were held in the school house and on account of a misunderstanding with the teacher many of the members would not attend. This year that difficulty has been removed and the Farm Bureau meetings will be resumed. They have attended the benefit dances and have been most generous in helping finance the junior club enterprises.

The Fairview Farm Bureau gave a dance to start the year. It was a great success, but the good work ended there and no real program of work seemed to interest them and the regular meetings were discontinued probably because of lack of interest on the part of the officers. The work will be resumed now the great rush of ranch work is over for this season.

While the members have not taken as much interest as she would like in the Farm Bureau program of work, the agent thinks that the feeling toward the organization is becoming more friendly, at least she has not felt the antagonism which was so apparent when she arrived in the county a year and a half ago. Only three when approached by the membership committee have raised objections or refused to join.

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During the month of November 1923 a joint meeting of the homemakers' clubs of Big Meadow and Fairview was held and a program of work, including four joint meetings, was made for the remainder of the year.

The agent hoped this would be a beginning of some real work for it was the first time she had succeeded in getting the women to even hear of a program of work; in fact, a number said very emphatically that a schedule of work of any kind was not only an impossibility but was ridiculous. The success of this joint program will be discussed under the clothing project. This schedule for the remaining three months of 1923 was however the beginning of a change of the attitude of the women and led to a program of work for 1924. Although it is far from reaching the ideals of the agent, it is a big step in the right direction.

The Homemakers' Clubs of both communities have been most active, holding regular meetings throughout the year. Although they have not reached all of their goals set, they have been interested and busy. For the most part, however, their interest has been centered in apparently unimportant subject of Christmas presents. The agent has had to give demonstrations in basketry, polychrome work and similar subjects which she felt was like giving them the icing off the cake when she wished they would take whole wheat bread. It seemed advisable, and now she feels that the women are becoming interested in more important phases of the home improvement project and she is looking forward to a year of real work.

When the agent arrived in the county a year ago in June the homemakers' clubs were practically social organizations, elaborate refreshments were served at every meeting and they took important place on the program and most of the time it has been a fight between the agent and the coffee pot ever since she arrived in Lovelock. She has gained her point, at the work meetings very simple or no refreshments are served; the women who are interested in work like the

plan as they say they have time to get something done. It is true that there are some women who come for the refreshments and some and some do not attend the meetings except when devoted to a social time. While the agent feels that one of the objects of the homemakers' club is to draw the women together, in a community like Fairview and Big Meadow she has found that the women who are in need of social life are the ones who are attracted by the work and those who are interested in the social aspects of the work are the women who have the most social advantages and the most recreation in their lives.

On the whole the project leaders of the womens' work have functioned better than last year. Three women have developed into excellent junior club leaders. The women in charge of the Home Improvement project have done good work. The officers of the Homemakers' Clubs have been most active. Some of the project leaders, however, have not done well and the women are planning a system of follow-up cards whereby they can check up their work in testing circles and like projects. The women are just beginning to realize the responsibilities of the project leaders.

The agent spent 28½ days on organization work in the county.

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BUSINESS SECTION LOVELOCK, Nevada.

FARM CROPS.

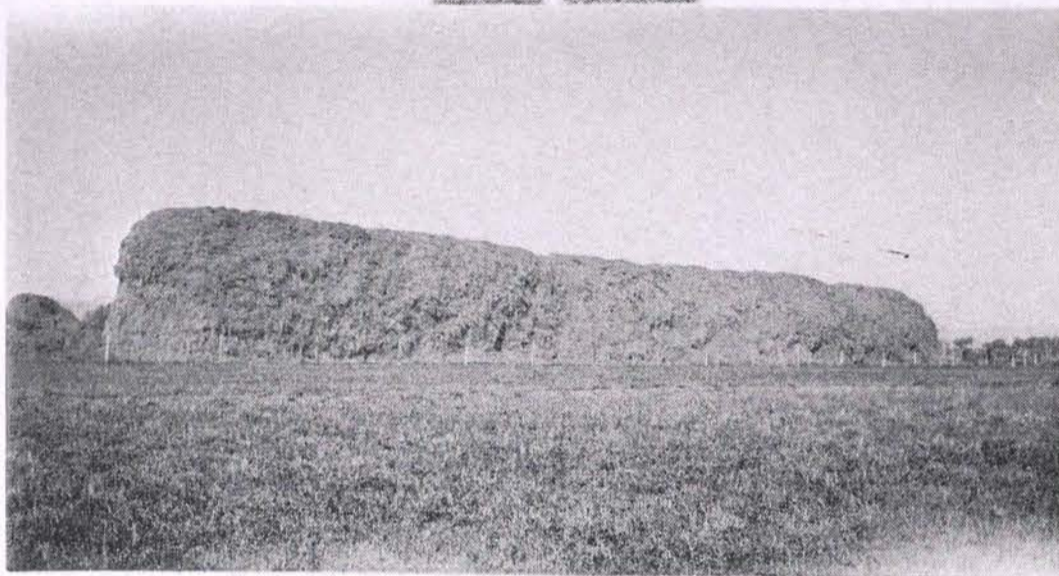
ONE OF THE ALFALFA STACKS WHICH MADE
LOVELOCK VALLEY FAMOUS.

During the first five months of the year the agent had charge of the organization of the mens' as well as the womens' work, and did what she could to assist in the problem of the hay marketing.

Alfalfa is the chief crop of the county. It was therefore a serious situation when California put a quarantine on Pershing County hay on account of the alfalfa weevil. This was the second year of the quarantine, and in November 1923 the surplus of some 20,000 tons of old and new hay remained to be marketed.

Through the efforts of the Farm Bureau the Southern Pacific Railroad put on an emergency reduced freight rate to Kansas City and middle West points. At the instigation of Mr. Reed, the agricultural agent, Hogan Bros. of Kansas City sent a buyer to appraise the hay on hand. The agent took the buyer to thirteen ranches. Before coming to the county the buyer had ten carloads shipped to test the quality of the hay. While here he contracted for more but cancelled the orders on account of the overstocking of the Middle Western market. There were

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HOME GARDENS.

During the early spring Miss Stilwell, the Assistant Director, spent two days in the county in the interest of home gardens. The project included a survey of the county to ascertain the varieties of vegetables best adapted to the soil and climate of the valley.

Last year there were some very fine vegetables grown on some of the ranches but the women had forgotten to write down the names of the seeds and the nurseries from which they were bought. It was decided that the home gardeners would draw a plan of the gardens and write down the varieties and quantities of seed sown.

Unfortunately the shortage of water, due to the light snows in the mountains during the past winter, made the gardens on most of the ranches impracticable and in most places impossible. The seeds and plants put in either did not come up or died for the lack of water. One woman planted 3.25% worth of garden seed with no results. Three other women planted 100 currant bushes, 25 blackberry bushes, 75 asparagus plants, 100 strawberry plants, 25 rhubarb plants, 6 grape vines and 36 fruit trees.

The Junior Garden Club was discontinued for the year. This spring the agent hopes that the club and the home garden project will be resumed with renewed interest and under better climatic conditions.

The specialist and the agent each spent two days on the project.

however a number of carloads shipped out and about this time the feeders began to bring in steers to fatten and the surplus hay was disposed of in this way and was also contracted for the coming year. The possibility of an outside market did much toward higher prices from local buyers.

The hay crop of 1924 will be discussed by the agricultural agent in his report.

The agent spent three days assisting with the hay marketing problem.

DAIRYING.

During the first five months of the year when the woman agent had charge of the organization of the mens' as well as the womens' work, probably the most important piece of work was preparing the way for the milk testing circle which was done with the assistance of Mr. Scott, the Dairy Specialist, and Mrs. Thorne, the Farm Bureau President. Ten men were interested and promised to send their milk to the agricultural agent when he was in the county to be tested. The Specialist spent two days in the county assisting with the work, and the agent also devoted two days to it. On April 1st the Specialist turned over the work to the man agent, who will discuss it in his report.

P I G S.

LADY DORIS OWNED BY A PIG CLUB MEMBER.

From November 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924, the agent assisted with the Big Meadow Pig Club, attending the meetings when the agricultural agent could not be present.

The club was reorganized on March 3th with ten members, three having resigned, three new members took their places. The financial standing of the club as reported by Mr. Reed the last of February was as follows:

Club Member	: con. of:	No. far-	No.	Owes	Sold	For	on	2nd
	: pigs	: fowed	: raised:		:	: sale:	hand:	: litter
Harold Westfall	: good	: 8	: 8	: \$30 & feed	: \$15.15	: 1	: 0	
Evelyn Munk	: good	: 11	: 8	: \$37.50	: \$15.15	: 1	: 0	
Christenca Westergard	: good	: 16	: 16	: \$75.00	: \$60	: 8	: 9	: 8
Peter Anker	: fair	: 18	: 15	: \$30.53	: \$12.50	: 7	: 8	: 7
Madeline Mathews	: good	: 6	: 0	: \$75.00		: 1		
Chas. Dotta	: good	: 7	: 6		: \$45.00			
Francis Christensen	: good	: 6	: 3	: \$75.00		: 4	: 0	
Norman Anker	: sold for meat	: 0	: 0	: \$30.53	: \$24.00	: 0	: 0	
Albert Dalessandro	: sold for meat	: 0	: 0	: \$30.53	: \$30.53	: 0	: 0	
		72	: 56	382.09	: 257.03	23	: 26	: 15

Amt. to be paid \$125.00
 77.7% of pigs farrowed were raised.
 \$7.74 per remaining pig to pay debts.

The pig club has renewed its notes and the interest of those members who have sold no pigs was paid by the club to be returned to the treasury when the pigs are sold.

The agent devoted four days to the pig club work.

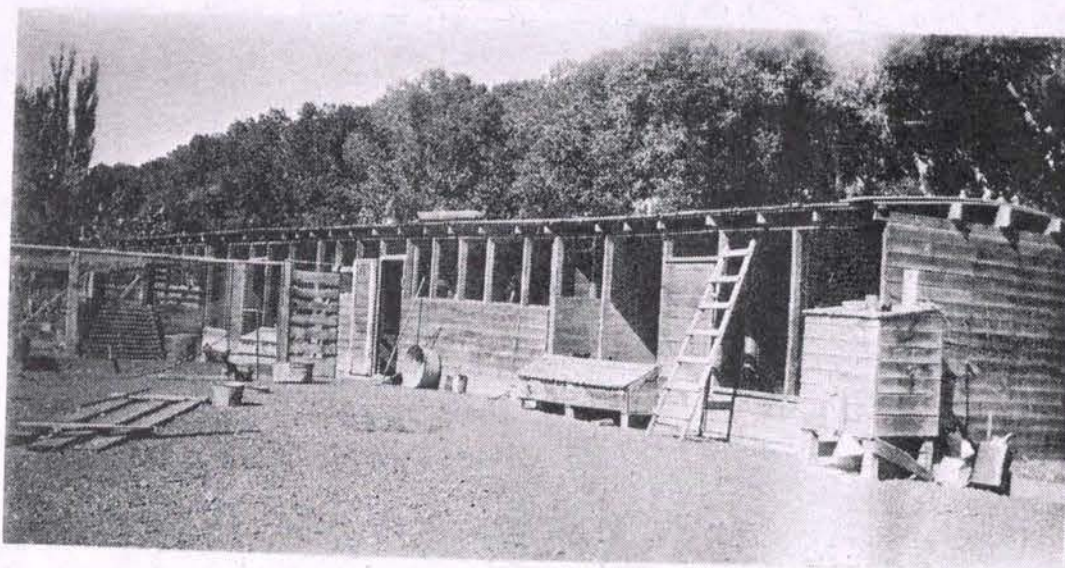
POULTRY.

LOVELOCK VALLEY POULTRY HOUSE.

The dry, clear air of Nevada is admirably adapted to the raising of poultry. The greatest problem which confronts the poultry producers is that of marketing. Last year there were 1200 turkeys in the valley ready for market at Thanksgiving time. The agricultural agent advised early marketing but the people had been in the habit of selling their turkeys at Thanksgiving time and would not be convinced. The last week of November 1923 there was a drop in prices, due to the dumping on the market, and the surplus of cold storage turkeys in San Francisco. The same conditions existed in Reno and Sacramento, the outlet for Lovelock Valley. On account of last year's experience the production of turkeys is greatly reduced this year.

In spite of the quarantine on California products caused by the foot and mouth disease, 7000 baby chicks were shipped in last spring. An average of about 60% were raised, and a great part disposed of as broilers and friers. There are but two commercial poultry producers in the valley, though most ranches, about forty, help out their expenses with their egg money. The home flocks range from 50 to 200 hens.

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Three flocks of hens were affected with chicken cholera during the early spring. The state veterinarian vaccinated the flocks and prevented the spread of the disease.

Three new poultry houses and three new brooders were built during the year.

The members of the Junior Farm Bureau Poultry Club discontinued their poultry work and joined the sewing and cooking clubs.

The specialist spent one day and the agent $5\frac{1}{2}$ days on the poultry work.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

In the program of work of the Big Meadow Homemakers' Club four meetings were devoted to the preparation of foods, of these three demonstrations were given by the agent, the women working with her, each preparing a dish. Pastry, cooking of meats and frozen dishes were the subjects of the demonstrations. While the women expressed their appreciation of the value of the work, only six of the fifteen reported having tried the dishes. A fourth meeting was planned but was postponed on account of illness in the community.

At a regular meeting of the Big Meadow Homemakers' Club Miss Stilwell, specialist in nutrition, gave a talk on weight control. Three demonstrations in the reduction of weight were begun. One woman too heavy to weigh on the scales which have a capacity of 240 pounds carried out the suggestions for several weeks and reported a loss of ten pounds, but like the other two it was "too much trouble" and they wanted to eat what they liked, so the demonstrations were dropped.

In response to a request from the women, and also in the hope that they might become interested in the work, the agent gave a talk to the Big Meadow Homemakers' Club on the planning of meals. There was

no response, however, as the Club members could not be convinced of the importance of a balanced ration for people or did not care to take the trouble to plan meals in advance. Eight women were present at the meeting.

The nutrition work was carried on in the Fairview School last year by means of the "keep growing" demonstrations. The project leader or the agent weighed and measured the children once a month and tried to interest them in becoming normal and maintaining their standard weights. The results, which are not very encouraging, are as follows:

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924.</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above	60.87%	45.45%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	8.69	13.63
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	4.54
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	13.04	13.63
Seriously overweight (16% above & up)	17.39	22.72
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.97</u>

The specialist spent two days assisting with nutrition work and the agent ten days on the project.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

On February 14th Mr. Frank Gallery of Reno gave a demonstration on the cutting and curing of meat and the dressing of poultry. Mr. Gallery is an expert in the work, having had thirty years of experience with Armour's of Chicago and the Nevada Packing Company in Reno. He put on a splendid demonstration but unfortunately his services could not be secured till late in the season when practically all of the butchering had been done. Twenty-seven persons were present and have expressed their intention of using Mr. Gallery's methods when butchering this year.

The specialist spent a day and the agent a day and a half on the food preservation work.

JUNIOR CLUB FOODS WORK.

The Sunshine Cooking Club of Big Meadow community was organized on March 15 with six members, one having resigned, two girls from town were admitted to make a standard club. This is the second year of the club work.

During the summer months the club held its meeting early in the morning before the heat of the day. They were very much interested in serving breakfasts which could include all of the dishes required in the second demonstration. They also had practice in setting the table and serving the meals.

The cooking of cereals, eggs, hot breads, creamed soups and milk dishes were included in the work.

THE SUNSHINE CLUB DEMONSTRATION TEAM.

A team of three of the club members put on a very credible demonstration of the utilization of milk at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp at Reno in August. While they did not win a prize, they feel that the fact they have been invited to represent the Northwestern District at the Third National Club Congress held in Chicago, November 28th to December 5th, is an appreciation of their work. Two of the team will give the demonstration.

The county has generously given \$100.00 toward the expense of the trip and the women of the Farm Bureau will help raise the balance of the required \$170.00.

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DEMONSTRATION TEAM.

The Sunshine Cooking Club of Big Meadow community was organized on March 15 with six members, one having resigned, two girls from town were admitted to make a standard club. This is the second year of the club work.

During the summer months the club held its meeting early in the morning before the heat of the day. They were very much interested in serving breakfasts which could include all of the dishes required in the second demonstration. They also had practice in setting the table and serving the meals.

The cooking of cereals, eggs, hot breads, creamed soups and milk dishes were included in the work.

A team of three of the club members put on a very credible demonstration of the utilization of milk at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp at Reno in August. While they did not win a prize, they feel that the fact they have been invited to represent the Northwestern District at the Third National Club Congress held in Chicago, November 28th to December 5th, is an appreciation of their work. Two of the team will give the demonstration.

The county has generously given \$100.00 toward the expense of the trip and the women of the Farm Bureau will help raise the balance of the required \$170.00.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY.

Twenty-eight meetings, including the Junior Club meetings, with a total attendance of 354, were held during the year, and sixteen days of the agent's time was devoted to the work.

At a joint meeting of the homemakers' clubs of the two communities, Big Meadow and Fairview, four joint clothing meetings were planned. These were held with an attendance of seven at each of the first two meetings and two at each of the last two meetings. The Upper Valley practically ignored the meetings. Two hats, two dresses and two coats were made over.

There has always been a lack of sympathy between the two clubs of the valleys which the agent had hoped the joint meetings would do much toward eliminating.

Four meetings were held in Big Meadow during March and April with a total attendance of thirty-nine for those who were interested in making hats and flowers. Three hats were made over and trimmed with hand made flowers. Twelve kinds of flowers were demonstrated and four women made corsage bouquets.

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CLUB LEADER AND SOME MEMBERS GOING
TO SEWING CLUB WITH AGENT.

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The Loyalty Sewing Club of Fairview Community was reorganized March 15th with fifteen members. The club finished their second year's work, completing the second demonstration, which consists of a light dress, slip and bloomers. They also had work on the removal of spots and stains from clothing.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

FARM BUREAU WOMEN WEAVING RAFFIA
BASKETS IN BIG MEADOW.

HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.

Home improvement project was adopted on the yearly program work by both the Fairview and Big Meadow Homemakers' Clubs. Sixteen meetings with a total attendance of 127 were devoted to subjects in connection with the Home Improvement project.

The state committee on Home Improvement have offered a chest of Community Silver as a prize for the best report of Home Improvement work made by any of the women of the state.

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The two homemakers' clubs voted to enter the contest and offered extra community prizes, Fairview three prizes of three, two and one dollar, Big Meadow one prize of two dollars.

Two members of the Big Meadow Club have expressed their intention of competing for the prize. Reports however are not yet in. One of the women is remodeling her kitchen and planning improvements in her yard. She has made concrete stepping stones to lead from her gate and around the house.

The program two meetings were devoted to ideas for Christmas presents. The women, however, have been working since early spring on baskets and polychrome work. Fifty-three baskets and trays have been completed. Twenty pieces of polychrome work, including trays, candle sticks, boxes, book ends and mirror frames.

The Fairview Homemakers' Club last September raffled a "Hope chest", the proceeds, \$212.00, were placed in the treasury and during the last year part of this money has been used for basketry and polychrome supplies. Materials were furnished for one serving tray, one sandwich tray and a basket for each member. In the same way the polychrome materials were supplied, each member ordering the pieces she desired, at the expense of the club.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUB OF FAIRVIEW
MAKING REED BASKETS.

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MAKING REED BASKETS.

HOME CONVENIENCES.

The Home convenience work as outlined by the yearly program was carried out by means of attesting circle with some of the proceeds of the "Hope chest". The Club purchased a pressure cooker. They added to this a duplex fork, pot lifter and can opener. Since the purchase of the cooker in March it has been used by five women who tested it by cooking all kinds of dishes. One woman liked it particularly for baking cakes on top of the stove. Another was greatly pleased with the ease which old hams could be cooked.

The utility of the cooker was limited because of the failure of the project leader to see that the schedule was carried out. The women did not seem to realize their responsibility in passing it on. A system of report cards has been worked out whereby records of the user of the cooker can be recorded. The project leaders have just begun to realize that they are responsible for the work of their project and they are planning to elect leaders for the coming year who will see that the work is done and keep up the records.

Although not a part of the home improvement work, a magazine club was taken up in connection with it. The Milliner, McCall's and The American Cookery Magazines were subscribed for out of the club funds, and were passed from one club member to another. The same trouble existed here as with the testing circle, each member forgot that she was to pass a magazine on when her allotted time was up. The project leader seemed to forget, too, that she was responsible for the magazines. There has been a good deal of complaint among the women and they are beginning to feel that they have some responsibility and are talking of selecting a woman for next year who will look after the magazines. The agent has worked out report cards which she thinks will be helpful to the project leader. They have, however, not been tried out and next year she will be able to pass judgment upon them.

JUNIOR CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Achievement Day.

The logical time for holding an achievement day is at the completion of the club projects. Last fall this was impossible, first on account of the county fair and then because of the delay occasioned by quarantine for scarlet fever. After postponing the date three times, finally on the evening of March 8th the achievement day exercises were held in the Lovelock High School building. All of the club work had been exhibited at the county fair, so it was not thought advisable to hold another exhibition.

After a short program, including the presentation of the achievement pins by Mayor Clarence Young, a song and address by Rev. P. C. Willis, songs by the club members, the children had a jolly time playing games. The county project leader of recreation kept every minute full and proved her worth as a leader. The County Farm Bureau furnished the ice cream and the Farm Bureau women of both communities supplied cakes, cocoa and coffee. Every one had a very enjoyable time and the children were loath to go home when the janitor came at 12 O'clock to close the building.

The achievement created a new interest in the Junior Club and the club work. About seventy-five people attended the exercises, many of whom heard for the first time the meaning and aim of the 4H Clubs.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Foster, the Assistant Director of Extension, found it would be necessary to raise the money for the purchase of permanent equipment for the Annual Junior Farm Bureau Camp to be held on the University Farm in Reno in August. A request was made for the assistance

of the counties having the Junior Club work. It was apportioned according to the population of the counties. Pershing's share was \$89.70. All of the clubs in the valley responded with enthusiasm. The Loyalty Sewing Club gave a dance and raised their share.

The Sunshine Cooking Club and The Big Meadow Pig Club raised their part in the same manner.

FAIRVIEW CLUB GIRLS INVENT A NEW WAY OF SMOOTHING THE FLOORS FOR THEIR DANCES.

The people of Lovelock Valley have responded very generously to the appeals of the Junior Clubs. The Big Meadow Pig Club treasury was depleted. Some of the members had interest coming due on their notes which they could not pay. The women of the Big Meadow Farm Bureau got up another dance, the proceeds of which helped the Big Club members over their difficulties.

In May the Junior Club members were confronted with the problem of raising money to defray their expenses to the Junior Farm Bureau Camp in Reno and again they put on two dances, one in the Fairview and one in the Big Meadow community, with the usual result the necessary money was forthcoming. Aside from helping the club in a financial way, the responsibility and the business involved in putting on a dance gave

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the club members splendid training in self reliance and in business methods. They attended to their own advertising, refreshments, cleaning and decorating the school house, and banked the proceeds from the dance.

The club members made great preparations for attending the Junior Club Camp held in Reno for a week in May by Junior Farm Bureau. They practiced county songs and yells and devoted days to rehearsals of the stunt they gave on stunt night at the club camp in Reno. The latter was entitled "Kamp Cats". The Club members wore costumes of Canton Flannel to represent cats. They all assembled over the back wall and told what they had heard about camp. The children contributed jokes about members of the camp, sang their Club song and were scattered by two dogs who chased them off the stage.

The Sunshine Cooking Club gave a demonstration of the cooking of milk dishes. This was discussed under the head of Junior Club Food Work on page of this report.

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MAKING HATS AT THE STATE JUNIOR FARM
BUREAU CLUB CAMP IN RENO.

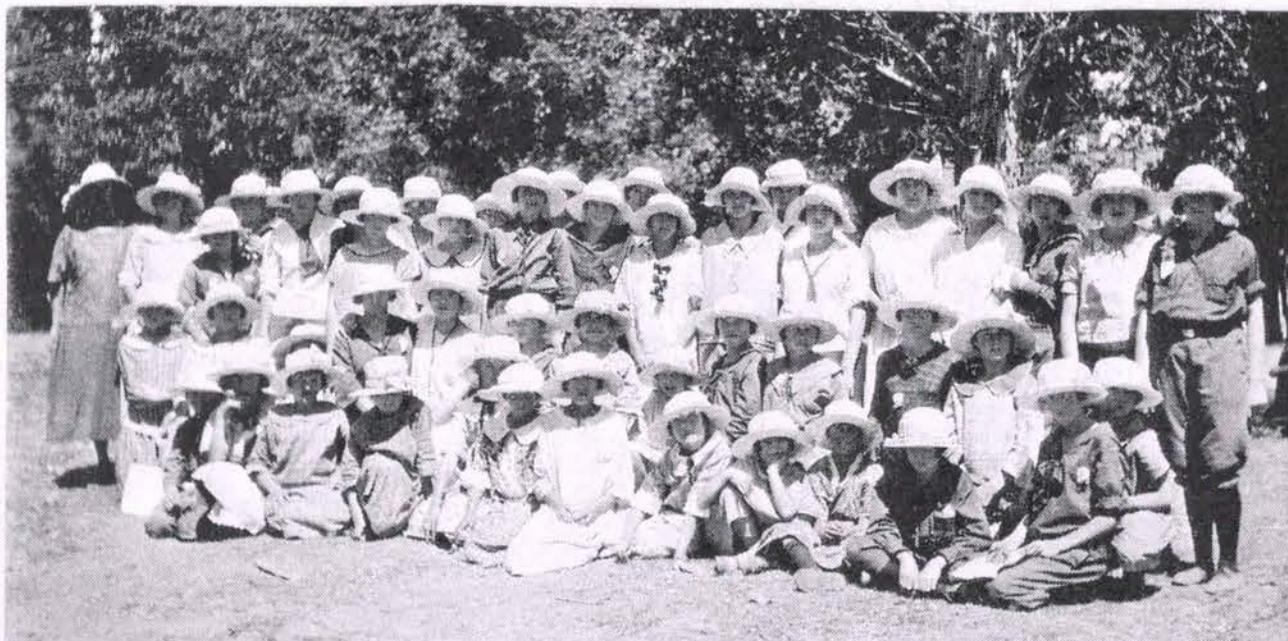
The agent held six hat making classes of thirty-three girls each for three mornings during the Junior Club Camp at Reno. Gingham garden hats were made. These were of the simplest form, having bias brims held out by steel edge wire inserted after the brim was made, a plain round crown gathered into a band of buckram and finished with a scarf of gingham of harmonizing color, hemmed with a running stitch in heavy embroidery cotton. Sixty-six hats were begun, forty-nine were completed at camp. The project leaders who assisted the agent promised to see that the remainder were finished at their next club meeting in their counties. One of the leaders stitched the seams and hems on the sewing machine while three others assisted the agent in instructing the girls. One leader acted as book-keeper and collected the laboratory fee of 50 cents which paid for the materials used in the hat.

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PUBLICITY

The publicity given the extension and Farm Bureau work has been entirely through the local and Reno papers. Mr. W. C. Black, Editor of the "Review-Miner", the paper of Pershing County, has been most generous in his notices, advertisements and articles of the extension and Farm Bureau work.

Each week she has been in the county the agent has contributed a column of Farm Bureau notes to the paper. These have been on the order of news items. During her absence the Farm Bureau President has done what she could to keep up the column.

The manager of the picture show has also cooperated splendidly in helping to advertise the Farm Bureau events, announcing the dances on the screen. Through the generosity of the Southern Pacific Railroad motion pictures of all the activities of the Junior Club Camp on the University Farm in Reno were taken and these were shown two nights to good crowds at the theatre in Lovelock.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the beginning of the year-November 1923- the agent had been in the county but four months. The unstability of the work caused by the change of agents at a most critical time had not been overcome. Local prejudices and a feeling of discontent among the people still existed. In January 1924, the Farm Bureau met to discuss the advisability of asking the Extension Division for a full time man agent, instead of a woman half time and a man one-fourth time. They instructed the delegates when they attended the annual Farm Bureau meeting in Reno in February to confer with the Director of Extension to see if this change could be made. When the delegates arrived in Reno they learned several other counties were desirous of having the womens' work if the Pershing agent were available.

They did not request the change. They found, however, that it would not be possible on account of the limited number of families in the county to have the full time service of either a man or a woman agent.

This situation must be known to understand the attitude toward the work last year and the promises for the coming years. While there was no personal element in the situation, there was a decided lack of cooperation of the Farm Bureau members. During the spring the Director found it possible to increase the time of the man agent in the county to one-half and reduce the woman agent's time to one-third. Now the agent begins to feel an undercurrent of dissatisfaction because the woman agent spends too little time in the county.

There is still much work to be done on organization and creating an interest in the Farm Bureau work. The development of one strong project of mens' work would do much to strengthen the organization.

The early completion of the membership drive for 1925 and some sort of a social meeting to bring all of the members of both the county and the town together would also help the standing of the organization.

Definitely planned programs for the community meetings might create an interest in the Farm Bureau.

A well planned annual county farm bureau picnic with good advance publicity would help to give the Farm Bureau a place in the county. It should be held near town and should have a program consisting of contests and games to interest every one.

More definite well planned follow-up work is needed to develop the projects.

S U M M A R Y.

The time spent by the agent on the different projects in Pershing County is as follows:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>DAYS</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Home Gardens.....	2.5	1.3
Foods.....	3.6	1.6
Dairy.....	3.	1.7
Poultry.....	6.	3.3
Marketing.....	3.	1.6
Nutrition.....	8.5	4.6
Clothing.....	6.	3.3
Home Improvement.....	21.	12.2
Community Activities...	6.5	3.6
Junior Clubs.....	43.5	24.
Organization.....	28.5	16.5
Publicity.....	6.	3.3
Miscellaneous.....	39.5	22.
Total - - -	<u>176.75</u>	<u>99.0</u>

Although the time spent on the different projects is out of all proportion to their relative value, organization, to which the agent devoted 16.5% of her time, is most important to the development of a strong organization. There seems to be a more friendly feeling towards the Farm Bureau, and a possibility of more effective work in the county.

The women are beginning to be more interested in a program of work and the agent hopes to see the development of two good projects in the county the coming year.

The Junior Clubs for the second year was one of the outstanding pieces of work in the county, at any rate it yielded more good results and received more cooperation than any other project. The agent spent 24% of her time, which is more than she should have devoted to the club work. She feels however that she cannot do less and is planning more demonstrations the coming year. She hopes to develop three of her club leaders to relieve her of a part of the work.

WORK DONE IN PERSHING COUNTY.

<u>PROJECTS.</u>	<u>GOALS SET</u>	<u>ACCOMPLISHMENT</u>
Poultry:	Poultry Survey, 1- accredited flock 5- new houses, 10- bred to lay flocks, 3- remodeled houses	3- houses built, 1- house remodeled,
Nutrition:	50% of homemakers, club improve methods of feeding Reduce number of under- weight children 50% 1- standard cooking club, all club members attend club camp. Club finish demonstra- tion 11.	8- method demonstrations Individuals adopting practices- 10 23 keep growing den. Club of 5 members finish den. and at- tend club camp.
Canning:	10 women make canning budgets. Can all surplus vege- tables, exhibit of veg- etables.	No gardens and prac- tically no canning.
Gardens:	1 demonstration garden . Survey to obtain list of gardens. need suitable for this valley 1 garden club of 5 or more members.	Little water, no gardens.
Home Improvement	each member of homemaker club add one new or reno- vate one piece of furni- ture.	1- renovated . 25 baskets, 20 pos. of polychrome and 5 luster china pieces made.
Magazine Club:	Keep 6 good magazines among homemakers' club members	4 magazines subscribed for and circulated in Fairview.

WORK DONE IN PERSHING COUNTY--CONTINUED

PROJECTS

GOALS SET

ACCOMPLISHMENT

Clothing:

1 sewing club of 10 or more to complete dem.2 and attend club camp

Clothing work done, not planned 4 dress forms, 18 hats made, 4 women made flowers.

Club of 13 and 2 associate members. Club finished demonstration-13 regular members and went to camp.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Fairview Community

Pershing County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 23
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 22 (96%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	60.87%	45.45%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	8.69	13.63
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	4.54
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	13.04	13.63
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>17.39</u>	<u>22.72</u>
	99.99	99.97

The number of normal children was originally quite high in this community - 60%, but during the winter decreased 25.42%, an unusually large decrease and surely very far from the state goal of 5% increase in normal children. These children were unable to maintain their normal rate of growth and dropped back until they were slightly or dangerously underweight.

The number of those dangerously underweight remained exactly the same, when it should have decreased at least 5% to meet the state goal. The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal (Fairview has 59% now) or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously (Fairview now has 13.63%).

It would be quite possible for this community to equal or surpass the state goal in one year's time. The whole problem rests just where it did last year in securing home and community cooperation to encourage the children and the teacher in the work. Unless this can be secured there is little use in giving valuable time to the work.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That a local leader be appointed to actively push this work, help in the re-weighings and secure home cooperation.
2. That the Homemakers Club study the problem and actively help to sell the idea of normal healthy child growth.
3. That the Homemakers offer two prizes for the best progress in this work, one for boys and one for girls.
4. That all physical defects such as tonsils, teeth, etc. receive immediate attention.
5. That a hot dish be served all children bringing lunch to school.

COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES.

On very short notice the county directors decided to hold their annual Farm Bureau Picnic, Sunday, August 4th. While some of the ranchers begin harvesting the second crop of hay as soon as the first is finished, many of them have a period between harvests at the date for the picnic was set to come at this time.

As there are no natural groves around Lovelock, it was a problem to find a place suitable for a public picnic.

Down the sides of the barren mountains of Nevada, invisible from a distance, there often run narrow canyons with cold mountain streams, bordered with great cotton wood trees. It was one of these- El Dorado Canyon- twenty-five miles from Lovelock, that the directors selected for the site of their picnic. Although a beautiful spot, and delightfully cool, it had its disadvantages; the distance from town and the steepness of the road after leaving the highway. In spite of the difficulties, about eighty-five people attended the picnic.

W. A. HARDY,
STATE FARM
BUREAU PREST.

W. A. Hardy, President of the State Farm Bureau, gave a short talk. A walk up the canyon for choke cherries created an appetite for the delicious dinner. Stacks of fried chicken, pickles, salads, cakes and all the good things the women of Lovelock Valley know so well how to prepare were served cafeteria style, as there was no flat large enough to spread a table for so many.

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COFFEE FOR THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

Mr. Hardy, the State Farm Bureau President, pronounced the picnic a success, but the agent was not altogether satisfied and is making plans for a real community county-wide affair next year, with a lot of advance publicity and a wide awake program which will include another good speech, games and contests in which every one can enter.

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LYON COUNTY

The agent's schedule included Lyon County half time from November 1st, 1923 to July 1st, 1924, and one-third time from July 1st to the end of the year, November 1st, 1924. Although the agent has not been able to live up to this exactly, she has tried to keep to the plan as closely as possible. While the actual days spent in Lyon County number only 100, that does not represent all the work for the county, as part of the clerical work was done while the agent was in Pershing County, mostly after office hours.

Lyon County is one of the small counties of the state, situated near the California line. Like the balance of the state, mining was the chief industry in the past. The greater part of the mines have been closed and agriculture is taking their place. Sheep, cattle, alfalfa and potatoes are the main products.

The agent works in three fertile valleys, Mason, Smith and Fernley. These are settled by an unusually intelligent class of people. 95% of the families of Smith Valley are Americans. Many of the ranch women came to the country years ago as teachers and married and settled in the communities. They are progressive and delightful to meet and make the work of the agent most enjoyable.

Yerington, the county seat, is a town of 1100, situated in the southern part of the county on a branch line about thirty miles from the main line of the Southern Pacific main line. It is accessible to a fairly good highway.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

In Mason Valley the work was carried on through two homemakers' clubs, Yerington and Southend. The Southend community also included the women of Mason, a small town four miles from Yerington, and the meetings

were held in the Mason Womens' Club house. In Smith Valley the women worked under the Wellington Farm Bureau with no further organization. Two groups of women of the communities Simpson and Smith were included in this work. The Farm Bureau women and the Womens' Civic Club of Smith Valley worked very harmoniously, in fact, most of the women were members of both clubs. The clubs met on alternate weeks. Meetings of the Grant View Farm Bureau women were also held during the year. The agent has made a special effort to strengthen the Farm Bureau in Grant View. During the summer two social meetings were held at the instigation of the agent. These were in the form of evening picnics and were well attended, seventy-five coming the first and one hundred and fifty the second evening.

This is a new community and many of the families are just trying to establish themselves in a new county and consequently are in poor circumstances. The agent has endeavored to interest the women in a program of work. As yet no yearly program has been made out, but she has hopes of bringing the women together through some common interest. With this in view, she is urging the establishment of a club house. Fortunately there is an abandoned school house, where the Farm Bureau now meets, which would serve admirably for this purpose.

THE BEGINNING OF A DESERT HOME TO BE REPLACED
LATER BY AN UP-TO-DATE RANCH HOUSE.

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This is a new community and many of the families are just trying to establish themselves in a new county and consequently are in poor circumstances. The agent has endeavored to interest the women in a program of work. As yet no yearly program has been made out, but she has hopes of bringing the women together through some common interest. With this in view, she is urging the establishment of a club house. Fortunately there is an abandoned school house, where the Farm Bureau now meets, which would serve admirably for this purpose.



THE BEGINNING OF A DESERT HOME TO BE REPLACED LATER BY AN UP-TO-DATE RANCH HOUSE.

The agent tried to organize the women of Wabuska and held six meetings with this in view. At first the women seemed interested and the attendance was good, but with the coming of the extra work occasioned by the harvest the interest waned and the agent has not been able to revive it. In this community the agent gave food preparation, then when they seemed more interested in other things tried clothing, hat making and as a last resort basketry and flower making. There was seemingly no one subject in which the women were interested; they were absolutely non-committal when approached in any way about a definite plan of work. The community is near enough for the women who are really interested in the work to go there, as some are doing, as the agent has discontinued the work in Wabuska until a time when the interest of the women will demand it. The agent was lead to believe that the time had arrived when she attempted to introduce the work last spring.

F O O D S.

When planning the program of the year's work the women of the Smith community asked very enthusiastically for "Fancy Cookery". The agent had given them food preparation under that title though it has been in the most part regular adult cookery, stressing the general principles of cooking the different classes of foods. At the meetings a group of two and sometimes three women work together and prepare a dish. Four or five dishes are prepared in this way.

The pressure cooker and the steak plank owned by the community have been passed around among the women. Six Fannie Farmer cook books were purchased. A very credible exhibit of fancy cooking was sent to Reno to the Annual Farm Bureau Meeting.

When the women of the other communities heard of the work being done along this line in Smith Valley they immediately wanted to know why they could not have some cooking meetings. As a result, the food preparation

was taken up in Yering ton, where they had a demonstration of boning chicken and making salads, using the mayonnaise with an extender. Southend had five meetings devoted to cooking.

The food preparation meetings held were as follows:

Smith 8 meetings.....	attendance	114,
Southend 5 meetings..	"	57
Wabuska 4 meetings..	"	53
Total Food preparation..		17 attendance 224.

The women were were most enthusiastic with the work and many of them went home and tried out the practices demonstrated, but they were not so anxious to report the work done. It has been difficult for the agent to get reports on the work. She has worked out a system of report cards, which she is introducing, and hopes they may be the means of more accurate reports, as she is sure she has records of only a part of the actual work done. The project leaders have done splendidly with the arrangements of the meetings but not so well with reports. The work was new, having been established but a year, and the agent hopes this year to have a better organization as the women are learning the meaning of the duties of the leader.

SCHOOL NUTRITION.

The school nutrition project was by far the most outstanding piece of work done by the agent in the county. It was developed by means of the keep growing demonstrations in the rural schools.

Every month with the assistance of her project leaders the agent weighed and measured the children of nine schools, of Mason and Smith Valleys as follows:

Plummer, Perry, Barrett, Sanders, Misner, Smith, Wellington Grammar, Wellington High, Colony.

A short talk on the value of proper foods and food habits were given to the children. Four points were stressed, a quart of milk each day, two green vegetables each day, cooked mush for breakfast and ten to twelve hours of sleep.

MAY NORMAL,
GAINED 17 LBS.

OCT. 11% UNDER WT.

The school room chart of weights and measures was posted in each of the school rooms, and stars were awarded for progress.

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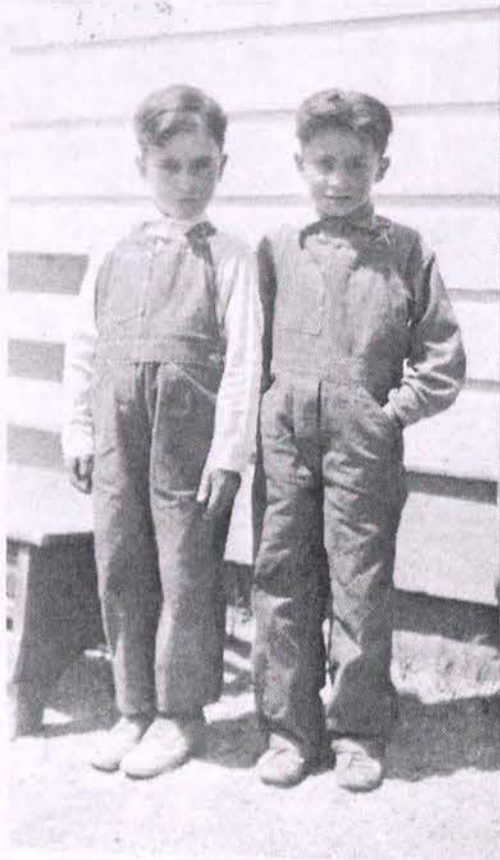
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On the "Nutrition Project Group" blanks, the records of the year are kept. A copy is filed in the office of the agent. The project leader also has a copy. Most of the data is included on the school room wt. chart

2 BOYS OF SAUNDERS
SCHOOL WHO CAME UP
TO WEIGHT.

After each weighing, the progress of the children is reported on the "Community Monthly Progress Report" blank. One copy is filed in the office of the agent, one sent to the nutrition specialist, one to the project leader and one to the teacher. A summary is also made at the end of each month and sent to the specialist, project leader and teacher. The "Keep Growing Demonstration Summary" blank is used.

PLUMMER SCHOOL 100% FINISHED "KEEP
GROWING" DEMONSTRATIONS.



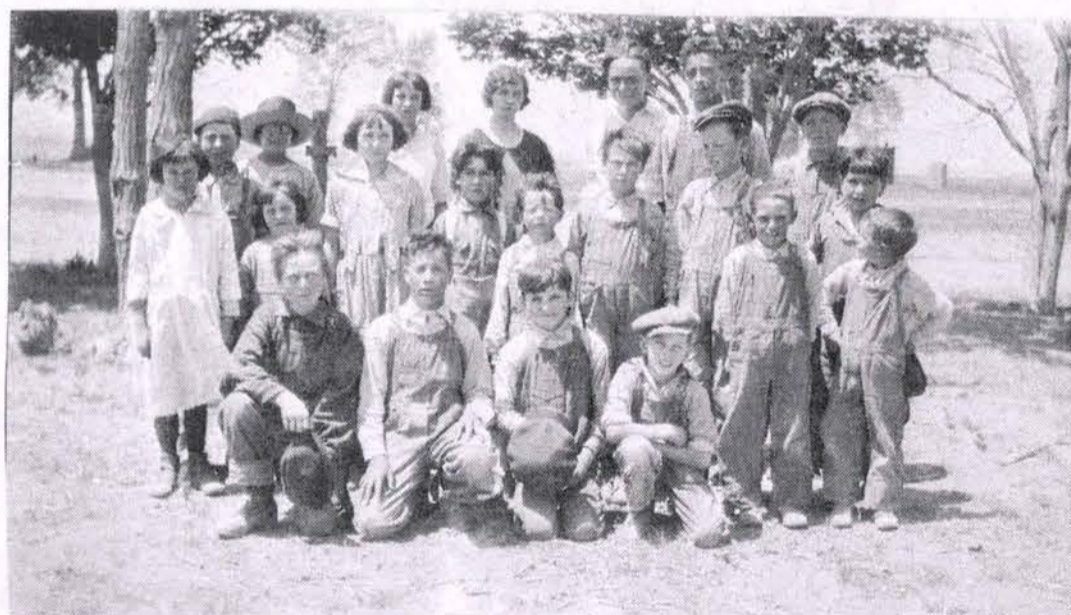
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PROJECT LEADER WEIGHING CHILDREN OF BARRETT SCHOOL.
NOTE MILK BOTTLE BESIDE LUNCH BOX AT LEFT OF PICTURE.

A "Monthly Health Report" is sent home to the parents. (Card attached.)

At the end of the demonstration the statistics for the year were compiled by the State Department from the monthly reports and the summary for the year furnished by the agent.

172 children began the demonstrations and 152 or 88% finished. The number of normal children were increased 3%, which is short of the state goal, which was set at 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 7%, which was a little ahead of the state goal of 5%.

The work in the Colony School was begun too late in the year to be counted in the final results. The agent went to the Wellington School four times to get their weight and measures at the last of the term and found each time the school had been dismissed for various reasons. The failure to get these weights materially lowered the average for the county.



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5 GIRLS OF THE MISNER SCHOOL WERE UNDERWEIGHT
9%- 9%- 8%- 2%- 16%. IN MAY THEY WERE NORMAL.

MISNER SCHOOL:

In the Misner School the number of normal children increased 8.33%; those slightly underweight increased 47.07%, while those dangerously underweight decreased 47.07%.

The state goal of 5% increase of normal children, a 5% decrease of dangerously underweight and not more than 10 dangerously underweight was far exceeded by the Misner School. The final state goal to have 75% of the children normal, or only slightly underweight, was also passed by this community. At the beginning of the year they had 31.26% , at the end of the demonstrations 86.66% either normal or slightly under weight. This was one of the best records in the county.

SMITH SCHOOL:

The demonstrations in the Smith School were not begun until February. In that short period of time until the end of school in May number of normal children decreased 11.15%, which is not very encouraging; but on the other hand the underweight children decreased 3.9%.

SAUNDERS SCHOOL:

The normal children of the Saunders School increased 6.08%. There was practically no change in the underweight, and the pathetic part is that



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The normal children of the Saunders School increased 6.08%. There was practically no change in the underweight, and the pathetic part is that

the agent cannot look forward to any great improvement during the coming year. Two children have a mentally deficient mother and a brutal father; they do not have the proper nourishment and are pitifully nervous. The parents of one child cannot be made to see that he needs attention. The little daughter of the school teacher is highly nervous and much underweight and is being crowded to make up her work in her grade, and also takes violin lessons.

PLUMMER SCHOOL:

All of the children of the Plummer School finished the demonstrations. The normal children were increased 22.22%, but the dangerously underweight remained the same. They over reached the 75% goal of the state in regard to the normal children but fell a little short of the 10% goal of dangerously underweight. The teacher was most interested in the work and had the children make health posters, with some very good results.

PERRY SCHOOL:

The normal children of the Perry School decreased 7.78%, instead of increasing, but the dangerously underweight children decreased from 20% to 0. Most of the Perry School children belong to the same family and go home for lunch, but the teacher is planning to serve a hot dish at noon, which she probably is doing by this time.

BARRETT SCHOOL:

The Barrett School increased the number of normal children 9%, while those dangerously underweight decreased 11.92%, almost double the state record. This is also a good advertisement

for the hot dish at noon, for in this school the "Pint Jar Method" was used. One outstanding demonstration was that of a girl who was 11% underweight in October. She began taking milk to school and gained 15 pounds in three months. At the end of school she was a trifle underweight. When the demonstrations were resumed in September, 1924 she had again lost weight and was $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds underweight. This would seem to indicate that the milk and hot lunches, and probably the regularity of her meals necessitated by the school hours had some influence on her weight.

WELLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL:

The number of normal children increased 4.29% in the short time the demonstrations were carried on from February to May. The dangerously underweight children increased 15.72%. The agent could not but notice the decided loss in weight of the children during the last month. This was particularly noticeable in the higher grades, and especially in the High School, where the students were "cramming for examinations" and spending great deal of time in social activities.

Another fact which rather astonished the agent was that two of the worst cases of underweight in the county are daughters of teachers, who in their ambition for their children, have crowded them beyond their years and strength. Could there not be some method of conducting the schools whereby the last and most trying month would be more normal rather than overcrowded with work upsetting all of the habits of the children with social functions?

The agent did not have a car until June and it was through the assistance of Mrs. Joe Costella of the Southend Community that she was enabled to carry on the work in Mason Valley. Mrs. Costella drove her own car and went with the agent on her visits to the Plummer, Saunders and Barrett Schools. She assisted in the weighing and measuring. Miss Miller of the Wellington High School and Mrs. Peter Hendricks of the Misner School were also very active in the work and was of great assistance to the agent.

The nutrition work was resumed in the schools in September of this year. The agent finds it impossible to visit all nine schools each month. She is training a project leader for each school, who will weigh and measure the children every other month.

The agent has had the most hearty cooperation of all the teachers. They are most interested and have helped to hold the interest of the children.

The agent devoted $34\frac{3}{4}$ days to the nutrition work in the schools.

SCHOOL LUNCHESES.

For the second year the Barrett School will use the "Pint Jar Method". Last year the women of the Farm Bureau lent their pressure cooker canner to the teacher. The children brought their food from home in the pint fruit jars. It was placed in the cooker and heated as part of their noon lunch. There was some little excitement and astonishment the first day. The teacher knew little about the pressure canner and when the top was removed they found the food so "piping hot" that they had to wait quite a while for it to cool. They soon learned to regulate the heat and were very much pleased with the method of having a hot dish with so small an expenditure of time and effort.

The teacher of the Barrett School is this year teaching in the Saunders, a two room school, and here, too, she is introducing the pint jar method. The Plummer, Perry, Misner and Colony Schools will have the hot dish at noon, and possibly the Smith School will follow their example.

CLOTHING.

The clothing work was adopted in Yerington, Southend, Simpson and Grant View Communities.

A talk on becoming clothes was given by the agent in Yerington. The women brought pieces of cloth of different colors to try the effect of color in the different types. Five women asked the agent's advice in choosing colors that would be becoming to them. The effect of lines in planning clothes also seemed to interest the women; especially were they impressed by the effect of different neck lines. Several women said it has never occurred to them that the shape of the neck could make so much difference in the becomingness of a garment.

The agent gave a talk on textiles to the Simpson Community, but with no definite results.

MADE OVER HAT.
TOTAL COST NEW
FRAME- 35 cts.

Tailor finishes were given in Yerington, Grant View and Southend. The women were especially interested in the bound button hole and pockets. The machine hemstitching was also given, as the use of machine attachments was given with the finishes. Four women in Grant View reported using the practices demonstrated. Six used them in Yerington and Southend.

Two meetings in Southend were devoted to the alteration of dress patterns. Five simple waists were fitted and recut.

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Last summer the women of Simpson and Grand View began the making of organdie hats. Four were completed and twelve and twelve started and well on the way when the quarantine for scarlet fever was put on Smith Valley and the hats have not yet been finished. The women said in the beginning that they wanted to make them only to learn how, not wear them until next summer, so the agent hopes her next trip to Lyon County to see that the finishing touches are properly put on.

In October twelve hats were nearly completed in Yerington and will be finished this month. Four hats were completed in September. The women are doing excellent work and are turning out very professional looking hats. Most of them will be made of old or left over materials.

JUNIOR CLUB S.

The Wellington Sewing Club of ten girls finished the first demonstration. They did unusually good work. The summer dresses were well chosen and very pretty. Mrs. Compston was an able leader and the success of the work was due to her efforts, as the agent had her time so well taken with the keep growing demonstrations that she was not able to meet with them but a few times during the year.

In the early summer a sewing club of five members was started in Grand View. The girls finished the greater part of the first demonstration. One member got her demonstration completed so she could attend the club camp in Reno.

For the past year the girls of Fernley have wanted to have a sewing club. On account of the stress of work and the inaccessibility of the community the agent has not seen the way to grant their request until the past month. She felt she could no longer put them off and with the development of efficient project leaders to assist her with the keep

growing demonstrations, she has managed to give the club a half day on her return from Lyon to Pershing County. The club was organized two weeks ago with fifteen members. Two of the women of Fernley will take charge of the work, one assisting the other, as neither wanted to assume the full responsibility of the club.

The agent has just received a request of the teacher of the Mason School to start a sewing club there . She will organize it, also one previously requested by the girls of the Misner School on her next visit to the county in November.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP.

The agent with the agricultural agent called a joint meeting of all the clubs of the county to prepare for the club camp on the University Farm in Reno. She assisted in composing the club yells and songs and helped drill the children in giving them. Mrs. Olds, the mother of two of the children, did the most of the work on the song both in its composition and in the drilling of the club members.

Thirty-three club members attended the camp, but as the work preparing the children for the camp and getting them to Reno was done by the agricultural agent, he will give a full account of it in his report.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

Some work in home improvement was included on the program of work for Yerington, Southend and Simpson. For the most part, however, it has been along unimportant lines. In Simpson and Yerington twenty-two baskets and ten pieces of polychrome were made. Simpson also devoted a meeting to luster china painting. Four women made a berry set, cups and saucers, sugar and creamers and odd pieces.

A meeting was held in Southend for the purpose of demonstrating the tied and dyed work. Three women made tied pieces of the dyeing and two the crackle work.

Probably the most important piece of the work was the renovation of a house in Yerington. While it is simply well begun, the agent feels it is a step in the direction of something more worth while. Pictures of the inside and outside of the house have been taken and the results will be photographed when the house is complete. The other homes are being renovated and the agent was asked to suggest color schemes for draperies. She made several home visits to these homes, offering suggestions for improvements.

The agent spent eleven days on this project.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The women of Lyon County are most interested and are delightful to work with. Their work has been regularly carried on only a year in the county and there remains much yet to be done to perfect the organization. The project leaders are taking hold of their duties nicely, but they are in need of training and the agent hopes to see a great improvement in their work during the coming year. The majority of the women are active members of other womens' clubs and have a better idea of community work than the average women.

There is great need of systematic follow-up work. The agent censures herself that this part of the work has not been stronger. It has seemed impossible to devote the time that it requires to train and direct the project leaders.

The agent would recommend that only two projects in each county be adopted for the coming year, and that those two projects be developed and the work well rounded out.

It would be advisable for the agent to spend more time training the project leaders and let them take the responsibilities of the detail work of the projects, and to develop a better method of checking up on the work.

It would pay to devote more attention to the Junior Club work and give more instructions to the club leaders.

S U M M A R Y

The time of the agent spent on the different projects in Lyon County is as follows:

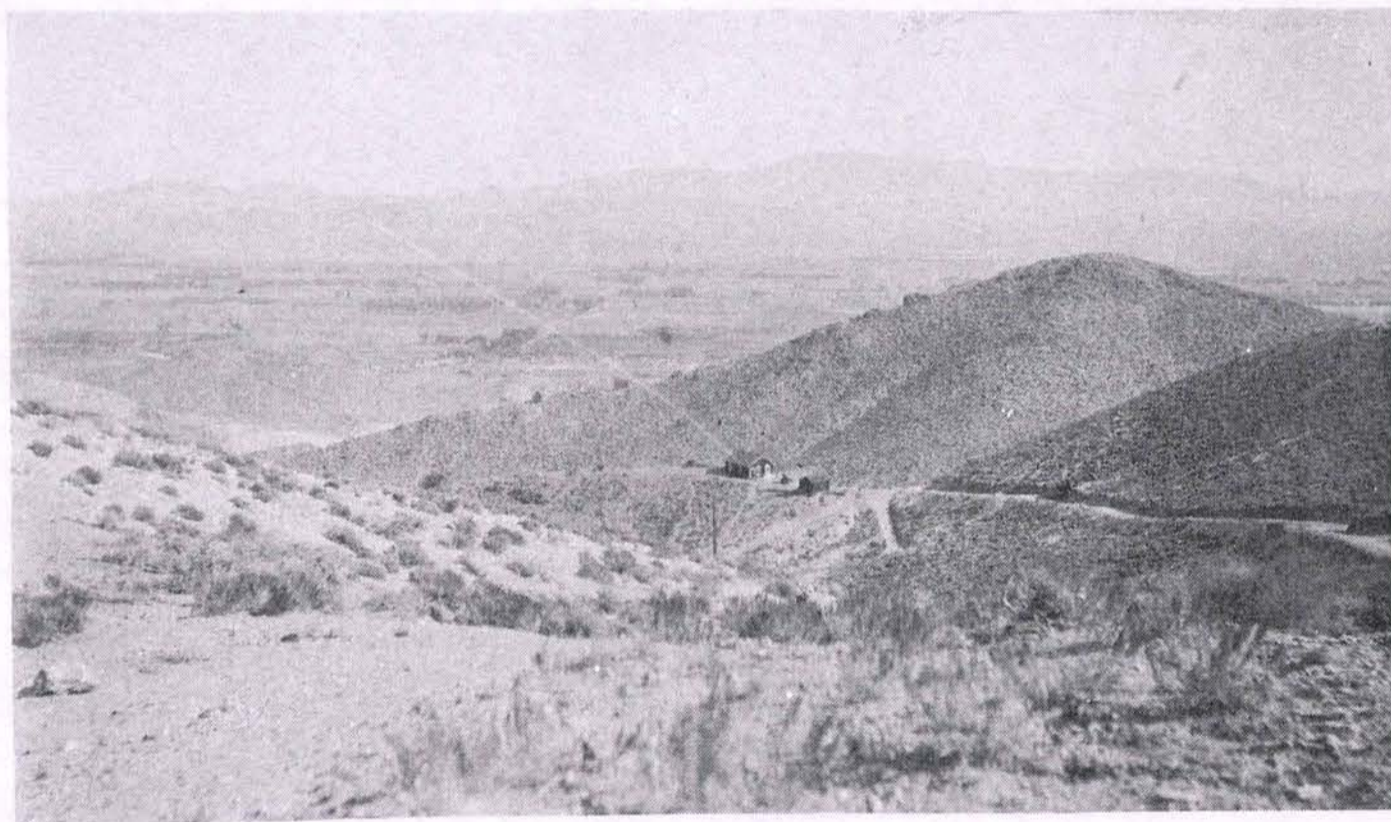
<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>DAYS</u>	<u>PER CENT.</u>
Clothing.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.5
Junior Clubs.....	4	4.0
Organization.....	7	7.0
Keep growing dems.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34.75
Foods.....	15	15.0
Recreation.....	3	3.5
Miscellaneous.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.25
Home Improvement.....	11.	11.
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Again the agent has divided her time out of all proportion to the importance of her projects. While the keep growing demonstrations are of the greatest value, they should not require the time the agent devoted to them, and this is not all for some of the clerical work was done after leaving the county. The Junior Club work is important and only four days were spent on it.

After making out the percentage of her time devoted to the different projects the agent is impressed with the importance of having a well balanced

program and cutting down her projects to the point where she can keep every one in hand. In looking over her work for the year in twelve communities, scattered over five widely separated counties, she feels she has not been able to concentrate her efforts enough to get the best results. The coming year the agent will include in her programs of work only those projects which she feels she will have the time to develop and bring to a well rounded completion.

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WORK DONE IN LYON COUNTY

PROJECT

GOAL

ACCOMPLISHMENT

Nutrition:

Reduce the number underweight children in schools 50% in rural schools.

172 dem. begun
152 completed
Normal increased 3%
Dangerously underweight decreased 7%
Goal just reached.
7 Fannie Farmer Cook Books purchased.

Foods:

50% of women adopt improved practices of cooking and serving.

Clothing:

Club of 8 finish dem. 1

Club of 8 finished Dem. 1.
1 club of 5 finished Dem. 1.
Talk on becoming clothes.
2 Dem. fitting Commercial Patterns
0 0

To increase satisfaction and efficiency of clothing for 10 children.

Hat making

Jr. Club of 5 to make their own hats.

2 girls and 19 women made hats hats.

Home Convenience.

Testing circle of at least 10 labor saving devices.
1 member invest in at least 1 labor saving device. Reports not in.

3 pressure cookers in 3 communities in circles, pastry bag, steak plank, duplex fork in circles.

Home Improvement.

1 piece of furniture renovated by 50% of club members. 2 rooms done over.

2 pieces renovated.
1 house 5 rooms remodeled, 6 rooms new draperies. Dem. tying and dyeing.
1 exhibit
22 baskets, 4 luster china sets, 10 pcs. -polychrome work, 3 dyed pieces.

1 useful and beautiful article added to each home.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

Lyon County Results compared with the State Goals.

Communities	Children Completing		Variation in normal children State Goal +5%.	Variation in children dangerously underweight - State goal -5%.	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10%.
	Exam.	# %				
Barrett	31	24 76	+9	-11	70	8
Perry	10	9 90	-7	-20	55	0
Plummer	18	18 100	+22	0	83	11
Saunders	39	35 90	+6	0	71	17
Smith	44	41 91	-11	-4	61	10
Wellington High	14	10 70	+7	+10	60	30
Wisner	16	15 94	+8	-36	86	6
Lyon County Totals	172	152 88	+3	-7	66	12

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Lyon County

Wisner
Barrett
Perry
Plummer
Saunders

Name	Age	Orig. Ht.	Orig. N.W.	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final Ht.	Final N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig %Var	Final %Var
Wisner School																	
Tamagin Mary	6	39	35		30	32 $\frac{1}{2}$		34	34 $\frac{3}{4}$		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	37	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-14.3	-1.
Aeschlimann Ida	13	64	117		106	108 $\frac{1}{4}$		110	112 $\frac{3}{4}$		119	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-9.	N
Barrett School																	
Sabini Della	11	55	74		67	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	75	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-9.4	-5.3
Wilslip John	13	67	130		116 $\frac{1}{4}$	118	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-10	-7.8
Perry School																	
Hilburn Russel	12	60	93		85	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	102	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-10	-11.7
Plummer School																	
McGowan David	10	54	71		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	71	70	71	71	72	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-6.3	-2
Scultera Louie		65	120		109	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	118	118	122	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	121	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	126	13	-9.2	-5.
Saunders																	
Scutiren Marle	12	56	79		75	a	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	79	81	81	80	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	-5	-5	N
Gomez Annie	13	59	93		a	84	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	9.4	-9.6	+6

NUTRITION PROJECT

Barrett Community

Lyon County.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 31
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 24 (76%)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	45.16	54.16
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	19.35	16.66
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.90	16.66
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	19.35	8.33
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	3.22	4.17
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.98</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 9%, while those dangerously underweight decreased 11.02%. This is almost double the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and is more than double the state goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. This is an excellent record and is due to the complete cooperation given by all the community, children, school, parents and the community at large.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and only 10% or less dangerously underweight. Barrett Community now has 70.82% either normal or slightly under and only 8.33% dangerously underweight. It has already reached the final state goal for those dangerously underweight and can, in another year, easily surpass the rest of the state goal.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Continue the work with the same splendid cooperation.
2. Have a local leader to carry on the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Perry Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 10

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 9 (90%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	30.00	22.22
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	30.00	33.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	22.22
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	20.00	0.00
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	20.00	22.22
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.99</u>

This means that during the time that this demonstration was being carried on the normal children decreased 7.78% instead of increasing at least 5%, as requested by the state goal. On the other hand those dangerously underweight decreased from 20% to zero, which is four times the state goal of 5% decrease in the dangerously underweight. This splendid improvement more than makes up for the loss in those normal.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under. You now have 55.55%; and 10% or less dangerously underweight. You have none in this group now, but do have 22.22% seriously underweight children who could easily drop back into the dangerous group.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That a local leader be appointed to carry on the reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this necessary.
2. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.
3. Have all serious physical defects attended to, such as tonsils, teeth, etc.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Plummer Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 18
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 18 (100%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	22.22	44.44
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	55.55	38.88
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	11.11	5.55
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	11.11	11.11
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	0.00	0.00
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.98</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 22.22%. This is over four times the state goal of 5% increase. On the other hand those dangerously underweight remained the same, while the state goal requests a 5% decrease. It may be that there are some serious physical defects such as diseased tonsils or decayed teeth that are preventing these dangerously underweight children from improving.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under. You now have 83.32%. On the other hand the state goal is to have 10% or less of the children dangerously underweight. Your children nearly fulfill this standard - 11.11%.

As a whole the children of this community are in excellent condition. Another year's work with the same splendid cooperation would completely fulfill or surpass the state goal and place your health condition on a permanent satisfactory basis.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Appoint a local leader to take charge of the reweighing. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time make this necessary.
2. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.
3. See that all serious physical defects receive attention.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Saunders Community

Lyon County.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 39
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 35 (90%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	28.20%	34.28%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	41.02	37.14
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.25	8.57
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	17.94	17.14
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>2.56</u>	<u>2.85</u>
	99.97	99.98

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 6.08% which more than fulfills the state goal of 5% increase. On the other hand there was practically no change in the dangerously underweight, while the state goal is a 5% decrease. This lack of improvement may be due to serious physical defects such as decayed teeth or diseased tonsils.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (Saunders Community now has 71.42%) and 10% or less dangerously underweight (there are now 17.14%).

This past year you secured fairly good results, but with an increase in community and home cooperation you should be able to meet or surpass both the state goals by another year's work.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Secure greater community and home cooperation in this work.
2. Appoint a local leader to carry on the reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time make this cooperation necessary.
3. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.
4. See that all serious physical defects receive attention.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Smith Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Feb. 1924 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 44
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 41 (91%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Feb. 1924</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	47.72%	36.57%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	27.27	24.39
Seriously Underweight (7-9)	6.81	21.95
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	13.63	9.76
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>4.54</u>	<u>7.32</u>
	99.97	99.99

This means that the very short time that this demonstration was carried on the normal children decreased 11.15%. The state goal is to have them increase 5% but because the demonstration started so very late in the year we did not expect to reach this goal. We are gratified to have kept the decrease as low as it is, for often in communities left to themselves the number of normal children decreases from 15% to 25% during the school year.

On the other hand the number of dangerously underweight children decreased 3.9%. The state goal to secure a 5% decrease, so that this is good progress for four months late in the year.

The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly below and 10% or less dangerously under weight. This community has 60.96% either normal or slightly under, and has reached the latter part of the state goal by having only 9.76% dangerously underweight. Another full year's work should completely fulfill the state goal.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Carry on the work throughout the school year.
2. Have community furnish a local leader to actively assist in the work. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. Serve a hot dish to all children bringing lunch to school.
4. Have Homemakers Club devote some time each month to a report regarding the work.
5. Have the few physical defects such as tonsils and teeth attended to.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wellington Community
High School

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Feb. 1924 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 14

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 10
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Feb. 1924</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	35.71%	40.00%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	28.57	20.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	7.14	10.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	14.28	30.00
Seriously overweight (16% above & up)	14.28	0.00
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This means that during the very short time that this demonstration was carried on, the normal children were increased 4.29%. This almost equals the state goal of 5% increase, but is accounted for by the fact that some overweight children lost until they came within the normal zone. On the other hand the number of dangerously underweight children increased 15.72% while the state goal calls for a 5% decrease. This increase is made up of children who were originally slightly and seriously underweight, but who lost weight under the strain of school work and winter weather. It is a significant fact that none of the children who were normal fell back into this class.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (Wellington High now has 60%) and 10% or less dangerously underweight (Wellington High now has 30%).

If this work is carried throughout the school year with the proper home cooperation this group should be able to reach the state goal in both respects with another year's work.

Due to an unavoidable conflict with the state examination it was impossible to secure the final statistics regarding Wellington Grammar School, but individual records indicate that an even better record was made, particularly in regards to the dangerously underweight children. Altogether the community made good progress considering the short time involved.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. The demonstration be carried on through the school year.
2. A local leader to be furnished to assist in the work.
3. Full home cooperation be secured.
4. A hot dish be served all eating lunch at school.
5. Serious physical defects receive proper attention.
6. Greater stress be laid on 10 hours sleep.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wisner Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 16
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 15 (94%)
 (Only those are included in the following statistics)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	25.00%	33.33%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	6.26	53.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	25.00	0.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	43.00	6.66
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>6.66</u>
	99.99	99.98

This means that the normal children increased 8.33% and those slightly underweight increased 47.07%, while those dangerously underweight decreased 36.34%. The state goal is to have the normal children increase 5% and those dangerously underweight decrease 5%. The Wisner Community far exceeded.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (at the beginning of the demonstration Wisner Community had only 31.26%, but now has 86.66%). The other state goal is to have 10% or less dangerously underweight (at the beginning of this demonstration Wisner had 43% and now has only 6.66%). So Wisner, starting with a very bad standing has in one year exceeded the state goal. This is one of the very best records made by any community in the state and is due to the whole hearted "cooperation of every blooming soul", children, school, parents, community and Extension Agent. When Wisner's standing at the beginning of the school year is as good as this this demonstration may be considered completed.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the good work continue with the same splendid cooperation.
2. That a local leader be appointed to take charge of the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. That a hot dish be served to all eating luncheon at school.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Hazen Community

Churchill County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 33
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 29 (88%).
 (Only these are included in the following statistics)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	33.33%	20.68%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	21.21	37.93
Seriously Underweight (7-9)	24.24	17.24
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	18.18	20.68
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>3.03</u>	<u>3.44</u>
	99.99	99.97

This means that during this demonstration the normal children decreased 12.65% while those dangerously underweight increased 2.5%. This is about the opposite of the state goal set for this work, i. e. to increase the normal children 5% and decrease those dangerously underweight 5%.

However, there is evidence that some real good resulted from this demonstration as the number of children slightly underweight were increased 12.67% while those seriously underweight were decreased 7%. This is a fair result and may be called even "good" considering the conditions under which the work was carried on.

This demonstration was started in Hazen at the earnest request of the school principal who, as both a mother and teacher, was much interested in child health problems. Churchill County having no woman Extension Agent a few hours one day a month was donated by the Pershing-Lyon County Agent, enroute between counties. There was no opportunity for group meetings with the mothers to secure the home cooperation absolutely vital to this work. Considering these handicaps we believe fair success was obtained.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That Churchill County Farm Bureau appropriate sufficient funds to pay the Extension Agent's expenses so she can spend a full day each month in Hazen.
2. That a local leader be appointed by the community to assist in the work.
3. That group meeting be held with the mothers, and study child nutrition and care in order to secure the necessary home cooperation.
4. That the few existing physical defects such as diseased tonsils, teeth, etc. receive attention.

Only if these conditions are met will the Extension Division feel justified in devoting time to continue this demonstration.

EURRKA COUNTY.

Arrangements were made the first of July, 1924, for the agent to spend a third of her time in the two eastern counties, Eureka and Lander. She took her first trip into the country in July, when she visited Eureka County. On account of the distance, and lack of time, the agent will visit each county every other month.

Eureka, the county seat, and the only community in which the agent has so far attempted to work, is a day's ride off the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A very ancient little coach attached to a freight train goes the eighty-three miles over a narrow gauge railroad in eight to ten hours.

Eureka is the remains of the once famous mining camp and during her boom days was a town of fifteen thousand or more; now it has between four or five hundred people. Only one mine is being worked, though the people are looking forward to the opening of other holdings. The ore is there, it is simply a question of getting it out at a reasonable cost to make the mine profitable. Eureka still has some of the ear marks of an "early day" camp. Gambling seems to be one of the chief industries of the town and any time of the day men may be seen sitting on the curbs with seemingly nothing to do.

Situated as they are, a day's ride from Elko and two days from Reno, there is little to interest the women, so they are glad to have the extension work and are enthusiastic workers. They meet twice while the agent is in town and every week during her absence. The attendance averages about twenty. Last fall Miss Stilwell was in Eureka for a few days and organized a home makers' club. They have been holding weekly social meetings ever since.

Miss Stilwell pleased the way for a very enthusiastic reception for the agent. They had a little taste of extension work and wanted more. The organization was perfected and an outline of work made for the remainder of this and the beginning of next year.

CLOTHING.

The women were most interested in the clothing project. A program of work for the remainder of the year included the making of dress forms, a talk on becoming clothes, alteration of commercial dress patterns and in January the making of hats.

Two dress form meetings were held and two forms were made. The second was made by the project leader and two other women under the direction of the agent. Materials for three other forms were ordered to be made by the women.

During her first visit to the county, the agent because the materials were obtainable in town, and to create an interest in the work, gave a demonstration of the making of flowers for trimming hats and dresses.

Three meetings with a total attendance of sixty-one were held in connection with the clothing project.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

The women devoted one meeting to the making of Christmas presents. They are very much interested in any new ideas of hand work. The agent gave instructions in basketry; one basket was completed and eight others so nearly done that with

the assistance of one of the women who has done the work before could be finished.

The agent devoted a morning and one evening showing one of the project leaders how to do polychrome, wax and tied and died work with the understanding that she should teach the other members of the club.

NUTRITION.

In September the agent introduced the nutrition work into the grammar and high school of Eureka. The principal, Mr. Hooks, and the home economics teacher, Miss Bublitz, gave her their hearty cooperation. Miss Bublitz will take charge of the work when the agent is out of the county. She is a graduate of Ames and had similar nutrition work at Columbia last summer.

The agent started 127 keep-growing demonstrations. (See report attached.)

During October Miss Stilwell, the specialist in nutrition, visited the county in the interest of the keep growing demonstrations and started the work on a contest among the children for the purpose of increasing the interest in the nutrition work. This however is in the nucleus stage and properly belongs in the next year's report.

EUREKA COUNTY

Having spent only fourteen days in the county, and six of them traveling, the agent has little in the way of a summary to add to her report.

She has divided her time as follows:

Organization.....	4 days
Clothing.....	1
Nutrition.....	3 "
Basketry.....	1/2
Miscellaneous Hand Work....	1 1/2 days.

There is a good field of work in Eureka County and the agent hopes to develop a strong program of work on the two projects, clothing and school nutrition. With her visits so far apart, she will have to train her project leaders to take the responsibility of the work. One of her aims will be to direct the work of the project leaders.

In time she hopes to organize two Junior Clubs, as in a country of isolated ranches the work would be most beneficial to children through the assistance of the rural teachers and hopes to accomplish the establishment of two girls' clubs.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION SUMMARY

<u>Baroka</u> Community		<u>Baroka</u> County				
Grade	Number Examined	Number Normal	Slightly Underweight	Seriously Underweight	Dangerously Underweight	Seriously Overweight
1	14	2	4	1	7	0
2	15	3	5	1	4	0
3	17	4	6	1	6	0
4	10	3	2	4	1	0
5	14	2	1	4	2	0
6	9	2	1	4	2	0
7	20	4	4	4	7	1
1.H.S.	7	3	2	0	2	0
2.H.S.	13	4	1	2	3	3
3.H.S.	2	1	0	1	0	0
4.H.S.	7	3	1	0	0	1
5.H.S.	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	127	34	29	20	32	5

	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	34	26.7
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	29	22.
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	20	15.7
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	32	25.2
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	5	3.9
	<u>127</u>	<u>100.0</u>

September 2, 1934
(Date of examination)

Leslie Leno
(Examined By)

LANDER COUNTY

Arrangements were made in July for the agent to spend ten days a month in Bureka and Lander Counties. She went to Bureka in July. In August she could not arrange her schedule, on account of the Junior Farm Bureau Camp, to visit either county. In September she spent three days in Lander County, two of which were in travel. The agent after trying to get to both of the eastern counties every month decided the plan would be impracticable and will go to each county every other month.

Like Bureka, Austin is a day's ride off the main line on a narrow gauge railway. The accommodations are similar. A small coach on the end of a freight train, or what is worse, a home made motor car. There are only three trains a week. It was because of this that the agent found she could not make both eastern counties every month.

Austin was originally a big mining camp and has dwindled from ten thousand down to four hundred people. These bursted boom towns live on the hope that some day the "mines will come back". They are the very personification of dead hopes, worse if anything than if they had never had the rush of boom days.

The agent when visiting the general store in Austin commented on the quaintness of an old fashioned clock on the wall. The proprietor said it was there when he bought the store forty years ago. It had been left for repairs and the owner had never returned, it had hung dead all these years. The little clock seemed typical of the town.

ORGANIZATION

Miss Stilwell, the Assistant Director, visited Austin during the previous fall and had promised the women the extension work as soon as

an agent were available. When the agent arrived in town she found the women most interested in the work had moved away. After making several calls she found one woman who was very much interested in the Junior Club work. With her assistance the agent hopes to get a sewing club started as there is no home economics work in the schools. It was a most inopportune time to try to get any work in the county as every one was off on a picnic.

NUTRITION.

The keep growing demonstrations were introduced in Austin and were resumed at the Betty O'Neal Mine School out of Battle Mountain.

The Principal, Mr. Brown of Austin, cooperated with the agent and made arrangements for her to weigh and measure the children of the grammar school and will see that the work is done the month the agent cannot be in the county. (The report of work done attached hereto.)

Last year Miss Stilwell visited the Betty O'Neal School and carried on the keep growing demonstrations. The agent visited the school on her return from Austin and resumed the work. The report is hereto attached.

SUMMARY.

The agent found splendid cooperation in Austin and the Betty O'Neal Mine in the school nutrition work. For the coming year she will concentrate her efforts on this and the Junior Club work. She will be better able to judge the advisability of broadening out the work after she has met more of the Lander County women and become better acquainted with conditions of the county.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION SUMMARY

<u>Austin</u>	Community				<u>Landon</u>	County
Grade	Number Examined	Number Normal	Slightly Underweight	Seriously Underweight	Dangerously Underweight	Seriously Overweight
1	8	5	3	2	0	0
2	10	5	2	1	2	0
3	8	2	2	0	3	1
4-5	14	4	2	2	5	1
6	7	0	1	5	0	1
7	4	0	1	2	0	1
8	4	2	1	0	1	0
TOTAL:	55	16	12	12	11	4

	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	16	29.1
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	12	21.8
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12	21.8
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	11	20.0
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	4	7.2
	55	99.9

(Date of examination)

Lessie Lane.
(Examined By)

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION SUMMARY

Betty O'Neal Community

Lander County

Grade	Number Examined	Number Normal	Slightly Underweight	Seriously Underweight	Dangerously Underweight	Seriously Overweight
1	2	1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	5	1	2	1	1	0
5	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	5	3	1	1	0

	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above).....	5	50.0
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	3	30.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%).....	1	10.0
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up) ...	1	10.0
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up).....	0	0
	<u>55</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Sept. 14
(Date of examination)

Lassie Lane,
(Examined By)

CHURCHILL COUNTY.

On her way each month from Lyon to Pershing County the agent stopped over between trains in Hazen, Churchill County. The teacher in the school there had requested the work. It was through her efforts that the keep growing demonstrations and a girls' sewing club were carried on.

Six days of the agent's time were devoted to the work.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Thirty-three keep growing demonstrations were begun in Hazen and twenty-nine or 88% finished. The weighing and measuring was done by the teacher and the county nurse. The agent visited the school and talked to the children.

The result of the demonstrations were as follows:

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (H and up to 15% above)	33.33%	20.65%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.21	37.93
Seriously underweight (7-9)	24.24	17.24
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	18.18	20.68
Seriously overweight (16% abv. " ")	3.03	3.44
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.97</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children decreased 12.65% while those dangerously underweight increased 2.5%. This is about the opposite of the state goal set for this work, i.e. to increase the normal children 5% and decrease those dangerously underweight 5%.

However, there is evidence that some real good resulted from this demonstration as the number of children slightly underweight were increased 12.67% while those seriously underweight were decreased 7%.

The nutrition work has not yet been resumed this year because of lack of time and the increasing work in Lyon County.

JUNIOR CLUB.

The Junior Club work was done in connection with the school work. The teacher had charge and gave some of the school time to the work. The first demonstration was completed and two of the girls went to the Junior Club Camp at Reno. There were seven members in the club.